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* Types of CSS

1) Inline CSS :- An inline style may be used to apply a unique style for a single element.

code:-
```
<! DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1 style="color: blue; text-align: center">
 this is a heading </h1>

<p style="color: red;">this is a paragraph </p>

</body>
</html>
```

(2) Internal CSS : An internal style sheet may be used if one single HTML page has a unique style.

code:-
```
<! DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
        body {
            background - color: linen;
}
h1
    color : maroon;
    margin - left : 40 px;
```

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```
}
</style>
</head>
</body>

<h1> this is a heading </h1>
<p> this is a paragraph </p>

</body>
</html>
```

(3) External CSS :- with an external stylesheets you can change the look of an entire webside by changing just one file.

Code:-
```
<! DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
        <link rel="stylesheet" href="mystyle.css
</head>

<body>

<h1> this is a heading </h1>
<p> this is a paragraph </p>

</body>
</html>
```

my style.css

```
body {
    background-color : light blue;
}

h1 {
    color : navy ;
    margin-left : 20px;
}
```

* CSS selectors:

1) Element selector :- The element selector selects HTML elements based on the element name.

code:-
```
<html>
<head>
<style>
        p {
            text-align : center;
            color : green;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

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<P> every paragraph will be affected by the style </P>

<P id="para1">me too </P>

<P> And me </P>

</body>

</html>

2) Id selector :- The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to selector a specific element.

code:-
```
<html>
<head>
<style>

# para1 {
        text-align : center;
        color : green ;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<P id="para1"> Hello world </P>
</body>
</HTML>
```

3) Class selector:

The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute.

Code:
```
<html>
<head>
<style>

center {
    text-align: center;
    color: red;
}
</style>
</head>

<body>

<h1 class="center">Red and center-aligned heading</h1>

<p class="center">Red and center-aligned paragraph</p>

</body>
</html>
```

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4) universal selector :-

the universal (*) selects all html element on the page

code:- <html>
<head>
<style>

* {
text-align : center;
color: blue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

 every element on the page will be affect by the style

me too!
 and me:
</body>
</html>

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(5) Grouping Selector :-

The grouping selecter selects all the HTML element with the same style definition.

code:-

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
        h1, h2, P {
        text-align: center;
        color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1> Hello world! </h1>
<h2> smaller heading! </h2>
<P> this is a Paragraph </P>

</body>
</html>
```

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* Gray layout code :-

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
        #R1 {
            background-color; gray;
            height: 100%; text-align: center;
            width: 60px;
            Pudding-top: 20Px;
            Pudding-left: 2%:
            margin-bottom: 10Px;
            }

    #R2, #R5 {
            background: color: gray;
            height: 33Px; width: 100%
            text-align: center;
            margin-bottom 10Px; }

    #R3 {background-color: gray;
            height: 33Px; width: 100%;
            text-align: center;
            margin-bottom: 10Px: }

    #R4 {height: 600Px; width: 100%;
            margin-bottom: 10Px; }

    #R4C1 {width: 28%; margin-right; 2%; }
    #R4C2 {width: 70%; }
```

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```
# R4 div { float : left ; height : 320 px ;
        Padding - top : 280 px ;
        text - align : center ;
        background - color : gray ; }
</style>
</head>
</ body >
        < div id = "R1" > Logo </div>
        <div id = "R2" > Navigation </div>
        <div id = "R3" > Header / Banner </div>
        < div id = "R4" >
            < div id = " R4C1" > sidebar </div>
            < div id = "R4 C2" > Body area </ div>
        </div>
</ body >
</ html >
```

8)

(2)

