

```

1  /*ye font hamne download kiya or usko apne code mein use kar rhy hain misaal ke tor pe hmare client ne hamen ye
2  font diya apni website mein use karne ke liye*/
3
4  @font-face{ /*ye keyword hai*/
5      src: url(PlayfairDisplay-Italic.ttf), /*download font ka naam yahn past karenge copy kar ke*/
6      format('truetype'); /*ye browser ki compatibility ke liye hota hai kiyun ke kuch browser ki functionality is font ke format ko sport nahi kar pati isliye */
7
8      font-family: shoaib-font; /*yahn ham apne font ko naam define karty hain or usi naam se use karte hain font ko*/
9  }
10
11
12
13  *{
14      margin: 0%; /*margin 0 karne se browser ka by default margin hata sakty hain*/
15      padding: 0%; /*margin ki tarhn ham browser ki by default padding bhi hata dety hain*/
16
17      box-sizing: border-box; /*normaly agr ham button ko (height:50px;) (width:100px) dety hain to wo
18      button itni hi height or width leta hai lekin agr ham isko border:4px ka dety hain to ye button height mein 58px ka
19      ho jaega or width mein 108px ka matlab ke hmari di hui height width ko hmara border cross kar lega isi liye ham is
20      cheez se bachne ke liye ye property lgate hain taky hmara button or jo uska border hai wo wo hmari di hui
21      height width mein aye is se bahar na jaye */
22
23      font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif; /*(fallback font) ye aik hi font ke 3een names hain or ye isliye likhy hain kiyun ke
24      hmare pass alag alag browser hoty hain jese google chrome, mozilla fire-fox, micro-soft edge to kabhi kabhi
25      koi browser hmare diye huy font ko sport nahi kar pata isliye ham backup ke tor pe baqi names dety hain taky
26      aik na chaly to dosra font style chal jaye agr dosra na chaly to 3sra chal jaye...*/
27
28      font-family: "Grey Qo", cursive; /*ye font hamne google se uthaya hai link ke zariye usi ko use kar rhy hain*/
29
30      font-family: shoaib-font;
31  }
32
33
34
35  button{ /*is button se inspection karna seekha apne web chrome browser ke 3een tabs ko explore kiya */
36      margin-top: 30px; /*(Element, Style, Computed,) taky hamen pata hona chahiye hmare bnaye huy item kitni */
37      border-width: 4px; /*(margin, border, padding, or button text, ley rhy hain) */
38      width: 100px;
39      height: 50px;
40      background-color: tomato;
41      /* display: block; /*iska matlab hota hai pori ki pori jagah gherny wala matlab ye inline buttons ko block elemnt bana dega*/
42  }
43
44  #p1{
45      display: inline-block; /*is property se hmara block element jo pori line gher rha tha wo bas utni jaga lega jitni
46      usko chahiye hogi is wajah se iske neechy ke elemnt bhi iske sath aik hi line mein aajenge*/
47  }
48
49
50  /* #p2{
51      is p2 ke tag mein hamne koi property nahi di isliye ye by default block element hi rhega inspection kar ke check kar sakty hain...
52  } */

```



```
1
2
3 <!-- NOTES -->
4
5
6 <!-- <input id="screen" type="text" name="screenD">
7
8     input tag se ham use se interact karte hain (id="screen") hamne isliye di taky ham CSS ka kaam kar saken ispe id ko
9     acces kar ke (type="text") isliye di ke isme jo data aega wo text ki foam mein hogaor wesya bhi by-default jo bhi data
10    ata hai input mein wo text hi hota hai bhaly ham type number hi kiyun na rakh len (name="screenD") isliye likha
11    kiyun ke ham is name ko use kar ke functionality apply karenge-->
12
13
14
15
16 <!-- <input type="button" value="AC" class="btn" onclick="screenD.value = ''">
17
18    is input tag ko use kar ke ham button bana rhy hain taky wo button user se interact ke kaam mein aye
19    iski (type="button") kiyun ke hamen button chahiye, (value="AC") di iska matlab ye ke is button mein (AC) likha hua
20    aega, (class="btn") ye class hamne input pe CSS ka kaam karne ke liye bnai hai,
21    (onclick="") iska matlab ye hai ke jab ham is button pe click karenge to isk andar jo bhi function likha hoga
22    wo execute ho jaega, (screenD.value = '') iska matlab ye hai ke jab onclick pe click kiya jaega tab screenD name jo
23    input tag ka hai usko acces karo or uski value empty kardo.
