

PHP

MySQL

FEBRUARY - 2017

01

MARCH

WEDNESDAY

{HTML}

... [Website]

- * A web site is hosted at least on one web server accessible via network such as the internet or local area network (LAN) through an internet address known as a uniform resource locator URL.
- * All the publicly accessible websites collectively constitute the world wide web.

[Web page]

- * A web page is a plain text document with formatting instructions of Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML), which is interpreted by web browser.
- * Web pages are transported and accessed by Hyper Text Transfer protocol (HTTP).

<html>

<head>

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<body>

<!-- ... -->

</body>

</html>

APRIL 2017

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MARCH

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02

[Web Hosting]

- * Web hosting is the storage of your website pages on some server machine.

9

→ [Web Browser]

- * A web browser is a software application for retrieving, presenting, and traversing information resources on the World Wide Web

- * Each resource on World Wide Web is identified by Uniform Resource Locator (URL).

1

- * Examples of browsers are Mozilla Firefox, Google Chrome, Internet Explorer, Opera, Safari, etc.

→ [Web Server] To find PHP

- * Web Server can refer to either the hardware (the computer) or the software (the computer application) that helps to deliver content that can be accessed through the internet.

- * Use of web server is to host web sites, data storage and enterprise application.

- * The primary function of web server is to deliver web pages on the request to client.

2017

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FEBRUARY - 2017

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* This means delivery of HTML document and any additional content that may be included by a document such as images, style sheets and javascripts.

* Apache is the most commonly used web server software (according to Netcraft statistics) and Microsoft's Internet Information Services (IIS) is also commonly used.

APRIL - 2017

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04

[Conversation]

- * A client, commonly a web browser, initiates communication by making a request for a specific resource using HTTP and the server responds with the content of that resource or an error message if unable to do so.
- * A website is hosted on a computer system known as a web server, also called an HTTP Server, and these terms can also refer to the software that runs on these systems and that retrieves and delivers the web pages in response to requests from the website users.
- * One conversation means HTTP request from browser and HTTP response back from server

[World wide web]

- * In 1994, Tim Berners-Lee decided to constitute the World wide web Consortium (W3C) to regulate the development of the many technologies involved (HTTP, HTML, etc.) through a standardization process.

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only content

[Static web page]

- * A static web page is a web page that's delivered to the user exactly as stored.
- * Static web page displays the same information for all users, from all contexts.
- * Static web pages are often HTML documents stored as files in the file system and made available by the web server over to http.

[Dynamic web page]

- * A dynamic web page is generated by some web application.
- * Dynamic web page displays user specific content.
- * They are generated by program which could be written in PHP, ASP, JSP, etc.

APRIL - 2017

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WEEKENDS

MARCH

SUNDAY

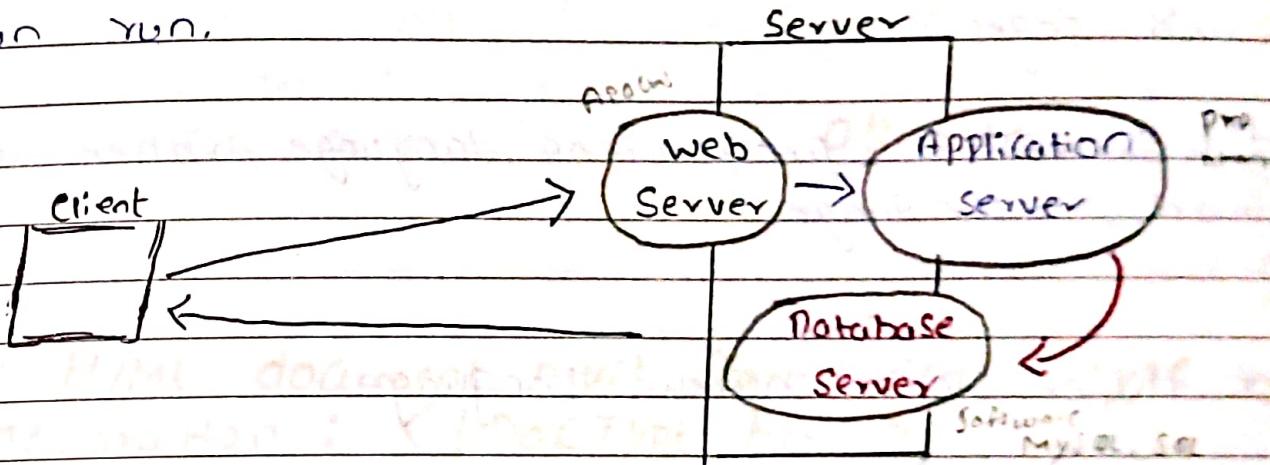
12

570

To run PHP
language

~~Project~~ Application Server

- * An application Server is a software framework that provides an environment in which applications can run.



Database Server

- * A database server is a computer program that provides database services to other computer programs or computers, as defined by the client server model.
- * The term may also refer to a computer dedicated to running such a program.
- * Some examples of database servers are Oracle, DB2, SQL Server, MySQL.
- * The SQL Query Language is more or less same in all the database servers.

2017

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MARCH
MONDAY

{HTML}

FEBRUARY - 2017

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[Introduction to HTML]

- * HTML is a markup language that web browsers use to interpret and compose text, images and other material into visual or audible web pages.
- * It is not a programming language, rather it is markup language.