```
<! DOCTYPE html >
< html >
< head >
< style type = "text / CSS" >

# R1 { back ground : color : gray
        font . height : 40 px ;
        Padding - top : 30 px ; width : 95 % ;
        Padding - left : 5 % .
        margin - buttom : 10 px ;
```

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```
#R2, #R3, #R5 {background-color : gray ;
              height : 33Px ; width : 100% ;
              text-align : center ;
              Padding-top : 7Px ;
              margin-bottom : 10Px ; }

#R4 { height : 600Px ; width : 100% ;
      margin bottom : 10Px ; }

#R4C1 { width : 32% ; margin-right : 1% ; }

#R4C2 { width : 32% ; margin-right : 1% ;
        margin-left : 1% ; }

#R4C3 { width : 32% ; margin-right : 1% ; }

#R4 div { float : left ; height : 320Px ;
          Padding-top : 10Px ;
          text-align : center ;
          background color : gray ; }

</style>
</head>
< body >

  <div id="r1"> Logo </div>
  <div id="r2"> navigation </div>
  <div id="r3"> header/Banner </div>
  <div id="r4">
  <div id="r4c1"> sidebar </div>
```

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```
<div id="ruc2">Body-area</div>

<div id="ruc3">Body text</div>

</body>
</html>
```

* video positioning effect :

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta name="viewport"
content="width=device-width, initial-
scale=1">
<style>
* {
    box-sizing: border-box;
}

body {
    margin: 0;
    font-family: Arial;
    font-size: 17 px;
}

# my video {
    position: fixed;
    right: 0px;
    bottom: 0px;
```

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```
        min-width : 100%;
        min-height : 100%;
}

. content {
            position : fixed;
            bottom : 0px;
            background : rgba(0,0,0,0.5);
            color : #fafafa;
            width : 100%;
            padding : 20px;

# my BTN {
            width : 200px;
            font-size : 18px;
            padding : 10px;
            border : none;
            background : 000;
            color : pink;
            cursor : pointer;
}

# my BTN : hover {
            background : #ddd;
            color : black;
}
</ style >
</ head >
</ body >
```

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```
< video autoplay muted loop id="my video1
    mp4" >
< source src="rain.mp4" >
    your browser does not support HTML
video.
</video>

< div class="content" >
    <h1> heading </h1>
<p> this is a siller our any </p>
< button id="my btn"
    on click="my function()" > Pause
</button> </div>

< script >
var video =
  document.get element By id ("my video")
var btn =
document.get element By Id ("my Btn");

function my function() {
  if (video.paused)
      video.play();
      bin.inner HTML = "Pause";
  }
else {
      video.pause();
      btn.inner HTML = "Play";
}
```

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```
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

* media query

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta name="viewport"
  content="width=device-width, initial-
  scale=1.0" />
<style>

.wrapper { overflow: auto; }

#main { margin-left: 40px; }

#left-sidebar {
    float: none;
    width: auto;
}

#menu-list {
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0; }

.menu-item {
    background: #CDF0F6;
    border: 1px solid black;
```

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```
    border-radius : 4px;
    list-style-type : none;
    margin : 4px;
    padding : 2px;
}

@media screen and (min-width:480px)
{
  # left sidebar { width : 200px ; float : left; }

  # main { margin-left : 216 px; }

</style>
<head>
<body>

<div class = "wrapper">
    <div id = "left sidebar">
      <ul id = "menulist">
        <li class = "menu item">menu-item
1 </li>
    <li class="menu item">menu-item2</li>
    <li class="menu item">menu-item 3</li>
    <li class="menu item">menu-item4</li>
    <li class="menu item">menu-item5</li>
    </ul>
</div>
```

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<h1> Resize the browser window to see the effect </h1>

 this example shows a menu that will float to the left of the page if the view port is 480 pixels wide or wider

</ div>
</ div>
</ body>
</ html>

* Image Hover effect

<! DOCTYPE html >
<html>
<head>
<meta name = "viewport"
content = " width = device-width, initial
scale = 1" >
<style>

container {
position : relative;
width : 50 %;
}

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```
image {
    display : block;
    height : auto;
    width : 100%;
}
overlay {
    position : absolute;
    top : 0;
    bottom : 0;
    left : 0;
    right : 0;
    width : 100%;
    height : 100%;
    opacity : 0;
    transition : ease;
    background-color : yaya;
}