24    jab user AC button pe click karega input tag mein jo kuch bhi likha hoga wo hatt jaega... -->
25
26
27
28
29 <!-- <input type="button" value="DEL" class="btn" onclick="screenD.value = screenD.value.slice(0, -1)">
30
31    User jab input ke button (DEL) pe click karega tab onclick method apne andar rakhy huy function ko execute karega
32    screenD.value = screenD.value.slice(0, -1) sab se pehly input ke screenD mein jo values assign ki jaegi wo
33    slice() method ke method se aai hui value hogi, or slice() ka method input mein jo user bohot sari values add karega
34    unko (DEL) button click karne se last waly number ko remove kar ke baqi ke numbers show krwa dega or agr ham dubara
35    click karenge to tab bhi screen ke andar jitni bhi values hongy unke last mein jo number hoga usko remove
36    karwa diya aega.... -->
37
38
39
40 <!-- <input type="button" value="/" class="btn" onclick="screenD.value = '/'">
41
42    jab bhi / oprater button pe click hoty hi input screen mein / ka oprater assign kar diya jaega -->
43
44
45
46 <!--
47 <input type="button" value="7" class="btn" onclick="screenD.value = '7'">
48
49    jab bhi 7 ke button pe click hoga to input screen mein 7 ki value assign kardi jaegi -->
```



```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
5      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6      <title>Sir Taha</title>
7      <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
8  </head>
9
10 <style> /*Internal CSS*/
11     .button{
12         width: 7%;
13         height: 40px;
14         margin: 2%;           /*$ro taraf se bahar se item ko gap mikega*/
15         color: white;
16         font-size: 15px;      /*text ka size bara chota karte hain*/
17         padding: 10px;        /*ye button ke andar se text ko space dega*/
18         border: 2px solid gray; /*item ko border laga rhy hain*/
19         border-radius: 20%;    /*border ke kony gol kar dega*/
20         cursor: pointer;      /*item par hover karne se arrow symble hand symble mein change ho jaega*/
21         background-color: rgb(194, 218, 147);
22     }
23 </style>
24
25 <body bgcolor="wheat">
26     <h1>GEN-Z Promise:</h1>
27     <button class="button">Pendding</button>
28     <button style="background-color: rgb(156, 245, 24); width: 5%; height: 30px;;">Resolve</button>    <!--Inline CSS-->
29     <button id="button3">Reject</button>
30
31
32     <button class="st1 st2 st3">New</button>
33     <button class="it chn">New</button>
34     <button class="it back">New</button>
35     <button id="it it2 it3">New</button>    <!--In 3eno id mein se sirf aik hi id work kar sakti hai 3eeno aik sath nahi-->
36     <button class="it" id="button3">New</button>
37
38 </body>
39 </html>
40
41 <!-- Notes
42
43 aik hi tag mein multiple id bana kar unhy use kar saktay hain alag alag css laga kar
44 lekin aik hi tag mein mutiple id laga kar un id ko alag alag acces kar ke css apply nahi kar saktay -->
```



```

1  /*External CSS*/
2  *{
3      margin: 0%;
4      padding: 0%;
5  }
6
7  #button3{
8      width: 15%;
9      height: 30px;
10     margin-left: 2%;           /*Left ki side se gap ley rhy hain*/
11     color: white;
12     cursor: pointer;          /*hover karne se cursor change ho jaega hand symble mein*/
13     border: 3px solid white;
14     border-radius: 8px;        /*item ke kono ko gol kar dega*/
15     background-color: rgb(240, 6, 6); /*rgb => red, blue, green => ye 0 se 255 tak color jaa saktay hain*/
16     box-shadow: 0px 0px 2px 2px rgb(0,0,0); /*item pe shaddow laga rhy hain up, down se 0, or right, left se 2, 2, px*/
17 }
18
19 #button3:hover{
20     width: 20%;
21     height: 45px;
22     font-style: italic;
23     font-size: large;
24     background-color: rgb(158, 8, 8);
25     transition: background-color 1.2s ease; /*hover karne se background color trasition se change hoga*/
26 }
27
28 h1{
29     width: 18%;
30     background-color: white;
31     font-family: 'Trebuchet MS', 'Lucida Sans Unicode', 'Lucida Grande', 'Lucida Sans', Arial, sans-serif;
32 }
33
34
35 /*aik hi tag mein multiple classes bana saktay hain*/
