**11 Days**

HTML/HTML5 and CSS/CSS3 --🡪 3 days

JavaScript using ES5 and ES6 --🡪 3 days

Overview of Node

TypeScript

Angular Framework 11 --🡪 5 days

**Day 1- 30-03-2021**

https://[www.google.com](http://www.google.com) : URL

Uniform resource locator.

----🡪Req(https/https)--🡪

Client Server

🡨-- res(http/https)

HTML/HTML5

**Hyper Text Markup language** CSS/CSS3

**Cascading Style sheet**

JS

**JavaScript**

http : hyper text transfer protocol

protocol : set of rules which help to communicate more than once device.

S : secure

www: world wide web

google : domain or server name or app name.

com : commercial

HTML/HTML5--🡪 It is use to display the content on web page(browser).

CSS/CSS3 --🡪 : Look and feel for the content or presentation for the contents.

JS (JavaScript) -🡪 Actions on contents or event on contents or programming on web page.

**HTML** : Hyper text mark up language : HTML is use to create the web page.

Web page is use to display the contents in different format like text, bold, italics, form, table format, audio, video etc.

HTML is very simple language. HTML provide lot of pre-defined tags or elements which use to create the web page.

HTML is case insensitive.

HTML tags syntax

<tagName> opening tag

</tagName> closing tag

<tagName/> self-closing tags

HTML tags

1. Html
2. Head
3. Body

<html>

<head>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

1. **Title tag :** This tag is use to display the message in title bar of web page.

This tag must be in between head tag.

1. Paragraph tag : This tag is use to display the message in browsing area.

<p> </p>

1. Break tag : <br> or <br/>
2. Heading tags : heading tag is use to write heading on paragraph or other tags.

6 types of heading tag

h1 to h6

H1 largest

H6 smallest

**Attribute :** Attribute is known as properties of tags.

Syntax of attribute

<tagName attributeName=”value” attributeName=’value’ attributeName=value>

</tagName>

Attribute we have to use in opening tag in the form key-value pairs. Where value may be single or double or without any quote.

Separation between 2 attribute are space.

P and heading tags.

align=’left/right/center’

**font tag :** This tag is use to change the size, color and style(face).

Hyper link :

1. External hyper link
2. Internal hyper link or bookmark(one page html app).

External hyper link

<a href=”pageName.html”>Text</a>

a🡪 anchor tag

href 🡪 hyper reference.

**Internal Hyper link**

<a href=”#a1”>Text</a>

**Add Images**

<img src=”imageName.jpeg/gif/png/” />

img : image

src: source

**list tags**

This tag is to display the items or contents one by one

1. Unorder list tag

<ul>

<li></li>

</ul>

ul : Unorder list

li : list item

1. Order list

<ol>

<li></li>

<li></li>

</ol>

Ol : Order list

Li : list item

1. Definition list

<dl>

<dt></dt>

<dd></dd>

</dl>

Dl : definition list

Dt : definition term

Dd : definition description

**Table Tag :**

Employee details

**Id Name Salary**

100 Ravi 12000

101 Ramesh 14000

103 Lokesh 16000

Table ->

Tr --🡪 table row

Th-🡪 table heading

Td -🡪 table data.

Form tag

Login page

Login Page

UserName TextField

Password PasswordField

Submit Reset

Form tag

<input type=”text/password/radio/checkbox/button/file/submit/reset”/>

Query Param concept : the information send through URL.

URL?name=value&name=value&name=value&name=value

In form tag we can use method attribute to mention the type of method.

By default all html form method is consider as **get**.

If method is get. Information send through URL using query param concept.

Get method is not a secure.

If we want to achieve security we have to use method = post

If method is post data send through body part of http request.

The performance wise get the faster than post.

Using get we can send maximum 255 character data through URL.

Application.html

**FirstName TextField**

**LastName TextField**

**Gender RadioButton Male RadioButton Female**

**Hobbies checkbox Reading checkbox playing**

**City Dropdown**

**Address textarea**

**UserName TextField**

**Password PasswordField**

**Create Reset**

<file:///C:/Users/91990/Desktop/Angular%20Training/UI%20Programs/HTML%20Programs/home.html?fname=Raj&lname=Deep&gg=male&hh=reading&hh=playing&city=Bangalore&add=Kar>

HTML is not a structure.

HTML 4.x

<!doctype HTML public uri=”………………………..dtd”

<html>

</html>

Document type definition : This file contains all tags rules details. Like root tagName html, contains number of child tags like head and body Then body must contains more than one p, h1 to h6.