.container : hover : overlay {
    opacity : 1;
}

text {
    color : white;
    font-size : 20px;
    position : relative;
    top : 50%;
    left : 50%;
```

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```
- webkit-transform: translate(-50%, 50%);
  ms-transform: translate(-50%, 50%);
transform: translate(-50%, -50%);
text-align: center;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2> fade in overlay </h2>
<p> hover over the image to see the
  effect </p>

<div class="container">
<img src="img-outer.png" alt="
                        outer">
<div class="overlay">
<div class="text">Hello world </div>

</div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

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* font awe. some

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title> font awesome Icons </title>
<meta name ="viewport"
content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">

<link rel ="stylesheet" href ="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font.awesome/h.7.0/
CSS/font.awesome min.CSS">

</head>
</body>

<i class= fa fa-car"></i>
<i class= fa fa.car" style ="font-size:48px;">
</i>
<i class = fa fa-car" style ="font-size:
60px; color : red ;"></i>

</body>
</html>
```

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Parallax effect

Parallax effect is a web site turend where the background content i. an image is moved at a different speed than the pure ground content while scroling.

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
 body, html {
  height : 100%;
 }
 .parallax {
 background-image : url (img-parllax.jpg.)
  height : 100%
 background-attachment : fixed
 background-position : center;
 background-repeat : no repeat;
 background-size : cover;
 }
 </style>
 </head>
 <body
```

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```
<div class="pure material">
</div>

<div style="height: 1000px;
background-color: red, font-size: 30px">
</div>

<div class="pure material">
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

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Bootstrap

* What is Boot strap ?

- Boot strap is a free front end frame work for faster and easier web development.

- Bootstrap includes HTML and CSS based design templates for typegraphy forms button. tables navigation, models image carousels and many other as well as optional Javascript plugins.

example :-

```
<html>
<head>
<title> Bootstrap example </title>
<link href="https://cdn.deliver.net/npm/
  bootstrap@5.2.3/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css
  rel="stylesheet">

<script src="https://cdn.jsdeliver.net/npm/
bootstrap@5.2.3/dist/js/bootstrap.bundle.
min.js"> </script>

</head>
<body>
```

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< div class="container-fluid p-5 bg-primary text-white text-center">

<h1> my first Bootstrap Page </h1>
<p> Resize this responsive page to see the effect: </p>
</div>

< div class="container mt-5">
<div class="row">
<div class="col-sm-4">
<h3> column 1 </h3>
<p> this is the silver oak university and we are in the soccer </p>

< div class="col-sm-4">
<p> this is the silver oak university and we are in the soccer </p>

</div>
</div>
</div>
</body>
</html>

* Why use Bootstrap ?

Advantages of Bootstrap

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- Easy to use:- Anybody with just basic knowledge of HTML and CSS can start using Bootstrap.

- Responsive features:- Bootstrap responsiveness adjust to phones tables and destops

- mobile-first approach:- In Bootstrap mobile-first style are part of the core framework (edge safari and opera.)

- Browser compatibity:- Bootstrap is compatible with all browsers note that if you need support for IE 11 and down you must use either or BS

* Bootstrap 5 CDN

If you don't want download and host BS5 yourself you can include it from a CDN (content delivery network

jsDelivr provides CDN support for Bootstrap CSS and Javascript.

MUX CDN:

<link href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.2.3/dist/css/bootstrap.min.us" rel="stylesheet">

<script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.2.3/dist/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js"></script>

create your first web page with Bootstrap 5.

1. Add the HTML 5 doctype

Bootstrap uses elementets and CSS properties that require the HTML doctype.

<html>
<head>
<title> Bootstrap 5 example </title>
</head>
</html>

* contuiner

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Bootstrap s also requires a container element to wrap site contents

there are two container class to choose from:

1. The container class provides a responsive fixed width container

2. The container-fluid class provides a full width container, spanning the entire of the viewport.

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JAVASCRIPT

* Why study JAVASCRIPT ?

- JAVASCRIPT is one of the 3 languages all web developers must learn:

- HTML to define the content of web pages

- CSS to specify the layout of web pages

- JAVASCRIPT to program the behavior of web pages.

- JAVASCRIPT can change HTML content

- one of many JAVA SCRIPT method is get Element By Id ().