36 .st1{
37     width: 15%;
38     margin-left: 1%;
39 }
40
41 .st2{
42     height: 40px;
43 }
44
45 .st3{
46     background-color: aqua;
47     font-size: large;
48     display: block;
49 }
50
51
52 /*lekin id mein multiple id nahi bana saktay id sirf aik hi hoti hai lekin usi id ko dosry item par apply kar saktay hain*/
53 #it2{
54     width: 100%;
55     height: 97px;
56 }
57
58 #it3{
59     background-color: black;
60 }
61
62 /*agr hamen is class mein changes karne hain jo kafi items pe apply hai to ham is class ke tag mein jaa kar or class
63 creat karenge phir un classes ko acces kar ke changes kar paenge warna origenal class wali css hi apply rhegi
64 ham isko override nahi kar saktay*/
65 .it{
66     width: 10%;
67     height: 40px;
68     margin: 1%;
69     display: block;           /*by default horizontal buttons ko veritical karne ke liye ye property use karte hain*/
70 }
71
72
73 /*hamne opar it ki jahn jahn class apply hai wahn ye wali classes laga kar usme kuch or modification kar saktay hain */
74 .chn{
75     background-color: blue;
76     width: 49%;
77 }
78
79 .back{
80     background-color: gold;
81 }
82

```

```

1  *{
2      margin: 0%;
3      padding: 0%;
4  }
5
6  #btn1, #btn2, #btn3{
7      width: 10%;
8      height: 50px;
9      font-size: 16px;
10     color: white;
11     background-color: tomato;
12
13     margin: 2%;           /*Ye bahar se 4ro taraf se gap dega button ko */
14     margin-top: 3%;       /*ye sirf opar ki taraf se gap dega button ko*/
15     margin-left: 3%;      /*ye sirf left side se gap dega button ko*/
16     margin-right: 3%;     /*ye sirf right side se gap dega button ko*/
17     margin-bottom: 3%;    /*ye sirf neechy se gap dega button ko*/
18
19     padding: 15px;        /*ye text or button ki outer line mein gap dega 4ro taraf se matlab button ko andar se gap dega*/
20     padding-top: 20px;     /*ye button ke text ko andar ki taraf opar se gap dega outer line se*/
21     padding-left: 20px;    /*ye button ke text ko andar ki taraf left se gap dega outer line se*/
22     padding-right: 20px;   /*ye button ke text ko andar ki taraf right se gap dega outer line se*/
23     padding-bottom: 20px;  /*ye button ke text ko andar ki taraf bottom se gap dega outer line se*/
24
25     box-shadow: 10px 10px 20px 0px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.7); /*details in notes*/
26 }
27
28 /* ye button Override kar sakta hai opar wali property ko*/
29 #btn2{
30     color: red;
31     margin-top: 50px;
32     height: 20px;        /*is property ki height to work karegi lekin is button ka text baqi buttons ke sath align rhega*/
33     vertical-align: top; /*is property se ye apne opar ke margin ko barqar rakhenga or apne text alignment ka by default behavior ko bhi chor dega*/
34     background-color: chartreuse;
35 }
36
37 /*inko Sudo Element kehty hain*/
38 /*hover is se button par jese hi cursor karenge uska background color change ho aega*/
39 #btn1:hover{
40     background-color: blue;
41 }
42
43
44 /*is se button par jese hi click ko hold karenge uska background color change ho aega*/
45 #btn2:active{
46     background-color: burlywood;
47 }
48
49 /*is se button par click karne ke bad uska color change ho jaega or yahi color rhega*/
50 #btn3:focus{
51     background-color:black;
52 }
53
54
55
56
57
58
59 /* Notes
60
61     box-shadow: 10px 10px 20px 0px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.7);
62
63     property      right,    bottom,    transperancy matlab blur,      shdow barha bhi sakty hain jitna bara chahen*/
64     /* box-shadow: 10px      10px      20px      0px
65
66     red, green, blue, alpha      colors inko ham 0 se ley kar 255 tak barha sakty hain but abhi ye black hain
67         rgba                    (0,0,0,
68
69     ye alpha hai matlab transperancy ziyada ya km kar sakt hain ye sirf 0 se 1 tak rehta haiisliye ham isko points mein use karte hain
70     0.7); */

```



```
1  <!-- NOTES -->
2
3
4  <!-- Hmari Screen ke 9 spot hoty hain or hamen apne div ko step by step aik waqt pe aik spot ki taraf move krwana hai...
