12 OCT

Client side pr server pr request jati hai? Yes jati hai

On server side rendering every request go to server

And on client side your first request go to server then you get response and after it another request wil made that will go to server

Client side and server side both of them request go to server

For example you want roti you orderit to restaurant and restaurant is server, you got roti you are client but it consume time so to save time you buy raw material which is flour , process is the same but now is fast

So on the web your end product is HTML and to support is you have raw css and java

Server side rendering means language run on server

Initially java was made for client side for small applications

Next js can do both rendering server side and client side, pehle dono rendering k liye different languages use hoti thi

Client need HTML server needs java, so java provide both

How to bring traffic to website?

If you want traffic on your website your website should be on 1st page on google

The very main drawbrack of client side is it has not a very good SEO

Google can only read HTML and next js has html which google can read giving a very good seo.

Html jati to client pr hai lkin bnti server pr hi hai

The website which we see on the browser in UI , User Interface

Another component is UX user experience

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Public folder is for statics like image, faults, external css or external java

*If we name navbar.tsx as page.tsx what will happen?*

Component is a folder and if in any pae page.tsx exist it become a route

Instead of using <div> use <nav> this makes html as symmentic html

Assignment:

1. Block

2. Inline

3. Inline-block

Block level element write the whole line like a div

Div takes the complete line it's block

Inline will take only the required space

For example there's a space where inline only adjust in one it will leave other and leave the rest while block will take all present

Inline block will

Here's a breakdown of the three display types:

Block

- Occupies the full width available

- Starts on a new line

- Takes up the entire space horizontally

- Examples: div, p, h1-h6, ul, ol

Inline

- Only occupies the space needed for content

- Stays on the same line

- Does not break to a new line

- Examples: span, a, img, input

Inline-Block

- Combines features of block and inline

- Occupies only the space needed for content

- Can be placed on the same line as other elements

- Can have width and height properties set

- Examples: button, select, textarea

To illustrate:

div (block) - Takes the whole line

span (inline) - Takes only required space

button (inline-block) - Takes required space, can be on same line

Think of it like a sentence:

Block is like a paragraph (div), taking the whole line.

Inline is like a word (span), fitting within the line.

Inline-block is like a button, fitting within the line but with defined dimensions.

Here's some HTML/CSS code to demonstrate:

<div>Block element</div>

<span>Inline element</span>

<button>Inline-block element</button>

div {

background-color: red;

}

span {

background-color: blue;

}

button {

background-color: green;

width: 100px;

height: 50px;

}

Inline srf utni space Lega jitni usko chahiye ho

Block poori width leta hai

Inline jitme main wo adjust hojae

And inline block hm jitna chahen

To view your directory structure🡺