MEAN Stack Notes

Technologies

1. GIT
2. HTML
3. CSS
4. Javascript
5. ES6+
6. Typescript
7. Angular
8. MySQL
9. MongoDB
10. Node.js & Express.js
11. DevOps
12. Micro Front end
13. Case study.

GIT:

It is a version controlling system.

It helps to collaborate each others work in a team.

There will be two repositories in the GIT

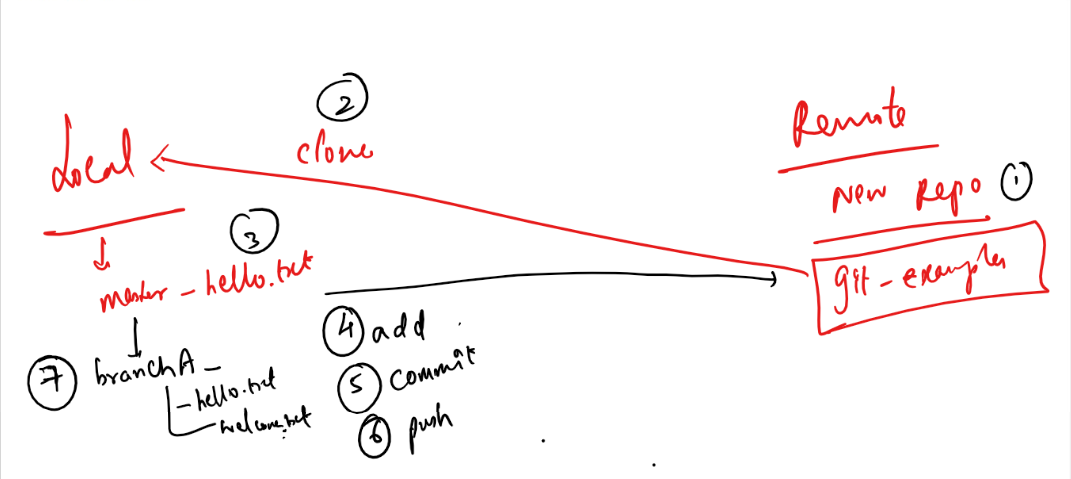
1. Remote: Will have access to everyone
2. Local: Local to the particular individual

Git provides commands to update each others work

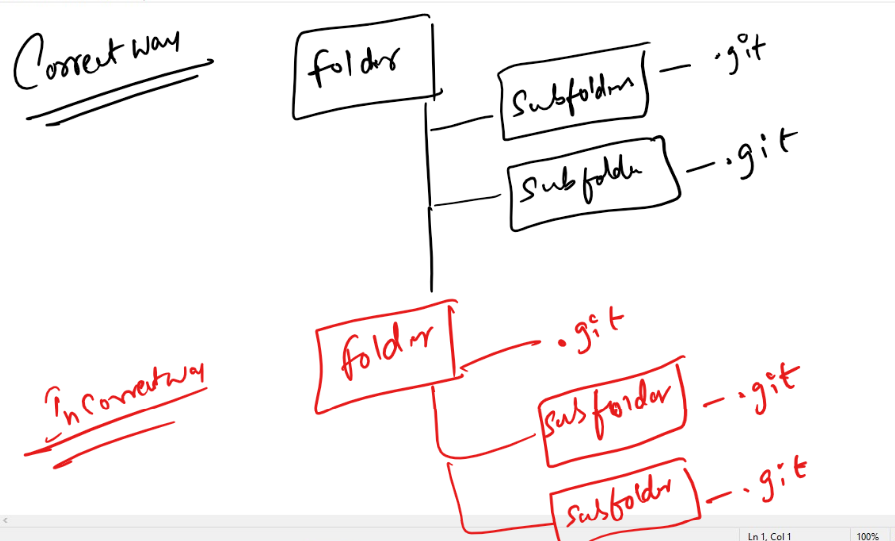
1. push: It tries to update the remote repository from the local repository
2. pull: It tries to update the local repository from the remote repository
3. clone: It creates a copy of remote repository in the local repository, it is done for the first time before you can enter push/pull
4. merge: It is used to manually merge the updates in the local repository from the local branch
5. add: It is used to add the changes to the staging area, only the changes in the staging area can be committed and pushed
6. commit: it is used to commit the changes, it creates one unique id which is used at the time of merging
7. status: It is used to see the changes done in the local repository, it shows the changes in the staging area and the changes not in the staging area

Git branches:

It is a pointer of particular commits, by default git gives you one branch called master/main branch, but every individual must work in custom branch not in the master branch

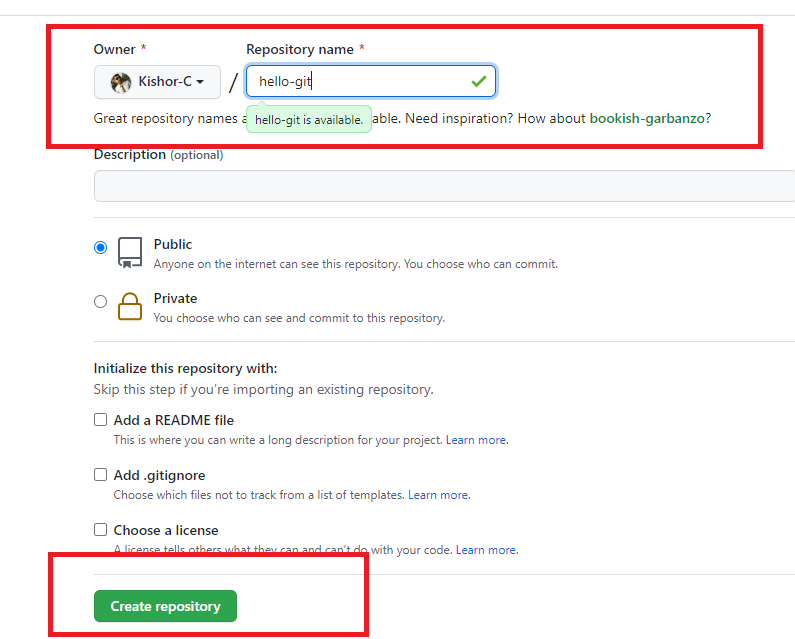


You must have a single .git folder which represents the git repository in the parent directory, but nested repositories you must not have ie.., an enclosing folder having .git and the sub folder also havening .git.

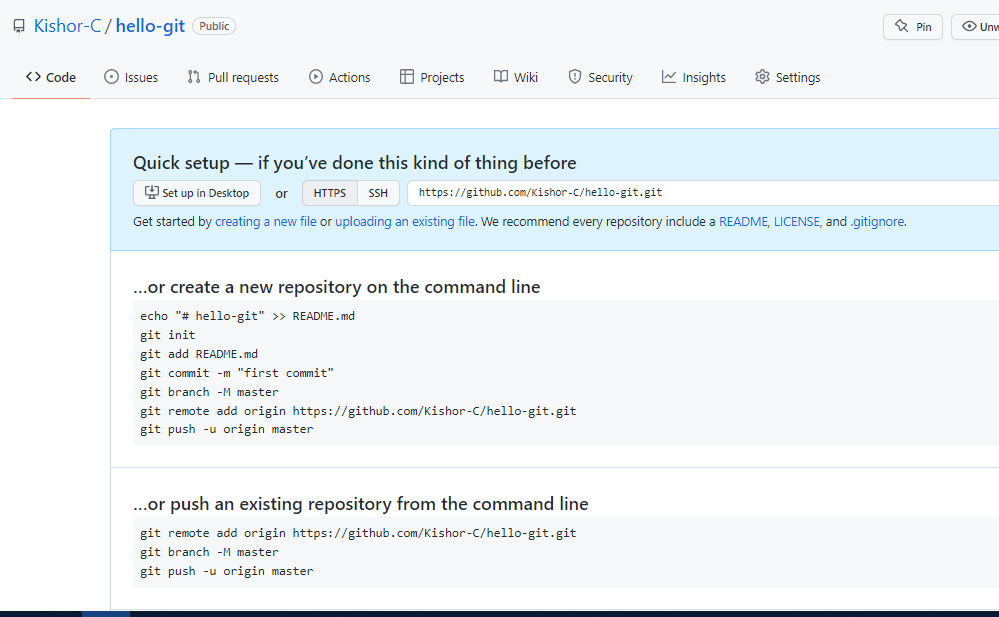


Steps to work with GIT

1. Create a GIT account & login
2. Create a remote repository & name it

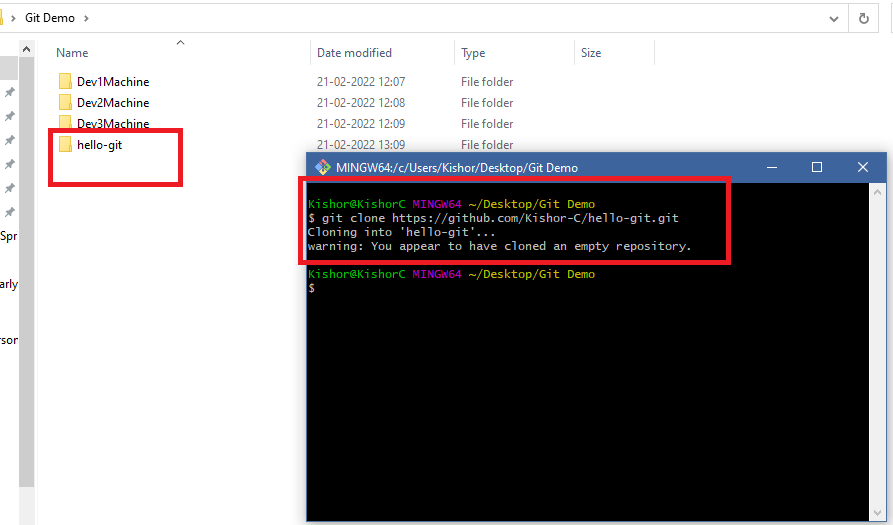


1. After you create the repository you will see the empty repository in the git website



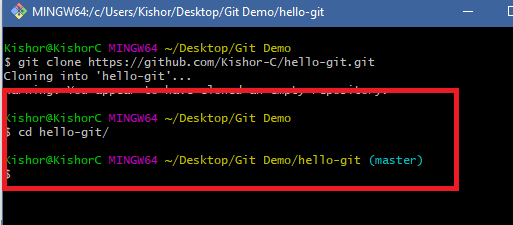
1. Clone the Remote repository in the local machine

Command: git clone URL



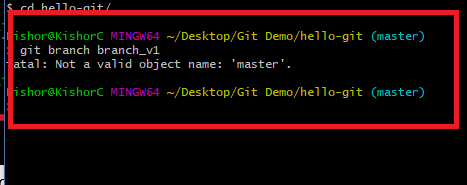
Note: You don’t see the branch name in the GIT bash, because you need to navigate to hello-git

1. Navigate to the local repository cloned



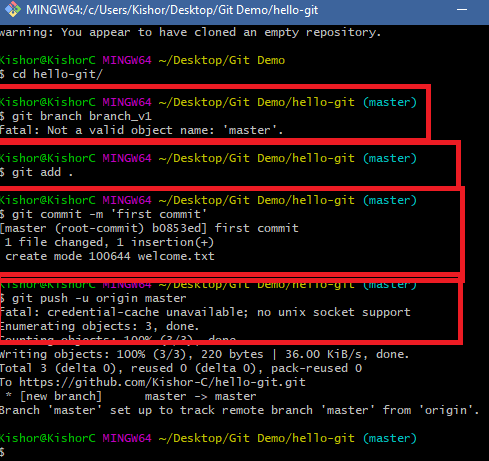
1. Create a custom branch when you want to do any changes/updates

Command: git branch branch\_name

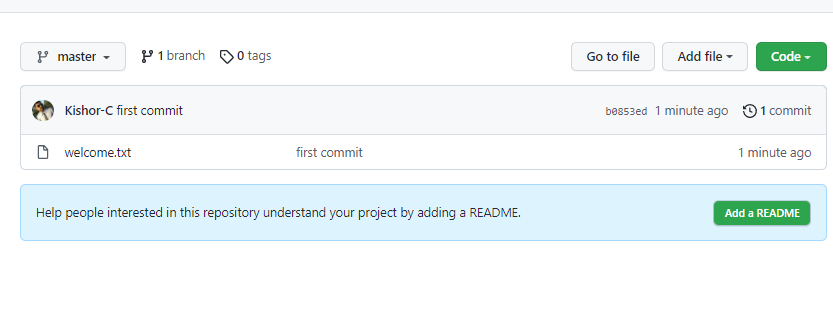
Command: git checkout branch\_name

Note: You may get this fatal error, when there are not commits in the master, i.e., if its empty repository you can’t create branch