5
6
7  justify-content: flex-start;           justify-content: center;           justify-content: flex-end;
8
9      (spot1)                           (spot2)                           (spot3)
10 align-items: flex-start;
11
12
13      (spot4)                           (spot5)                           (spot6)
14 align-items: center;
15
16
17      (spot7)                           (spot8)                           (spot9)
18 align-items: flex-end;
19
20
21 -->
22 <!-- HTML CSS mein aik waqt mein sirf aik direction ko handle karna hai matlab aik hi element ko aik hi time pe
23 opar neechy right left pe move nahi karwa saktay.
24 iske liye hamen pehly us element ko right pe move karna hoga phir usko center mein matlab pehly aik side pe move kiyya
25 phir dosri side pe karenge... -->
```



```
1  /* NOTES */
2
3  /* display: flex;
4
5  ye block elemnt jo horizontal ki pori jagah gher ke bethy hoty hain isliye kisi dosry element ko apni line mein
6  nahi any dety to ye un element ko vertical mein jagah gherny ke liye kehta hai jis se baqi ke elemt phir usi aik hi
7  line mein aa jate hain.
8  but problem ye hai ke jo block elementt ka margin hota hai wo neechy ki taraf aa jata hai or ab wo apne neechy yani
9  vertical mein kisi dosry element ko nahi any dety jese pehly horizontal mein nahi any dey rhy thy to is problem ko
10 solve karne ki aik property hai.
11
12
13 display: inline-block;
14
15 block elements horizontally jagah gher ke bethy hoty hain lekin jab ham unhy display flex dety hain to wo phir vertically
16 jagah gher ke beth jate hain to is cheez ko khatam karne ke liye ham (display: inline-block;) ki property use karte hain
17 ye elemnts ko bolti hai jitni apki height width hai hai utni jagah capture karo ziyda dimagh khrab mat karo.
18
19
20 Horizontal =>
21
22 justify-content: flex-end;
23 ye property item ko horizently screen ke end mein ley jaegi.
24
25
26 justify-content: flex-start;
27 ye property item ko horizently screen ke start mein ley jaegi.
28
29
30 justify-content: center;
31 ye property item ko horizently screen ke center mein ley jaegi.
32
33
34 <-----END----->
35 Verticaly =>
36
37 align-items: flex-end;
38 ye property item ko vertically screen ke end yani bottm mein ley jaegi.
39
40
41 align-items: flex-start;
42 ye property item ko vertically screen ke start mein ley jaegi.
43
44
45 align-items: center;
46 ye property item ko vertically screen ke center mein ley jaegi.
```



```
1
2  #background{
3      height: 100vh;
4      width: 100%;
5      background-color: antiquewhite;
6      display: flex;
7      justify-content: center;
8      align-items: center;    /* is se hamne calculater ke andar jitna bhi text hai usko or sary elemnts ko center mein kar diyya ye property apne child ke child pe bhi apply ho jati hai */
9  }
10
11 .calculater{
12     height: auto; /*height auto isliye rakhi hai kiyun ke hamen nahi pata tha ke iske andar ka content kitna space lega isliye hamne auto kar ke content pe ye baat chor di ki jitna space chahiye utni ley lo*/
13     width: auto;    /*same width pe bhi yahi kiyya*/
14     background-color: rgb(125, 131, 131);
15     padding: 12px;
16     text-align: center; /*ye kya kar rha hai ke apne div ke andar ke buttons ko center mein kar rha hai iska matlab ye apne grand childs par commands chala sakta hai*/
17     border-radius: 10px;
18     box-shadow: 0px 0px 30px 0px rgba(0,0,0, 0.6) /*is property se ham calculater ke 4ro trf se shadow apply kar rhy hain*/
19 }
```



```
1
2  /* Notes
3
4
5  text-align: center;
6
7  div ke andar moujod text paragraph or iske jese baqi block elements ko bagher display flex ke center mein karne
8  ke liye ye peoperty use karte hain or ye children ke children par bhi apply ho jati hai.
