

HTML

- !+tab insert html body as automatic
- Case insensitive
- The <h1> to <h6> tags are used to define HTML headings.
 <h1> defines the most important heading. <h6> defines the least important heading.
 Use h1 to h6 elements only for headings. Do not use them just to make text bold or big. Use other tags for that.
 ex: <h1>This is heading 1</h1>
- Hello ... here no font style
- <tag>Visible content</tag> all this are called element
- <!doctype html> ... it means that uses HTML v5
- <!-- --> ... only comment
- <meta> more info about this text
- <meta charset="utf-8"> we tell the browser to read the text as A-Z 1-9 ...
- <meta name="keywords" content="DCI, 4th Day, HAMBURG"> ... invisible keyword about this website
- <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">....Meaning no matter the width of the device you are on, whether on desktop or mobile. the website will follow the width of the device the user is on
- <h1> to <h6> why 1-6 ? h1 is the best important and so on h2 h3 h4 h5 h6
-
- images :
- images :
- HTML elements: Blocks, Inlines
- Blocks(alone one line): they do not accept other elements at the same line. they take 100% screen's width. you can change the width and the height through css.
 as:<p>, <h1>...<h2>,<table>,<div>
- Inlines: they access other elements side by side. they take as width as content. you are not allowed apply different width and height properties.
 as:,<a>,<button>
- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| <table> | |
| <thead> | |
| <tr> | 1th row |
| <th>Name</th> | 1th data in 1th row ... th = table |
| header and not data | |
| <th>Photo</th> | second data in 1th row |
| <th>Age</th> | |
| <th>Programming</th> | |
| <th>Experiments</th> | |

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```
<th>Nationlty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
  <tr>          ..... 2th row
  <td></td>
  <td>hana</td>          ..... 2th data in 2th orw ....td = table data

  <td>Wahba</td>
  <td>31</td>
  <td>Africa</td>
</tr>
  <tr>          ..... 3th row
  <td></td>
  <td>ali</td>
  <td>Wahba</td>
  <td>32</td>
  <td>Syria</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

- unordered lists (without counter)

- ordered lists (with counter)

- src : where something comes from the origin. SRC - Source | Often used in tags to give the web page the source of an image, video or file.

href: the targeet where we are to go. HREF - Hyperlink Reference | Often used in tags to reference another page or web link.

-<iframe src="http://www.contra.gr/"></iframe>
.... An inline frame is used to embed another document(link from outside)
.... Tip: To deal with browsers that do not support <iframe>, add a text between the opening <iframe> tag and the closing </iframe> tag.
ex: <iframe src="https://www.w3schools.com">
 <p>Your browser does not support iframes.</p>
</iframe>

- <fieldset> </fieldset> The <fieldset> tag draws a box around the related elements.

- <legend>Required Info</legend> only info next to the above <fieldset>

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```
ex: <form>
    <fieldset>
        <legend>Personalia:</legend>
        Name: <input type="text"><br>
        Email: <input type="text"><br>
        Date of birth: <input type="text">
    </fieldset>
</form>
```

- <label for="username">Write here your Username</label>
- <input type="text" name="username">

 ...
for="username"&name="username" will make visual conntion beetwen this label and this input

- <label>What is your gender</label>

..name="gender" will make to decide you if you are male or famel, not both
- <input type="radio" name="gender">Male
- <input type="radio" name="gender">Female

- front-size: 5vw; it is better from px

-The ..tag provides a way to add a hook to a part of a text or a part of a document.

```
<p>My mother has <span style="color:blue">blue</span> eyes.</p>
```

-css:body { color: red !important}

HTML: <body>

<p>

```
<span style="color=blue">consectetur adipisicing elit,</span>
```

.... css ist Stack , but becuse the !important the colr will be red

</p>

</body>

-google font : <https://fonts.google.com> ... copy the link of font style

html:

<head>

```
<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Pacifico"
```

```
rel="stylesheet"> .... Pacifico
```

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">
```

</head>

CSS:

```
font-family: Pacifico;
```

- Class vs ID:

```
<p class="changetext">
```

... class can to more elements

```
<p id="bigerfont" class="changetext">
```

... id is uniq for one element

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`<p class="change text">` it means that p has 2 class 1th change and 2th text, so no no space in class name

Html: `<h1 class="changetext">Hello</h1>` , CSS: `h1.changetext {background: green;}` ...only h1 in class="changetext" will change

- css Hierarchy: 1 important, 2 inline style, 3 id selector, 4 class selector, 5 tag selector

`<div></div>` ...The `<div>` tag defines a division(box) or a section in an HTML document.

...The `<div>` element is often used as a container for other HTML elements to style them with CSS or to perform certain tasks with JavaScript.

... automatic break line `
`,

```
- div {
    background: orange;
    width: 500px;
    overflow: hidden;    ... it mean do not allow over 500px
}
img {
    width: 600px:        ... here it is more 500px
}
```

`-div { box-sizing: border-box; }` to merge box size +border+padding, but without margin size.

content-box Default. The width and height properties (and min/max properties) includes only the content. Border and padding are not included

border-box The width and height properties (and min/max properties) includes content, padding and border.

- `body {text-align: center;}` text-align well effect on inline elements+Tex, no Block elements.

- `div {margin: 10px auto;}` ... will do 10top,10bottom and the remaining space of right and left will divided

`<hr>`

....hozrzinal line

- `visibility: hidden;` the element will hidden but it will take space

- The `<section> </section>` ...`<section>` tag defines sections in a document, such as chapters, headers, footers, or any other sections of the document.

