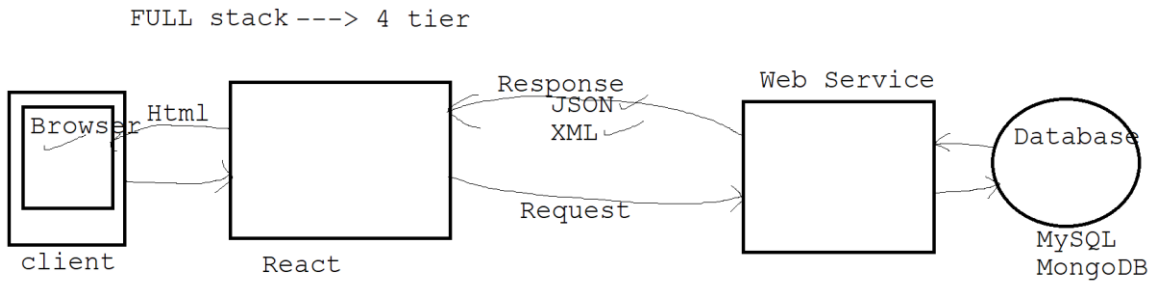
In the form you may use the following things

readonly attribute	In html if you want to display value in a textbox via html file, and then to make it non modifiable, use readonly attribute if the textbox is readonly, then it is non mofifiable, but data will be send to the server after you click the submit	id :<input type="text" name="id" id="id" value="12" readonly>
disable	In html if you want to keep a textbox disabled, via html file, use disabled attribute if the textbox is disabled then it is non mofifiable, but data will not be send to the server after you click the submit	description: <input type="text" name="desc" id="desc" disabled>
type=”hidden”	the data will be there in the HTML page in the browser, but it will not be visible on the screen. After you click on the submit button, data will be sent to the server.	<input type="hidden" name="bprice" value="345" id="bprice">

In full stack application

The application is 4 tier application



When web service sent data to react(front end application) application, since 2 heterogeneous technology applications are communicating with each othe , they nees some common format for communication.

So we use JSON, XML to do the communication

p={“id”:12, “pname”:”lays” “qty”:23, “price”:3455, sizes:[“s”,”xl”,”L]}	<products> --→ root element <product> <id>12</id> <name>lays</name> <qty>12</qty> <price>12</price> <sizes> <size>small</size> <size>big</size> <size>medium</size> </sizes> </product> </products>
{sid:12,sname:”Rajas”,”marks”:[89,77,88]}	<students> <student> <sid>12</sid> <sname>Rajas</sname> <marks> <mark>89</mark> <mark>89</mark> <mark>89</mark> </marks> </student> </students>

Employee data

Emp={“empid”:1111,

“ename”:”Rajan”,

“desg”:”game designer”,

“hobbies”:[“reading”,”biking”,”trekking”]

“dept”:{“dname”:”game”,”deptid”:10}

“experience”:[{“name”:”patni”,”years”:4},{“name”:”igate”, “years”:10},{“name”:”capgemini”, “years”:10}]

working:null}

To retrieve hobby biking

emp.hobbies[1]

To retrieve experience for igate company

emp.experience[1].years

To retrieve the name

emp.ename

CSS-→ Cascading stylesheet

These files are used to do the formatting of the page

the formatting syntax is as follows.

```
 selector{
      property:value;
      property:value
  }
```

selectors in CSS

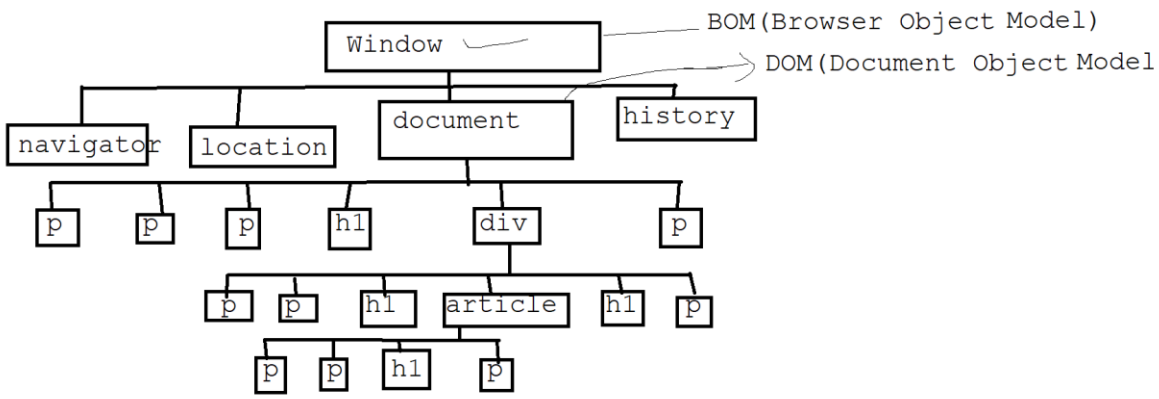
universal selector	*
id selector	#myid
class selector	.myclass
tag selector	p ,h1,h3
tag[attribute] selector	p[name]
attribute value selector	p[name=x]
ancestor descendent	div p
immediate child	div>p
next sibling	div+p
all next sibling	div~p
pseudo class selector	p:first-child p:last-child p:nth-child(3)
pseudo classes with action	p:hover, a:link a:active a:visited

<body >

DOM --->document Object model

When you load HTML in the browser, it the RAM it is represented into tree structure.

BOM--→Browser Object model



1. Assign background color and border to all text boxes

```
input[type=text]{
    background-color:lavender;
    border:2px soild pink;
    border-radius:5px;
}
```

2. change the background color and font size of few h1 tags and few p tags

```
.myclass{
background-color:cyan;
font-size:50px;
}
```

3. assign red color to the text, and keep the gap between browser window and the border, keep the gap between border and the text to all p tags which are 1 st and 4 th child of its parent

```
p:first-child,p:nth-child(4){
   color:red;
   margin:25px;
   padding:25px;
   border:2px solid black;
}
```

display:none vs visibility:hidden

If any of the portion of the page you want hide then use these 2 properties

display:none	It will hide the portion of the page, but will not keep the space as it is
visibility:hidden	It will hide the portion of the page, but will keep the space as it is

display inline, inline-block, block

display:block	this is the default value of display property
display:inline	the text will appear inline, and not on the next line
display:inline-block	the text will appear inline, and for futher text block with margin is assigned.

position: static , relative, absolute, fixed and sticky

position:static	this is default value, it will not show any effect of left, right, top bootom
position :fixed	It will always keep the element at the fixed position, will not move it as page moves
position:sticky	It is a combination of relative and fixed, when top or bottom values becomes true the position changes to fixed, otherwise it is considered as relative
position:relative	If the position is relative, the the element will flow as per the normal flow of the page but it will show the effect of left and right

position:absolute	It will show you the effect of left, right, top, bottom with respect to nearest positioned parent. positioned parent means, the nearest parent whose position value is other than static, is called as positioned parent