9
10
11 position: absolute;
12
13 is property se div apni position ka qabza chor deta hai screen ke opar se or aik aisi layer mein tabdeel ho jata hai
14 jo kahi bhi move krwai jaa sakti hai or is se screen ke baqi elements ko koi effect nahi parta wo naturally apni space
15 ke hisab se is div ke opar ya neechy aa jate hain. But ispe phir bhi display flex ki propertys apply ho jati hain...
16
17
18
19 display: inline-block; + text-align: center;
20
21 agr hamen body mein moujood paragraph or h1 tags or divs waghera ko center mein karna hai jo ke block elements hain or
22 bagher display flex propertys ko use kiyye to uske liye ham sab se pehlt (text-align:center;) ki property denge or agr
23 div waghera phir bhi center mein nahi hoty to unko (display: inline-block;) ki property dey kar center mein kar lenge.
24
25
26
27 (3) divs mein se kisi aik div ko center mein karna hai or baqi wahi apni jagah par rhenge.
28
29 example 1
30
31 position: absolute;
32 margin-left: 43%;
33 margin-top:3% ;
34
35 jis div ko center mein karna hai sab se pehly (position: absolute;) ye property dey kar us se jagha churwaenge tak ham
36 manuly div ko center mein kar saken is ham apne andazy se div ko margins dey kar center mein kar saky hain lekin iska
37 nuqsan ye hai ke hmara div exactly center mein nahi ho paega ham sirf andazy ki bunyad pe...
38
39
40 example 2
41
42 position: absolute;
43 left: 50%;
44 top: 50%;          x      y
45 transform: translate(-50%, -50%);
46
47 Exact tariqa ye hai apne div ko center mein karne ka opar neechy se 50/50 percent dey kar uske bad transform
48 ki property apply kar denge div ko exact center mein lany ke liye
49
50          x      y
51 transform: translate(-50%, -50%);
52 ye propery apne khud ke div ki (height) (width) ko 100% percent maan kar chalti hai jese hi hamne isko values di
53 (-50%, -50%) or kaha ke apni 100% width mein se (-50%) percent jitni width peechy move krwa do div ko or apni 100%
54 height mein se (-50%) height opar ki taraf move krwa do iski first value width ko represent karti hai or second height ko
55 transform ki property ham isliye use kar rhy hain kiyun ke div apne top se 50% neechy aya hai jab ke uski baqi neechy
56 ki body 50% se bahar chali jati hai or width mein bhi same yahi scene hai...
57
58
59 transform: translatex(-50%) translatey(-50%);
60
61 is property ko ham aisy bhi likh saky hain or ham in dono propertys ko single eingle bhi use kar saky hain jese
62 transform: translate(-70%); ye ab sirf y accese ke liye lgai hai...
63
64 */
```

```

1 // Typescript for DEL Button
2
3
4 // is example mein check kar rhy thy ke slice kya karta hai ? ye hamen array mein se values nikal kar deta hai
5 // jitni ham isko btaty hain.
6 // slice karta ye hai ke 2 index leta hai aik starting or aik ending, string index mein ham btatay hain ke is index
7 // se ley kar ending waly index tak jitni bhi values beech mein ayen wo nikal kar do or ye new array return karta hai.
8
9
10 // let a;
11
12 // let arr: string[] = ["shoaib", "arshad", "ali", "asif", "masoom"];
13
14 // a = arr.slice(2, 5);
15
16 // console.log(a); // Output: "ali", "asif", "masoom"
17
18
19 // <-----END----->
20 // DEL Button mein hamne ye slice(0, -1) kiyun likha ?
21
22
23 // let arr: string[] = ["shoaib", "arshad", "ali", "asif", "masoom"];
24
25 // let a = arr.slice(0, -1);
26
27 // isne 0 index se ley kar last waly index ki values ko chor kar baiq sari values nikal kar dey di..
28
29 // console.log(a); // Output: [ 'shoaib', 'arshad', 'ali', 'asif' ]
30
31
32
33 // <-----END----->
34 // DEL Button ke liye last number kese htaty hain...