* Hyper Text Markup Language

- HTML is case insensitive language
- HTML uses markup tags to define a web page
- HTML file has an extension .htm or .html
- HTML is developed by world wide web consortium
- Currently using HTML 5

APRIL - 2017

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APRIL - 2017

MARCH
TUESDAY

14

HTML Elements.

- * An HTML element is an individual component of an HTML document
- * It starts with a Start tag / opening tag and ends with an end tag / closing tag
- * The element content is everything between the start and the end tag
- * Most HTML element can have Attributes.

12

1 All HTML document must start with a type declaration : <!DOCTYPE html>

2

Document Structure Elements (3) important tags

3 <html> | <html>

←title→

4 <head> | <head>

<title>

</title>

5 . | </head>

<body>

{

</body>

2017

FEBRUARY - 2017

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MARCH

WEDNESDAY

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main

<html> tag

- * The Root element of an HTML document; all other elements are contained in this.
- * The HTML element delimits the beginning and the end of an HTML document.

"main content"

<head> tag

- * Container for processing information and metadata for an HTML document.

main <body> tag

- * Container for the displayable content of an HTML document.

[Format]

<html>

<head>

Place Processing information and metadata here

</head>

<body>

Place displayable content here

</body>

2017 </html>

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MARCH
THURSDAY

16

[Comments]

- 8. `<!--` write your comment here `-->`
 - 9.
 - 10.
 - 11.
 - 12.
- } => NOT seen.
is output when run

[Title Tag]

- 11. It is written in `<head>` tag
- 12. The `<title>` tag defines the title of the document
- 1. It defines a title in the browser toolbar
- 2.
- 3. It provides a title for the page when it is added to favorites
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FEBRUARY - 2017

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17

MARCH
FRIDAY



②

[Heading tags]

big

small

* Headings are defined with the `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags

*

`<h1>` defines the most important heading

- `<h6>` defines the least important heading

③

[paragraph tags]

- paragraphs are defined with the `<p>` tag

- Browsers automatically add an empty line before and after a paragraph.

④

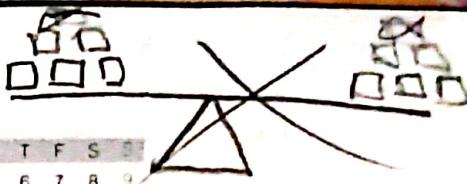
[Formatting tags]

* `
` Break line

* `<hr/>` Horizontal line

APRIL - 2017

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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 Break Line

* Use the
 tag if you want a line break (a new line) without starting a new paragraph.

* The
 element is an empty HTML element.

* It has no end tag. It is represented as

* The <hr /> tag creates a horizontal line in an HTML page.

* The <hr /> element can be used to separate Content.

[Pre Tag]

* The <pre> is used to define pre-formatted text. The text within <pre> tag is displayed in a fixed-width font and it preserves both spaces and line break the are present in the text.

* <pre> My Name
... is Ashish

</pre>

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[Image tag]

- Images are defined with the tag.
- The tag is empty, which means that it contains attributes only, and has no closing tag.

* To display an image on a page, you need to use the Src attribute. Src stands for "Source". The value of the Src attribute is the URL of the image you want to display.

Attributes of the images tag

- * Src = Some url for image
- * Alt = alternative text } → when image is not display, then use alternative text to
- * width = pixel or percentage
- * height = pixel or percentage
- * Align = top, bottom, middle, left, right
- * Border = pixel

2017

2017

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*

2017

APRIL - 2017

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(6)

[List tags]

Two types

- * Unordered list
- * Ordered list

[Unordered list]

- An unordered list starts with the `` tag.
- Each list item starts with the `` tag.
- The list items are marked with bullets (typically small black circles).

Attribute of the Unordered List

Attribute type has following values

— square



— disc



— circle



E.g.:

``

``

``

``

``

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					27	28			21	22	23	24

Attribute of the unordered list

④

Ordered list

- The `` tag is used to create an ordered list.
- The list can be numerical or alphabetical

Attribute of the ordered list

= Using different value use `[Type]` Attribute

- 1 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
- A A, B, C, D
- I I, II, III, IV
- a a, b, c, d
- i i, ii, iii, iv

Eg:-

``

~~``~~

~~`<i>`~~

~~``~~

Eg :-

`<ol type="1">`

A&n#233;

B&n#233;

C&n#233;

D&n#233;

E&n#233;

F&n#233;

2017

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JM 10 2017 28

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(8)

[Anchor tag]

- * A hyperlink (or link) is a word, group of word, or image that you can click on to jump to a new document or a new section within the current document.
- * Links are specified in HTML using the `<a>` tag.

* ` Link text `
↳ [Hypertext Reference]

(9)

[Form Tag]

- * HTML form are used to pass data to a Server.
- * A form can contain input elements like text fields, checkboxes, radio-button, submit buttons and more.
- * A form can also contain select list textarea, field set, legend, and label elements.
- * The most important form element is input element

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27 28

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WEDNESDAY

{ Attributes of form tag }

Imp Action

- The required action attribute specifies where to send the form data when a form is submitted.