```
<HTML>
< body >
< h2 > What can JS do? </h2>

<P id = "demo" > JS can change HTML
content. </P>

< button type = "button" onclick = document
get elements By Id ("demo") inner HTML
```

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=" Hell Javascript!!!" click me</button>

</body>
</html>

- Javascript can change HTML Attribute values

- In this example Javascript change the value of the src (source) attribute of an <img> tag.

<html>
<body>
<h1> Wheet can JS do? </h1>
 In this case Javascript change the value of the src attribute of an image

<button onclick="document.element.getElement(myImage).src='pic bulbon.gif'") turn on the light </button>

<img id="myImage" src='pic bulboff.gif' style="width:100px"></

<button onclick = document.get element my image.src = pic bulbeff.gif> turn of the light </button>

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</body>
</html>

JAVASCRIPT can change HTML ATTRIBUTES (CSS)

<html>
<body>

<hr> what is can do? <hr>

If id = "demo" JS can change the of an HTML element </p>

<button type = "button onclick = "document.get element by id ("demo") style.font size = 20px

</p id = "demo" JS can change the style of an HTML element </p>

<button type = "button" onclick = document.get element by id (demo) style.

</html>
</body>
<hr> what can JS do? <hr>
If id = "demo" JAVASCRIPT can hide HTML element </p>

<button type="button" onclick="document.getElementById("demo").style.fontsize = 'any'">Click me!</button>

</body>
</html>

Javascript can hide html elements

- Hiding HTML elements can be done by changing the display style:

<html>
<body>
<h2>What can JS do?</h2>
Javascript can hide HTML element

<button type="button" onclick="document.getElementbyid("demo").style.display='none'">Click me!</button>

</body>
</html>

and use the display="block" to show the HTML element.

Java script where to

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- the <script> tag

<html>
<body>
<h1> Is in body </h1>

<script> document get element By Id ("demo")
Html = "my first Java script" </script>
</body>
</html>

Java script functions and events

- A Java script function is a block of Java script code can be executed when "called" "for"

for example a functions can be called when an event occurs like when the user clicks a button.

Java script in Head

<html>
<head>
<script>
<functions my event document get element By Id ("demo") inner HTML = "Paragraph
</script>
</head>
</html>

```
>
</script>
</head>
<body>

<h2> demo JS in Head </h2>
<p> A paragraph </p>
<button type="button" onclick="my function">
</button>

</body>
</html>
```

= External Javascript

Script can also be placed in external files

Javascript files have the file extnsion .js

to use an external script put the name of the script file in the src attbuse of <script> tag.

```
</html>
</body>
<h2> demo external JS </h2>
```

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<P id = "demo"> A paragraph </P>

<button type="button onclick="myfunction"
try it; </button>

<P> this example links to "myscript.JS"</P>

<P> myfunction is stored in myscript.JS)
</P>

<script src="myscript.JS"></script>
</body>
</html>

* JAVA script output

- JS display possibities

JS can "display" data in different ways:

- writing into a HTML element using innerHTML
- writing into the output using document.write()
- writing into an alert box using window.alert()
- writing into the browser console using console.log()

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using innerHTML

- To access an HTML element, JavaScript can use the document.getElementById() method

```
- <html>
  <body>
    <h1> my first web page </h1>

  <p id = "demo"> </p>
  <script>
  document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = str
  </script>
```

- Using document.write()

```
<html>
<body>
<h1> my first web page </h1>
<script>
document.write(str);
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