35
36 // slice(0, -1) ka method jitni bar bhi chalaga last wali value ko htata jaega har dafa
37 // Ye method array mein se last values ko delete nahi kar rha balke last values ko chor kar
38 // baqi sari values nikal kar dey rha hai or ham un values ko dubara usi array mein update krwa rhy hain
39 // jabhi har dafa hmare array ki last value ko hata diyya jata hai or last value isliye hatt rhi hai
40 // kiyun ke -1 likha hai hamne
41
42
43 let arr: string[] = ["shoaib", "arshad", "ali", "asif", "masoom"];
44
45 arr = arr.slice(0, -1);
46 console.log(arr); // Output: [ 'shoaib', 'arshad', 'ali', 'asif' ]
47
48 arr = arr.slice(0, -1);
49 console.log(arr); // Output: [ 'shoaib', 'arshad', 'ali' ]
50
51 arr = arr.slice(0, -1);
52 console.log(arr); // Output: [ 'shoaib', 'arshad' ]
53
54 arr = arr.slice(0, -1);
55 console.log(arr); // Output: [ 'shoaib' ]
56
57 arr = arr.slice(0, -1);
58 console.log(arr); // Output: []
59
60

```

```

1 // Typescript Calculator calculation oprations
2
3 // 1. Number("100+200"); Output: NaN
4 // ye sirf 1 string number wali value ko number mein convert karta hai...
5
6 // 2. eval("100+200"); Output: 300
7 // ye 2 string number ki values ko number mein convert kar ke calculate krwata hai...
8
9
10
11 // <-----END----->
12 // Eval()
13
14
15 // example 1
16
17 // let num1 = '10';
18
19 // let num2 = '5';
20
21 // console.log(num1 + num2); // Output: 105
22
23
24
25 // example 2
26
27 // let num1 = '10';
28
29 // let num2 = '5';
30
31 // console.log(eval(num1 + num2)); // Output: 105 convert in number but value is still concat
32
33
34
35 // example 3
36
37 // let num1 = '10';
38
39 // let num2 = '5';
40
41 // console.log(eval('10' + '5')); // Output: 105 convert in number but value is still concat.
42
43
44
45 // example 4 main
46
47 // let num1 = '10';
48
49 // let num2 = '5';
50
51 // console.log(eval('10 + 5')); // Output: 15 convert in number and calculate sum.
52
53
54
55 // // example 5 main
56
57 // let num1 = '10';
58
59 // let num2 = '5';
60
61 // console.log(eval('10 - 5')); // Output: 5 convert in number and calculate minus.
62
63
64
65 // example 6 main
66
67 // let num1 = '10';
68
69 // let num2 = '5';
70
71 // console.log(eval('10 * 5')); // Output: 50 convert in number and calculate multiply.
72
73
74 // <-----END----->
75 // number() conversion string number convert in Number data type
76
77
78 // example 1
79
80 // let a = '10';
81
82 // let b = '20';
83
84 // let c = a + b;
85
86 // console.log(c); // Output: 1020
87
88
89
90 // example 2
91
92 // let a = '10';
93
94 // let b = '20';
95
96 // let c = Number(a) + Number(b);
97
98 // console.log(c); // Output: 30
99
100
101
102
103 // example 3
104
105 // Number() method 2 string ki number values ko calculate nahi krwa pata.
106
107 // let x = Number("100+200");
108 // console.log(x); // Output: NaN
109
110
111
112
113 // // example 4
114
115 // // eval() ka method 2 string ki number values ko calculate krwa deta hai.
116
117 // let y = eval("100+200");
118 // console.log(y); // Output: 300
119
120
121
122 // example 5
123
124 // eval() ka method yahi same calculation perfon karwa rha hai.
125 // jo Number() ka method values ko alag alag kar ke karwa rha hai.
126
127 // let c = Number("100") + Number("200");
128
129 // console.log(c); // Output: 300
130
131
132
133 // let y = eval("100+200");
134
135 // console.log(y); // Output: 300
136
137
138 // <-----END----->
139 // Another way to calculate 2 string number values
140
141
142 // let a = "50+30";
143
144 // // console.log(a.split("+")) // Output: [ '50', '30' ]
145
146
147 // let b = a.split("+");
148
149 // let result = b.reduce((acc, curr) => acc + curr);
150 // console.log(result);
151
152
153 // <-----END----->
154 // Assignment opearter call => short-hand operator
155
156 // ye short hand method hasen screen ki value ke sath lgana hai kiyun ke jab bhi ham kisi bhi number ko bar bar
157 // click karenge to wo concat hota jaega screen pe....