Imp method

- Specifies how to send form-data
- The form-data can be sent as URL variables (with method = "get") or as HTTP post (with method = "post")

{ Tags within the form tag }

- <input>
- <button>
- <Select> }
 • <options> ~
- <textarea>

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10

[Table Tag]

8 <table> defines a table

9 <th> defines a table header

9 <tr> defines a row in a table

10 <td> defines table data

[Attributes of table tag]

11

• border (It specifies the width of the border around a table)

12

• cellpadding (Specifies the space between the cell wall and the cell content)

• cellspacing (Specifies the space between cells)

• align (Values can be left, center or right)

• width (Specifies the width of a table)

• bgcolor (Specifies a background color of a table)

~~Ex :- It's have three methods to desired the~~

- Color name ("pink")

- Hex code of color name ("#ffA000")

- rgb number ("rgb (255,0,0)")

red green blue.

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FEBRUARY - 2017

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	F	S
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25	26	27	28								

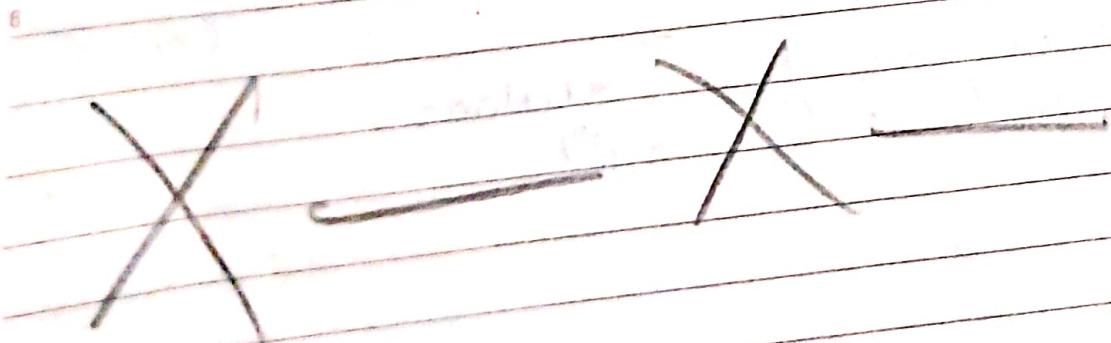
Attributes for <th> and <td>

- align = left, right, center, justify
- bgColor = color name, rgb(), hex code
- ColSpan = number
- rowSpan = number
- height = pixel or percentage
- align = top, middle, bottom
- width = pixel or percentage

11

iframe

- * An iframe is used to display a web page within a web page
- * Tag is
-<iframe>
- * Attribute : Src
- * <iframe Src="url"></iframe>

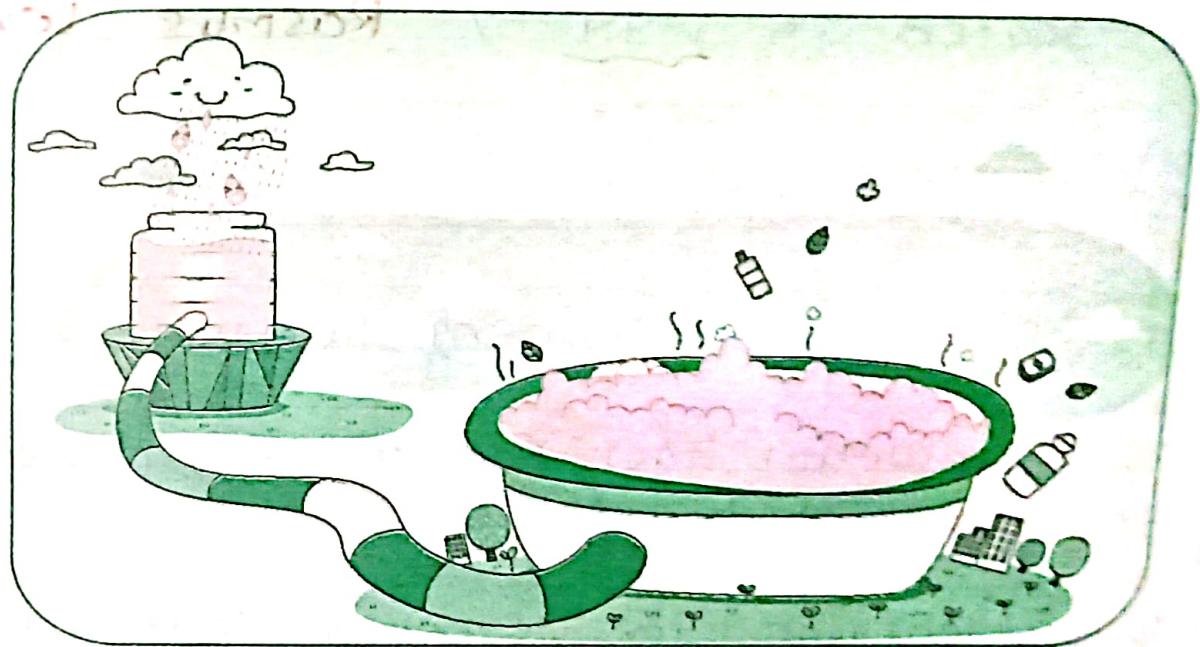


repair

every leakage to save water!



Value each drop of it!



- Check for leaks in faucets and toilets.
- Conserve and harvest rain water for daily consumption.
- Close the tap when not in use.
- Avoid over flowings of tanks and car washing.
- Cover your pools when not using.
- Wash laundry in cold water instead of hot.
- Avoid over flowings of tanks and car washing.

