# CSS

## Positioning

The position can take values:  
- absolute

- static (by default)

- relative (relative to default position)

- fixed

- sticky

The absolute checks the first ascendant (parent) element that have set position property and position the element relatively to this ascendant. If the ascendant with set position not found - removes the absolute element from the entire html page and positions it relatively to page sides using top, right, bottom, left properties.

fixed - same as absolute but always relative to entire html page and scrolls with the scrolling.

sticky - positioned as static but begins to scroll with page when touch the html page edge. If you set e.g. top: 50px – it will begin scrolling when the element be 50px from top edge.

## Inheritance

Some properties are inherited by default no matter how deep nested elements

<div id="box">

    <section>

        <section>This is some text inside the box.<section>

    </section>

</div>

#box {

      background-color: brown;

      padding: 100px;

}

“This is some text…” will also have background color brown. The inheritance works on those properties for all selectors: tags, classes, id.

Some properties like `padding` are not inherited, to inherit them it should be set to `inherit`

#sec {

  padding: inherit;

}

But it inherits from close parent, not from grandparents:

        <div id="box">

            <section>

                <section id="sec" >This is some text inside the box.<section>

            </section>

        </div>

#box {

      background-color: brown;

      padding: 100px;

}

#sec {

  padding: inherit;

}

The padding of #sec will be 0px because the padding of parent <section> is default 0px.

## Select needed element

To select all descendants (children, grandchildren etc.) write

.class \* {

  padding: 10px;

}

To select only first-level children:

.class > \* {

  padding: 10px;

}

Select first elements B directly followed by A elements:

A + B {

  padding: 10px

}

Select all elements B followed by A element (on the same level of nesting):

A ~ B {

  padding: 10px

}

Select first child(or grandchild, etc.) of element:

div p:first-child{

  padding: 10px;

}

Select every element that is the 8th child of another element:

:nth-child(8){

  padding: 10px;

}

In SCSS to select certain descendant elements instead of

.class div {

padding: 10px;

}

you can write in this way:

.class {

div {

padding: 10px;

}

}

## FlexBox

In flex-box the `flex` property works bad:



It’s ignore 200px size.

So I prefer to use related parameters:

#div1{

  background-color: coral;

  width: 100%;

  flex-shrink: 1;

}

#div2{

  background-color: lightblue;

  width: 200px;

  flex-shrink: 0;

}

#div3{

  background-color: lightgreen;

  width: 200px;

  flex-shrink: 0;

}

The div1 take all the rest place and only div1 is shrink.

Don’t use flex-grow and width.

#div1{

  background-color: coral;

  min-width: 100px;

  width: 50%;

}

#div2{

  background-color: lightblue;

  min-width: 100px;

  width: 100%;

}

#div3{

  background-color: lightgreen;

  width: 200px;

  flex-shrink: 0;

}

div2 is twice wider than div1, but if shrink – 100px both:

## Width Height 100%

If ancestors heights are set to 100% - the elements will take the whole screen space.

But, if one of nested element are bigger than screen size, and the `overflow` of it parent is not set – it will EXPAND the screen size, and all ancestors will take the 100% of new screen size. This is because the default overflow is `visible`.

Also setting h/w in % works like shit, so try to use these parameters together:

**flex-grow: 1** – sets that the element can grow and how much relatively to other growing elements,

**flex-basis: 100px** – sets the minimal size (height if the parent is flex-direction column)

**overflow: hidden** (or another) ­– limits the size of children.

Then, when you have a growing box, if you put another element inside – you can operate on **max-width max-height** parameters.

# HTML

## Form input validation

There are a lot of input type like “text”, “password”, “number”, “tel”, “time”

`accept` set file filter when the file explore window is opened, but the user can select any file still.

<label> is bound to `id`.

<input> is bound to controller method parameters through `name`.

Additional fast validation in js:  
  
html and js validation is only on client side and can be avoided. To enhance security add server-side validation:



# JS

## Fundamentals of JS

Primitive DataTypes:   
- Number – any number 3, 2.5, -2. Number bigger than ~1015 loose precision, than use BigInt  
- BigInt numbers (without decimals) that can be bigger than ~1015  
to declare BigInt: let y = 9999999999999999n;  
BigInt can’t be used in arithmetic with Number, use conversion:  
let x = 5n;  
let y = Number(x) / 2;  
- String, can use both “ “ and ‘ ‘.