158
159
160 // example 1
161
162 // let a = 10;
163
164 // a += 12; // 22
165
166 // a += 8; // 30
167
168 // console.log(a); // Output: 30
169
170
171 // example 2
172
173 // let a = "10";
174
175 // a += "12";
176
177 // console.log(a); // Output: 1012
178
179
180 // example 3
181
182 let a = "7"; // Output: 7 calculator mein 7 pe click karne se 7 aega screen pe.
183
184 a += "7" // Output: 77 dosri dafa 7 pe click karne se pehly wali or ye wali value dono concat ho jaengi.
185
186 a += "7" // Output: 777 tesri dafa 7 par click karne se 3 (777) aenge screen pe.
187
188 a += "7" // Output: 7777 chothi dafa 7 par click karne se 4 (7777) aenge screen pe.
189
190 console.log(a); // Output: 7777

```



```
1
2
3  <!-- javascript file ko html file mein connect karwany ke liye hm script ka tag use karte hain -->
4    <script src="app.js" > </script>
5
6    <!-- typescript ko jab ham convert karty hain javascript mein tsc ke zariye or us javascript file ko html ke sath
7    conect kar dety hain script tag ke zariye to wo javascript ka code darect run nahi hoga web browser pe
8    iske liye hamen tsconfig ki file create kar ke usme kuch changes karne honge.
9
10    line 14 pe "target": "es2022",
11    line 28 pe "module": "ESNext",
12    line 30 pe "moduleResolution": "node", -->
13
14 </body>
15 </html>
16
17
18
19
20 <!-- NOTES -->
21
22 <!-- <input> ke andar jo bhi cheez ati hai wo string mein hoti hai bhaly wo text ho ya number sab string mein hoty hain -->
23
24
```



```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6   <title>Document</title>
7   <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
8
9   <!--Ye goggle font hai jise ham link ke zariye apne code mein use kar rhy hain-->
10  <link rel="preconnect" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com">
11  <link rel="preconnect" href="https://fonts.gstatic.com" crossorigin>
12  <link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Grey+Qo&display=swap" rel="stylesheet">
13
14 </head>
15 <body>
16
17   <button>Press me!</button> <!--ye in line element hai ye utni hi jagah leta hai jitni usko chahiye hoti hai-->
18   <button>Press me!</button>
19   <!-- <button>Press me!</button>
20   <button>Press me!</button> -->
21
22   <p id="p1">My Name is Shoaib</p> <!--is tag ko ham kehty hain block element kiyun ke ye jahn define hota hai by default pori line ko
23   gher leta hai isliye agli jo cheez hogi wo us line ke neechy hi banegi lekin isko change karne ki aik css property hoti hai....-->
24
25   <p id="p2">I am Develer</p>
26
27 </body>
28 </html>
```



```
1  *{
2      margin: 0%;
3      padding: 0%;
4      box-sizing: border-box;
5  }
6
7  /*
8  body{
9      width: 100%;
10     height: 100vh;
11 }
12
13 #image{
14     height: 200px;          /*image ko set karne ke liye hamen height width ki dono property aik sath likhne ki zrorat nahi sirf aik hi property likhenge to dosri wali apne ap apply ho jaegi
15
16 }
17 */
18
19 #background{
20     height: 100vh;
21     width: 100%;
22
23     /* background-image: linear-gradient( 90deg,*/ /*ye linear-gradient colors ko opar se neechy block wise apply kar rha hai lekin agr ham isko right to left ya kisi bhi tarhn karna chahty hain to ham isme degree apply kar denge*/
24     /* rgba(68, 138, 95, 0.212),
25     rgb(250, 32, 232),
26     rgb(37, 223, 31)
27     ),
28     url(d1.jpg); */ /*ye picture apply ki hai*/
29
30     /* background-size: contain;*/ /*ye property picture ka jitna real size hota hai utni hi picture apply karti hai screen par agr picture choti par jaye screen se to ye dubara us picture ko show krwa deti hai taky jagah khali na bachy */