To avoid this in the master branch create 1st commit

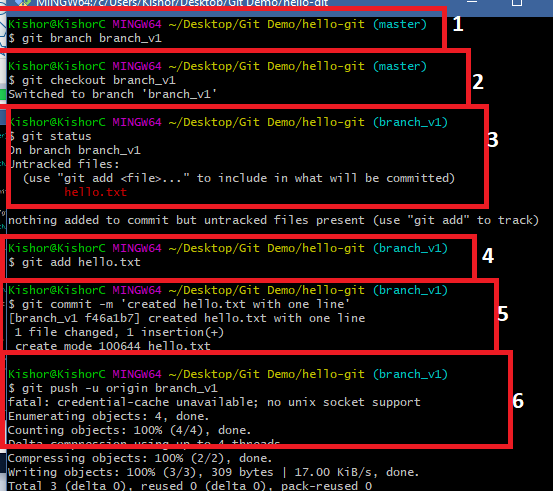


In the Remote you can see that first commit

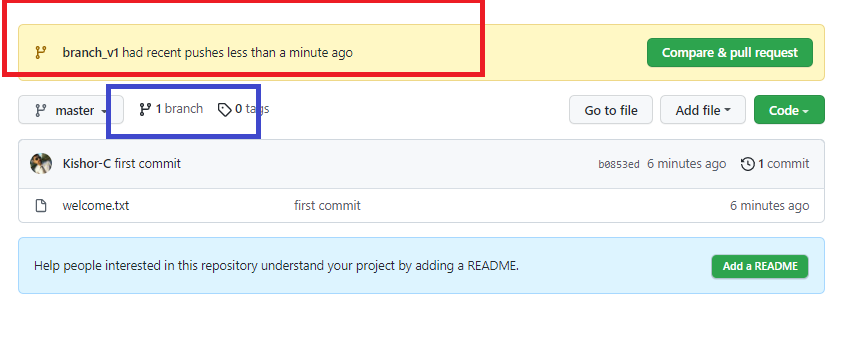


Note: It doesn’t ask you to create pull request, as we pushed master branch

1. Now we can create a custom branch and push that branch to the Remote repository

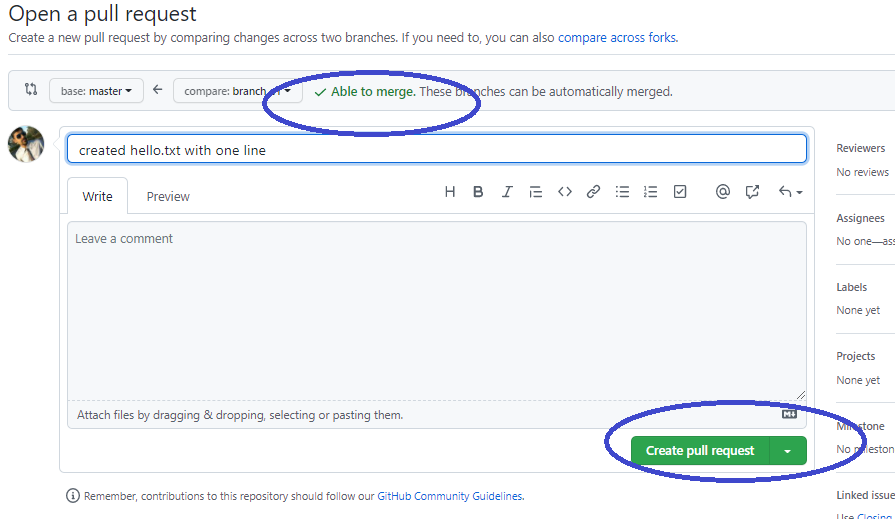


1. Now you can see a pull request in the Remote repository

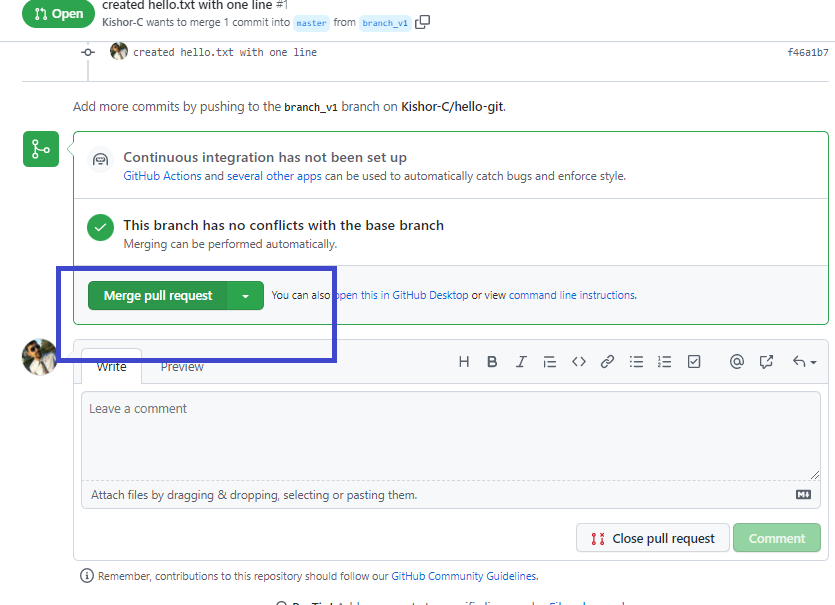


Note: Sometimes you may not see the recent push branch with Compare & Pull request, in that case you click on the branch highlighted in blue color

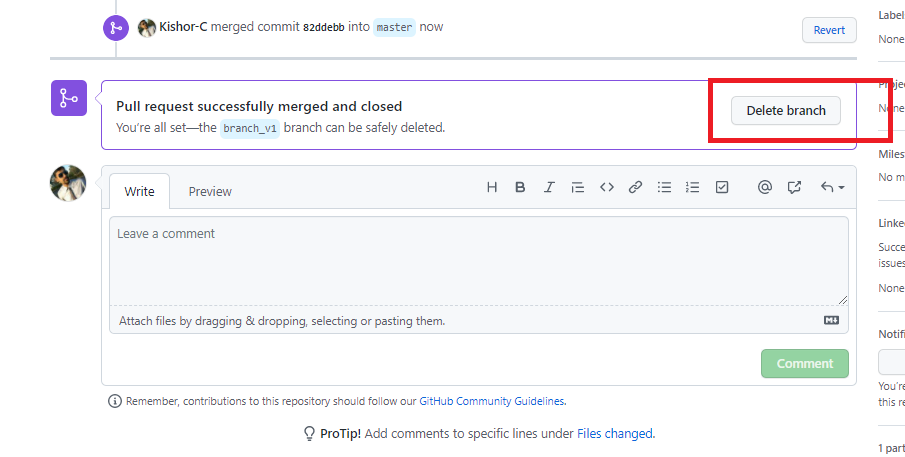
1. You can click on compare & pull request to update the remote or close pull request when there’s a conflict, in either of the case you must delete custom branch in remote repository.



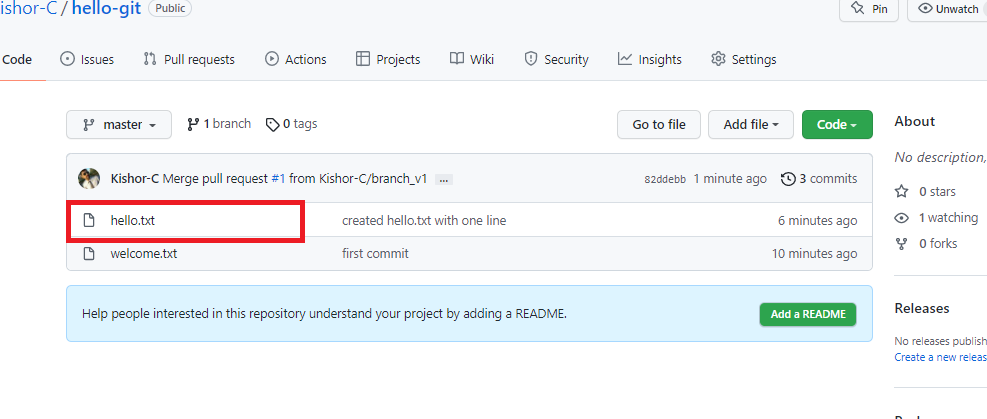
Merge the branch & delete



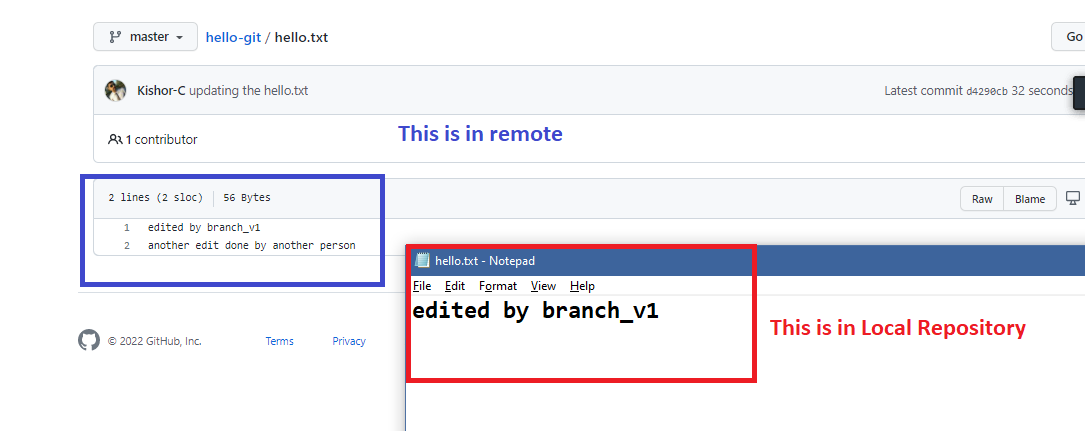
Delete branch



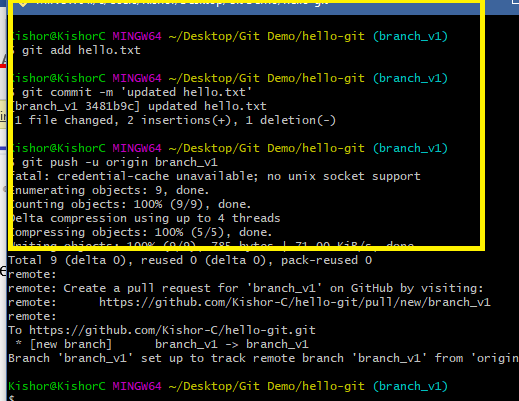
1. You can see the changes in the remote



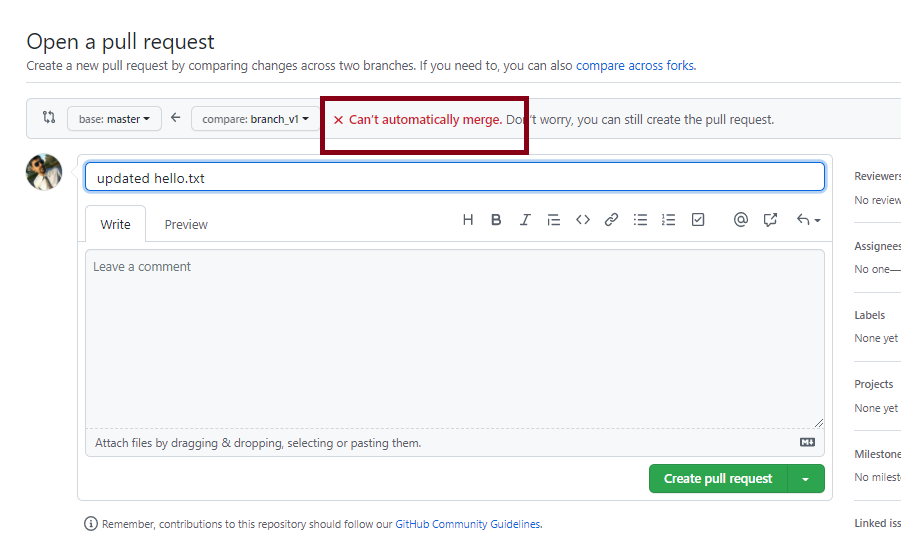
1. If you get a conflict then the local repository must pull the changes of master to its master branch, suppose for the below changes we get conflict when we try to update



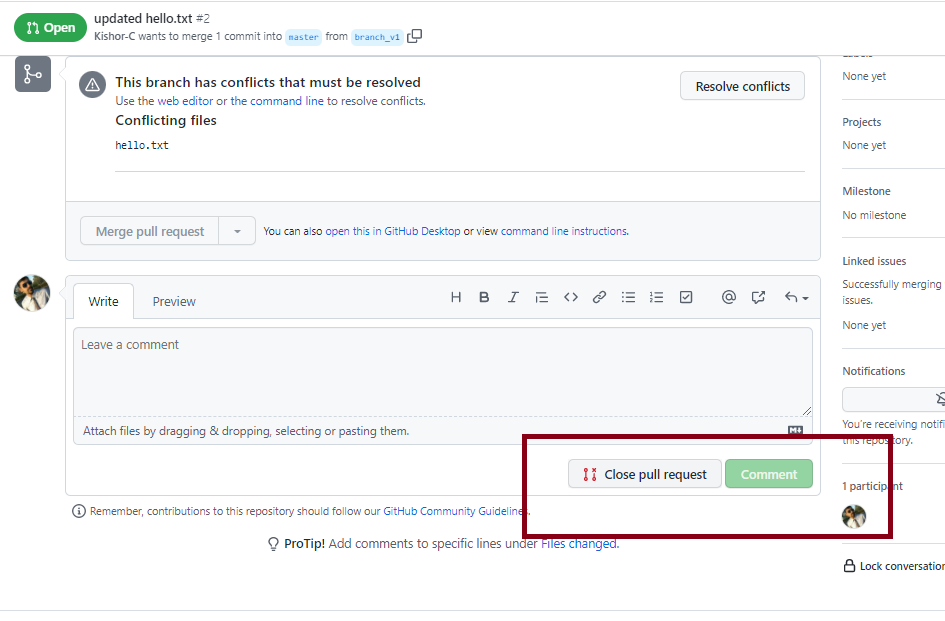
1. Add some content to the hello.txt & try to push the branch