Cascading Style Sheets

03

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CSS

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* ①: बताओ कि CSS का उपयोग क्या है और इसके लाभ व नुकसान क्या हैं।

* ②: CSS के सभी छोटे रखानों की पर पाती जैसे प्रकार की विधियाँ जाएँ।

Cascading Style Sheets [CSS Syntax]

Element Selector, how to write.

{

property Name : property value ;

property Name : property value ;

property Name : property value ;

...

}

① [property Name : property value]

* propertyName is the name of the CSS property name followed by colon (:) and then property value decorations.

* we can write one or more property decoration in the block

* And End the (;) Semicolon

MAY - 2017

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04

(2)

[Element Selector]

* Element Selector is used to specify an HTML element or group of HTML elements on which properties are applied

* There are three ways to specify an Element Selector

- Tag Name
- Id value → #
- Class value → (.)

property name : prop

* Tag Name

- This is tag name used in HTML. This causes selection of all elements with the specified tag name.

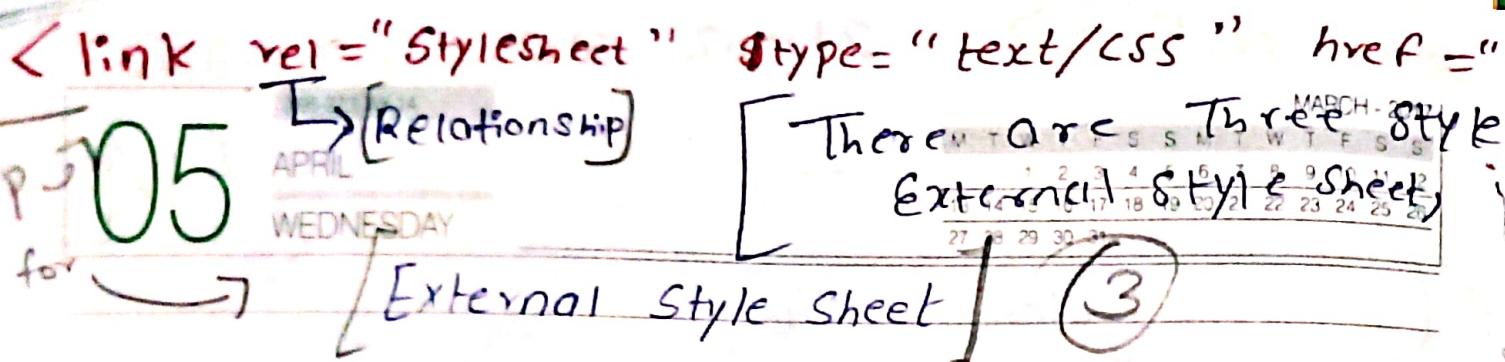
* Id value

- Id value is unique for HTML elements, so it is used to select a specific element. Id value is prefixed with hash (#) symbol when mentioned in selector.

* Class value

- Class value can be common to multiple heterogeneous HTML elements, which causes selection of more than one HTML element. (.)

2017



- * External style sheet is a separate file of CSS.
- * File must be saved with .css extension.
- * File contains one tag and only contain css codes
- * File can be used to apply on several HTML files.
- * External Style Sheet is useful when properties need to be applied on more than one web page of the site

① [Internal Style Sheet]

- * Internal Style Sheet means when CSS is included in the same HTML file
- * `<Style>` tag must be used to write CSS in HTML file
- * `<Style>` tag should be in `<head>` tag
- * Type attribute of style tag specify the type of MIME type (text / css)

" To link.css " />
to apply CSS in HTML
Internal style sheet, inline style

MAY - 2017

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* Internal Style Sheet is useful when page specific properties need to be applied

* preference is given to internal Style Sheet over external Style Sheet

⑤

[Inline Style sheet]

* Style attribute can be used with tag representing html element

* The value of style attribute is any CSS property.

* Example

<h1 style="color:green; text-decoration:underline;"> This
is a heading </h1>

* Each property name-value pair is terminated with a semicolon

* Inline style has more preference given than internal or external style

* Inline style is useful when element specific property needs to be applied

2017

X — X — X

MARCH - 2017											
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07

APRIL

FRIDAY

①

Change the Colour of text

* The **Color** property is used to set the color of the text.

* Example:

- `body {color: blue;}`
- `h1 {color: #00ff00;}`
- `h2 {color: rgb(255,0,0);}`

②

How to Set alignment of text using CSS

* The **text-align** property is used to set the horizontal alignment of a text.

* Text can be centered, or aligned to the left or right, or justified.

* `h1 {text-align: center;}`

* `h2 {text-align: left;}`

* `h3 {text-align: right;}`

* `h4 {text-align: justified;}`

{justified to use
in paragraph line
paragraph format.}

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WEEK 14 (SUB-367)

APRIL

08

SATURDAY

③ [How to underline text using CSS]

[Decorating text]

* The text-decoration property is used to set or remove decorations from text.

Eg:- There have four text-decoration property.

a { text-decoration: none; }

a

h1 { text-decoration: overline; }

h1

h2 { text-decoration: line-through; }

h2

h3 { text-decoration: underline; }

h3

text-decoration: green wavy underline;

④ How to convert text into uppercase using CSS

[Text Transformation]

* The text-transform property is used to specify uppercase and lowercase letters in a text.