31     /* background-repeat: no-repeat;*/ /*ye property background pe agr image repat ho rhi hai to ye usko rokti hai */
32
33     background-position: center; /*ye image ko center mein set karti hai agr idhar udhar ho rhi hai to*/
34     background-size: cover;      /*ye image ko cover karti hai screen size mein*/
35
36     /* background: linear-gradient(45deg,#ccc55e, #49e61e, #040f00);*/ /*ham sirf colours bhi apply kar saktay hain */
37
38     background-image: linear-gradient(
39         rgba(0,0,0, 0.5),
40         rgba(0,0,0, 1)
41     ),
42     url(d1.jpg);
43
44 }
45
46 /* Notes */
47
48 /* linear-gradient()
49 ye aik se ziyada colors ko apas mein mix kar deta hai jitne colors chahen aik sath mix kar saktay hain*/
50
51 /* google color picker
52
53 hex code is se ham google se bhi colors laa kar laga saktay hain */
```



```
1
2  <!-- Notes  -->
3
4  <!-- bgcolor="yellow"
5  is se background par colour apply karne ke liye ye attribute use karte hain -->
6
7  <!-- style="color:red;"
8  is attribute se text ka colour change kar sakti hain  -->
9
10 <!-- <h1>Hello World</h1>  Accepted
11      <H1>HEllo World</H1>  Accepted
12      <H1>Wello world</h1>  Accepted
13      <h1>Hello World</H2>  Accepted -->
14
15 <!-- tags ki heading ko choti bare alphabet mein likhne se koi farak nahi parta -->
16
17 <!-- <h1>Shoaib</h5>
18 is situation mein h1 ka method hi work karega -->
```



```
1
2  <!-- NOTES -->
3
4  <!-- link shoertner free
5
6  jab ham kisi url link ko google se ya kisi dosri websites se uthaty hain use karne ke liye to unke links bohut bare bare
7  aa jate hain kabhi kabhi isliye ham link shoertner ka use karte hain links ko chota kar ke apne program mein use karna ke liye  -->
8
9  <!-- Download picutres source
10  1. pixels.com
11  2. pixabay -->
```




```
1  <html>    <!--DOM => Document Object model-->
2      <head>
3          <title>Shoaib Website</title>
4
5          <style>
6              h2{
7                  color:blue;
8              }
9              h4{
10                 background-color:aqua;
11             }
12         </style>
13
14     </head>
15
16     <body bgcolor="white">
17
18         <h1 style="color: greenyellow">My name is Shoaib</h1> <!--Its Called inline CSS-->
19         <h2>My name is Shoaib</h2>  <!--is tag ka Text h1 se thora chota hoga-->
20         <h3>My name is Shoaib</h3>  <!--is tag ka Text h2 se thora chota hoga-->
21         <h4>My name is Shoaib</h4>  <!--is tag ka Text h3 se thora chota hoga-->
22         <h5>My name is Shoaib</h5>  <!--is tag ka Text h4 se thora chota hoga-->
23         <h6>My name is Shoaib</h6>  <!--is tag ka Text h5 se thora chota hoga H6 last tag hai-->
24         <button style=" width: 20%; height:40px; background: gainsboro;">Submit</button> <!--ye inline css kehata hai-->
25         <br>
26         <br>
27
28         <b>Karachi</b>  <!--ye tag bold karne ke liye -->
29         <i>Karachi</i>  <!--ye tag italic karne ke liye-->
30         <u>Karachi</u>  <!--ye tag underline karne ke liye-->
31
32         <!--Tag ke andar tag bhi use kar saky hain-->
33         <h2>3<sup>2</sup></h2>  <!--sup tag ke andar ki value opar ki taraf chali jati hai-->
34         <h2>4<sub>5</sub></h2>  <!--sub tag ke andar ki value neechy ki taraf chali jati hai-->
35
36         <h1><b><i><u>Pakistan</u></i></b></h1>  <!--Aik hi word ko bold italic or underline kar rhy hain-->
37
38         <h1>
39             <b>
40                 <i>
41                     <u>
42                         Pakistan          <!--Tags or text ko ham is tarh bhi likh saky hain-->
43                     </u>
44                 </i>
45             </b>
46         </h1>
47
48
49     </body>
50
51 </html>
```