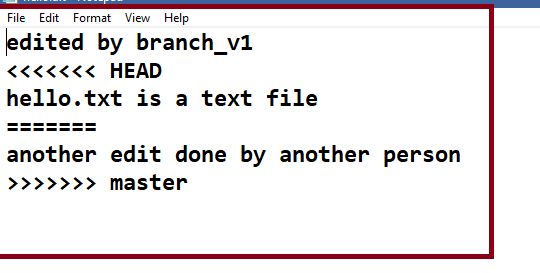
1. In the remote we see a pull request, but it can’t merge as remote master & the custom branch has conflict



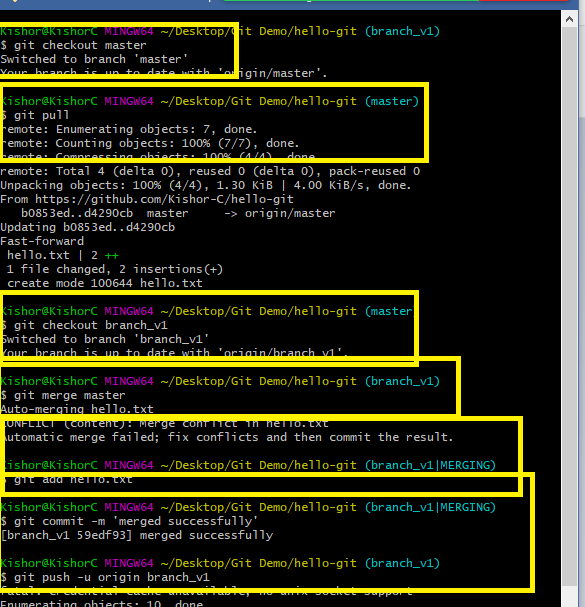
1. Close the pull request & delete the branch in the remote



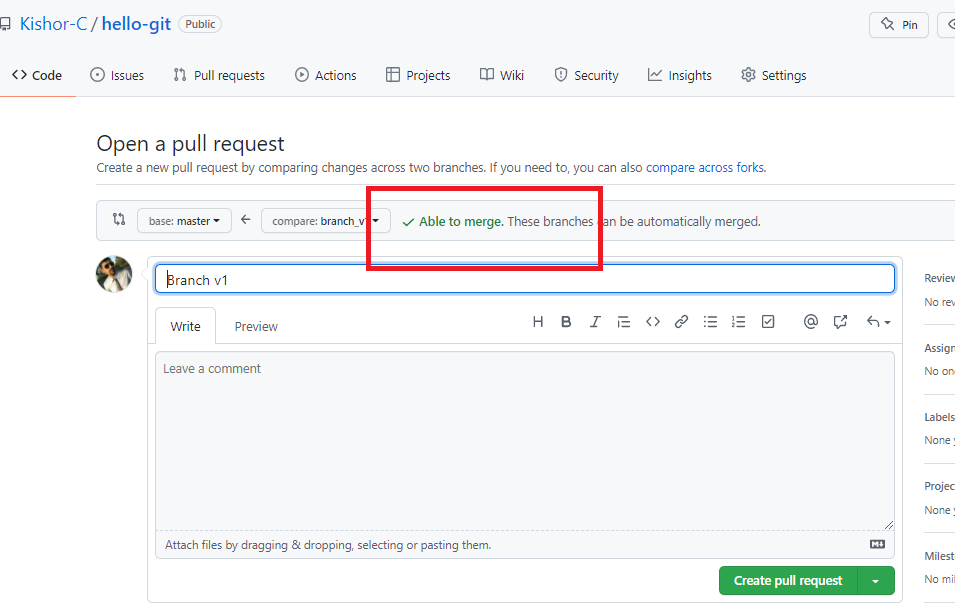
1. Local master must pull the remote master, then the custom branch should merge the local master and resolve the conflict
   1. Checkout to master: git checkout master
   2. Pull the remote master: git pull
   3. Checkout to custom branch: git checkout branch\_v1
   4. Merge the master with custom branch: git merge
   5. You will get conflict, edit that file, add & commit & push, you will the conflict file as below:



* 1. All the steps performed.



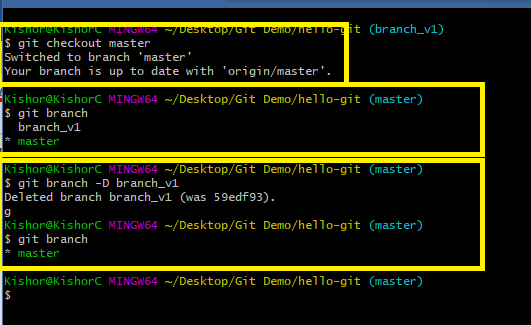
1. Now you can see the pull request in the remote

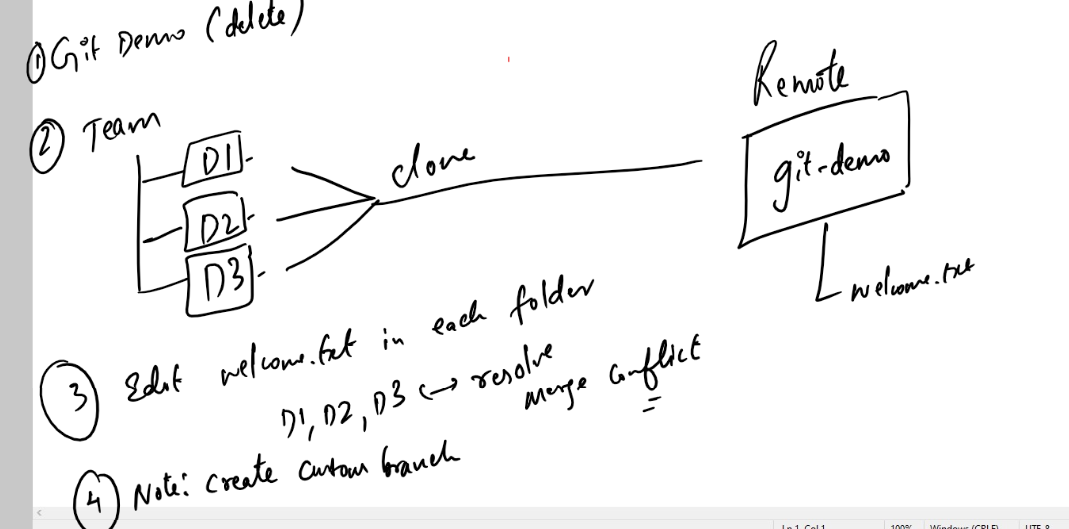


1. Create pull request & merge it and delete the branch in the remote, if required delete it in the Local also

Command: git branch -D branch\_name

Note: Checkout to different branch to delete



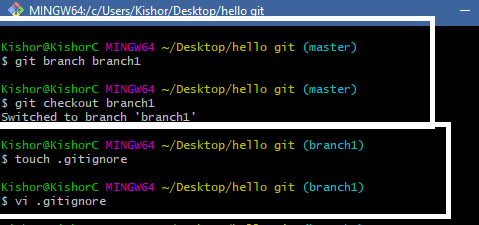


Summary:

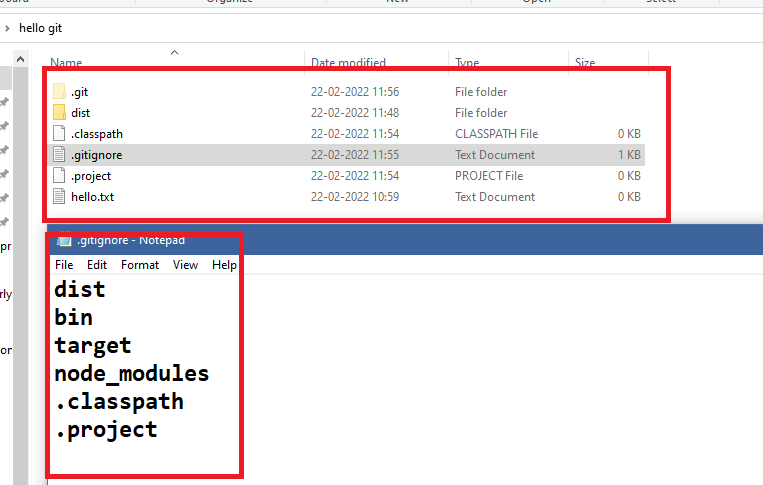
1. There are 2 ways you can create the local repository
2. using git clone remote-url
3. using git init & add remote url in the local repository
4. Important commands of Git
   1. git clone: creates a copy of remote repository in the local machine
   2. git init: creates a local repository
   3. git log: shows all the commits done with date, time, message & author information
   4. git status: shows all the tracked & untracked updates
   5. git add: adds the update to the staging area
   6. git commit: commits the updates in the staging area
   7. git push: pushes the branch to the remote from the local repo
   8. git pull: pulls the branch from the remote to the local repo
   9. git merge: merges the branch with another checked out branch

.gitignore:

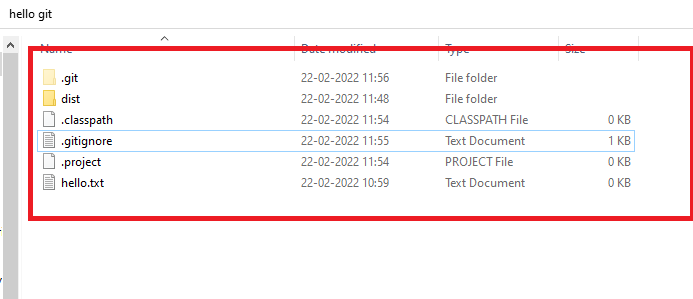
It is a file used by git to ignore the files/folders to be tracked.



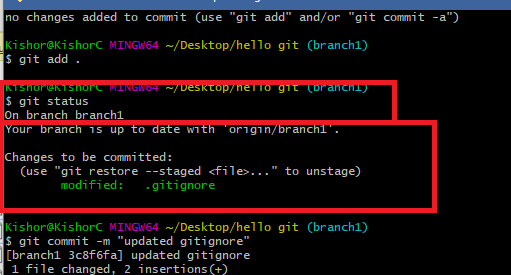
Add the content to .gitignore as mentioned below



Create some folders and files like dist, .classpath, .project and so on in the local repository

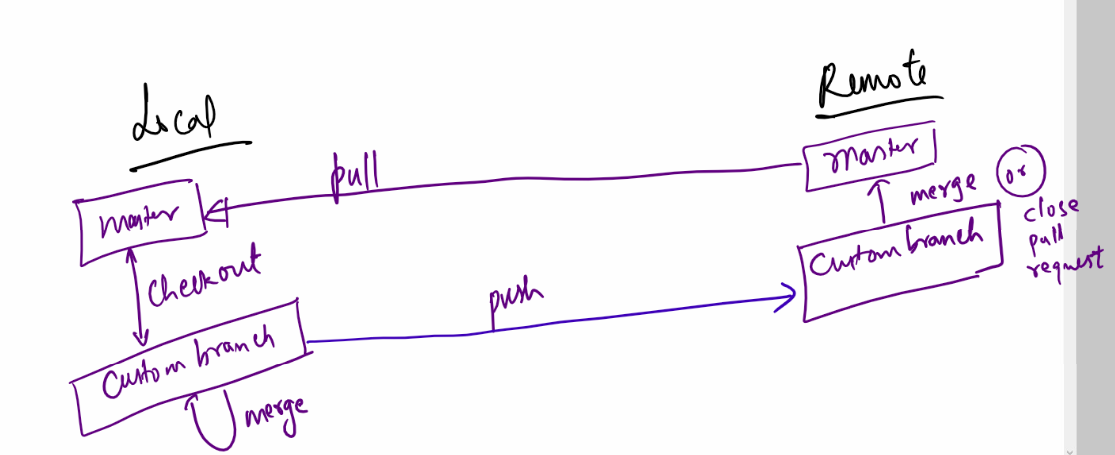


If you use git status you can see dist, .project & .classpath wouldn’t be tracked because its mentioned in gitignore



This .gitignore will be pushed to the remote, so that other developers would also get this file, it means everyone will have .gitignore file in their local machine, but the list of files/folders mentioned in the .gitignore wouldn’t be tracked at all from any machine.

Git Cycle



Git Organization:

It allows group of people to collaborate their work, only the members within group can update the repository inside the organization.

Steps:

1. Create the organization
2. Name the organization & fill all the details
3. Add the members by entering their username of git
4. Select the required options what you are going to with the organization, like manage code, collaborate work, team-size and so on
5. Change the role of members to owner.
6. Create one repository which all these members can access.