Eg:-
p. uppercase { text-transform: uppercase; } ASHISH

p. lowercase { text-transform: lowercase; } ashish

op. Capitalize { text-transform: capitalize; } Ashish

↳ All first letter

capital.

2017

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09

APRIL

SUNDAY

(S)

How to make text italic using CSS

[Styling Font]

- * The **Font-Style** Property is mostly used to specify italic text.
- * This property has following values:
 - normal - The text is shown normally text
 - italic - The text is shown in italics textAshish, Ashish

⑥ How to change size of text using CSS

[Change the size of font]

* The **Font-Size** property sets the size of the text.

- P { font-size: 24px; } font-size: 24px; }

* **Font-variant**

Generic family or Broad Class of similar fonts
eg. serif, sans-serif Just like when say fruit, it can be any fruit.

2017

group of font

Font-family → Specific / Generic family - Generic.

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APRIL 10 (2017)

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10

7 [How to make text bold using css]

Giving weightage to text

* The font-weight property sets the boldness of the text

→ `p { font-weight: bold; }`

* tag is a one specific character to bold

<p> This is a paragraph </p> </p>

→ This is a paragraph of words : wohnd - fux

8 [How to change font of text using css]

[Changing the Font]

* The font family of a text is set with the font-family property.

* Example

→ `p { font-family: "Georgia"; }`

* font-family

Font family specifies the font of a text
Can hold multiple values as a "fallback system"

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(101-201) Wk 15

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TUESDAY



Prem - Tm

April - Sharmi

MARCH - 2017

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Jmap

9

How to make Shadow of text using CSS

[Shadow effect to the text]

* The ~~text~~ text-shadow property applies shadow to text.

* text-shadow : h-shadow v-shadow blur color;

h = horizontal , v = vertical , blur , color

text-shadow : 20px 20px 5px gray;

3

10 How to Set Space between line and character

There have Three Property in CSS

[Space between lines]

* It specifies space between the lines of a paragraph text.

* {line-height : 0.8;}

* It specifies the space between the letters of a text.

* {letter-spacing : 1.5;}

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WEEK 15 (102-263)

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12

* It specifies space between the words

* Word-Spacing : 12px ; }

1 How to set border style, width, color, radius in CSS

[border-style]

* Every HTML element that consumes space in the web page is a rectangular region.

* This rectangular region can be bordered using CSS properties

* Border-style property allows you to choose one from the various styles of the border.

border-style

* Possible values of border-style :

1 - solid

2 - dotted

3 - dashed

4 - double

5 - groove

6 - inset

7 - outset

* This property specifies the width of the border

* border-width : 5px ;

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③ border-color

* It specifies the color of the border ~~border - brown~~

* border-color : blue;

④ border-radius

* Border-radius makes corner curved

* border-radius : 4px;

Eg:- Individual Side

* border-left-style : dashed;

* border-right-color : red;

* border-top-width : 10px;

* border-bottom-radius : 4px;

[Individual Side]

① * Border-style : dashed solid dotted double;



top right bottom left

② * Border-style : dashed solid dotted;



top right left bottom

MAY - 2017

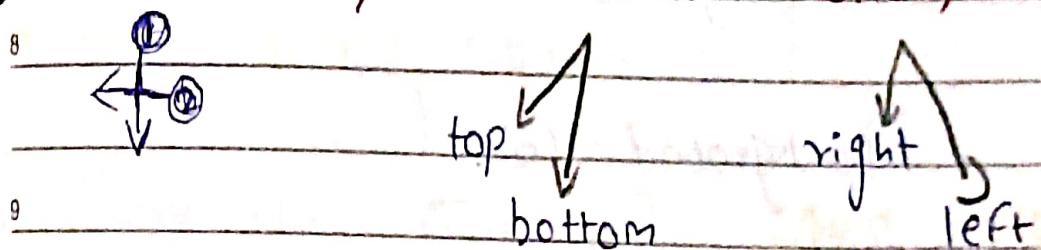
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13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31					

WEEKEND

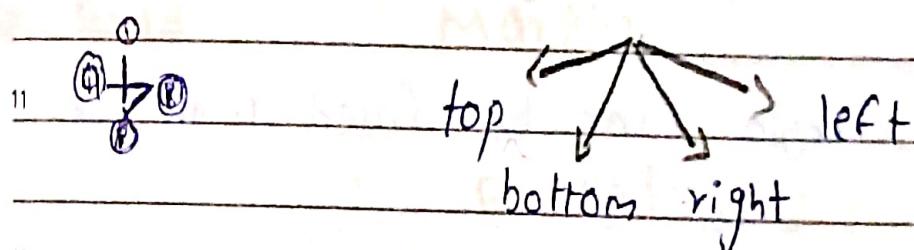
APRIL
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14

(3) * Border-Style : dashed solid;



(4) * Border-style : dashed;



(5) ~~border~~ border => Best Method.

* border is a Short hand property

* {border : 5px solid blue;}

width style color

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(108-2017) APRIL 15

APRIL

SATURDAY

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13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31					

12 [How to set background color in CSS]

[background-color]

- * Every html element that consumes space in the web page is a rectangular region.
- * This rectangular region can be filled with specific color.

* background-color : #4190FF ;

13 [How to set width and height in CSS]

[width and height]

- * Every html element that consumes space in the web page is a rectangular region.
- * we can set width and height of this rectangular region.