- Boolean  
- Null  
- Undefined (similar to null)  
- Symbol - A newer feature to the language, symbols are unique identifiers  
Other data types:  
- Object - collections of related data.

- function (it is an object at the same time)

foo = function() {};

console.log(typeof foo); // function

Difference between var, let, const – its not important.

Var variables have function scope. Let variables has the block scope. It can’t be accessible outside the particular code block ({block}).

**function** f() {

**if** (**true**) {

**let** b = 9

console.log(b); *// 9*

}

console.log(b); *// ReferenceError: b is not defined*

}

f();

console.log(b); *// error*

**function** f() {

**if** (**true**) {

**var** b = 9

console.log(b); *// 9*

}

console.log(b); *// 9*

}

f();

console.log(b); *// ReferenceError: b is not defined*

**let** a = 10

*// It is not allowed (but it’s ok for var)*

**let** a = 9

*// It is allowed*

a = 10

**Hoisting in JS for var:**

When JavaScript is executed, the interpreter moves or “hoists” all variable declarations to the top of their containing function / scope boundary, regardless of where they occur.



Transforms into this

This is ok:

**let** a = 10;

**function** f() {

a = 9

console.log(a) *// 9*

}

f();

  
Const is the same as let but can’t be changed.  
  
Instead of

use



Difference between loose equality “==” and strict equality “===”:  
both treat NaN != NaN,  
“==” performs a type conversion when comparing two things, e.g. these consts are loose equal:  
const num = 0;

const big = 0n;

const str = "0";

const obj = new String("0");

const bool = false;  
“===” doesn’t perform a type conversion, examples above are not strict equal.  
null == undefined, but null !== undefined

null != false

null != undefined

new String('foo') != new String('foo')

Only Object.is(NaN, NaN) return true for comparing NaN (or use custom solutions).

## C# and JavaScript/TypeScript

Nice article about C# and JS <https://mauricebutler.wordpress.com/2011/11/07/getting-started-with-javascript-with-a-c-background/> (but it’s from 2011)

- Same { } ;  
- Same if, else, switch



- Class and Interface keywords same in C# and TS

- same accessors (public, protected …) in C# and TS

- arrow => same only for lightweight functions

- async await. C# returns Task, JS and TS return Promise,

- garbage collection,

- C# have NuGet package manager, for JS similar role plays npm,

- TS have union types,

- TS have decorators, e.g. @sealed. Some of them are implemented in C# as keywords or attributes,

- In JS, the value `NaN` (Not a Number) occurs when the value is returned as a number type, but the value is not parseable as a number. The value `infinity` occurs when a number exceeds the upper limit 1.7976931348623157E+10308,

- The type of `Null` in JS is `object`,

- In JS anything that exists and has a value will evaluate as true unless the value is false, null, undefined, 0, NaN or an empty string,

- Instead of `someObject?.prop` in JS write ` if (someObject) `

- You can add properties to objects (in this case it’s a function object):

- C# foreach loop in JS: **in -> of**

- JS **in** iterates over properties:



x: fname, lname, age

## Display pdf on desktop and mobile

1. Download and configure pdfjs library.
2. Use code:

### Code

@model Invent.Repository.Model.View.InfoKierowcaViewModel

@using System;

@{

    Layout = null;

    var base64 = @Model.TemplatedPDFBase64;

}

<style>

    .iframe-container {

        overflow: hidden;

        position: relative;

    }

        .iframe-container iframe {

            border: 0;

            height: 100%;

            left: 0;

            position: absolute;

            top: 0;

            width: 100%;

        }

        .iframe-container object {

            border: 0;

            height: 100%;

            left: 0;

            position: absolute;

            top: 0;

            width: 100%;

        }

    .btn-space {

        margin-right: 3px;

    }

</style>

<input type="hidden" id="pdfFile" value="@base64" />

<div class="row">

    <div class="row text-center">

        <div class="btn-group" role="group" style="margin-bottom:4px;">

            <button class="btn btn-sm btn-space" id="prev">Poprzednia strona</button>

            <button class="btn btn-sm btn-space" id="next">Następna strona</button>

        </div>

        <div class="col-sm-12">

            <span>Strona: <span id="page\_num"></span> / <span id="page\_count"></span></span>