Activity

1. Create a team of 5 members (Trainer will do it)
2. Choose a team leader (Trainer will do it)
3. Team leader must create organization
4. Team leader will add members & members will accept the invitation
5. Team leader will change each members role
6. Team leader will create a repository
7. Team leader will create a file called hello.txt & pushes the master to the remote
8. Everyone in the team including the team leader edits hello.txt with their names and pushes their custom branch
9. Team leader will merge their custom branch or close the pull request depending on the scenario
10. Someone in the team will create another file welcome.txt and each members should pull that file and write their names again in welcome.txt and push that update to the remote, team leader will again merge or close the pull request

Summary:

* Git is a centralized version controlling system
* Git will have two types of repositories - local & remote
* You can initialize the git repository either using git clone or git init
* Fork is used to clone the repository at the remote/server side
* You must always work in custom branch
* Important GIT commands:
  + clone
  + init
  + push
  + pull
  + add
  + status
  + log
  + merge
  + branch
  + checkout
  + commit
* touch, vi, ls, mkdir, cd, these are unix related commands, you use this without git command

ex: ls

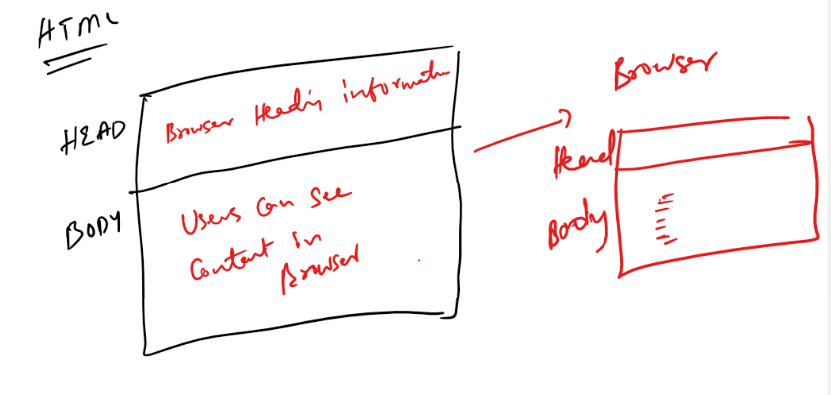
HTML:

It stands for Hyper Text Markup Language, it is mainly used to create websites and show the contents in the websites.

HTML uses tags which are called as markup to display the content, these content can be a text, a table, an image, a form, heading and so on

HTML as lot of predefined tags, these tags can be understood by browser

Note: HTML is the default language the browser can understand, along with HTML browser can understand CSS & Javascript



Softwares required

1. Editor: Notepad or VS Code
2. Browser: To render/display HTML content.

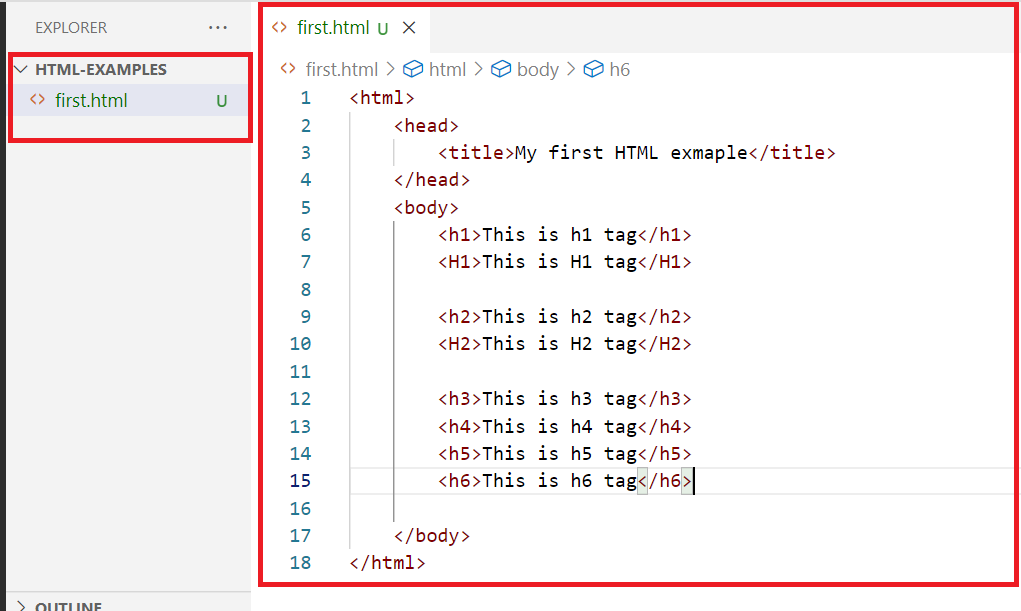
HTML has lot of inbuilt tags, all these tags is understood by browser, some of the tags are:

html, head, title, body, h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6, p, table, form, div, span, input, b, i, a, img, br, hr, select, option, video, audio, canvas, article, header, footer, section, nav, aside, mark, pre, marquee, sub, sup, script, style, meta, link, ol, ul, li,

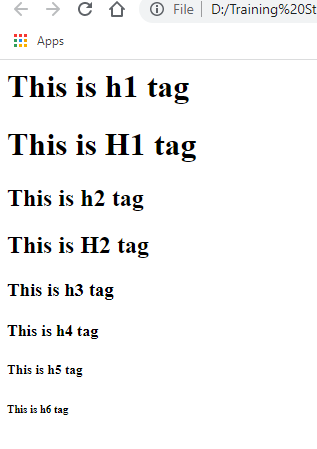
Note:

1. HTML doesn’t show any error if there’s a mistake
2. HTML is case insensitive i.e., if you have a <body> then you can close using </Body>
3. But most preferred case is lower case

first.html

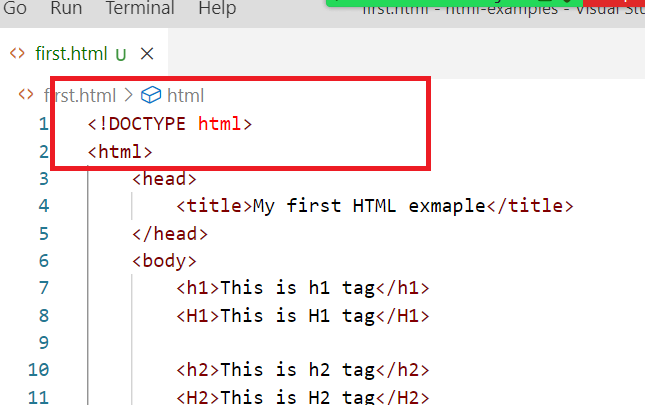


Output:

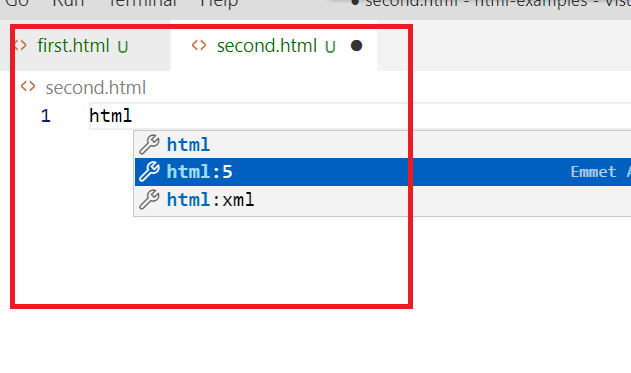


<!Doctype html>

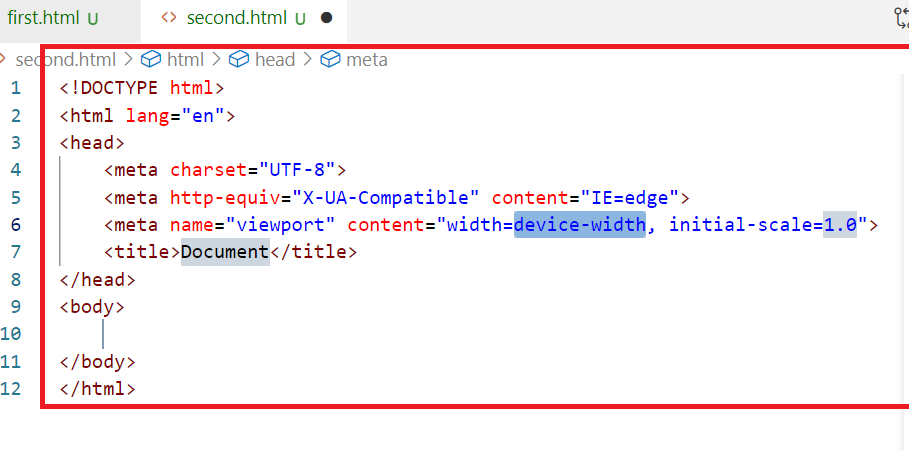
This declaration is recommended so that browser will understand immediately what document its loading.



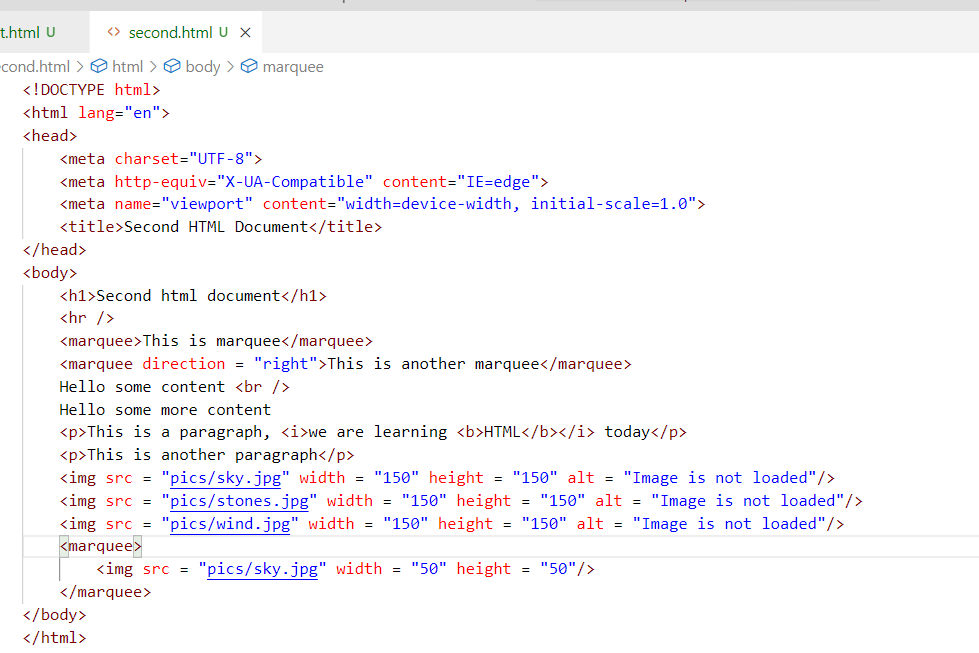
Note: In VSCode you can type html, to automatically have html template



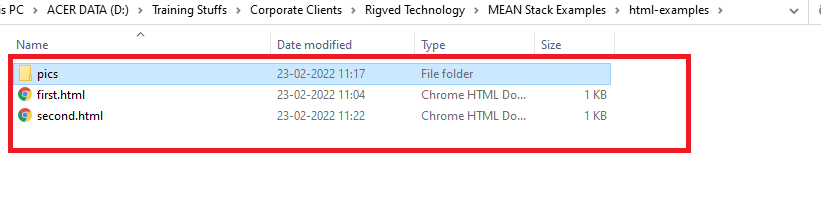
Once you select html: 5 you will get the below template



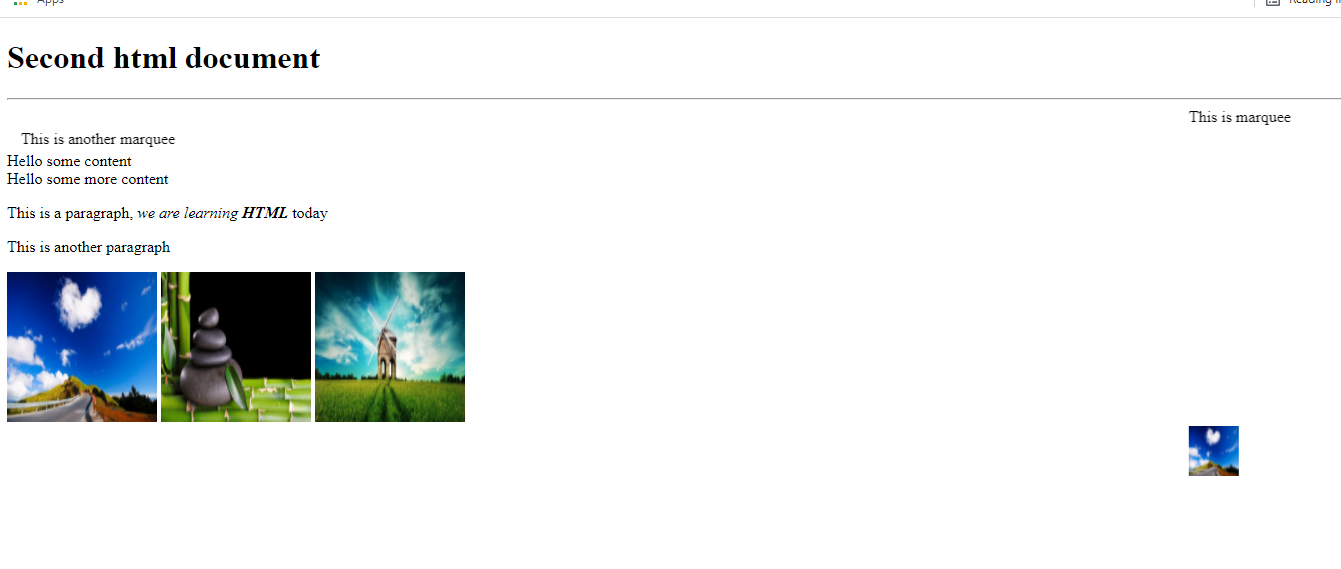
Understanding <p>, <b>, <i>,<marquee> <img>, <br>, <hr>