- `(section>h3+img+article)*5`

-section {

```
background-image: url(images/trier.jpg); or background-color: red;
background-size: 100% 100%;
background-repeat: no-repeat;
```

```

                                intro txt
background-position: 50% 50%;      ..... set in the middle
transition: background-size 0.5s;  .... to make action for 0.5 second in
section:hover
    }

```

```

section:hover {
    background-size: 130% 130%;      ..... here is the ACTION
}

```

- background: url(images/trier.jpg); ... and the above is default
background-color: red; ... and the above is default

- background-size: 1% 1%;
background-repeat: no-repeat; ... delete this and see !!!!!

```

- li:first-of-type {
    }
li:nth-of-type(3){
    }
li:last-of-type {
    }

```

-Visit W3Schools.com! The <a>
tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another.

- nav a:hover { background: black; color: cyan; }
.....hover: mean when I move inside in.focus: mean when I press.
but here in the link(a): inside in=press so we use hover
..... that is when I click on all links in nav will do
.....nav a:all links in nav , hover: do

- section:hover { background: blue} that when the mouse move in to
section, the will do(hover)

- button:focus~section { width: 100%; } when I press on button, then do
in section

section:nth-of-type(1) { that mean the 1th section

```

- in HTML
<section>
    <button>
    </button>
    <div>
        <img>    </img>
        <img>    </img>
        <img>    </img>
    </div>
</section>

```

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 here <button> and <div> are siblings, and is
 children
 in HTML when I need to access inside <section>, so can
 to access only the same level "siblings" and the children
 I can not access nothing outside <section>

in css : section div img {} ... only all img (children and
 grandkids) in div in section
 section div > img {} ... only all img (children, but no
 grandkids) in div in section

- alt + shift + # /**/
 - alt + shift + 7 {}

- In HTML : <button>Enter</button> The Button will be "Enter"
 <button></button> The
 Button will be "Image"

In CSS : button {
 background: transparent; to make the background of
 Button as transparent
 border: none; to make no border for the
 Button

}

 -----JavaScript-----

- <body>

<script src="basicjs.js" type="text/javascript"></script> it is seted
 in the end of body because we need contents before in HTML, and then do the action
 of javascript.js file
 </body>

-Js is Blocking code = synchronous code, that mean will do line by line , it
 will not go to next line before to finish the current line

- alert('Hello Js'); a function to open small window and print
 the value

- var mohammedsName = 'mohammed'; mohammedsName is Variable and will be
 string type because 'mohammed' is text

- var mohammedsName = 1234; mohammedsName is Variable and will be
 integer type because 1234 is number

-var Con = '30'; Con = 3*30; alert(Con); here * will convert Con from

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string to intager

```
-ctr + shft + i >> Console >> typeof ...          .... I will see the Var
type. ex: typeof mohammedsName >>Enter>> "number"

- console.log(typeof mohammedsName);          .... it will write in console screen

-console.log(d);          .... it will write the value of d

- var userName = Ali; alert('Welcome '+ userName);      ...   Welcome Ali

- ==          ... checking equality
- ===         .... checking equality and data type!  ex: 5 === 5   true, 5 === '5'
false

- !=          ... not checking equality
- !==         .... checking not equality and not data type!  ex: 5 != 5   false (
is 5 not equal 5 ? flase , 5 !== '5' true ( is 5 as equal and type   not equal
'5' as equal and type ? true

- age++;          ... age = age + 1;
- age--;          ... age = age - 1;

- 5 > 7
- 6 < 8
- 3 >= 9
- 4 <= 3

- &&          ... and
- or          ... ||
- not         ... !

- prompt('Give your name');          .. a function to open small window and enter
the value
  Ex: var userName = prompt('Give your name');

- for (var i = 0; i <= 10; i++) {          .... will it
increase one bye one
  console.log ('The Nummber   ' + i + '   is even');
}

- for (var i = 0; i <= 10; i+=100) {          .... will it
increase 100 bye 100
  console.log ('The Nummber   ' + i + '   is even');
}

- for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
  if (i === 3) { continue; }
}          ....The continue statement breaks one iteration (in the loop), if a
specified condition occurs, and continues with the next iteration in the loop.
```

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- for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
 if (i === 3) { break; } The break statement breaks the loop and
continues executing the code after the loop (if any):
 }
- 'a' > 'c' false
 'a'.charCodeAt() 97
 'c'.charCodeAt()
99
- function x() { } to create function that name
x
- function x(user,age) { } not need to make (var user,
agr;)... user and age will access only inside this function
- function x(a,b) { return a+b; } th return of function
- inputMy.addEventListener('change',function(){console.log('the value was
changed!')}); function() is callback function
- document.querySelector(".example"); The querySelector() method only
returns the first element that matches the specified selectors. To return all
the matches, use the querySelectorAll()
- Important Note : in css: font-size in Js: fontSize bcs in js not
allowed to us -
- Important Noteeeeeeeeeeeeeee :
 var Inputlage = document.querySelector('input:first-of-type'); // here
Inputlage is refrence to 'input:first-of-type'. it mean that
Inputlage=input:first-of-type. it mean that Inputlage is not the value of
input:first-of-type, but it is a variable to first-of-type.
 Inputlage = ''; here to clear the Input element in HTML page