HTML 5

<!doctype HTML> : Given the instruction to browser we are using html 5 features. (optional).

IDE : Integration Development Environment

Notepad ++

Eclipse

Netbean

Bracket

ATOM

VS Code (Visual Studio Code) :

Develop small web application which contains html5 features.

Online shopping.

Login page :

Dashboard page :

4 hyperlink

First page

Second page

Third page

Fourth page

**Day 2- 31-03-2021**

CSS : Cascading Style Sheet

Without CSS if we want to apply any formatting style we have to depends upon the other tags or other tags attribute.

Without CSS actual contents and formatting style both are mix together.

We can’t achieve separation of concern.

So with the help of CSS we can apply more formatting style which is not possible with the help of tags.

Using CSS we can achieve separation of concern (actual contents and formatting style separate).

Types of CSS

1. Inline CSS
2. Internal CSS or embedded CSS
3. External CSS

Inline CSS : Syntax

<tagName style =”property:value”> </tagName>

Body, p, h1 to h6,div, span, form etc.

Internal CSS or embedded CSS

Syntax

<style type=”text/css”>

Selector {property : value;property:value}

</style>

This tag we have to write in between head tag.

Different types of selector

1. Universal selector : \* {property:value}
2. Specific selector : tagName {property:value}
3. Multi specific selector : tagName,tagName,tagName {property:value}
4. Local class selector : tagName.className {property:value}
5. Global class selector .className {property:value;}
6. Id selector : #IdName {property:value}

Class selector : more than one can be belongs to same class or class is groups of tags.

Class can contains same type of tags or different type of tags.

Id selector : to make tag unique we have to use the Id for that tag.

p.abc {}

.xyz{}

<p class=”abc” id=”p1”></p>

<p class=”xyz” id=”p2”></p>

<p class=”abc” id=”p3”></p>

<h1 class=”xyz” id=”hh”></h1>

Using ID in JavaScript or jQuery we can read, write and update the content dynamically.

Using internal or embedded CSS the rules apply for only one web page.

External CSS file.

**Font family related property**

Every html tag follow Box Model concept.

Every tag surrounding contains padding, border and margin.

Padding and margin we can’t see but we can see border.

**Semantics tags**

**CSS3 Properties**

CSS3 transform property : This property allow you to translate, rotate, scale and skew element or html tags.

CSS3 transitions property : This property allow to change property values like size, color, background colour smoothly, over a given period of a time.

2 points

1. CSS property which we want to change
2. The duration for to get the effect.

Bootstrap : Bootstrap is a open source CSS framework. Bootstrap is use to create the responsive web application depending upon the device. Like Laptop, Computer, Mobile etc.

Using HTML5 Meta tag we can achieve responsive web application.

<meta name="viewport"

    content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

This tag responsible to read the device with and align the html contents.

Here <meta> meta-data (data about data)

Viewport is a attribute name. gives the instructor to browser how to control the page’s

dimension and scaling.

The initial scale 1.0 parts set the initial zoom level when the page is first loaded by the

browser.

Sytles.css

.fontClass {

font-size:20px;

font-family:

color:

}

Bootstrap provided lot pre-defined CSS classes depending upon the tags.

Container and container-fluid

Container : container is a pre-defined class provided by bootstrap which use fixed width depending upon the device.

Container-fluid : This type of class take the full with of the viewport or device.

<div>

</div>

­Button related classes

     <input type="button" value="click Here"/><br/>

     <input type="button" value="click Here" style="color:red;background-color: yellow;"/><br/>

     <input type="button" value="click here" class="btn"/><br/>

     <input type="button" value="click here" class="btn btn-success"/><br/>

     <input type="button" value="click here" class="btn btn-secondary"/><br/>

     <input type="button" value="click here" class="btn btn-primary"/><br/>

     <input type="button" value="click here" class="btn btn-danger"/><br/>

     <input type="button" value="click here" class="btn btn-info"/><br/>

     <input type="button" value="click here" class="btn btn-link"/><br/>

     <input type="button" value="click here" class="btn btn-dark"/><br/>

     <input type="button" value="click here" class="btn btn-success" style="color:blue;background-color: cornsilk;"/><br/>

**Grid layout :** Bootstrap Grid layout system use a series of container, rows and columns to layout and align the contents.

Grid layout each row divided into 12 columns.

Xs : extra small < 576px

Sm :small >=576px

Md : medium >=768px

Lg : large >=992px

XL extra large >=1200px