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Media research:

2023. September 13., Wednesday 16:15

- What is css?
 - CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is used to style and layout web pages — for example, to alter the font, color, size, and spacing of your content, split it into multiple columns, or add animations and other decorative features.
 - CSS is the language we use to style an HTML document.
 - CSS describes how HTML elements should be displayed.
 - So CSS (Cascade Styling Sheets) is responsible for the design or style of the website, including the layout, visual effects and background color.
 - And HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) is used to create the actual content of the page, such as written text,
 - You can learn it through this website: <https://www.w3schools.com/css/>
- What does responsive design means?
 - Responsive design is an approach to web design in which the interface adapts to the device's layout, facilitating usability, navigation and information seeking
 - Responsive sites display differently to accommodate various screen sizes, reflowing to fit nicely onto your tablet or mobile phone. Unresponsive sites display on other screen sizes, but they do not adjust at the code-level for those screen sizes.
 - Responsiveness is possible thanks to media queries, allowing the design to adjust automatically to the browser space to ensure content consistency across devices, and design elements being sized in relative units.
 - With responsive design, you may:

random	Base
Python	basics
HTML	boolean &...
knowledge	Lists
	Tuple & Sets:
	Dictionaries:
	IF...Else, W...
	Functions,
	Lambda, ar...
	In Python, y...
	Lesson:

- A lambda function can take any number of arguments, but can only have one expression.


```
x = lambda a : a + 10
print(x(5))
```

 Pl ez 15 lesz
- Barmennyi szammal lehet mukodtetni


```
x = lambda a, b : a * b
print(x(5, 6))
```

 30 lesz
- Osszeadast lehet vele csinálni


```
x = lambda a, b, c : a + b + c
print(x(5, 6, 2))
```
- The power of lambda is better shown when you use them as an anonymous function inside another function.
- Say you have a function definition that takes one argument, and that argument will be multiplied with an unknown number:


```
def myfunc(n):
    return lambda a : a * n
```
- Use that function definition to make a function that always doubles or triples the number you send in:


```
def myfunc(n):
    return lambda a : a * n
mydoubler = myfunc(2)
print(mydoubler(11))
```
- Or, use the same function definition to make both functions, in the same program:


```
def myfunc(n):
    return lambda a : a * n

mydoubler = myfunc(2)
mytripler = myfunc(3)
```

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	Lesson:

- A function is a block of code which only runs when it is called. You can pass data, known as parameters, into a function. A function can return data as a result.
- In Python a function is defined using the **def** keyword:


```
def my_function():
    print("Hello from a function")
```

 Hogy elohivj egy functiont name()


```
def my_function():
    print("Hello from a function")
my_function()
```
- Arguments/parameters - Information can be passed into functions as arguments. Arguments are specified after the function name, inside the parentheses. You can add as many arguments as you want, just separate them with a comma.


```
def my_function(fname):
    print(fname + " Refsnes")

my_function("Emil")
my_function("Tobias")
my_function("Linus")
```

 Or:


```
def add_five(num1):
    print(num1 + 5)

userInput = int(input("Enter a number"))
add_five(userInput)
```

 Ez peldaul minden vegere odarakja a Refsnes nevet
- Szamit az hoev ha a function ol. 2 ares-ra szamit akkor 2 aresnak kell lennie. ha nem tudot