        </div>

    </div>

</div>

<div class="iframe-container text-center">

    <canvas style="width:100%; max-width:800px" id="the-canvas"></canvas>

</div>

<script>

    (function ()

    {

        let BASE64\_MARKER = ';base64,';

        let pdfjsLib = window['pdfjs-dist/build/pdf'];

        pdfjsLib.GlobalWorkerOptions.workerSrc = window['pdfjs-dist/build/pdf.worker/src/pdf.worker.js'];

        document.getElementById('prev').addEventListener('click', onPrevPage);

        document.getElementById('next').addEventListener('click', onNextPage);

        let pdfAsDataUri = $('#pdfFile').val();

        let pdfAsArray = convertDataURIToBinary(pdfAsDataUri);

        let pdfDoc = null;

        let pageNum = 1;

        let pageRendering = false;

        let pageNumPending = null;

        let scale = 3;

        let pdfCanvas = document.getElementById('the-canvas');

        let ctx = pdfCanvas.getContext('2d');

        pdfjsLib.getDocument(pdfAsArray).promise.then(function (pdfDoc\_)

        {

            pdfDoc = pdfDoc\_;

            document.getElementById('page\_count').textContent = pdfDoc.numPages;

            renderPage(pageNum);

        });

        function convertDataURIToBinary(dataURI)

        {

            let base64Index = dataURI.indexOf(BASE64\_MARKER) + BASE64\_MARKER.length;

            let base64 = dataURI.substring(base64Index);

            let raw = window.atob(base64);

            let rawLength = raw.length;

            let array = new Uint8Array(new ArrayBuffer(rawLength));

            for (let i = 0; i < rawLength; i++)

            {

                array[i] = raw.charCodeAt(i);

            }

            return array;

        };

        function renderPage(num)

        {

            pageRendering = true;

            // Using promise to fetch the page

            pdfDoc.getPage(num).then(function (page)

            {

                let viewport = page.getViewport({ scale: scale });

                pdfCanvas.height = viewport.height;

                pdfCanvas.width = viewport.width;

                // Render PDF page into pdfCanvas context

                let renderContext = {

                    canvasContext: ctx,

                    viewport: viewport

                };

                let renderTask = page.render(renderContext);

                // Wait for rendering to finish

                renderTask.promise.then(function ()

                {

                    pageRendering = false;

                    if (pageNumPending !== null)

                    {

                        // New page rendering is pending

                        renderPage(pageNumPending);

                        pageNumPending = null;

                    }

                });

            });

            // Update page counters

            document.getElementById('page\_num').textContent = num;

        }

        function queueRenderPage(num)

        {

            if (pageRendering)

            {

                pageNumPending = num;

            } else

            {

                renderPage(num);

            }

        }

        function onPrevPage()

        {

            if (pageNum <= 1)

            {

                return;

            }

            pageNum--;

            queueRenderPage(pageNum);

        }

        function onNextPage()

        {

            if (pageNum >= pdfDoc.numPages)

            {

                return;

            }

            pageNum++;

            queueRenderPage(pageNum);

        }

    })();

</script>

Where TemplatedFile is

 $@"data:application/pdf;base64," + Convert.ToBase64String(bytes);

bytes is byte[]

Result:



# TypeScript

Nice article about C# and TypeScript: <https://www.typescriptlang.org/docs/handbook/typescript-in-5-minutes-oop.html>

Types are just sets:



In TypeScript, this becomes very natural once you realize that every type is just a set. How do you describe a value that either belongs in the string set or the number set? It simply belongs to the union of those sets: string | number.

- Object doesn’t need to have a relation to interface if I want to use this object in place where suppose to be interface-implemented-object.

When you write:

setTimeout(() => {

if (this.el.nativeElement && this.el.nativeElement.setFocus) {

this.el.nativeElement.setFocus();

}

}, 0);

The setTimeout(..., 0) delays the execution until after the current call stack is cleared. This is often used to ensure that any view updates or DOM manipulations have been completed before executing the focus method. This technique ensures that any pending UI or event processing is completed before the callback runs.

The condition if (this.el.nativeElement && this.el.nativeElement.setFocus) checks that the element exists and **that it has a setFocus method (it’s not calling method).**