* width : 100px;

* height : 50px;

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27	28	29	30	31								

EMP in html

14 [How to set margin and padding in CSS]

[Box Model]

* Every html element that consumes space in the web page is a rectangular region.

* ~~padding~~

Margin

Border

padding

Content

padding

* margin : 10px;

* box-sizing : border-box;

* padding : 20px;

* box-sizing : content-box;

(15)

[Anchor properties in CSS]

[Link States]

* a:link - a normal, unvisited link

* a:visited - a link the user has visited

* a:hover - a link when the user mouse over it

* a:active - a link the moment it is clicked

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26	27	28	29	30	31							

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[Explore with example]

* How to change colour of the different States of a link?

* How to remove default underline from the link?

a:hover

{

text-decoration: none;

}

[How to set position of elements in CSS]

⇒ Why positioning is important?

* By default, HTML elements appear on the web page in the same sequence as they are in the HTML code.

* HTML is not capable to set position of HTML element with precision.

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WK 16 (108-207)

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18

~~True~~

17

Position property

* The position property specifies the types of positioning method used for an element.

* position : static; /* default */

* position : fixed;

* position : relative;

* position : absolute;

18

Positioning

* Elements are positioned using the top, bottom, left, and right properties.

* These properties will not work unless the position property is set first (value should not be static).

* They also work differently depending on the position value.

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① Static

- * HTML elements are positioned Static by default,
- * `top, left, bottom, right` properties will not work
- * Elements appear according to the normal flow

① fixed

- * Element with `position: fixed;` always stays in the same place even if the page is Scrolled
- * `Top, left, right, bottom` will work

③ relative

- * An element with `position: relative;` is positioned relative to its normal position.

- * `Top, left, right, bottom` will work

④ Absolute

- * A "Positioned" element is one whose position is anything except static
- * An absolute positioned element is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor

④ STICKY

The element is positioned based on user's scroll position.

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- * If an absolute positioned element has no positioned ancestors, it uses the document body, and moves along with page scrolling.

⑤ 14 [Z-index]

- * When elements are positioned, they can overlap other elements.
- * The Z-index property specifies the stack order of an element.
- * An element with greatest stack order is always in front of an element with a lower stack order.
- * If two positioned elements overlap without a z-index specified, the element positioned last in the HTML code will be shown on top.

* z-index: 2;

~~1 X~~

* z-index: 999;

* In Block element use. margin: auto; Not work.

Always use. width: 15%; then work

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(20) [display]

* display : inline;

= Takes only the space required by the element. No linebreak before and after. setting width / height not allowed, not set width height (no margin / padding)

* display : block;

Takes full space available in width and leaves a newline before and after the element.

* ~~box~~ - div tag. is a block element.

* display : inline-block;

Similar to inline but setting height, width, margin and padding is allowed. Element can sit next to each other.

* display : none; and visibility : hidden;

⇒ with display : none; the element is removed from the document flow. It's space is not blocked

⇒ with visibility : hidden; the element is hidden but its space is reserved

morgan : Y X ;

MAY - 2017

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concept clear

(2) [float & clear]

* For your project ~~get profile~~ go center.
=> margin: auto;

* Float :- Specifies whether an element should float to the left, right, or not at all.

Eg:- float: left;
=> compulsory to give width: 12%; }

* Clear :- Specifies what element does overflow from the next element

Eg:- [clear: left; / clear: left;]

when write clear left then other element don't disturb, not allow float left/right

[clear: both;]

X--X--X

23

APRIL

SUNDAY

MARCH - 2017

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[Nov]

(23)

[Size, position & Lists]

* There are more units for describing size other than 'px'. There are rem, em, vw, vh, percentages etc.

⇒ What's wrong with pixels?

pixels (px) are relative to the viewing device
for a device with size 1920x1080, 1px is 1 unit out of 1080/1920

⇒ Relative lengths.

These units are relatives to the other length property.
Following are some of the most commonly used relative lengths.

parent font multiply by em font

1) em → Unit relative to the parent font size
↳ em means "my parent element's font size"

html font X by rem font

2) rem → Unit relative to the root font size (<html> tag)

3) vw → Unit relative to 1% viewport width.

4) vh → Unit relative to 1% viewport height.

5) % → Unit relative to the parent element.

max & min property concept ooj jakaar sonaj ooya
⇒ CSS Sab Euroj aya tab sonaj aya

MAY - 2017	27/4/22	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
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APRIL

MONDAY

24

Min / max - height / width property.

- * CSS has a min-height, max-height, min-width and max-width property.
- * If the content is smaller than the minimum height, minimum height will be applied.

* Similar is the case with other related properties.