Note: There is a pics folder created in the location where we have html files

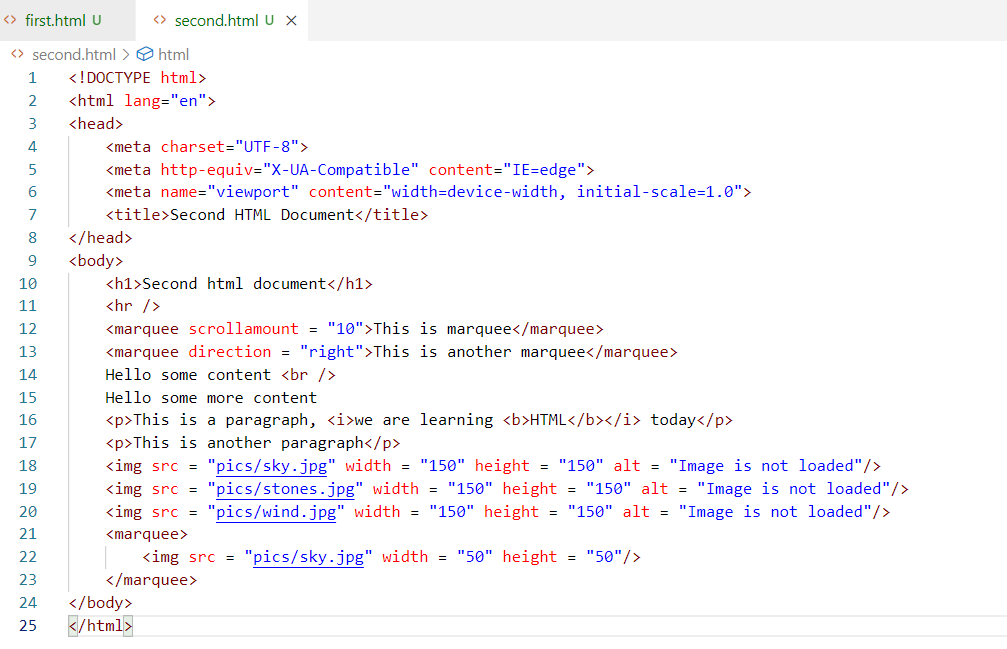


Output:

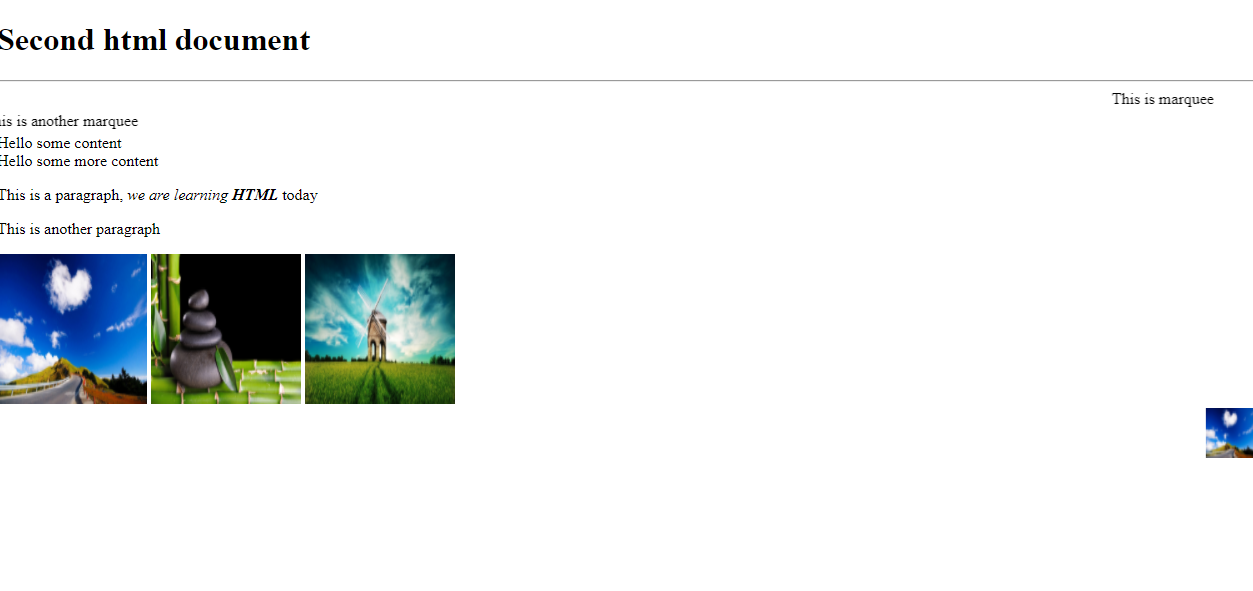


<marquee scrollamount = “10”> increases the speed, 10 is a number if you give greater numbers, the speed will be more

second.html



Output:



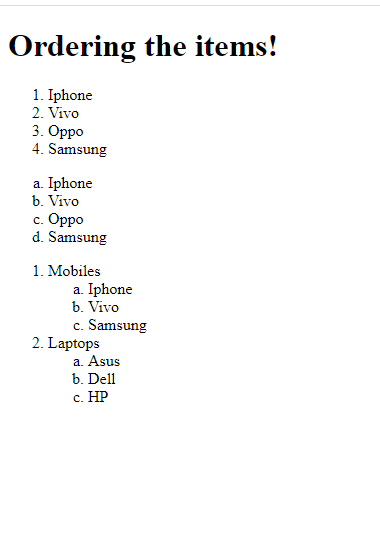
Ordering the items

We can create list of items using <ol> and <ul> both will use <li> to list the items.

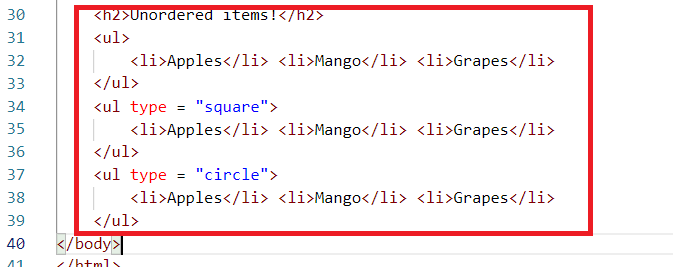
third.html



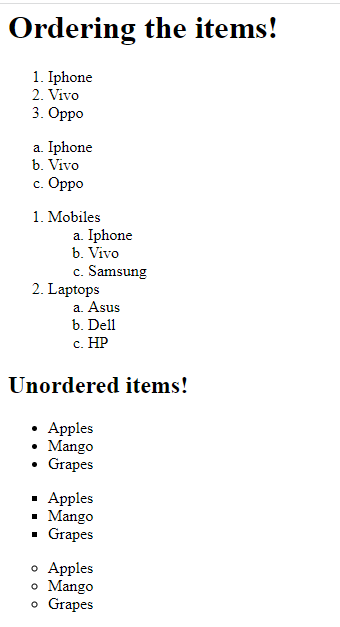
Output:



Unordered items: They will use bullets instead of numbers or alphabets



Output:



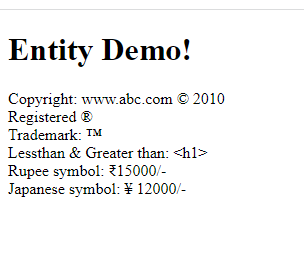
Entities in HTML

These are some special characters that you want to show to the user, like registered symbol ®, copyright symbol ©, ™ trade mark, Rupee symbol, greater than, less than and so on.

To create entities you must start with &entityName; that displays the entity on the browser



Output:



Some more entities:

&quot; For quotation

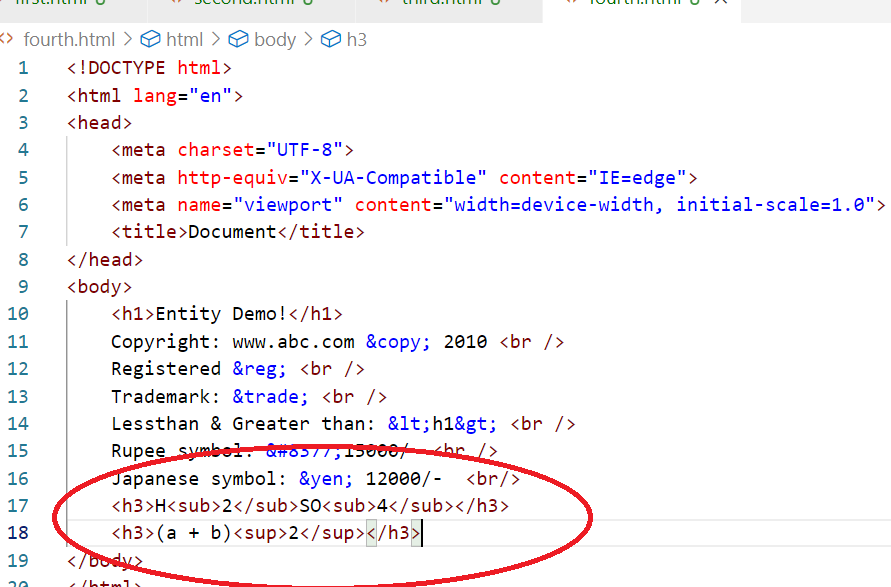
&amp; For &

&nbsp; For a space

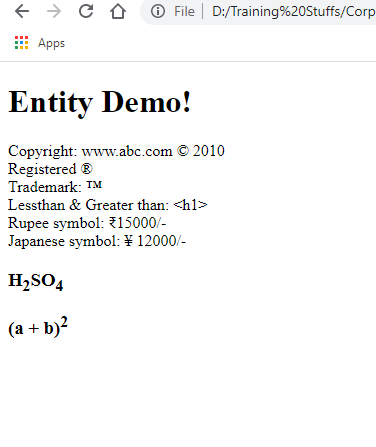
Super script & Sub script

These are used to show the content in a different position beside the normal position.

Suppose you want to show a chemical formula or mathematical formulas, these super script & subscript would be helpful.

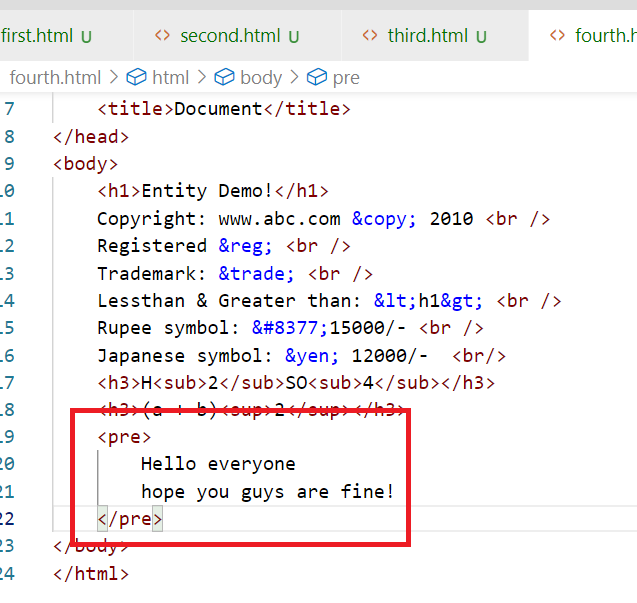


Output:



<pre>

It is used to show the contents in a way you specify in the HTML document



Output:

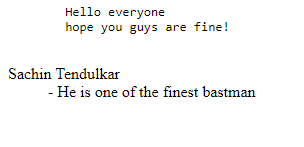


Data list

It is used to create some content with some brief description

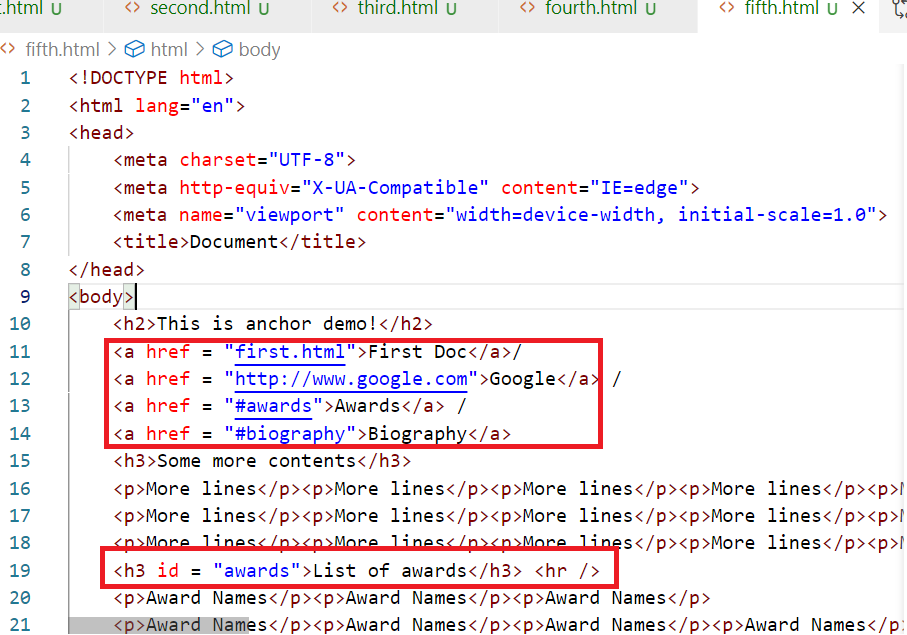


Output:



<a>anchor tag:

It is used to hyperlinks to different websites or server side resources



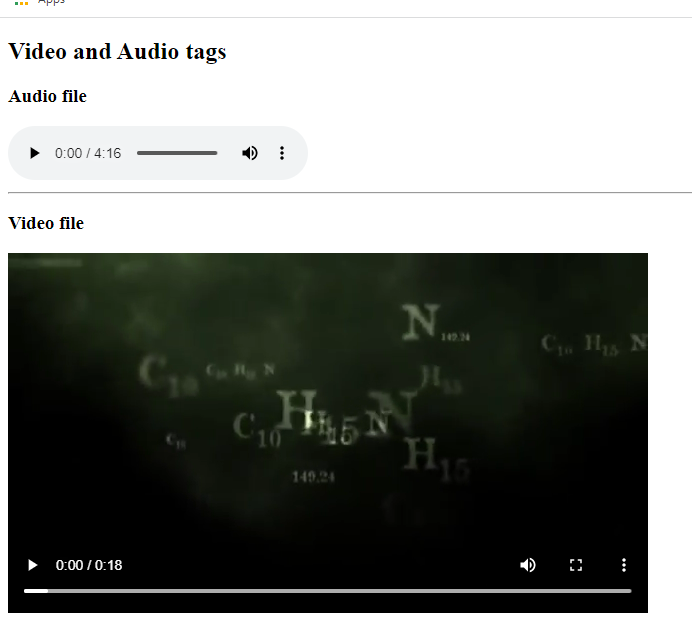
Here <a href = “#awards”> refers to the resource in the same page, the resource must have the id attribute i.e., <h3 id = “awards”> similarly you can have another <h3 id = “biography”> and refer it by <a href = “#biography”>

<video> & <audio>

You can have media tags in the HTML to render video’s are audio’s



Output:



Note: You can also add links of different videos like youtube videos

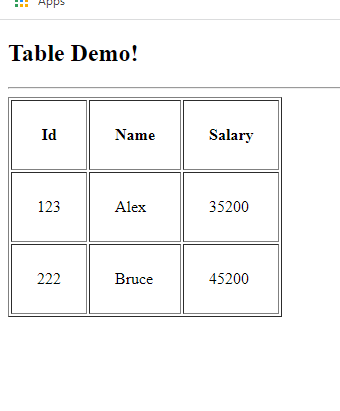
table:

It allows you to create tables with rows & columns, a table must have heading which specifies how many columns it can have and body that will have content of the table.

seventh.html



Output:



Activity:

1. Solve all the above examples discussed (this you don’t have to push to the git)
2. Fork the repository : <https://github.com/Kishor-C/rigved-students-activity.git>
3. Clone the rigved-students-activity repository created in your account
4. Create a folder like html-handson or html-examples and keep all the html related assignments in this folder,
5. Similarly for other technologies you will create separate folders, ex: for javascript, you will create javascript folder, for angular you will create angular folder and so on

Activity 1:

Create a table that will have product and its information, it must look as below:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Product Id | Name | Price | |
| Rs | Ps |
| 1122 | Laptops | 23500 | 35 |
| 3311 | Mobile | 10200 | 50 |
| 4422 | Watch | 5200 | 20 |
|  |  |  |  |

container tags

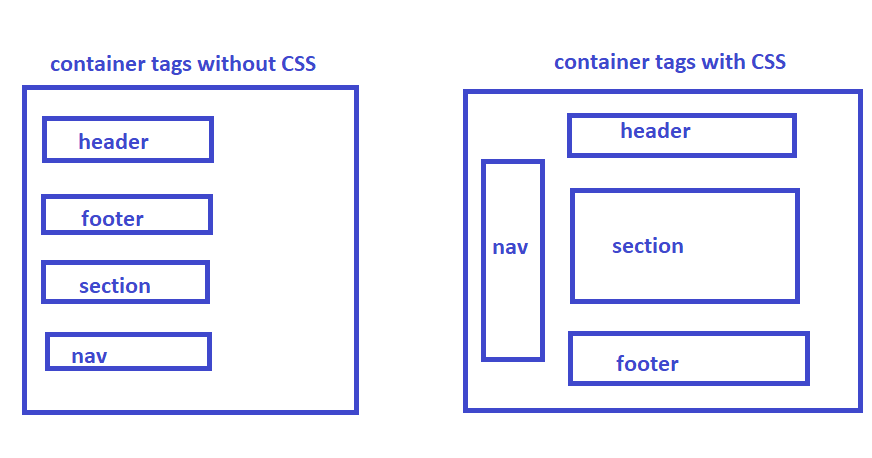
These tags can include other html elements, by default html gives you body tags which is a container tag, along with that HTML gives you <div> tag that can include other html elements.

Till HTML4 we had only <div> but HTML5 onwards more container tags were released which can be used to provide in a specific layout, like <header>, <footer>, <article>, <nav>, <section>, <aside>, all these have the same behaviour of <div> but they can categorise the HTML document to create a layout.

Note: These tags would create a layout only when you apply CSS, else they all would be in a default position where you keep in the HTML document.



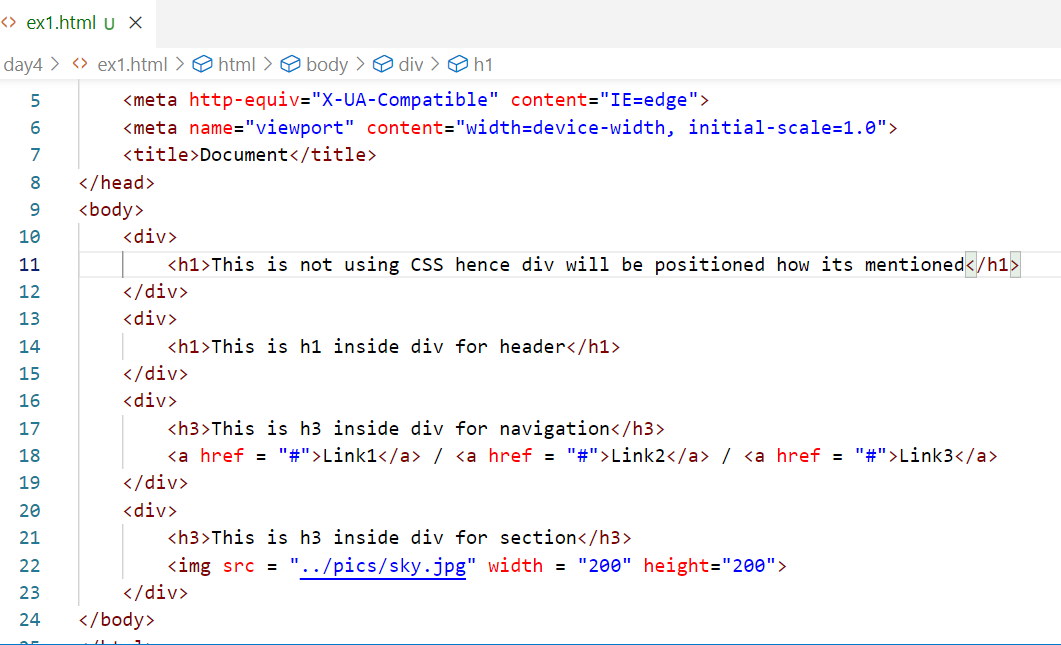
Since <div> doesn’t categorise the layout in the HTML document, HTML5 has released container tags that can be used to layout the document, but they will not have any default position until you apply css

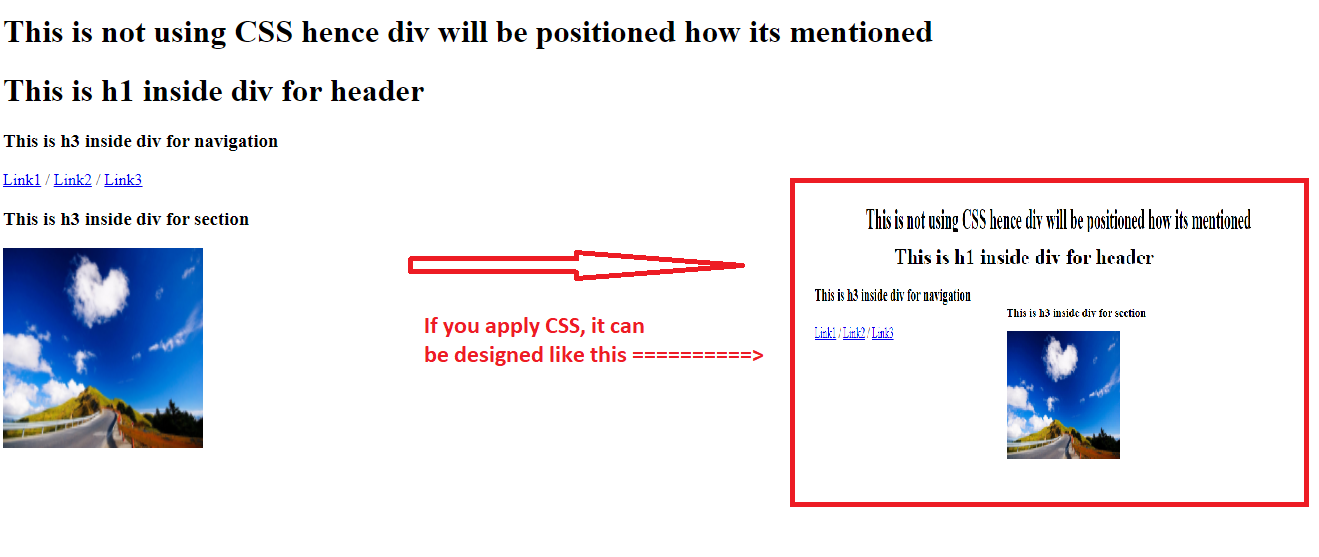


If you apply css to the container tags you can position it wherever you want, HTML doesn’t give any error for it, but you must follow the standard rule that header means it will be always at the top, footer means it will be always at the bottom,

Since <div> was the only tag earlier we had it doesn’t give any meaning to the users/developers, but header, footer, nav, aside, article, section, gives the meaning to the developers where they should appear.

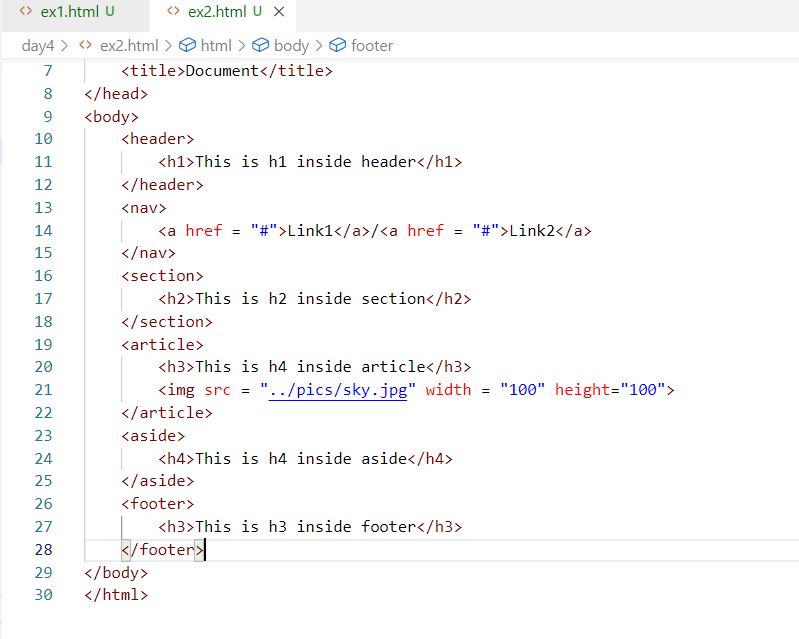
day4/ex1.html





Same code can also use <header>, <footer>, <nav>, <section>, <article>, <aside> but these tags must also use CSS to form a layout so that they can be positioned at the right place.