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using document.write() after an HTML document is loaded will delete all existing HTML

```
<HTML>
<body>
<h1> my first web page </h1>
<p> my first paragraph </p>

<button type="button" onclick="document.write('Hi')">Try it</button>

</body>
</html>
```

= using window.alert()

you can use alert box to display data

```
<html>
<body>
<h1> my first web page </h1>
<script>
window.alert('Hi');
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

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JavaScript print

JS doesn't not have any print object or methods.

- You can't access output devices from JavaScript.

- The only exception is that you can call the window print () method in the browser to print the content of the current window.

-> <html>
<body>

<button onclick = "window print ()">
print this page </button>

</body>
</html>

* JavaScript statements

<html>
<body>
<h2> JavaScript statements </h2>

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<P> A Javascript program is list of statements to be by a computer </P>

<P id = "demo" /></P>

<script>
let x, y, z;
x = 5;
y = 6;
z = x+y;

document.getElementBy Id ("demo")
innerHTML =
"The value of z is" + z + "</script>
</body>
</html>

Javascript Programs

- A computer program is a list of instructions to be executed by a computer.

- In a Programing language these program instructions are called statements.

- A javascript program is a list of program statements.

JAVA SCRIPT STATEMENTS

- JAVASCRIPT STATEMENTS are composed of
- VALUES OPERATORS EXPRESSIONS KEYWORDS and COMMENTS
- this statements tells the browser to write "HELLO DOLLY" inside an HTML element with id = "demo".

```
<html>
<body>
<h2> JAVASCRIPT STATEMENTS </h2>

<P> IN HTML, JS statement are executed by the browser </P>

<p id = "demo" /> </P>
<script>
document.get element by Id ("demo")
inner HTML "HELLO DOLLY"; </script>

</body>
</html>
```

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semicolons :-

- semicolons separate JS statements
- Add a semicolons at the end of each executable statement.

```
<html>
<body>
<h2> JavaScript statements </h2>
<P> JS statements are separated by semicolons </P>
<P id="demo 1" ></P>
<script>
let a, b, c;
a = 5;
b = 6;
c = a+b;
document.getElementBy Id ("demo")
inner HTML = c;
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

JS Line length and Line Breaks

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<html>
<body>
<h2> JS statement </h2>

 the best place to break a code line is after an operator or a comma

<script>
document.get element By Id "demo"
inner HTML = "Hello bolly :"
</script>
</body>
</html>

JS code BLOCKS

JS statements can be grouped together in code blocks inside curly brackets {...}

The purpose of code blocks is to define statements to be executed together

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Ex.

```
<html>
<body>
<h2 JAVAscript statements </h2>

<P> JS code blocks are written
between <and> </P>

<button type="button" onclick="myfuctions()
">Click me! </button>

<P id="demo2"></P>
<P id="demo2"></P>

<script>
functions myfuctions () {
  document.get Element By Id ("demo")
  inner
  HTM2 = "Hello Bolly!";
document.get Element By Id ("demo2")
  inner
  HTM2 = "How are you ?";
}
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

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```
<html>
<head>
<script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.6.3/jquery.min.js">

</script>

<script>
$(document).ready(function(){
$("button").click(function(){
$("p").hide();
});
});

</script>
</head>

<body>

<h2> this is element selector </h2>

<p> this is a paragraph </p>

<button> click here </button>

</body>
</html>
```

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Id selector

```
<html>
<head>

<script>
$(document).ready(function(){
$("botton").click(function(){
$("#p").hide();
});
});

</script>
</head>

<body>

<h2> this is Id selector </h2>

<p Id="p"> this is paragraph </p>

<botton> click here </botton>

</body>

</html>
```

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class selector

```
<html>
<head>

<script
$(document).ready(function(){
$("button").click(function(){
$("p").hide();
});
});

</script>
</head>

<body>

<h2> this is class selector </h2>

<p> this is paragraph
<p class="p">this is a paragraph
</p>

<button> click here! </button>

</body>

</html>
```