⇒ max-width: 500; ⇒ max-width itna hoga chya usse jada nahi
⇒ min-width: 400; ⇒ min-width itna hoga chya usse kam nahi

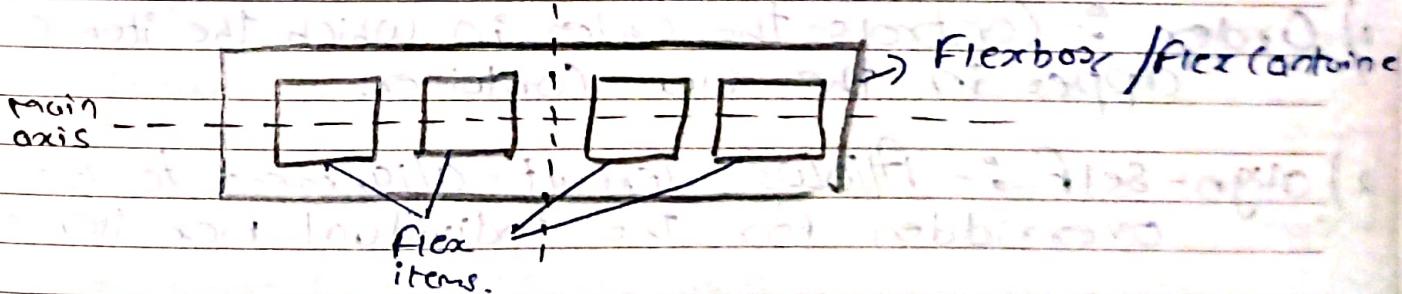
~~The position property.~~

(23) Flexbox *

The CSS flexbox

- 2 Aims at providing a better way to layout, align, and distribute space among items in a container.

1 cross axis



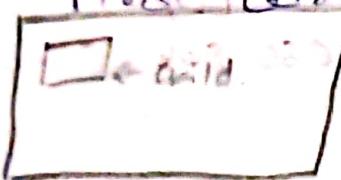
① Flex-direction property.

Defines the direction towards which items are laid.

Can be row, row-reverse, column and column-reverse.

3 (default)

Starting here you can apply flex property



MARCH 2017											
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24 [Flex properties for parent [flex container]]

- 1) flex-wrap :- Can be wrap, nowrap, wrap-reverse. Wrap items as needed with this property.
- 2) justify-content :- Defines alignment along the main axis. → horizontal
- 3) align-items :- Defines alignment along the cross axis. → vertical
- 4) align-content :- Aligns a flex container's lines when there is extra space in the cross axis. → vertical-align

Flex properties for the children (flex items)

- 1) order :- Controls the order in which the items appear in the flex container.
- 2) align-self :- Allows default alignment to be overridden for the individual flex items.
- 3) flex-grow :- Defines the ability for a flex item to grow.
- 4) flex-shrink :- Specifies how much a flex item will shrink relative to the rest of the flex items.

APPLY Grid First Grid

MAY - 2017

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display: Grid;

APRIL

WEDNESDAY

26

25

CSS Grid & Media Queries.

8) ~~The grid-column-gap Property.~~
Used to adjust the space between the columns of a CSS grid.

10) ~~The grid-row-gap Property.~~
Used to adjust the space between the rows of a CSS grid.

12) ~~The grid-gap Property.~~
1 Shorthand property for grid-row-gap & grid-column-gap.
2 container

display: grid;
grid-gap: $\frac{40\text{px}}{\text{row}}$ $\frac{10\text{px}}{\text{column}}$

1) Note:- For a single value of grid-gap, both row & column gaps can be set in one value.

5) Following are the properties for grid container.

4) The grid-template-columns Property can be used to specify the width of columns.
1 container

display: grid;
grid-template-columns: 80px 120px auto;

2017



27

APRIL

THURSDAY

MARCH - 2017

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5) grid-template-rows

Property can be used to specify the height of each row.

6) justify-content

Property is used to align the whole grid inside the container.

7) align-content

Property is used to vertically align the whole grid inside the container.

Following are the properties for grid item

8) grid-column

Property defines how many columns an item will span.

• grid-item { grid-column: 1/5; }

9) grid-row

Property defines how many rows an item will span.

10) We can make an item to start on column 1 and space 3 columns like this.

• item { grid-column: 1/span 3; }

MAY - 2017

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APRIL
FRIDAY

28

CCS Media Queries.

Used to apply CCS only when a certain condition is true.

Syntax:

```
9 @media only screen and (max-width: 800px) {  
10   body {  
11     background: red;  
12   }
```

background: red;

13

29

APRIL

SATURDAY

MARCH - 2017											
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26

~~Pseudo Selectors.~~

Transforms, Transitions & Animations.

* Transforms are used to rotate, move, skew or scale elements. They are used to create a 3-D effect.

* The transform property.
→ Used to apply a 2-D or 3-D transformation to an element.

* The transform-origin property.
Allows to change the position of transformed element 2-D transforms → can change x & y axis
3-D transforms → can change z axis as well.

* CSS 2-D transform methods

- You can use the following 2-D transforms in CSS
 - 1) translate() → you can give values inside.
 - 2) rotate()
 - 3) scaleX() ⇒ size Badhi ho jayagi;
 - 4) scaleY()
 - 5) skew()
 - 6) matrix()
 - 7) scale()

* CSS 3-D transform methods.

- 1) rotateX() → give a value in Angle
- 2) rotateY() (15 deg)
- 3) rotateZ()

MAY 2017

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APRIL

SUNDAY

30

* CSS Transitions.

Used to change Property values Cosmetically over a given duration.

* The transition property.

The transition property is used to add transition in CSS.

CSS

Following are the properties used for CSS transition:

- 1) transition-property → The property you want to transition
- 2) transition-duration → Time for which you want transition to apply.
- 3) transition-timing-function → How you want the property to transition
- 4) transition-delay → Specifies the delay for the transition

All these properties can be set using a single shorthand property.

(1) duration

(4) delay

transition: width 3s ease-in 2s delay;

(1) property

(2) timing function

If yes you can avoid delay -- you can write the property

* Transitioning multiple properties.

We can transition multiple properties as follows

Transition: opacity 1s ease-out 1s, transform 2s ease-in;



IMPORTANT
NOTES

27

use one name out the
Animation by any name

Record the things or list
you might want to do

Animations

* CSS Animations

Used to animate CSS properties with more control. We can use @keyframes rule to change the animation from a given style to a new style.

@keyframes Flash {

from { width : 20px; } → You can change
to { width : 31px; } multiple properties

* Properties to add Animations.

Following are the properties used to set animation in CSS.

1) Animation-name → Name of the animation.

2) Animation-duration → How long does the animation run.

3) Animation-timing-function → Determines speed
Curve of the Animation.

4) Animation-delay → Delay for the start of an
animation.

7) Animation-fill-mode

DECEMBER - 2017

Koi Rhi simple animation perform learn
ice liya teen chess hong chailya

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NOVEMBER

02

THURSDAY

5) Animation-iteration-count → Number of times
an animation ~~should~~ run.

6) Animation-direction → Specifies the direction of
the animation.

The Shorthand property
An the Animation properties from 3-6 can
be applied like.

① ↗ ② ↗ ③ ↗ ④ ↗ ⑤ ↗ ⑥ ↗

Animation : fishish 6s linear 1s infinite reverse;

① ↘ ② ↘ ③ ↘ ④ ↘ ⑤ ↘

* Using percentage Value States with
Animation.

We can use % values to indicate
what should happen when a
certain percent of Animation is
Completed

① keyframes fishish {

0% {
width : 20px;

5% {
width : 80px;

=> We can add
many intermediate
properties as possible

2017

03

NOVEMBER
FRIDAY

OCTOBER - 2017

100% L
= width: 200px;

fundamentele } principii sau criterii cu care se
fundamenteaza Teoria Stat.

~~met at my brother's house at 6:30 p.m.~~

2) D D

[Signature]

12. ~~Walt~~ ~~Walt~~ ~~Walt~~

2000 state and regional level the
cooperation

Finalizado el examen de 340 (00) 340
Diseñar pasos de bloques para
el ensamblado de la máquina de
trituración.

10000 3000 10000 10000

~~500 m/s~~ ~~1000 m/s~~
~~2000 m/s~~ ~~3000 m/s~~

2017

26/4/22

DECEMBER 2022

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WEEK 44 (08-05)

NOVEMBER
SATURDAY

04

(28) Selectors

* Selectors is the most important in CSS, because many script write in code you direct select element than you a selector.

①

e.g. `div p { background-color: red; }`

When you write a div p selector is the this is a apply in deep inside the div all p are select

②

→ greater than :- direct child
`div > p { background-color: red; }`

→ greater than symbol Dikhata hai ki div ke andar jo p hai uspar property upar hogा

2017

05

NOVEMBER
SUNDAY

+ sign denoted

Sibling

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(3)

div + p {

Background-Color: red

- + sign is denoted Sibling that mean agar
- p Ho usake Baad jo div Ho To
- usa p por porpeity logo Ho.
- div is a direct parent of p, thwuy
- p is child

Attribute SA CSS ko select karna
Ho to Pseudo Selectors use

cover the Box denoted to applying
Pseudo selector.

Ej.

input [type = 'text'] {

padding : 23px
border : 2px solid;

$$(2n+0)$$

$$2(1)+0=2$$

DECEMBER - 2017

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$$(3n+3)$$

$$3(1)+3$$

$$3+3=6$$

NOVEMBER

MONDAY

06

[nth-child pseudo-selectors]

* nth-child pseudo selector is useful when there are many li tag in page & you are particular about singal li select then apply nth-child pseudo selectors.

* imaging you have 15 li tag

① /* This will apply css for third child */
 $li:nth-child(3) \{$
 color: red;
 $\}$

② Agar cup too too ya phi teen teen
 chor kor apply kor na chah to ha
 to formula ha. $\Rightarrow (2n+0)/(3n+3)$
 also apply even or odd \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow Any number

Eg:-

$li:nth-child(2n+0) \{$
 $\text{background-color: red;}$
 $\}$

$li:nth-child(3n+3) \{$
 color: Brown;
 $\}$

2017

<body>
<header>

07

NOVEMBER

TUESDAY

OCTOBER 2017						
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Before and After pseudo Selectors

* Before & after pseudo selector is + imp. this is use in many code like one is set background image, another one is set background color, this is not

Eg:- Colon is imp + :-)

header :: before {

background: url('') no-repeat center ~~center~~
center/cover;

content: " ";

position is ~~in~~ to give { position: absolute;

top: 0;
left: 0;

width: 100%;

height: 100%;

z-index: -1;

3. opacity: 0.3;

4) This Property to set Background Image.

DECEMBER - 2017

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NOVEMBER

WEDNESDAY

08

(29) Variables & Custom properties

* CSS is not a programming language it's is a design & styling language

* local variables

→ Always Variables apply in CSS

-- Box-Color : Blue ;

↳ you can write Any NAME for your purpose.

→ Our esko apply karne keliya Var use karo

background-color : Var(--Box-color) ;

* Local Variables only apply in local area.
it is not apply other ~~other~~ element properties

* global variables

* When you apply all element properties
you have to write :root function

:root {

-- box-color : red ;

} ↳ write Any NAME

* The inside the root proper apply
all element properties