day4/ex2.html

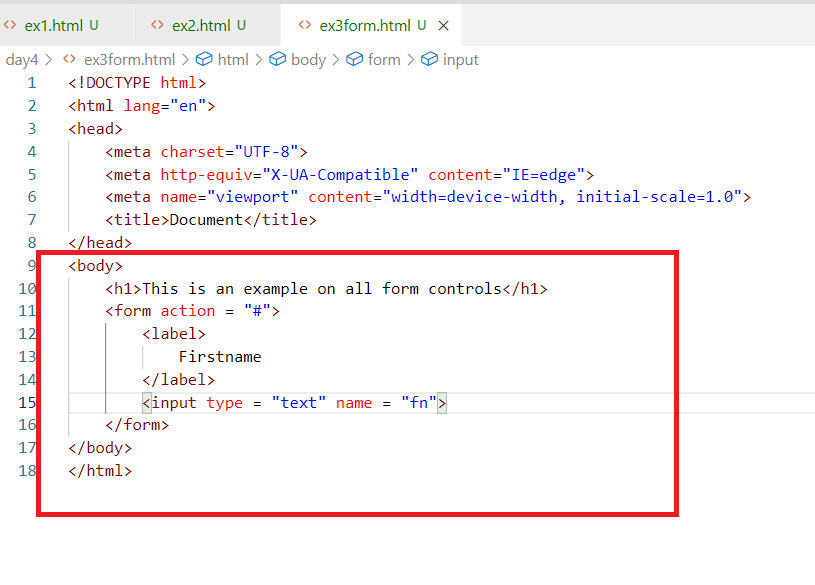


Output:



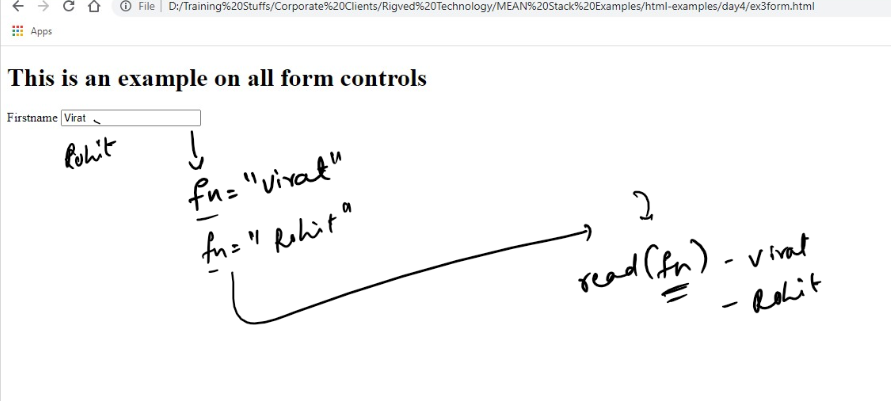
form tags

These are used to create input controls, where user can enter data, you can create input box, password box, radio button, check box, drop down, text area, file upload, buttons,

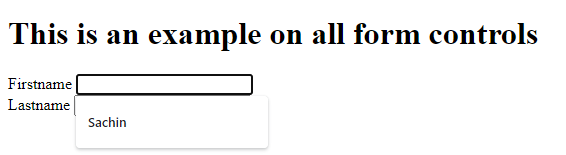


Here fn is a temporary variable that stores the value you enter in the input box

Output:



The below form shows the history of input you have entered, which might hide the elements below the input like below

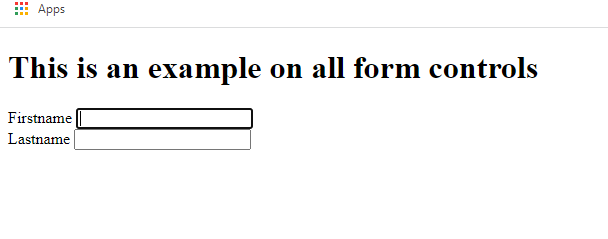


The above input shows some history of input you have entered, which would hide the below elements, to avoid that we can use autocomplete=”off”

ex3form.html

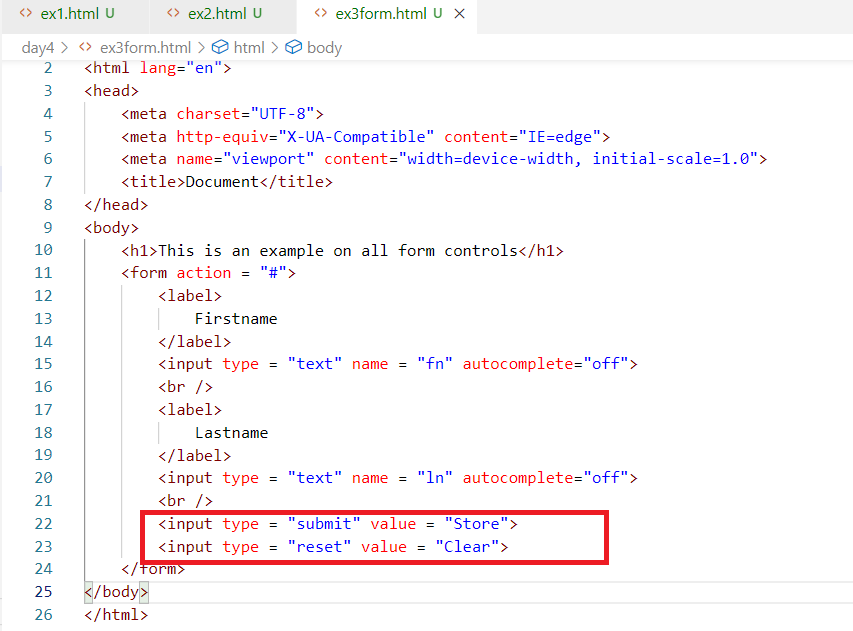


Output:

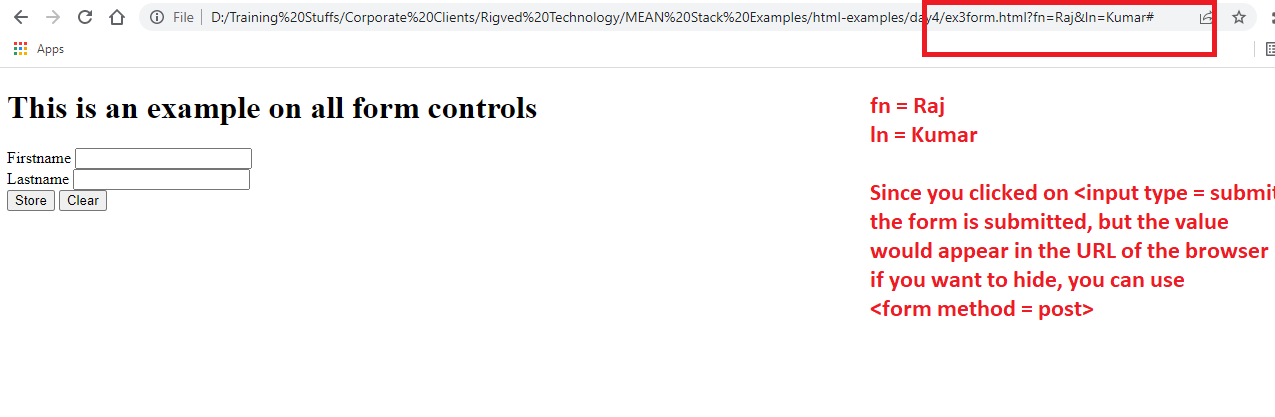


Since these input can’t be submitted, we can create buttons like submit, reset that can control the form input

ex3form.html



Output:

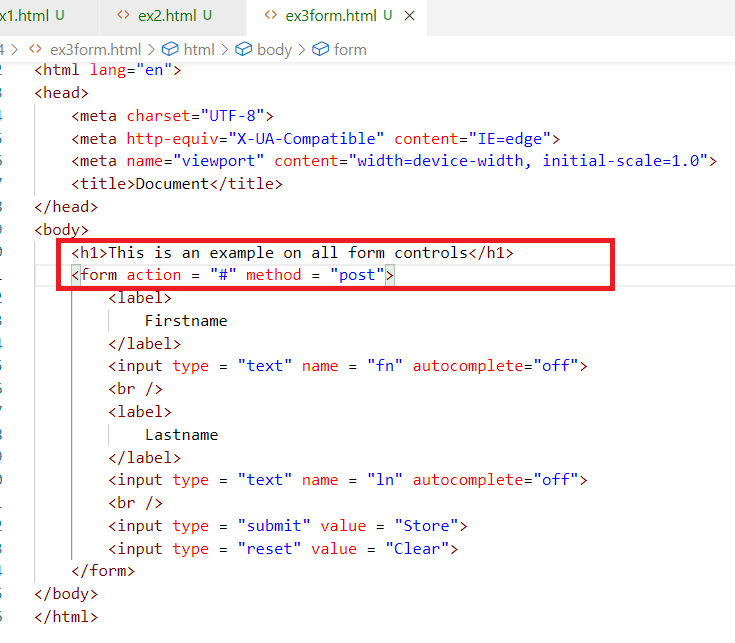


Most of the times form data must not be visible, hence you must use one attribute called method which can take values like GET & POST.

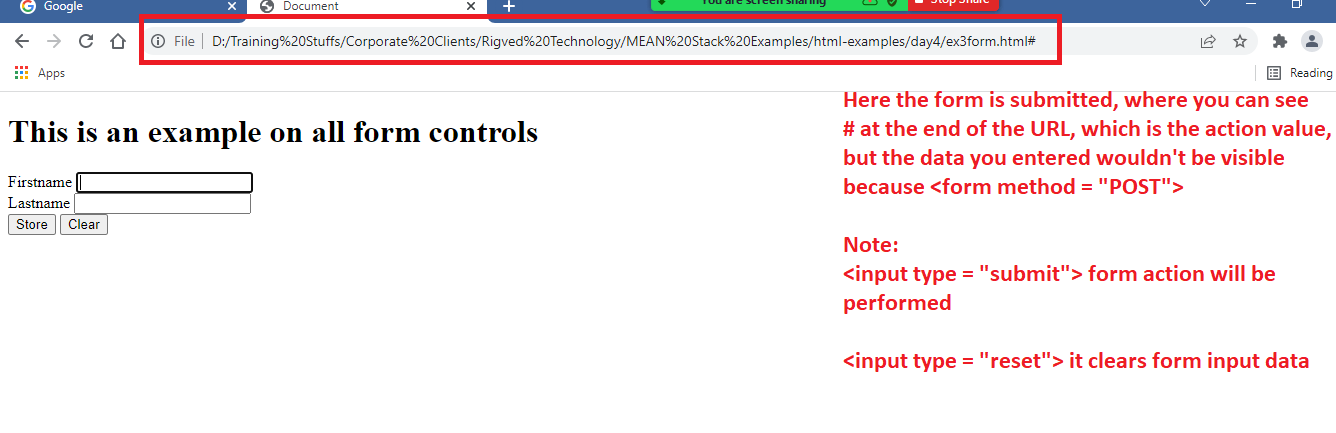
GET: This is the default behaviour of the form submission, which sends the data in the url

POST: This if used in the method, then the form data submitted, would be sent in the body of the document, not in the url, which wouldn’t be visible.

ex3form.html



Output:



The input attribute type can accept lot of keywords like text, submit, reset, it can use below list of keywords:

1. password
2. button
3. radio
4. checkbox
5. file
6. number
7. date
8. email
9. range

Note: Usually when the form submitted, a request is send to the server resource mentioned in the <form action = “url-pattern”>.

A request will be of two parts

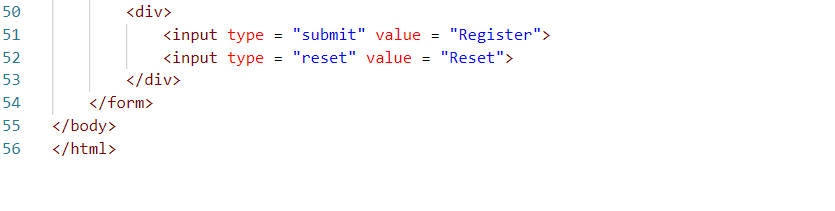
1. header: will have information’s like url & other properties of request like size of data, length of data, type of data
2. body: will have the data

Difference between GET and POST

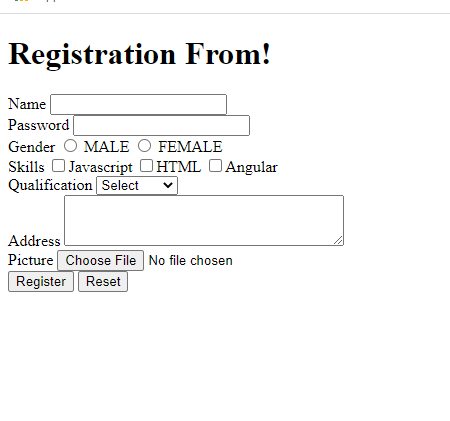
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| GET | POST |
| This is the default method of <form> | This must be mentioned explicitly in the method of <form> |
| The data <form> submits appear in the URL, because the data is sent in the header part of the request | The data <form> submits doesn’t appear in the URL, but data will be sent in the body of the request |
| Maximum characters you can enter in the URL is 256 | No limits in the number of characters |
| Not Secure | Secured |
| Faster | Slower compare to GET, certain milliseconds or nanoseconds delay |

Creating other form controls like password, radio, checkbox, drop down, file upload and etc.

ex4regform.html

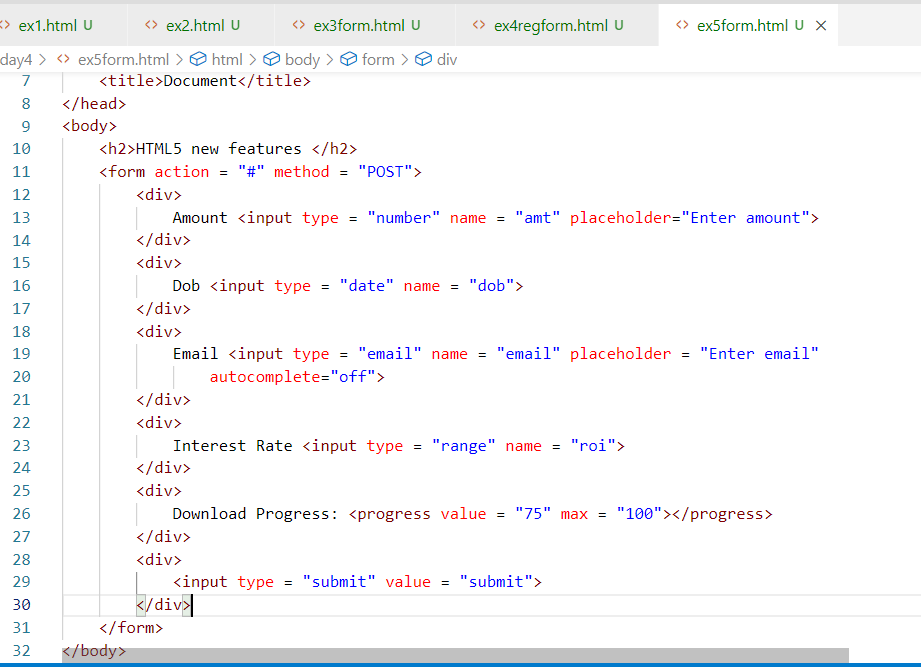


Output:



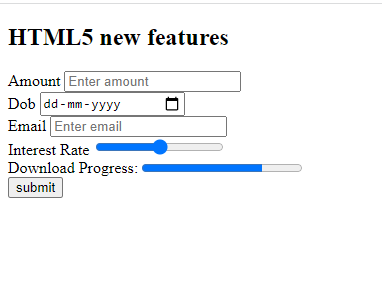
Other types of input controls: email, date, number, range, progress, placeholder - these were introduced in HTML5

day4/ex5form.html



The progress value / range value can be dynamically updated through Javascript

Output:



Actvity2:

1. Try all the above exercises discussed today
2. Create the same registration form with proper alignment using <table> tag

CSS: CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet, it is mainly used to style the HTML document.

There are 3 types of CSS

* Inline CSS
* Internal CSS
* External CSS

CSS Syntax  
selector { property : value; property: value }

selector means it could be an element or group of element or a particular element id

Inline CSS: Styling the particular element using style attribute

ex: <p style = “color:red; font-family:arial”>SOME TEXT</p>

Internal CSS: You will have styles common to the entire HTML document, it is written using <style> tag inside <head>

ex:   
<style>   
 h1 { color : green; background-color : yellow }  
 .c1 { color : blue } /\* this is for multiple elements using class name c1\*/  
 #a { color : red } /\* this for a particular element having unique id “a” \*/  
</style>

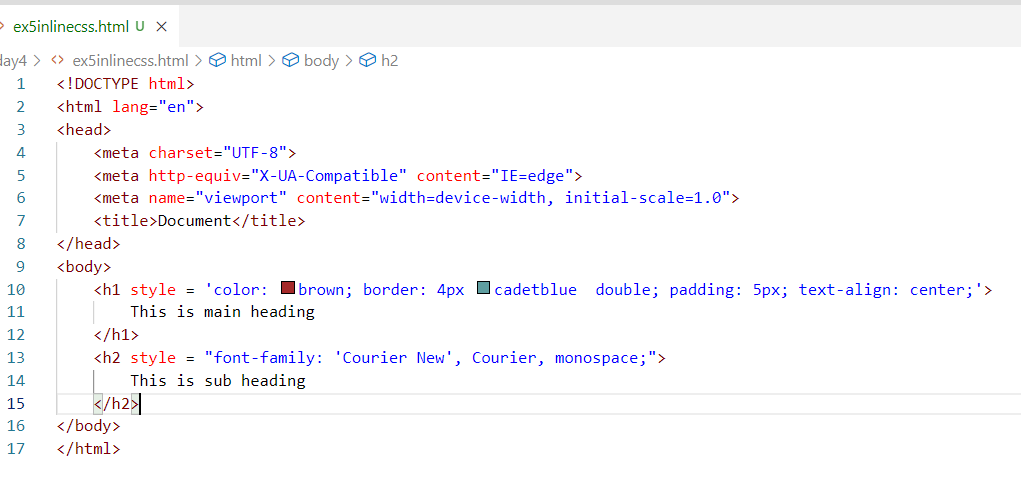
<h2 class = ‘c1’>SOME TEXT</h2>  
<h3 class = ‘c1’>SOME TEXT</h3>  
<b class = ‘c1’>SOME TEXT</b>  
<h1>SOME TEXT</h1>  
<h1>SOME TEXT</h1>

<h3 id = “a”>SOME TEXT</h3>

External CSS: It is an external css file that is linked to one or more HTML document, so that multiple HTML documents can have the styles written in that external CSS file

You need to use <link> tag to link the external css with html file.

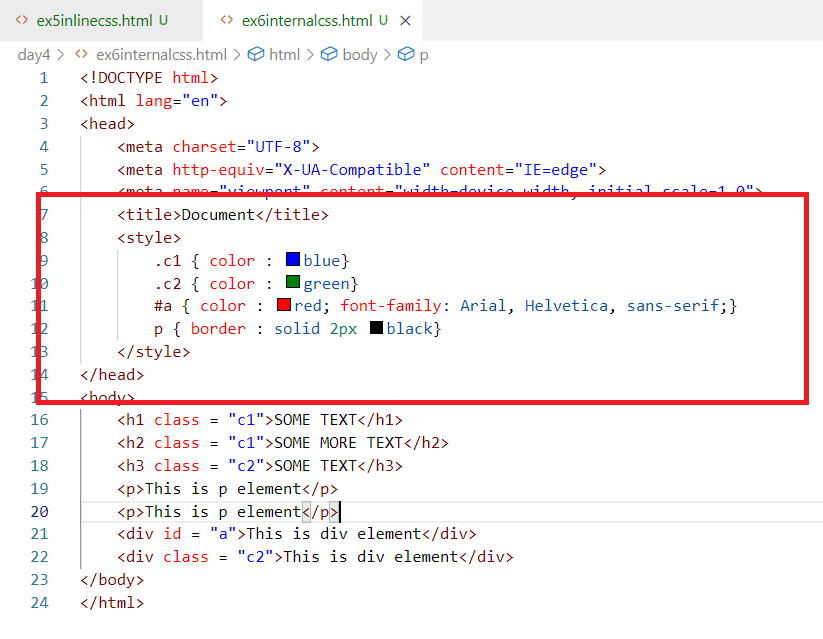
day4/ex5inlinecss.html



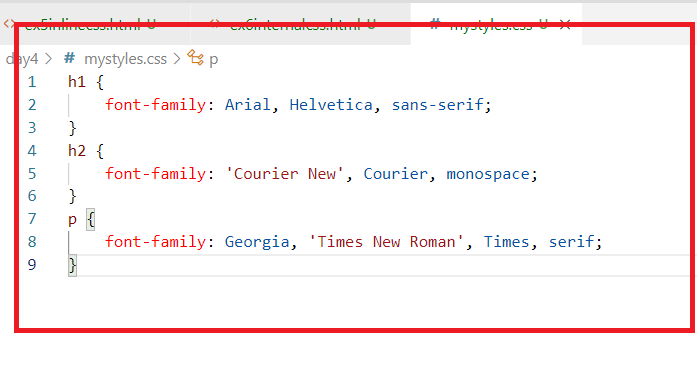
Output:



internalcss.html



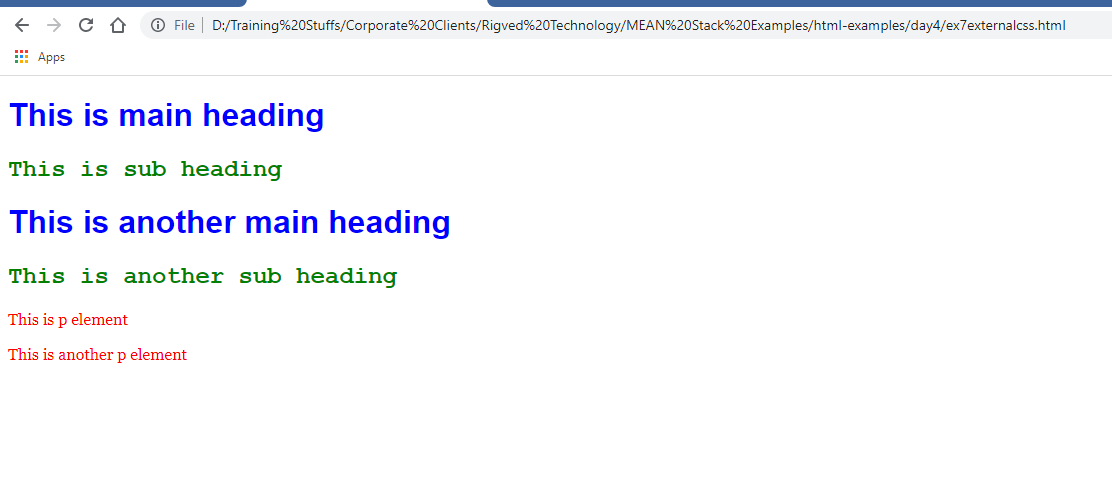
day4/mystyles.css



ex7externalcss.html



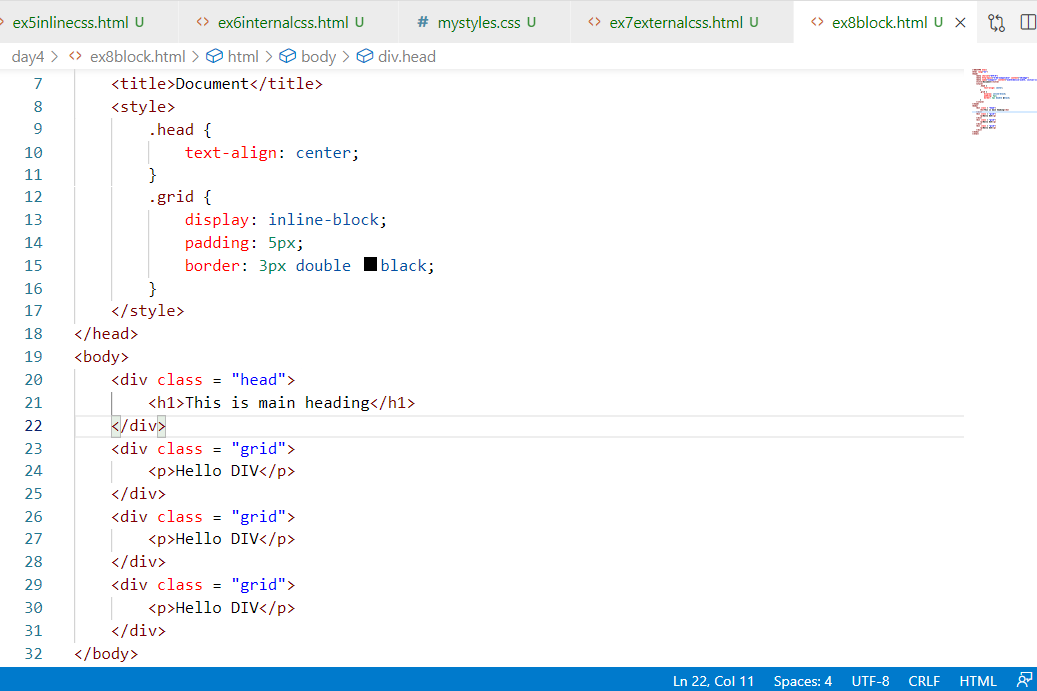
Output:



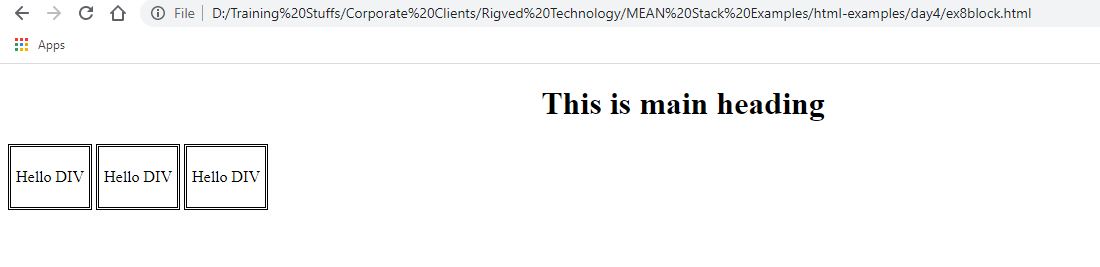
Keeping all the container tags in the same line

You can use a css property called display:inline, that doesn’t give line break to the container tags.

day4/ex8block.html



Output:



Activity:

