

THIS IS A **WEB DEVELOPMENT** COURSE

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HELLO!

I am Santoro Federico

I am here because I love divulging what I learnt during my working experience.
You can find me at @fedyfausto

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

GOOGLE IS YOUR FRIEND

Before asking for questions, it's a good habit to look for a solution with your search engine (I always do that while looking for the best solution to solve a problem).

STACKOVERFLOW IS NOT ALWAYS THE BEST SOLUTION

Please do not choose the first answer that you find, but try to understand why the solution works.

WORK TOGETHER

Co-operation is vital in this work, it could save you a lot of time sometimes.

PRACTICE, PRACTICE AND PRACTICE

It is a good practice to learn how to use the introduced technologies and to continue practicing outside the course.

DO NOT BE AFRAID TO ASK FOR HELP

1.

INTRODUCTION

[HTTP://START.HERE](http://start.here)

WHAT IS HTTP ?

HTTP is a stateless, application-layer protocol to let communication possible between distributed systems, and is the foundation of the modern web.

HTTP allows communication between a variety of hosts and clients, and supports a mixture of network configurations.

HOW DOES IT WORK ?



Communication between a host and a client occurs, via a request/response pair.

The client initiates an **HTTP request message**, which is serviced through a **HTTP response message** in return.

THE URLs

The heart of web communications is the request message, which is sent via Uniform Resource Locators (URLs).

[PROTOCOL]://[DOMAIN]:[PORT]/[RESOURCE]?[QUERY]

E.G.

HTTP://PICSUM.PHOTOS/200/300/?RANDOM

DEFAULT PORT: 80 (HTTP) OR 443 (HTTPS)

THE VERBs

URLs reveal the identity of a particular host with whom we want to communicate, but the action that should be performed on the host is specified via HTTP verbs (or methods).

- ▶ **GET**: fetch an existing resource.
- ▶ **POST**: create a new resource.
- ▶ **PUT**: update an existing resource.
- ▶ **DELETE**: delete an existing resource.

PUT and DELETE are sometimes considered specialized versions of the **POST** verb

THE STATUS CODES

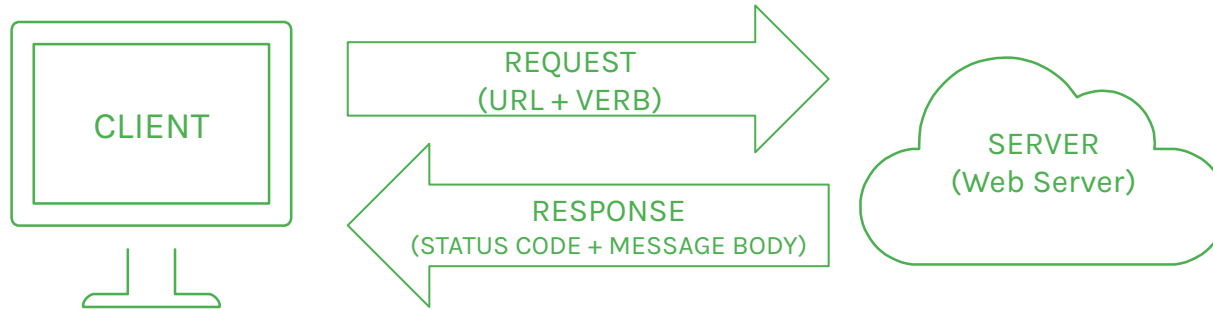
With URLs and verbs, the client can initiate requests to the server.

In return, the server responds with status codes and message payloads.

- ▶ 1XX: Info messages
- ▶ 2XX: Successful messages
- ▶ 3XX: Cache messages
- ▶ 4XX: Client error messages
- ▶ 5XX: Server error messages

Never seen the error 404? Go to <http://alexgorbatchev.com/wiki/>

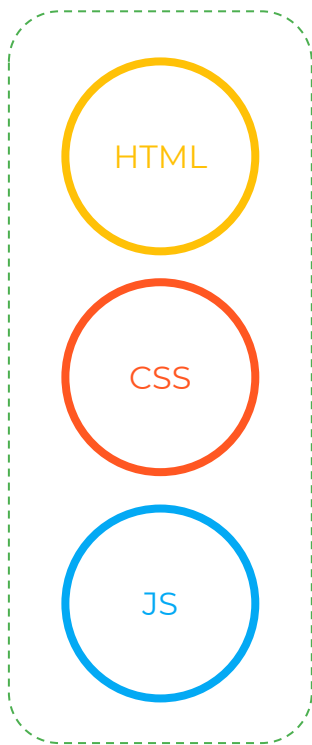
REQUEST AND RESPONSE FORMATS



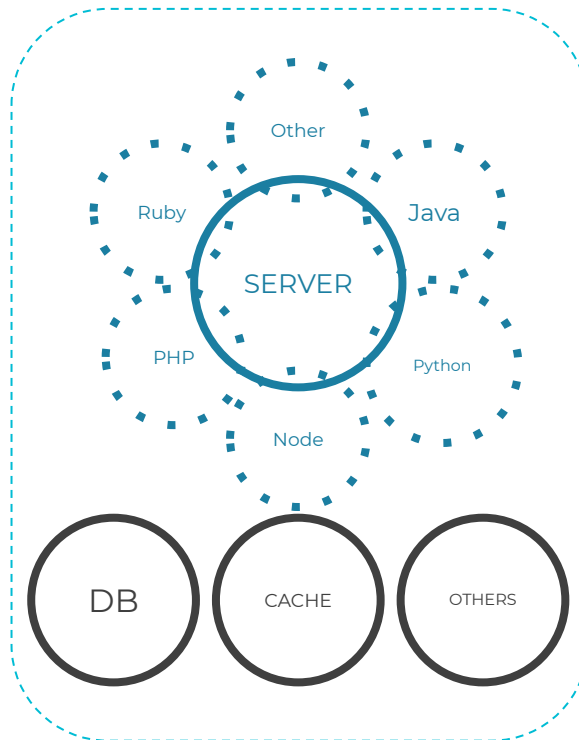
We have seen that URLs, verbs and status codes make up the fundamental pieces of an HTTP request/response pair.

THE FULL STACK

Front-end Stack



Back-end Stack



2.

HTML

<p>
The Markup
language
</p>

WHAT IS HTML ?

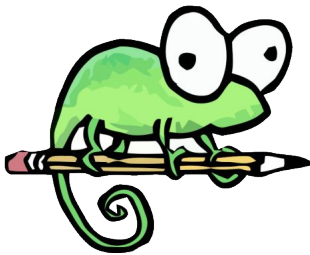
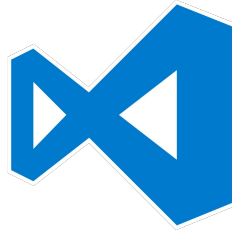
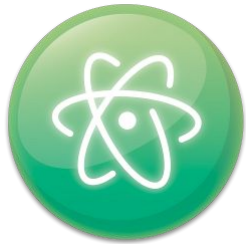
HTML is the standard markup language to create Web pages.

It **is not** a programming language!

It does not have the proper constructs of programming, such as the "conditional" mechanisms.

It describes **the structure** of Web pages with elements represented by <tags>.

HTML EDITORS



WEB BROWSERS

The purpose of a **web browser** is to read HTML documents and display them.



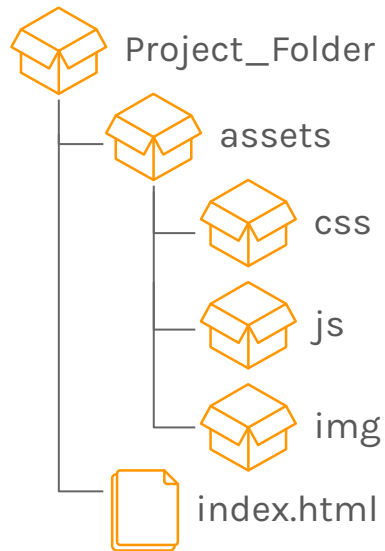
WEB BROWSERs (in 2020)

The purpose of a **web browser** is to read HTML documents and display them.



PROJECT FOLDER

An HTML **project folder** has this structure



The name of **index.html** file means it will be loaded as the main file.

This is a web server configuration that can be customized,

THE DOCTYPE

The `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration represents the document type, help browsers displaying web pages correctly (like the magic number).

In HTML 4.01

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">
```

In HTML 5

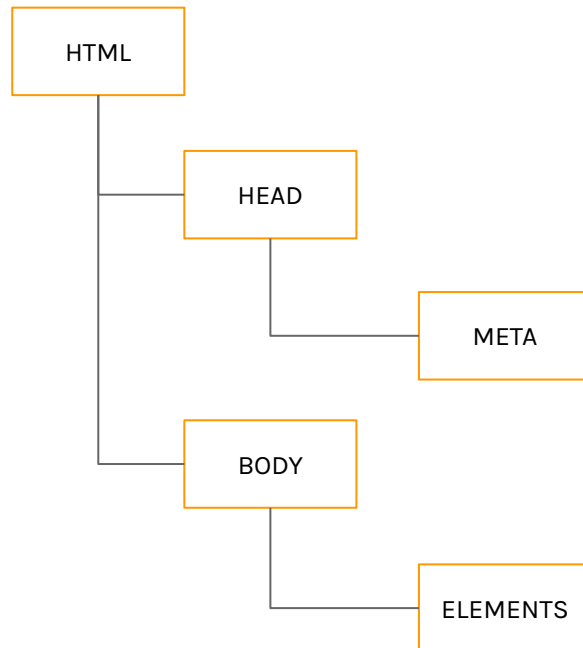
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

HTML PAGE STRUCTURE

```
1.  <!DOCTYPE html>
2.  <html>
3.  <head>
4.    <title>Title here!</title>
5.    <!-- META INFO -->
6.  </head>
7.
8.  <body>
9.
10.   <!-- ELEMENTS HERE -->
11.
12. </body>
13. </html>
```

HTML TREE

An **HTML structure** is defined by a n-ary tree.



All nodes of tree are HTML elements.

HTML ELEMENTS

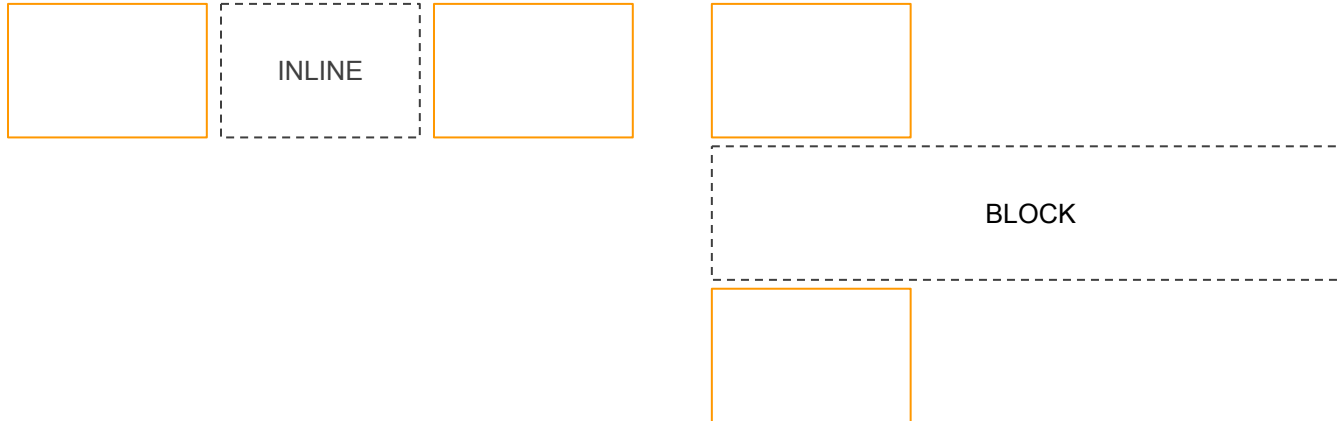
An **HTML element** is defined by a starting `<tag>`.

If the element contains other content, it ends with a closing tag, where the element name is preceded by a forward slash.

1. `<p>`
2. This is paragraph content.
3. `</p>`

BLOCK AND INLINE ELEMENTS

An **HTML element** may have a block or inline behavior



SOME INLINE ELEMENTS

1. `some text`
2. `Bold text`
3. `<small>Small text</small>`
4. `<a>Link`
5. `<i>Italic!</i>`

E.g.

1. `<body>`
2. ` Hello <i>World!</i> `
3. `</body>`

SOME BLOCK ELEMENTS

1. `<p>some text</p>`
2. `<div>Container</div>`
3. `<h6>Small text</h6>`
4. `<h2>Some text</h2>`
5. `Italic!`

E.g.

1. `<body>`
2. `<p> Hello </p>`
3. `<p> <i>World!</i> </p>`
4. `</body>`

DISPLAY TEXT

1. some text
2. `<p>` some text `</p>`
3. `` some text ``
4. `` bold text ``
5. `<i>` italic text `</i>`
6. `<small>` small text `</small>`
7. `<big>` big text `</big>`
8. `<h1>` h1 text `</h1>`
9. `<h2>` h2 text`</h2>`
10. `<h3>` h3 text `</h3>`
11. `<h4>` h4 text `</h4>`
12. `<h5>` h5 text `</h5>`
13. `<h6>` h6 text `</h6>`
14. `<center>` centered text `</center>`



**EXCERCISE
TIME!**

**HELLO
WORLD!**

EXERCISE TIME

1. Create your own project folder
2. Create your first HTML file!
3. Create the main structure
4. Assign a title
5. Show a simple “Hello World”

ELEMENT ATTRIBUTES

An attribute is used to define the characteristics of an HTML element and is placed inside the opening tag of the element .

All attributes are made up of two parts:

KEY="VALUE"

It's like a normal object var.

NATIVE ATTRIBUTES

There are four attributes that can be used in all HTML elements .

Other elements have their own attributes.

- ▶ **ID**
Unique HTML element identifier
- ▶ **CLASS**
Group HTML element identifier
- ▶ **STYLE**
Define some style inline
- ▶ **TITLE**
Description, this will display in a tooltip

VOID ELEMENTS

There are some HTML elements which don't need to be closed.

1. `
`
2. `<hr />`
3. ``
4. `<input />`

HTML COMMENTS

Comment is a piece of code which is ignored by any web browser.

It is a good practice to add comments into your HTML code, especially in complex documents, to indicate sections of a document, and any other notes to anyone looking at the code.

```
<!-- COMMENT HERE -->
```

HTML HYPERLINKS

Hyperlinks allow visitors to navigate between Web sites by clicking on words, phrases, and images.

It is inline element.

`<a [attributes]>....`

Attributes:

- ▶ **Href:**

Define the URL of the document

- ▶ **Target:**

This attribute is used to specify the location where linked document is opened.

`Click`

HTML ANCHORS

You can create a link to a particular section of a given webpage by using ID or NAME attribute.

```
<a href="#test">Click here</a>
```

```
...
```

```
...
```

```
...
```

```
<p id="test">Hello!</p>
```

HTML IMAGES

In HTML, images are defined with the `` tag. The `` tag is void, IT only contains attributes and does not have a closing tag.

``

Attributes:

- ▶ **Src:**
Define the URL of the image (PNG,JPG,GIF, SVG) or Base64 String
- ▶ **Alt:**
The alt attribute provides an alternate text for an image
- ▶ **Width and Height**
Specify the width and height of an image.



**EXERCISE
TIME!**

LINKS!

EXERCISE TIME

1. Create two `<p>` with different ID
2. Create a Link to google
3. Create a Link to google and initialize the search parameter with a personal word
4. Create a Link to another page of your project
5. Create a Link with a image
6. Create a Link with a image and assign a tooltip
7. Try to make some links like a horizontal menu

HTML LISTS

Lists allow you to list various items. These are natively block elements.

There are several types of lists, the most used are the ordered () and unordered () lists.

Any element in the list is a block element .

1.

2. First

3. Second

4. Third

5.

1.

2. Coffee

3. Sugar

4. Milk

5.

HTML TABLES

The HTML tables were designed to represent data, later used to manage the web page structure (no longer used).

```
1. <table>
2.   <tr>
3.     <th>Username</th>
4.     <th>Points</th>
5.   </tr>
6.   <tr>
7.     <td>Fedyfausto</td>
8.     <td>27960</td>
9.   </tr>
10. ...
11. </table>
```

Username	Points
Fedyfausto	27960

You can use the “border” in the table tag attribute to display in right way your table.

<tr> : Table Row

<th> : Table Header

<td> : Table Data

HTML TABLES - COLSPAN

To make a cell span more than one column, use the colspan attribute

```
1. <table>
2.   <tr>
3.     <th>Username</th>
4.     <th colspan="2">
5.       Points
6.     </th>
7.   </tr>
8.   <tr>
9.     <td>Fedyfausto</td>
10.    <td>Max: 27960</td>
11.    <td>Min: 5463</td>
12.  </tr>
13.  ...
14. </table>
```

Username	Points	
Fedyfausto	Max: 27960	Min: 5463

HTML TABLES - ROWSPAN

To make a cell span more than one row, use the rowspan attribute

```
1. <table>
2.   <tr>
3.     <th>Username:</th>
4.     <td>Fedyfausto</td>
5.   </tr>
6.   <tr>
7.     <th rowspan="2">
8.       Points:
9.     </th>
10.    <td>Max: 27960</td>
11.  </tr>
12.  <tr>
13.    <td>Min: 5463</td>
14.  </tr>
15. </table>
```

Username:	Fedyfausto
Points:	Max: 27960
	Min: 5463



**EXERCISE
TIME!**

TABLES!

EXERCISE TIME

Create a HTML page with this tables

Name:	Mario Rossi
Email:	mario@telecom.com
	mrossi@gmail.com

Name:	Luigi Mario
Email:	luigi@nintendo.it
	ml@nintendo.com

EXERCISE TIME

Create a HTML page with this tables

Title		
A	C	E
B	D	F

Title	A	D
	B	E
	C	F

EXERCISE TIME

Create a HTML page with this tables

Title			A	B
C	D	E	F	G
	H	I		J
	K	L	M	
N	O			

HTML DIVisor

The div tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document. It is a block element

1. `<div>`
2. `<!-- elements -->`
3. `</div>`

The `<div>` element is very often used together with CSS, to layout a web page (instead tables).

HTML FORMS

The form element defines a form that is used to collect user inputs.

1. `<form [ATTRIBUTES]>`
2. `<!-- form elements -->`
3. `</form>`

Form elements are different types of input elements, like text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit buttons, and more.

HTML FORMS - ATTRIBUTES

The action attribute defines the action to be performed when the form is submitted.

Normally, the form data is sent to a web page on the server when the user clicks the submit button.

1. `<form action="http://google.it/search">`
2. `<!-- form elements -->`
3. `</form>`

HTML FORMS - ATTRIBUTES

The method attribute specifies the HTTP method (GET or POST) to be used when submitting form data

1. `<form method="get or post">`
2. `<!-- form elements -->`
3. `</form>`

HTML FORMS - GET METHOD

The default method when submitting form data is GET. However, when GET is used, the submitted form data will be visible in the address field of the page (and it is limited at 255 chars).

1. `<form action="http://google.it/search" method="get">`
2. `<!-- form elements -->`
3. `</form>`

GET must NOT be used to send sensitive information!

HTML FORMS - POST METHOD

Always use POST if form datas contain sensitive or personal informations. POST method does not display the submitted form datas in page address field.

1. `<form action="https://it.search.yahoo.com/search" method="post">`
2. `<!-- form elements -->`
3. `</form>`

POST has no size limitations, and can be used to send large amounts of data.

HTML INPUTS

The `<input>` element is the most important form element. The `<input>` element can be displayed in several ways, depending on the type attribute.

1. `<input type="{TYPES}" name="{NAME OF KEY}" [OTHER ATTRIBUTES] />`

Each input field must have a name attribute to be submitted and it defines the key name (or variable).

If name attribute is omitted, the data of that input field will not be sent at all.

HTML INPUTS - TEXT TYPES EXAMPLE

```
<input type="text" name="nickname" />
```

This defines a one-line input field for a text input.

```
<input type="password" name="password" />
```

This defines a one-line input field for a text input (hidden).

```
<input type="email" name="personal_email" />
```

This defines a one-line input field for email input (control forced by browser).

```
<input type="number" name="age" />
```

This defines a one-line input field for numeric input (control forced by browser).

HTML TEXTAREA

This represents a multi-line plain-text editing control.

1. `<textarea name="textarea" rows="10" cols="50">`
2. Write something here
3. `</textarea>`

All input attributes work with textareas.

The **rows** attribute defines the number of visible text lines for the control.

The **cols** attribute defines the visible width of the text control, in average character width.

HTML INPUTS - ATTRIBUTES

- ▶ **Value**
Specifies the initial value for an input field.
- ▶ **Readonly** (void attribute)
Specifies that the input field is read only (cannot be changed).
- ▶ **Disabled** (void attribute)
specifies that the input field is disabled. A disabled input field is unusable and un-clickable, and its value will not be sent when submitting the form.
- ▶ **maxlength**
specifies the maximum allowed length for the input field
- ▶ **placeholder**
specifies a hint that describes the expected value of an input field
- ▶ **Min and Max**
specify the minimum and maximum values (number type)

HTML INPUTS - CHECKBOX

These are rendered by default as square boxes that are checked (ticked) when active, like you might see in an official government paper form. They allow you to select single values for submission in a form (or not).

1. Which of these game consoles do you own?<br \>
2. <input type="checkbox" name="console" value="nintendo" checked> The one<br \>
3. <input type="checkbox" name="console" value="sony"> 30 fps console<br \>
4. <input type="checkbox" name="console" value="microsoft"> red ring

HTML INPUTS - RADIOS

These are rendered by default as circle buttons that are checked (ticked) when active, like you might see in an official government paper form. They allow you to select only one value for submission in a form with which same name attribute.

1. Which of these game consoles do you own?<br \>
2. <input type="radio" name="console" value="nintendo" checked> The one<br \>
3. <input type="radio" name="console" value="sony"> 30 fps console<br \>
4. <input type="radio" name="console" value="microsoft"> red ring

HTML SELECT

The select element represents a control that provides a menu of options.

1. `<select name="select">`
2. `<option value="value1">Value 1</option>`
3. `<option value="value2" selected>Value 2</option>`
4. `<option value="value3">Value 3</option>`
5. `</select>`

The **multiple** special void attribute indicates that multiple options can be selected in the list, like a group of checkboxes.

HTML BUTTON

The button tag defines a clickable button.

Inside a button element you can put content, like text or images. This is the difference between this element and other buttons created with the `<input>` element.

```
<button [ATTRIBUTES] >Click me [OR OTHER HTML]</button>
```



**EXCERCISE
TIME!**

FORMS!

EXERCISE TIME

Registrazione utente

Indirizzo email

Conferma indirizzo e-mail

Password

Conferma Password

Nome

Secondo Nome

Cognome

Sesso

Città ed indirizzo

Interessi

- ☐ Videogame
- ☐ Arte
- ☒ Fotografia
- ☐ Alcool

Sistema Utilizzato

- ☐ Microsoft Windows
- ☐ Linux
- ☒ MacOS
- ☐ Microsoft DOS

Accetti le condizioni?

☐ Accetto

Registrati

Create a HTML form like this
(you can use tables).
Use the browser/system style!

HTML RECAP!

- ▶ HTML is a markup language
- ▶ HTML page is defined by a tree structure
- ▶ Every node of tree is a HTML element
- ▶ Every element is defined by a tag
- ▶ An element can be container or void
- ▶ An element can be a block or an inline element
- ▶ With HTML you can send data
- ▶ The data can be sent by a form
- ▶ A form is a set of input tags
- ▶ You can send data via GET or POST method
- ▶ So you can design the base structure of your web application!

You can find other HTML elements and attributes at:
<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML>

3.

CSS

```
#webdev .css-slide:first {  
    color:#fff;  
    background:orange;  
}
```

WHAT IS **CSS**?

CSS stands for "**Cascading Style Sheet**."

Cascading style sheets are used to format the layout of Web pages.

They can be used to define **text styles, table sizes, and other aspects of Web pages** that previously could only be defined in a page's HTML.

It use **selectors** to access to the HTML Tree elements.

CSS SYNTAX

CSS has a simple syntax and uses a number of English keywords to specify the names of various **style properties**.

A style sheet consists of a **list of rules**. Each rule or rule-set consists of **one or more selectors**, and a **declaration block**.

```
1.  [SELECTORs] { /*declaration block */
2.
3.      /*list of rules*/
4.      {key}:{value};
5.      ...
6.
7.  }
```


CSS SELECTORS

Selectors are used to target the HTML elements on our web pages that we want to style.

There are a wide variety of CSS selectors available, allowing for fine grained precision when **selecting elements to style**.

- ▶ Element Selector
- ▶ Simple Selector
- ▶ Attribute Selector
- ▶ Pseudo-class Selector
- ▶ Pseudo-element Selector
- ▶ Combinators and Multiple Selectors

CSS SELECTORS - ELEMENT

This selector is just a **case-insensitive** match between the selector name and a given HTML element name.

This is the **simplest way** to target all elements of a given type.

CSS

```
/* All p elements are red */  
p {  
  color: red;  
}  
/* All div elements are blue */  
div {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

HTML

```
<p>What color do you like?</p>  
<div>I like blue.</div>  
<p>I prefer red!</p>
```

OUTPUT

What color do you like?

I like blue.

I prefer red!

CSS SELECTORS - SIMPLE (CLASS)

The class selector consists of a dot, '.', followed by a class name.

A class name is any value without spaces put within an HTML class attribute.

It is up to you to choose a name for the class.

It is also worth knowing that multiple elements in a document can have the same class value and a single element can have multiple class names separated by white space.

CSS SELECTORS - SIMPLE (CLASS)

HTML

```
<ul>
  <li class="first done">Create an HTML document</li>
  <li class="second done">Create a CSS style sheet</li>
  <li class="third">Link them all together</li>
</ul>
```

CSS

```
/* The element with the class "first" is bolded */
.first {
  font-weight: bold;
}

/* All the elements with the class "done" are strike through */
.done {
  text-decoration: line-through;
}
```

OUTPUT

- ~~Create an HTML document~~
- ~~Create a CSS style sheet~~
- Link them all together

CSS SELECTORS - SIMPLE (ID)

The ID selector consists of a **hash/pound symbol (#)**, followed by the **ID name** of a given element.

Any **element** can have a **unique ID name** set with the **id** attribute.

It is up to you what name you choose for the ID.

It's the most efficient way to select a single element.

CSS SELECTORS - SIMPLE (ID)

HTML

```
<p id="polite"> - "Good morning."</p>  
<p id="rude"> - "Go away!"</p>
```

CSS

```
#polite {  
  color: #f00;  
}  
  
#rude {  
  text-transform: uppercase;  
}
```

OUTPUT

- **"Good morning."**
- **"GO AWAY!"**

CSS SELECTORS - SIMPLE (UNIVERSAL)

The **universal selector (*)** is the ultimate joker. It allows **selecting all elements in a page**. As it is rarely useful to apply a style to every element on a page, it is often **used in combination with other selectors**.

Careful when using the universal selector. As it applies to all elements, **using it in large web pages can have a perceptible impact on performance**: web pages can be displayed slower than expected.

There are not many instances where you'd want to use this selector.

CSS SELECTORS - SIMPLE (UNIVERSAL)

HTML

```
<div>
  <p>I think the containing box just needed
  a <b>border</b> or <em>something</em>,
  but this is getting <b>out of hand</b>!</p>
</div>
```

CSS

```
* {
  border: 1px solid black;
  background: rgba(255,0,0,0.25)
}
```

OUTPUT

I think the containing box just needed a **border** or *something*, but this is getting **out of hand**!

CSS SELECTORS - COMBINATORS

In CSS, combinators allow you to **combine multiple selectors together**, which allows you to select elements inside other elements, or adjacent to other elements.

- ▶ **The descendant selector — (space) —** allows you to **select an element nested somewhere inside another element** (not necessarily a direct descendant; it could be a grandchild, for example)
- ▶ **The child selector — > —** allows you to select an **element that is an immediate child of another element**.
- ▶ **The adjacent sibling selector — + —** allows you to select an element that is an immediate sibling of another element (i.e. right next to it, at the same level in the hierarchy).
- ▶ **The general sibling selector — ~ —** allows you to select any elements that are siblings of another element (i.e. at the same level in the hierarchy, but not necessarily right next to it).

CSS SELECTORS - COMBINATORS

HTML

```
<section>
  <h2>Heading 1</h2>
  <p>Paragraph 1</p>
  <p>Paragraph 2</p>
  <div>
    <h2>Heading 2</h2>
    <p>Paragraph 3</p>
    <p>Paragraph 4</p>
  </div>
</section>
```

CSS

```
section p {
  color: blue;
}

section > p {
  background-color: yellow;
}

h2 + p {
  text-transform: uppercase;
}

h2 ~ p {
  border: 1px dashed black;
}
```

CSS SELECTORS - COMBINATORS

Heading 1

PARAGRAPH 1

Paragraph 2

Heading 2

PARAGRAPH 3

Paragraph 4

CSS SELECTORS - COMBINATORS

- ▶ **section p** selects all the `<p>` elements – both the first two that are direct children of the `<section>` element, and the second two that are grandchildren of the `<section>` element (they are inside the `<div>` as well). All the paragraph text is therefore colored blue.
- ▶ **section > p** selects only the first two `<p>` elements, which are direct children of the `<section>` element (but not the second two, which are not direct children). Only the first two paragraphs therefore have a yellow background color.
- ▶ **h2 + p** selects only `<p>` elements that come directly after `<h2>` elements on the same hierarchy level – in this case the first and third paragraphs. These ones therefore have text all in uppercase.
- ▶ **h2 ~ p** selects any `<p>` elements on the same hierarchy level as (and coming after) `<h2>` elements – in this case all the paragraphs. All of them therefore have a dashed border.

CSS SELECTORS - MULTIPLE

You can write **multiple selectors separated by commas**, to apply the same rule to multiple sets of selected elements at once.

CSS

```
p, li {  
    font-size: 1.6em;  
}  
  
h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6 {  
    font-family: helvetica, 'sans serif';  
}
```

CSS SELECTORS - ATTRIBUTE

Attribute selectors are a special kind of selector that will **match elements based on their attributes and attribute values**. Their generic syntax consists of **square brackets ([])** containing an attribute name followed by an optional condition to match against the value of the attribute.

Attribute selectors can be divided into two categories depending on the way they match attribute values: **Presence** and value attribute selectors and **Substring** value attribute selectors.

CSS SELECTORS - ATTR. PRESENCE

These attribute selectors try to match an exact attribute value:

- ▶ **[name_of_attr]** - This selector will select all elements with the attribute name_of_attr, whatever its value.
- ▶ **[attr=val]** - This selector will select all elements with the attribute attr, but only if its value is val.
- ▶ **[attr~=val]** - This selector will select all elements with the attribute attr, but only if the value val is one of a space-separated list of values contained in attr's value, for example a single class in a space-separated list of classes.

CSS SELECTORS - ATTR. PRESENCE

HTML

```
Ingredients for my recipe: <i lang="fr-FR">Poulet basquaise</i>
<ul>
  <li data-quantity="1kg" data-vegetable>Tomatoes</li>
  <li data-quantity="3" data-vegetable>Onions</li>
  <li data-quantity="3" data-vegetable>Garlic</li>
  <li data-quantity="700g" data-vegetable="not spicy like chili">Red
pepper</li>
  <li data-quantity="2kg" data-meat>Chicken</li>
  <li data-quantity="optional 150g" data-meat>Bacon bits</li>
  <li data-quantity="optional 10ml" data-vegetable="liquid">Olive
oil</li>
  <li data-quantity="25cl" data-vegetable="liquid">White wine</li>
</ul>
```

CSS

```
/* All elements with the attribute
"data-vegetable" are given green text */
[data-vegetable] {
  color: green;
}

/* All elements with the attribute
"data-vegetable" with the exact value
"liquid" are given a golden
background color */
[data-vegetable="liquid"] {
  background-color: goldenrod;
}

/* All elements with the attribute
"data-vegetable", containing the value
"spicy", even among others, are given a
red text color */
[data-vegetable~="spicy"] {
  color: red;
}
```


CSS SELECTORS - ATTR. PRESENCE

Ingredients for my recipe: *Poulet basquaise*

- Tomatoes
- Onions
- Garlic
- Red pepper
- Chicken
- Bacon bits
- Olive oil
- White wine

CSS SELECTORS - PSEUDO CLASS

A CSS **pseudo-class** is a keyword preceded by a **colon (:)** that is added on to the end of selectors to specify that you want to **style the selected elements only when they are in certain state**.

For example you might want to style an element only when it is being hovered over by the mouse pointer, or a checkbox when it is disabled or checked, or an element that is the first child of its parent in the HTML tree.

CSS SELECTORS - PSEUDO CLASS

:active

:checked

:disabled

:empty

:enabled

:first

:focus

:hover

:not()

:nth-child()

:nth-last-child()

:read-only

:required

:visited

... AND MORE!

CSS SELECTORS - PSEUDO CLASS

CSS

```
/* These styles will style our link in all states */
a {
  color: blue;
  font-weight: bold;
}
/* We want visited links to be the same color as non visited links */
a:visited {
  color: blue;
}
/* We highlight the link when it is hovered (mouse), activated or focused (keyboard) */
a:hover,
a:active,
a:focus {
  color: darkred;
  text-decoration: none;
}
```

HTML

```
<a href="https://google.it/" target="_blank">Google Search</a>
```

CSS SELECTORS - PSEUDO ELEMENTS

Pseudo-elements **are very much like pseudo-classes**, but they have differences.

They are keywords — this time **preceded by two colons (::)** — that can be added to the end of selectors to select a certain part of an element.

- ▶ `::after`
- ▶ `::before`
- ▶ `::first-letter`
- ▶ `::first-line`
- ▶ `::selection`
- ▶ `::backdrop`

CSS SELECTORS - PSEUDO ELEMENTS

CSS

```
/* All elements with an attribute "href", which values
   start with "http", will be added an arrow after its
   content (to indicate it's an external link) */
[href^=http]::after {
  content: '↗';
}
```

HTML

```
<ul>
  <li><a href="https://google.it">Google</a> search.</li>
  <li><a href="https://yahoo.it">Yahoo</a> search.</li>
</ul>
```

CSS RULES - COLORS VALUES

In CSS **colors** can be specified using a text name, RGB values, HEX values, HSL values, RGBA values and HSLA values:

- ▶ Text : tomato
- ▶ RGB : rgb(255, 99, 71)
- ▶ HEX : #ff6347
- ▶ HSL : hsl(9, 100%, 64%)
- ▶ RGBA : (255, 99, 71, .5) //trasparent
- ▶ HSLA : hsla(9, 100%, 64%, .5) //trasparent

CSS RULES - TEXT COLOR

The color property sets the color of the foreground content of the selected elements (which is usually the text, but can also include a couple of other things, such as an underline or overline placed on text using the text-decoration property).

```
p {  
  color: #f00;  
}
```


CSS RULES - TEXT DECORATION

The text-decoration CSS property specifies the **appearance** of decorative lines used on text.

```
/* Keyword values */  
  
text-decoration: none;           /* No text decoration */  
text-decoration: underline red;  /* Red underlining */  
text-decoration: underline wavy red; /* Red wavy underlining */  
  
/* Global values */  
  
text-decoration: inherit;  
text-decoration: initial;  
text-decoration: unset;
```

It is a shorthand for setting one or more individual text-decoration values in a single declaration, which include **text-decoration-line**, **text-decoration-color**, and **text-decoration-style**.

CSS RULES - TEXT TRANSFORM

The text-transform CSS property specifies **how to capitalize an element's text**. It can be used to make text appear in all-uppercase or all-lowercase, or with each word capitalized.

```
/* Keyword values */
text-transform: capitalize;
text-transform: uppercase;
text-transform: lowercase;
text-transform: none;
text-transform: full-width;

/* Global values */
text-transform: inherit;
text-transform: initial;
text-transform: unset;
```

CSS RULES - TEXT SHADOW

The text-shadow CSS property **adds shadows to text**. It accepts a comma-separated list of shadows to be applied to the text and text-decorations of the element. Each shadow is described by some combination of X and Y offsets from the element, blur radius, and color.

```
/* offset-x | offset-y | blur-radius | color */
text-shadow: 1px 1px 2px black;
/* offset-x | offset-y | color */
text-shadow: 5px 5px #558ABB;
/* offset-x | offset-y
/* Use defaults for color and blur-radius */
text-shadow: 5px 10px;
/* Global values */
text-shadow: inherit;
text-shadow: initial;
text-shadow: unset;
```

CSS RULES - TEXT ALIGN

The text-align CSS property describes **how inline content like text is aligned in its parent block element**. text-align does not control the alignment of block elements, only their inline content.

```
/* Keyword values */
```

```
text-align: left;
```

```
text-align: right;
```

```
text-align: center;
```

```
text-align: justify;
```

```
/* Global values */
```

```
text-align: inherit;
```

```
text-align: initial;
```

```
text-align: unset;
```

CSS RULES - LINE HEIGHT

The line-height property sets **the amount of space used for lines, such as in text**. On block-level elements, it specifies the minimum height of line boxes within the element. On non-replaced inline elements, it specifies the height that is used to calculate line box height.

```
/* Keyword value */  
line-height: normal;  
/* <length> values */  
line-height: 30px;  
/* <percentage> values */  
line-height: 34%;  
  
/* Global values */  
line-height: inherit;  
line-height: initial;  
line-height: unset;
```

CSS RULES - LETTER SPACING

The letter-spacing CSS property specifies the spacing behavior between text characters (same for **word-spacing**).

```
/* <length> values */  
letter-spacing: 0.3em;  
letter-spacing: 3px;  
letter-spacing: .3px;  
  
/* Keyword values */  
letter-spacing: normal;  
  
/* Global values */  
letter-spacing: inherit;  
letter-spacing: initial;  
letter-spacing: unset;
```

CSS RULES - FONT SIZE

The font-size property specifies the size of the font . Setting the font size may change the size of other items, since it is used to compute the value of the em and ex units.

```
/* <relative-size> values */
```

```
font-size: smaller;
```

```
font-size: larger;
```

```
/* <length> values */
```

```
font-size: 12px;
```

```
font-size: 0.8em;
```

```
/* Global values */
```

```
font-size: inherit;
```

```
font-size: initial;
```

```
font-size: unset;
```

CSS RULES - FONT WEIGHT

The font-weight CSS property specifies the weight (or boldness) of the font. The font weights available to you will depend on the font-family you are using. Some fonts are only available in normal and bold.

```
/* Keyword values */  
font-weight: normal;  
font-weight: bold;  
  
/* Keyword values relative to the parent */  
font-weight: lighter;  
font-weight: bolder;  
  
/* Numeric keyword values */  
font-weight: 100;  
font-weight: 200;  
  
/* Global values */  
font-weight: inherit;  
font-weight: initial;
```


CSS RULES - FONT FAMILY

The font-family CSS property specifies a prioritized list of one or more font family names and/or generic family names for the selected element.

```
/* A font family name and a generic family name */  
font-family: Gill Sans Extrabold, sans-serif;  
font-family: "Goudy Bookletter 1911", sans-serif;  
/* A generic family name only */  
font-family: serif;  
font-family: sans-serif;  
font-family: monospace;  
font-family: cursive;  
font-family: fantasy;  
font-family: system-ui;  
/* Global values */  
font-family: inherit;  
font-family: initial;  
font-family: unset;
```



**EXCERCISE
TIME!**

**STYLING
LINKS!**

EXERCISE TIME - STYLING LINKS

Create a set of rules to get the following result:

- ▶ Remove the standard underline in ALL links
- ▶ Change the default colors of link (normal, visited, hover and click)

CSS RULES - BORDERS

The **border** CSS property is a shorthand property for setting all individual border property values at once: **border-width**, **border-style**, and **border-color**. As with all shorthand properties, any individual value that is not specified is set to its corresponding initial value. Importantly, **border cannot be used to specify a custom value for border-image**, but instead sets it to its initial value, i.e., none.

```
border: <width> [style] [color]
```

```
border: 1px;
```

```
border: 2px dotted;
```

```
border: medium dashed green;
```

```
border: 1px dashed black;
```

CSS RULES - MARGIN

The margin CSS property sets the margin area on all four sides of an element. It is a shorthand that sets all individual margins at once: **margin-top, margin-right, margin-bottom, and margin-left.**

```
/* Apply to all four sides */  
margin: 1px;  
  
/* vertical | horizontal */  
margin: 5% auto;  
  
/* top | horizontal | bottom */  
margin: 1em auto 2em;  
  
/* top | right | bottom | left */  
margin: 2px 1em 0 auto;  
  
/* Global values */  
margin: inherit;  
margin: initial;  
margin: unset;
```

CSS RULES - PADDING

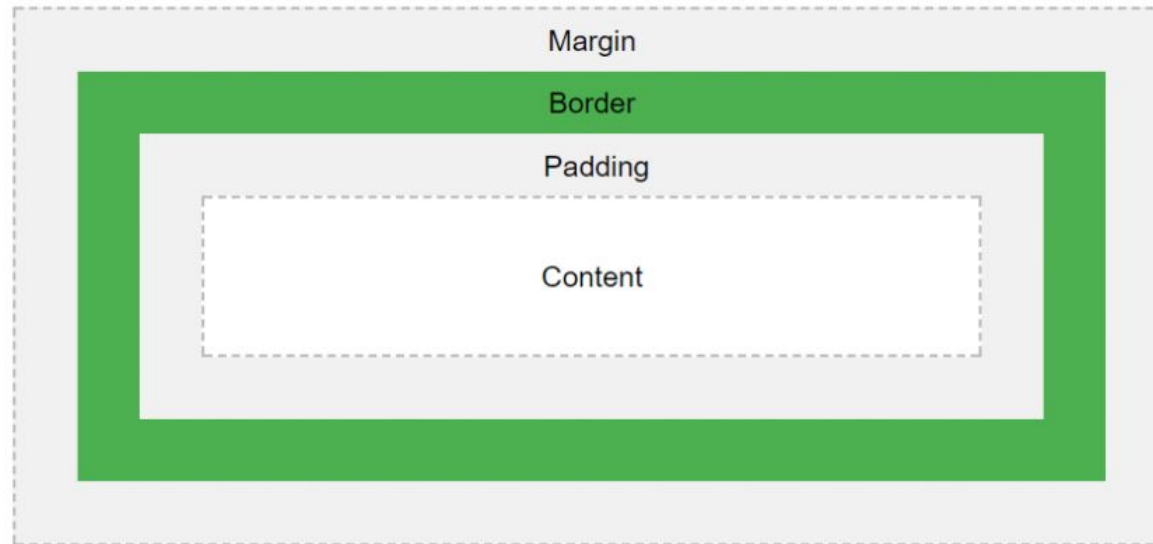
The padding CSS property sets the padding area on all four sides of an element. It is a shorthand that sets all individual paddings at once: padding-top, padding-right, padding-bottom, and padding-left.

```
/* Apply to all four sides */  
padding: 1em;  
  
/* vertical | horizontal */  
padding: 5% 10%;  
  
/* top | horizontal | bottom */  
padding: 1em 2em 2em;  
  
/* top | right | bottom | left */  
padding: 5px 1em 0 1em;  
  
/* Global values */  
padding: inherit;  
padding: initial;  
padding: unset;
```

CSS RULES - BOX MODEL

When laying out a document, the browser's rendering engine represents each element as a rectangular box according to the standard CSS box model. CSS determines the size, position, and properties (color, background, border size, etc.) of these boxes.

Every box is composed of four parts (or areas), defined by their respective edges: **the content edge, padding edge, border edge, and margin edge.**



CSS RULES - DISPLAY

The display CSS property specifies the type of rendering box used for an element. In HTML, default display property values are taken from behaviors described in the HTML specifications or from the browser/user default stylesheet. The default value in XML is inline, including SVG elements.

In addition to the many different display box types, **the value none lets you turn off the display of an element**; when you use none, all descendant elements also have their display turned off. **The document is rendered as though the element doesn't exist in the document tree.**

```
display: block;  
display: inline;  
display: none;  
display: inline-block;  
display: inline-table;  
display: inline-flex;  
display: inline-grid;
```


CSS RULES - POSITION

The position CSS property specifies how an element is positioned in a document.

- ▶ A **positioned element** is an element whose computed position value is either relative, absolute, fixed, or sticky. (In other words, it's anything except static.)
- ▶ A **relatively positioned element** is an element whose computed position value is relative. The top and bottom properties specify the vertical offset from its normal position; the left and right properties specify the horizontal offset.
- ▶ An **absolutely positioned element** is an element whose computed position value is absolute or fixed. The top, right, bottom, and left properties specify offsets from the edges of the element's containing block. (The containing block is the ancestor to which the element is relatively positioned.) If the element has margins, they are added to the offset.
- ▶ A **stickily positioned element** is an element whose computed position value is sticky. It's treated as relatively positioned until its containing block crosses a specified threshold, at which point it is treated as fixed.

CSS RULES - POSITION

The top, right, bottom, and left properties determine the final location of positioned elements.

Most of the time, absolutely positioned elements that have height and width set to auto are sized so as to fit their contents. However, non-replaced absolutely positioned elements can be made to fill the available vertical space by specifying both top and bottom and leaving height unspecified (that is, auto). They can likewise be made to fill the available horizontal space by specifying both left and right and leaving width as auto.

Except for the case just described of absolutely positioned elements filling the available space:

- ▶ If both top and bottom are specified (technically, not auto), **top wins**.
- ▶ If both left and right are specified, **left wins when direction is ltr** (English, horizontal Japanese, etc.) and **right wins when direction is rtl** (Persian, Arabic, Hebrew, etc.).

CSS RULES - POSITION

```
position: static;
```

```
position: relative;  
top: 65px; left: 65px;
```

```
position: absolute;  
top: 40px; left: 40px;
```

```
position: fixed;  
bottom: 20px;
```

```
position: sticky;  
top: 20px;
```

CSS RULES - FLOAT

The float CSS property specifies that an element should be placed along the left or right side of its container, allowing text and inline elements to wrap around it. The element is removed from the normal flow of the web page, though still remaining a part of the flow (in contrast to absolute positioning).

```
/* Keyword values */  
float: left;  
float: right;  
float: none;  
float: inline-start;  
float: inline-end;  
  
/* Global values */  
float: inherit;  
float: initial;  
float: unset;
```

CSS RULES - CLEAR

The clear CSS property specifies whether an element **can be next to floating elements that precede it or must be moved down (cleared)** below them. The clear property applies to both floating and non-floating elements.

```
/* Keyword values */
```

```
clear: none;
```

```
clear: left;
```

```
clear: right;
```

```
clear: both;
```

```
clear: inline-start;
```

```
clear: inline-end;
```

```
/* Global values */
```

```
clear: inherit;
```

```
clear: initial;
```

```
clear: unset;
```

CSS RULES - CLEARFIX

If an element contains only floated elements, its height collapses to nothing. If you want it to always be able to resize, so that it contains floating elements inside it, you need to self-clear its children. **This is called clearfix, and one way to do it is clear a replaced ::after pseudo-element on it.**

```
#container::after {  
  content: "";  
  display: block;  
  clear: both;  
}
```

CSS RULES - BACKGROUND

The CSS background shorthand property lets you adjust all of the available background style options at once, including color image, origin and size, repeat method, and other features.

```
/* Using a <background-color> */  
background: green;  
  
/* Using a <bg-image> and <repeat-style> */  
background: url("test.jpg") repeat-y;  
  
/* Using a <box> and <background-color> */  
background: border-box red;  
  
/* A single image, centered and scaled */  
background: no-repeat center/80% url("../img/image.png");
```

CSS RULES - BACKGROUND

The background-position CSS property sets the initial position for each defined background image.

```
/* Keyword values */  
background-position: top;  
background-position: bottom;  
background-position: left;  
background-position: right;  
background-position: center;  
  
/* <percentage> values */  
background-position: 25% 75%;  
  
/* <length> values */  
background-position: 0 0;  
background-position: 1cm 2cm;
```


CSS RULES - BACKGROUND

The `background-size` CSS property specifies the size of an element's background image. The image can be left to its natural size, stretched to a new size, or constrained to fit the available space while preserving its intrinsic proportions.

```
/* Keyword values */  
  
background-size: cover;  
background-size: contain;  
  
/* One-value syntax */  
/* the width of the image (height becomes 'auto') */  
  
background-size: 50%;  
background-size: 3.2em;  
background-size: 12px;  
background-size: auto;
```

CSS RULES - CURSOR

The cursor CSS property specifies which mouse cursor to display when the mouse pointer is over an element.

```
/* Keyword value only */  
cursor: pointer;  
cursor: auto;  
  
/* Using URL and coordinates */  
cursor: url(cursor1.png) 4 12, auto;  
cursor: url(cursor2.png) 2 2, pointer;  
  
/* Global values */  
cursor: inherit;  
cursor: initial;  
cursor: unset;
```

CSS RULES - OVERFLOW

The overflow CSS property sets what to do when an element's content is too big to fit in its block formatting context. It is a shorthand for overflow-x and overflow-y.

```
/* Keyword values */  
overflow: visible;  
overflow: hidden;  
overflow: clip;  
overflow: scroll;  
overflow: auto;  
overflow: hidden visible;  
/* Global values */  
overflow: inherit;  
overflow: initial;  
overflow: unset;
```

CSS - IMPORTING FILES

CSS can be added to HTML by linking to a separate stylesheet file, importing files from existing stylesheets, embedding CSS in a style tag, or adding inline styles directly to HTML elements.

Link a stylesheet file into HTML file

```
<link rel="stylesheet" [type="text/css"] href="mystyles.css" media="screen" />
```

The **rel** attribute is set to **stylesheet** to tell the browser that the linked file is a Cascading Style Sheet (CSS).

The **type** attribute is not required in HTML5.

The **href** attribute is where you specify the path to your CSS file.

The **media** attribute in a link tag specifies when the CSS rules are to be applied.

screen indicates for use on a computer screen.

- ▶ **projection** for projected presentations.
- ▶ **handheld** for handheld devices (typically with small screens).
- ▶ **print** to style printed web pages.
- ▶ **all** (default value) This is what most people choose.

You can leave off the **media** attribute completely if you want your styles to be applied for all media types.

CSS - IMPORTING FILES

CSS can be added to HTML by linking to a separate stylesheet file, importing files from existing stylesheets, embedding CSS in a style tag, or adding inline styles directly to HTML elements.

Load a stylesheet file with the @import rule

```
@import "newstyles.css";
```

Useful when the web project has a lot of HTML files, because if you want add a new CSS file in your project, you must add a new HTML link line to every single HTML file. In this way you must modify only the one CSS file where you will import the other files.

Every imported CSS file requires an additional HTTP request which can slow down page rendering.



**EXCERCISE
TIME!**

**RED
CORNERS!**

CSS - BOX WITH RED CORNERS



Try to make a container with some content (width and height are dynamic) that has four corners as the image on top.

Use the topics covered until now and think outside the box!

CSS RESPONSIVE - LONG TIME AGO

It is recommended that you set your resolution to 1024x768!



https://web.archive.org/web/20090122225904if_/http://mondoroms.vai.li:80/

CSS RESPONSIVE - THE OLD PROBLEM

Some time ago the computers **did not have very high resolutions** than today (consider that today you get to 8K whereas before 1024 were much stuff).

Furthermore, there were **no smart devices that could navigate the web pages** we access through computers.

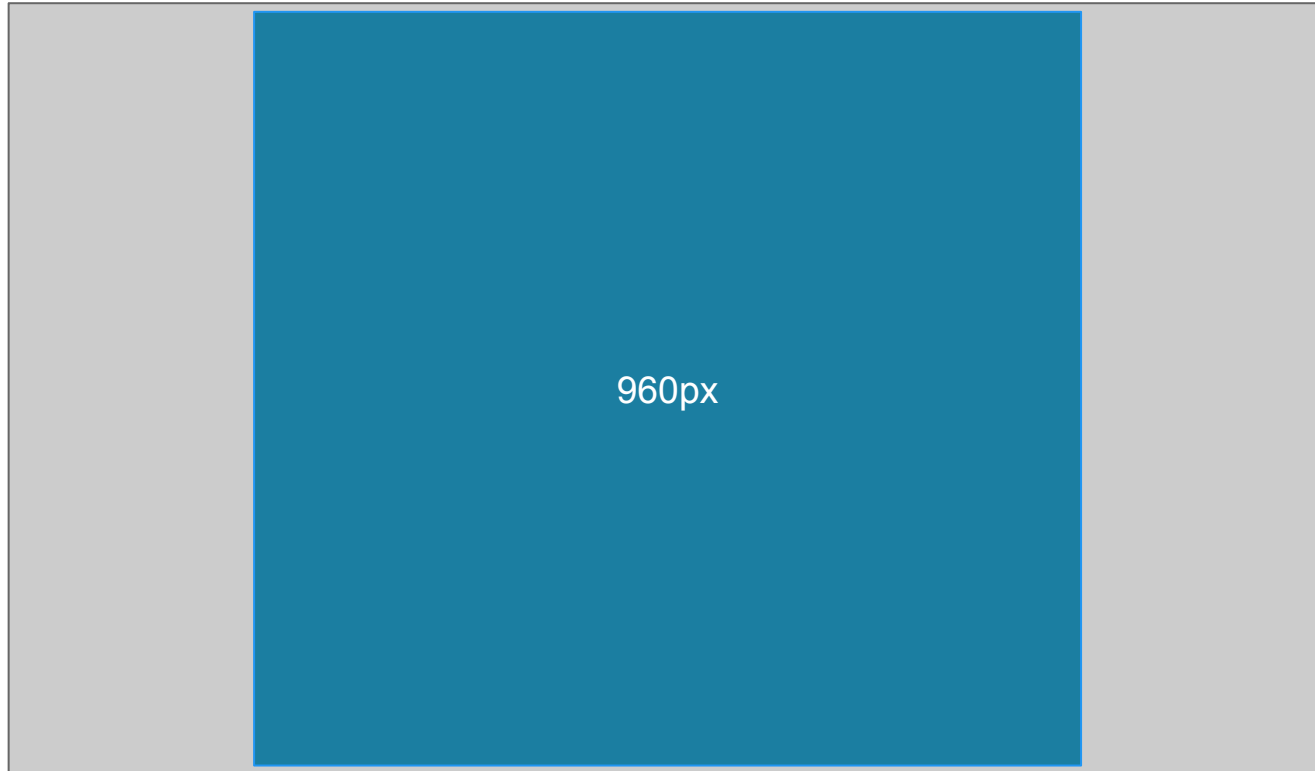
So the websites were made according to **standard measures**.

Then we had to make an analysis of the average resolution used (which was 800x600px), obtaining a maximum development width of **768px** (we also had to consider the same web browser as occluding a side space).

Then with the 1024x768px resolution, we reached a maximum width of **960px** .

CSS RESPONSIVE - THE OLD PROBLEM

Screen resolution (any)



CSS RESPONSIVE - THE NEW PROBLEM



With the advent of new multimedia devices, capable of surfing on the same websites, new problems emerged with screen resolution.

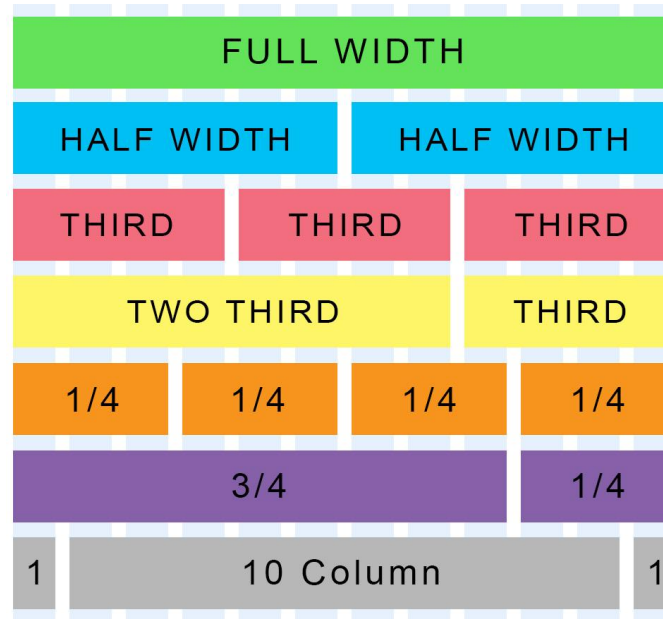
CSS RESPONSIVE - THE NEW PROBLEM

- ▶ It is no longer possible to create websites with a maximum static width.
- ▶ You have to resize parts of the site depending on your device
- ▶ You have to be careful about the units you will be using
- ▶ It needs a new unit of measure to handle the widths of space!

CSS RESPONSIVE - THE COLs SYSTEM

The basic idea is to organize the various components of the web page through a new unit of measure, this is called **column**.

A web element (from body to any other) has a total width of **12 columns**.



CSS RESPONSIVE - THE COLs SYSTEM

Quick example:

```
* {  
  box-sizing: border-box;  
}  
.row::after {  
  content: "";  
  clear: both;  
  display: block;  
}  
[class*="col-"] {  
  float: left;  
  padding: 15px;  
}
```

```
.col-1 {width: 8.33%;}  
.col-2 {width: 16.66%;}  
.col-3 {width: 25%;}  
.col-4 {width: 33.33%;}  
.col-5 {width: 41.66%;}  
.col-6 {width: 50%;}  
.col-7 {width: 58.33%;}  
.col-8 {width: 66.66%;}  
.col-9 {width: 75%;}  
.col-10 {width: 83.33%;}  
.col-11 {width: 91.66%;}  
.col-12 {width: 100%;}
```

CSS RESPONSIVE - MEDIA QUERY

The @media CSS at-rule can be used to apply styles based on the result of one or more media queries, which test a device's type, specific characteristics, and environment.

In CSS, the @media rule may be placed at the top level of your code or nested inside any other conditional group at-rule.

```
/* Media query */  
@media screen and (min-width: 900px) {  
  Div {  
    padding: 1rem 3rem;  
  }  
}
```

CSS RESPONSIVE - MEDIA TYPES

Media types describe the general category of a device. Unless you use the not or only logical operators, the media type is optional and the all type will be implied.

- ▶ **All**: for all devices
- ▶ **Print**: for material viewed in print preview mode
- ▶ **Screen**: for computer screens

```
/* Media query */
@media [TYPE] and (min-width: 900px) {
  Div {
    padding: 1rem 3rem;
  }
}
```


CSS RESPONSIVE - C.S. QUICK FIX

So add the support for mobile devices

```
/* For desktop: */  
.col-1 {width: 8.33%;}  
.col-2 {width: 16.66%;}  
.col-3 {width: 25%;}  
.col-4 {width: 33.33%;}  
.col-5 {width: 41.66%;}  
.col-6 {width: 50%;}  
.col-7 {width: 58.33%;}  
.col-8 {width: 66.66%;}  
.col-9 {width: 75%;}  
.col-10 {width: 83.33%;}  
.col-11 {width: 91.66%;}  
.col-12 {width: 100%;}  
  
@media only screen and (max-width: 768px) {  
    /* For mobile devices: */  
    [class*="col-"] {  
        width: 100%;  
    }  
}
```

CSS RESPONSIVE - MOBILE FIRST

Mobile First means designing for mobile before designing for desktop or any other device

```
/* For mobile devices: */  
[class*="col-"] {  
    width: 100%;  
}  
  
@media only screen and (min-width: 768px) {  
    /* For desktop: */  
    .col-1 {width: 8.33%;}  
    .col-2 {width: 16.66%;}  
    .col-3 {width: 25%;}  
    .col-4 {width: 33.33%;}  
    .col-5 {width: 41.66%;}  
    .col-6 {width: 50%;}  
    .col-7 {width: 58.33%;}  
    .col-8 {width: 66.66%;}  
    .col-9 {width: 75%;}  
    .col-10 {width: 83.33%;}  
    .col-11 {width: 91.66%;}  
    .col-12 {width: 100%;}  
}
```

CSS RESPONSIVE - BREAKPOINT

Mobile First means designing for mobile before designing for desktop or any other device

```
/* For mobile phones: */  
[class*="col-"] {  
    width: 100%;  
}  
  
@media only screen and (min-width: 600px) {  
    /* For tablets: */  
    .col-m-1 {width: 8.33%;}  
    .col-m-2 {width: 16.66%;}  
    .col-m-3 {width: 25%;}  
    .col-m-4 {width: 33.33%;}  
    .col-m-5 {width: 41.66%;}  
    .col-m-6 {width: 50%;}  
    .col-m-7 {width: 58.33%;}  
    .col-m-8 {width: 66.66%;}  
    .col-m-9 {width: 75%;}  
    .col-m-10 {width: 83.33%;}  
    .col-m-11 {width: 91.66%;}  
    .col-m-12 {width: 100%;}  
}
```

```
@media only screen and (min-width: 768px) {  
    /* For desktop: */  
    .col-1 {width: 8.33%;}  
    .col-2 {width: 16.66%;}  
    .col-3 {width: 25%;}  
    .col-4 {width: 33.33%;}  
    .col-5 {width: 41.66%;}  
    .col-6 {width: 50%;}  
    .col-7 {width: 58.33%;}  
    .col-8 {width: 66.66%;}  
    .col-9 {width: 75%;}  
    .col-10 {width: 83.33%;}  
    .col-11 {width: 91.66%;}  
    .col-12 {width: 100%;}  
}
```

4.

JAVASCRIPT

```
alert("Hello world!");
```

JS WHAT IS IT?

JavaScript is a programming language that allows you to implement complex things on web pages. Every time a web page does more than just sit there and display static information for you to look at, displaying timely content updates, or interactive maps, or animated 2D/3D graphics, or scrolling video jukeboxes, etc., you can bet that JavaScript is probably involved.

It is the third layer of the layer cake of standard web technologies.

JS WHAT CAN IT DO?

- ▶ Store useful values inside variables
- ▶ Operations on pieces of text
- ▶ Running code in response to certain events occurring on a web page.
- ▶ Manage the HTML elements
- ▶ It can use the APIs!
- ▶ Execute some sync or async calls to the internet
- ▶ Draw and render 2D or 3D graphics
- ▶ Get your location
- ▶ Play videos and audios
- ▶ And much more.....

JS HOW IT WORKS?

The JavaScript is **executed by the browser's JavaScript engine**, after the HTML and CSS have been assembled and put together into a web page. This ensures that the structure and style of the page are already in place by the time the JavaScript starts to run.

This is a good thing, as a very common use of JavaScript is to **dynamically modify HTML and CSS to update a user interface**.

If the JavaScript loaded and tried to run before the HTML and CSS was there to affect, **then errors would occur**.

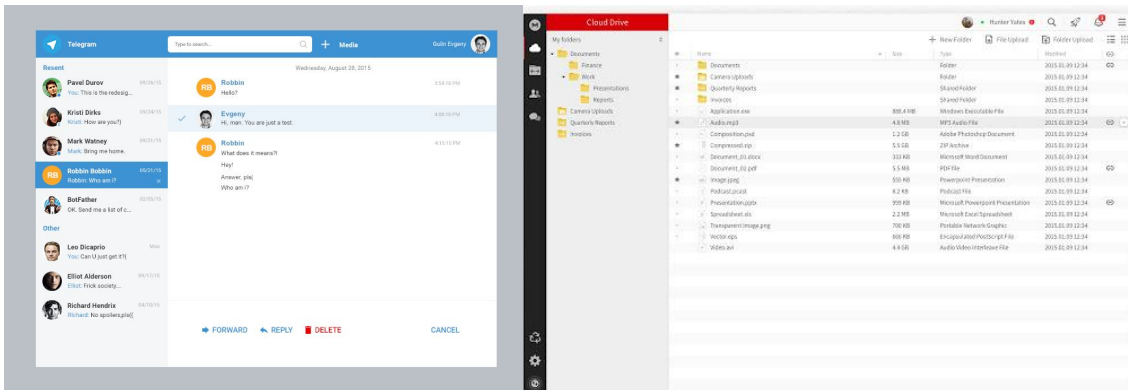
JS SECURITY

Each browser tab is its own separate bucket for running code in, this means that in most cases the code in each tab is run completely separately, and the code in one tab cannot directly affect the code in another tab or on another website.

This is a good security measure if this were not the case, then pirates could start writing code to steal information from other websites, and other such bad things.

Also the web **browsers run it in sandbox mode** so you can't access directly to the host system of the user (image if you can that which you can install or delete any files from visitor's computer)

JS WHAT YOU CAN DO WITH JS?



JS INTERPRETATION VS COMPILATION

JavaScript *is an interpreted language*, the code is run from top to bottom and the result of running the code is immediately returned. You don't have to transform the code into a different form before the browser runs it.

Compiled languages on the other hand are transformed (compiled) into another form before they are run by the computer.

For example C/C++ are compiled into assembly language that is then run by the computer.

JS COMPARISON WITH JAVA

Javascript

- ▶ Object-oriented. No distinction between types of objects. Inheritance is through the prototype mechanism, and properties and methods can be added to any object dynamically.
- ▶ Variable data types are not declared (dynamic typing).
- ▶ Interpreted

Java

- ▶ Class-based. Objects are divided into classes and instances with all inheritance through the class hierarchy. Classes and instances cannot have properties or methods added dynamically.
- ▶ Variable data types must be declared (static typing).
- ▶ Semi-compiled (or semi-interpreted)

JS HOW ADD IT TO YOUR PAGE?

JavaScript is applied to your HTML page in a similar manner to CSS. Whereas CSS uses `<link>` elements to apply external stylesheets and `<style>` elements to apply internal stylesheets to HTML, JavaScript only needs one friend in the world of HTML, the `<script>` element.

Internal:

1. `<script>`
2. `// JavaScript goes here`
3. `</script>`

External:

1. `<script src="script.js"></script>`

JS WHERE ADD IT IN YOUR PAGE?

Javascript can be placed in the `<head>` section.

However *it's better to place it in the bottom of the `<body>` section*, because placing scripts there improves the display speed, because script compilation slows down the display.

JS HELLO WORLD!

```
alert('Hello world!');
```

```
console.log('Hello world!');
```

JS COMMENTS

```
// a one line comment
```

```
/* this is a longer,  
   multi-line comment  
*/
```

```
/* You can't, however, /* nest comments */ SyntaxError */
```

JS VARIABLES

You use variables as symbolic names for values in your application. The names of variables, called **identifiers**, conform to certain rules.

A JavaScript identifier **must start with a letter, underscore (`_`), or dollar sign (`$`)**; subsequent characters can also be digits (0-9). Because JavaScript is case sensitive, letters include the characters "A" through "Z" (uppercase) and the characters "a" through "z" (lowercase).

JS VARIABLES - DECLARE

You can declare a variable in three ways:

- ▶ With the keyword **var**. For example, `var x = 42`. This syntax can be used to declare both local and global variables.
- ▶ By simply assigning it a value. For example, `x = 42`. This always declares a global variable, if it is declared outside of any function. It generates a strict JavaScript warning. You shouldn't use this variant.
- ▶ With the keyword **let**. For example, `let y = 13`. This syntax can be used to declare a block-scope local variable.
- ▶ With the keyword **const**. For example, `const y = 13`. This syntax can be used to declare a block-scope local constant.

JS VARIABLES - UNDEFINED

A variable declared using the var or let statement with no assigned value specified has the value of **undefined**.

```
var a;  
console.log('The value of a is ' + a); // The value of a is undefined  
  
console.log('The value of b is ' + b); // The value of b is undefined  
var b;  
  
console.log('The value of c is ' + c); // Uncaught ReferenceError: c is not defined  
  
let x;  
console.log('The value of x is ' + x); // The value of x is undefined  
  
console.log('The value of y is ' + y); // Uncaught ReferenceError: y is not defined  
let y;
```

JS PRIMITIVE DATA TYPES

//string

```
var greeting = 'Hello Kitty';
```

```
var restaurant = "Pamela's Place";
```

//number

```
var myAge = 28;
```

```
var pi = 3.14;
```

//boolean

```
var catsAreBest = true;
```

```
var dogsRule = false;
```

//undefined

```
var notDefinedYet;
```

//null

```
var goodPickupLines = null;
```

//object and functions!

JS STRINGS

A string holds an ordered list of characters:

```
var alphabet = "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz";
```

The length property reports the size of the string:

```
console.log(alphabet.length); // 26
```

Each character has an index. The first character is always at index 0. The last character is always at index length-1:

```
console.log(alphabet[0]); // 'a'
```

```
console.log(alphabet[1]); // 'b'
```

```
console.log(alphabet[2]); // 'c'
```

```
console.log(alphabet[alphabet.length]); // undefined
```

```
console.log(alphabet[alphabet.length-1]); // 'z'
```

```
console.log(alphabet[alphabet.length-2]); // 'y'
```

JS EXPRESSIONS

Variables can also store the result of any "expression"

```
var x = 2 + 2;
```

```
var y = x * 3;
```

```
var name = 'Claire';
```

```
var greeting = 'Hello ' + name;
```

```
var title = 'Baroness';
```

```
var formalGreeting = greeting + ', ' + title;
```

JS DATA TYPE CONVERSION

JavaScript is a dynamically typed language. That means you don't have to specify the data type of a variable when you declare it, and data types are converted automatically as needed during script execution.

```
var x;
```

```
x = 2;
```

```
x = 'Hi';
```

```
console.log(typeof(x));
```

JS IF STATEMENT

The if statement executes a statement if a specified condition is truthy. If the condition is false, another statement can be executed.

```
if (condition) {  
    statements1  
} else {  
    statements2  
}
```

JS SWITCH STATEMENT

The switch statement evaluates an expression, matching the expression's value to a case clause, and executes statements associated with that case.

```
switch (expression) {  
  case value1:  
    //Statements executed when the  
    //result of expression matches value1  
    [break;]  
  case value2:  
    //Statements executed when the  
    //result of expression matches value2  
    [break;]  
  ...  
  
  [default:  
    //Statements executed when none of  
    //the values match the value of the expression  
    [break;]]  
}
```


JS CONDITIONALS

The construct `if (Expression) Statement` will coerce the result of evaluating the Expression to a boolean using the abstract method `ToBoolean` for which the ES5 spec defines the following algorithm:

Argument Type	Result
Undefined	false
Null	false
Boolean	The result equals the input argument (no conversion).
Number	The result is false if the argument is +0, -0, or NaN; otherwise the result is true.
String	The result is false if the argument is the empty String (its length is zero); otherwise the result is true.
Object	true

JS COMPARISON OPERATORS

Comparison operators are used in logical statements to determine equality or difference between variables or values. Given that $x = 5$, the table below explains the comparison operators:

Operator	Description
==	equal to
===	equal value and equal type
!=	not equal
!==	not equal value or not equal type
>	greater than
<	less than
>=	greater than or equal to
<=	less than or equal to

JS COMPARISON TABLE

	true	false	1	0	-1	"true"	"false"	"1"	"0"	"-1"	""	null	undefined	Infinity	-Infinity	[]	{}	[[[]]]	[0]	[1]	NaN
true	■		■					■												■	
false		■		■					■		■						■	■	■		
1	■		■					■												■	
0		■		■					■		■						■	■	■		
-1					■					■											
"true"						■															
"false"							■														
"1"	■		■					■												■	
"0"		■		■					■										■		
"-1"					■					■											
""		■		■							■						■	■			
null												■	■								
undefined												■	■								
Infinity														■							
-Infinity															■						
[]		■		■							■										
{}																					
[[[]]]		■		■							■										
[0]		■		■					■												
[1]	■		■					■													
NaN																					



JS TERNARY OPERATOR

The conditional (ternary) operator is the only JavaScript operator that takes three operands. This operator is frequently used as a shortcut for the if statement.

condition ? expr1 : expr2

```
var elvisLives = Math.PI > 4 ? 'Yep' : 'Nope';
```

```
'The fee is ' + (isMember ? '$2.00' : '$10.00');
```

JS WHILE STATEMENT

The while statement creates a loop that executes a specified statement as long as the test condition evaluates to true. The condition is evaluated before executing the statement.

```
var n = 0;
```

```
var x = 0;
```

```
while (n < 3) {
```

```
    n++;
```

```
    x += n;
```

```
}
```

JS FOR STATEMENT

The for statement creates a loop that consists of three optional expressions, enclosed in parentheses and separated by semicolons, followed by a statement (usually a block statement) to be executed in the loop.

```
for ([initialization]; [condition]; [final-expression])  
    statement
```

```
for (var i = 0; i < 9; i++) {  
    console.log(i);  
    // more statements  
}
```

To prematurely exit a loop, use the **break** statement

JS FOR STATEMENT

The for statement creates a loop that iterates all objects which are inside an iterable object.

```
for(variable in object)  
    statement
```

```
for(var index in arr) {  
    console.log(arr[index]);  
    // more statements  
}
```

JS ARRAYS

The JavaScript Array object is a global object that is used in the construction of arrays; which are high-level, list-like objects.

```
var fruits = ["Apple", "Banana"];
console.log(fruits.length);
// 2

var first = fruits[0];
// Apple

var last = fruits[fruits.length - 1];
// Banana

fruits.forEach(function (item, index, array) {
  console.log(item, index);
});
// Apple 0
// Banana 1
```


JS ARRAYS

```
var newLength = fruits.push("Orange");  
// ["Apple", "Banana", "Orange"]  
  
var last = fruits.pop(); // remove Orange (from the end)  
// ["Apple", "Banana"];  
  
var first = fruits.shift(); // remove Apple from the front  
// ["Banana"];  
  
var newLength = fruits.unshift("Strawberry") // add to the front  
// ["Strawberry", "Banana"];  
  
fruits.push("Mango");  
// ["Strawberry", "Banana", "Mango"]  
  
var pos = fruits.indexOf("Banana");  
// 1  
  
var removedItem = fruits.splice(pos, 1); // this is how to remove an item  
// ["Strawberry", "Mango"]  
  
var shallowCopy = fruits.slice(); // this is how to make a copy  
// ["Strawberry", "Mango"]
```

JS FUNCTIONS

A function definition (also called a function declaration, or function statement) consists of the function keyword, followed by:

- ▶ The name of the function.
- ▶ A list of parameters to the function, enclosed in parentheses and separated by commas.
- ▶ The JavaScript statements that define the function, enclosed in curly brackets, {}.

```
function square(number) {  
    return number * number;  
}
```

JS FUNCTIONS

While the function declaration above is syntactically a statement, functions can also be created by a function expression. Such a function can be anonymous; it does not have to have a name. For example, the function square could have been defined as:

```
var square = function(number) { return number * number; };  
var x = square(4); // x gets the value 16
```

However, a name can be provided with a function expression and can be used inside the function to refer to itself, or in a debugger to identify the function in stack traces:

```
var factorial = function fac(n) { return n < 2 ? 1 : n * fac(n - 1); };  
console.log(factorial(3));
```

JS FUNCTIONS

Function expressions are convenient when passing a function as an argument to another function. The following example shows a map function that should receive a function as first argument and an array as second argument.

```
function map(f, a) {  
    var result = []; // Create a new Array  
    var i; // Declare variable  
    for (i = 0; i != a.length; i++)  
        result[i] = f(a[i]);  
    return result;  
}  
  
var f = function(x) {  
    return x * x * x;  
}  
  
var numbers = [0,1, 2, 5,10];  
var cube = map(f,numbers);  
console.log(cube);
```

JS ARROW FUNCTIONS

An **arrow function** expression is a syntactically compact alternative to a regular function expression, although without its own bindings to the `this`, `arguments`, `super`, or `new.target` keywords. Arrow function expressions are ill suited as methods, and they cannot be used as constructors.

```
(param1, param2, ..., paramN) => { statements }
```

```
(param1, param2, ..., paramN) => expression
```

```
// equivalent to: => { return expression; }
```

```
// Parentheses are optional when there's only one parameter name:
```

```
(singleParam) => { statements }
```

```
singleParam => { statements }
```

```
// The parameter list for a function with no parameters should be written  
with a pair of parentheses.
```

```
() => { statements }
```

Two factors influenced the introduction of arrow functions: the need for shorter functions and the behavior of the **this** keyword.

JS ARROW FUNCTIONS

Before arrow functions, every new function defined its own **this** value based on how the function was called:

- ▶ A new object in the case of a constructor.
- ▶ undefined in strict mode function calls.
- ▶ The base object if the function was called as an "object method".
- ▶ etc.

Alternatively, a bound function could be created so that a preassigned **this** value would be passed to the bound target function.

An arrow function does not have its own **this**. The **this** value of the enclosing lexical scope is used; arrow functions follow the normal variable lookup rules. So while searching for **this** which is not present in current scope, an arrow function ends up finding the **this** from its enclosing scope.

JS HOISTING

Hoisting was thought up as a general way of thinking about how execution contexts (specifically the creation and execution phases) work in JavaScript. A strict definition of hoisting suggests that **variable and function declarations are physically moved to the top of your code**, but this is not in fact what happens. Instead, the variable and function declarations are put into memory but **stay exactly where you typed them in your code**.

```
function studentName(name) {  
    console.log("My student's name is " + name);  
}  
studentName("Tiger"); /* The result of the code above is: "My student's name is Tiger" */
```

The above code snippet is how you would expect to write the code for it to work. Now, let's see what happens when we call the function before we write it:

```
studentName("Tiger");  
function studentName(name) {  
    console.log("My student's name is " + name);  
}  
/* The result of the code above is: "My student's name is Tiger" */
```

JS HOISTING

JavaScript only hoists declarations, not initializations. If a variable is declared and initialized after using it, the value will be undefined.

```
console.log(num); // Returns undefined, as only declaration was hoisted, no initialization has happened at this stage  
var num; // declaration  
num = 6; // initialization
```

The example below only has initialization. No hoisting happens so trying to read the variable results in ReferenceError exception.

```
console.log(num); // throws ReferenceError exception  
num = 6; // initialization
```


JS SCOPE

JS Variables have "function scope". They are visible in the function where they're defined:

```
function addNumbers(num1, num2) {  
    var localResult = num1 + num2;  
    console.log("The local result is: " + localResult);  
}  
  
addNumbers(5, 7);  
  
console.log(localResult);
```

JS CLOSURE

Closures are one of the most powerful features of JavaScript. JavaScript allows for the nesting of functions and grants the inner function full access to all the variables and functions defined inside the outer function (and all other variables and functions that the outer function has access to).

```
var pet = function(name) { // The outer function defines a variable called "name"
  var getName = function() {
    return name;           // The inner function has access to the "name" variable of the outer function
  }
  return getName;          // Return the inner function, thereby exposing it to outer scopes
}
myPet = pet('Vivie');

myPet();                   // Returns "Vivie"
```

JS OBJECTS

An object is a collection of related data and/or functionality. As with many things in JavaScript, creating an object often begins with defining and initializing a variable.

```
var obj= { [key]:[value][,...]};
```

```
var person = {  
  name: [Federico, Fausto],  
  age: 28,  
  gender: 'male',  
  interests: ['nintendo', 'cloud'],  
  bio: function() {  
    alert(this.name[0] + ' ' + this.name[1] + ' is ' + this.age + ' years old. He likes ' +  
this.interests[0] + ' and ' + this.interests[1] + '.');  
  },  
  greeting: function() {  
    alert('Hi! I\'m ' + this.name[0] + '.');  
  }  
};
```

JS OBJECTS - DOT NOTATION

Above, you accessed the object's properties and methods using dot notation. The object name (person) acts as the namespace — it must be entered first to access anything encapsulated inside the object. Next you write a dot, then the item you want to access — this can be the name of a simple property, an item of an array property, or a call to one of the object's methods

```
person.age
```

```
person.interests[1]
```

```
person.bio()
```

JS OBJECTS - BRACKET NOTATION

This looks very similar to how you access the items in an array, and it is basically the same thing – instead of using an index number to select an item, you are using the name associated with each member's value. It is no wonder that objects are sometimes called associative arrays – they map strings to values in the same way that arrays map numbers to values.

```
person['age']
```

```
person['name']['first']
```

JS OBJECTS - THIS

The `this` keyword refers to the current object the code is being written inside so in this case `this` is equivalent to `person`. When we start creating constructors, etc., `this` is very useful it will always ensure that the correct values are used when a member's context changes (e.g. two different person object instances may have different names, but will want to use their own name when saying their greeting).

```
var person1 = {  
  name: 'Chris',  
  greeting: function() {  
    alert('Hi! I\'m ' + this.name + '.');  
  }  
}
```

```
var person2 = {  
  name: 'Brian',  
  greeting: function() {  
    alert('Hi! I\'m ' + this.name + '.');  
  }  
}
```

JS OBJECTS - CLASSES

JavaScript classes are primarily syntactical sugar over JavaScript's existing prototype-based inheritance. The class syntax does not introduce a new object-oriented inheritance model to JavaScript.

```
class Student {  
    name;  
    surname;  
    #gender; //private  
    constructor(name, surname) {  
        this.name = name;  
        this.surname = surname;  
    }  
}
```

An important difference between function declarations and class declarations is that function declarations are hoisted and class declarations are not. You first need to declare your class and then access it, otherwise code like the following will throw a `ReferenceError`.

JS DOM

The Document Object Model (DOM) is a programming interface for HTML documents. It represents the page so that programs can change the document structure, style, and content. The DOM represents the document as nodes and objects. That way, programming languages can connect to the page.

For example, the standard DOM specifies that the `getElementsByTagName` method in the code below must return a list of all the `<P>` elements in the document:

```
var paragraphs = document.getElementsByTagName("P");  
// paragraphs[0] is the first <p> element  
// paragraphs[1] is the second <p> element, etc.  
alert(paragraphs[0].nodeName);
```


ACCESS THE DOM

Different browsers have different implementations of the DOM, and these implementations exhibit varying degrees of conformance to the actual DOM standard, but every web browser uses some document object model to make web pages accessible via JavaScript.

When you create a script—whether it's inline in a `<script>` element or included in the web page by means of a script loading instruction—you can immediately begin using the API for the document or window elements to manipulate the document itself or to get at the children of that document, which are the various elements in the web page.

This following JavaScript will display an alert when the document is loaded (and when the whole DOM is available for use):

```
<body onload="window.alert('Page loaded!');">
```

ACCESS THE DOM

Another example. This function creates a new H1 element, adds text to that element, and then adds the H1 to the tree for this document:

```
// run this function when the document is loaded
window.onload = function() {
    // create a couple of elements in an otherwise empty HTML page
    var heading = document.createElement("h1");
    var heading_text = document.createTextNode("Big Head!");
    heading.appendChild(heading_text);
    document.body.appendChild(heading);
}
```

DOM INTERFACES

Document and window objects are the objects whose interfaces you generally use most often in DOM programming.

In simple terms, the window object represents something like the browser, and the document object is the root of the document itself.

Element inherits from the generic Node interface, and together these two interfaces provide many of the methods and properties you use on individual elements.

These elements may also have specific interfaces for dealing with the kind of data those elements hold.

DOM INTERFACES

- document.getElementById(id)
- document.getElementsByTagName(name)
- document.getElementsByClass(className)
- document.createElement(name)
- parentNode.appendChild(node)
- element.innerHTML
- element.style.left
- element.setAttribute()
- element.getAttribute()
- element.addEventListener()
- window.content
- window.onload
- console.log()
- window.scrollTo()

DOM EVENTS

There are 3 ways to register event handlers for a DOM element.

Using the addEventListener function that sets up a function that will be called whenever the specified event is delivered to the target.

Internet Explorer 6-8 didn't support this method

```
// Assuming myButton is a button element
myButton.addEventListener('click', greet);
function greet(event){
    // print and have a look at the event object
    // always print arguments in case of overlooking any other arguments
    console.log('greet:', arguments);
    alert('hello world');
}
```

DOM EVENTS

Using the attribute. The JavaScript code in the attribute is passed the Event object via the event parameter. This way should be avoided. This makes the markup bigger and less readable.

Concerns of content/structure and behavior are not well-separated, making a bug harder to find

```
<button onclick="alert('Hello world! ')">
```

DOM EVENTS

Using the element event function. The problem with this method is that only one handler can be set per element and per event.

```
// Assuming myButton is a button element  
myButton.onclick = function(event){alert('Hello world');};
```

5.

JQUERY

```
$() = JQuery();
```


WHAT IS JQUERY

jQuery is a JavaScript Library that focuses on simplifying DOM manipulation, AJAX calls, and Event handling. It is used by JavaScript developers frequently.

jQuery uses a format, `$(selector).action()` to assign an element(s) to an event. To explain it in detail, `$(selector)` will call jQuery to select selector element(s), and assign it to an event API called `.action()`.

One important thing to know is that jQuery is just a JavaScript library. All the power of jQuery is accessed via JavaScript, so having a strong grasp of JavaScript is essential for understanding, structuring, and debugging your code.

While working with jQuery regularly can, over time, improve your proficiency with JavaScript, it can be hard to get started writing jQuery without a working knowledge of JavaScript's built-in constructs and syntax.

HOW JQUERY WORKS

To ensure that their code runs after the browser finishes loading the document, many JavaScript programmers wrap their code in an onload function:

```
window.onload = function() {  
    alert( "welcome" );  
};
```

Unfortunately, the code doesn't run until all images are finished downloading. To run code as soon as the document is ready to be manipulated, jQuery has a statement known as the ready event:

```
$( document ).ready(function() {  
    // Your code here.  
});
```

The jQuery library exposes its methods and properties via two properties of the window object called jQuery and \$.

\$ is simply an alias for jQuery and it's often employed because it's shorter and faster to write.

JQUERY SELECTORS

The most basic concept of jQuery is to "select some elements and do something with them." jQuery supports most CSS3 selectors, as well as some non-standard selectors

```
$( "#myId" ); // Note IDs must be unique per page.
$( ".myClass" );
$( "input[name='first_name']" );
$( "#contents ul.people li" );
$( "div.myClass, ul.people" );
$( "a.external:first" );
$( "tr:odd" );
// Select all input-like elements in a form (more on this below).
$( "#myForm :input" );
$( "div:visible" );
// All except the first three divs,
$( "div:gt(2)" );
```

JQUERY SELECTORS

Query doesn't cache elements for you. If you've made a selection that you might need to make again, you should save the selection in a variable rather than making the selection repeatedly.

```
var divs = $( "div" );
```

Once the selection is stored in a variable, you can call jQuery methods on the variable just like you would have called them on the original selection.

A selection only fetches the elements that are on the page at the time the selection is made. If elements are added to the page later, you'll have to repeat the selection or otherwise add them to the selection stored in the variable. Stored selections don't magically update when the DOM changes.

REFINING & FILTERING SELECTORS

Sometimes the selection contains more than what you're after.

jQuery offers several methods for refining and filtering selections.

// Refining selections.

```
$( "div.foo" ).has( "p" ); // div.foo elements that contain <p> tags
```

```
$( "h1" ).not( ".bar" ); // h1 elements that don't have a class of bar
```

```
$( "ul li" ).filter( ".current" ); // unordered list items with class of current
```

```
$( "ul li" ).first(); // just the first unordered list item
```

```
$( "ul li" ).eq( 5 ); // the sixth
```

MANIPULATING ELEMENTS

There are many ways to change an existing element. Among the most common tasks is changing the inner HTML or attribute of an element. jQuery offers simple, cross-browser methods for these sorts of manipulations. You can also get information about elements using many of the same methods in their getter incarnations.

.html() – Get or set the HTML contents.

.text() – Get or set the text contents; HTML will be stripped.

.attr() – Get or set the value of the provided attribute.

.width() – Get or set the width in pixels of the first element in the selection as an integer.

.height() – Get or set the height in pixels of the first element in the selection as an integer.

.position() – Get an object with position information for the first element in the selection, relative to its first positioned ancestor. *This is a getter only.*

.val() – Get or set the value of form elements.

// Changing the HTML of an element.

```
$( "#myDiv p:first" ).html( "New <strong>first</strong> paragraph!" );
```

MANIPULATING ELEMENTS

While there are a variety of ways to move elements around the DOM, there are generally two approaches: place the selected element(s) relative to another element or place an element relative to the selected element(s).

jQuery provides `.insertAfter()` and `.after()`. The `.insertAfter()` method places the selected element(s) after the element provided as an argument. The `.after()` method places the element provided as an argument after the selected element. Several other methods follow this pattern: `.insertBefore()` and `.before()`, `.appendTo()` and `.append()`, and `.prependTo()` and `.prepend()`.

```
// Moving elements using different approaches.  
// Make the first list item the last list item:  
var li = $( "#myList li:first" ).appendTo( "#myList" );  
// Another approach to the same problem:  
$( "#myList" ).append( $( "#myList li:first" ) );  
// Note that there's no way to access the list item  
// that we moved, as this returns the list itself.
```

MANIPULATING ELEMENTS

There are two ways to remove elements from the page: `.remove()` and `.detach()`. Use `.remove()` when you want to permanently remove the selection from the page. While `.remove()` does return the removed element(s), those elements will not have their associated data and events attached to them if you return them to the page.

Use `.detach()` if you need the data and events to persist. Like `.remove()`, it returns the selection, but it also maintains the data and events associated with the selection, so you can restore the selection to the page at a later time.

The `.detach()` method is extremely valuable if you are doing heavy manipulation on an element. In that case, it's beneficial to `.detach()` the element from the page, work on it in your code, then restore it to the page when you're done. This limits expensive "DOM touches" while maintaining the element's data and events.

CREATING ELEMENTS

jQuery offers a trivial and elegant way to create new elements using the same `$()` method used to make selections:

```
// Creating new elements from an HTML string.  
$( "<p>This is a new paragraph</p>" );  
$( "<li class=\"new\">new list item</li>" );  
// Creating a new element with an attribute object.  
$( "<a/>", {  
    html: "This is a <strong>new</strong> link",  
    "class": "new",  
    href: "foo.html"  
});
```

CREATING ELEMENTS

The syntax for adding new elements to the page is easy, so it is tempting to forget that there is a huge performance cost for adding to the DOM repeatedly.

If you're adding many elements to the same container, you will want to concatenate all the HTML into a single string, and then append that string to the container instead of appending the elements one at a time.

Use an array to gather all the pieces together, then join them into a single string for appending:

```
var myItems = [];  
var myList = $( "#myList" );  
for ( var i = 0; i < 100; i++ ) {  
    myItems.push( "<li>item " + i + "</li>" );  
}  
myList.append( myItems.join( "" ) );
```

MANIPULATING ATTRIBUTES

jQuery's attribute manipulation capabilities are extensive. Basic changes are simple, but the `.attr()` method also allows for more complex manipulations. It can either set an explicit value, or set a value using the return value of a function.

When the function syntax is used, the function receives two arguments: the zero-based index of the element whose attribute is being changed, and the current value of the attribute being changed.

```
// Manipulating a single attribute.
```

```
$( "#myDiv a:first" ).attr( "href", "newDestination.html" );
```

```
// Manipulating multiple attributes.
```

```
$( "#myDiv a:first" ).attr({  
  href: "newDestination.html",  
  rel: "nofollow"  
});
```

MANIPULATING DATA ATTRIBUTES

There's often data about an element you want to store with the element. jQuery offers a straightforward way to store data related to an element, and it manages the memory issues for you.

In addition to passing `.data()` a single key-value pair to store data, you can also pass an object containing one or more pairs.

```
// Storing and retrieving data related to an element.  
$( "#myDiv" ).data( "keyName", { foo: "bar" } );  
$( "#myDiv" ).data( "keyName" ); // Returns { foo: "bar" }
```

DOM TRAVERSING

Traversing can be broken down into three basic parts: parents, children, and siblings. jQuery has an abundance of easy-to-use methods for all these parts. Notice that each of these methods can optionally be passed string selectors, and some can also take another jQuery object in order to filter your selection down.

Parents:

```
// Selecting an element's direct parent:
$( "span.subchild" ).parent();
// Selecting all the parents of an element that match a given selector:
$( "span.subchild" ).parents( "div.parent" );
$( "span.subchild" ).parents();
// Selecting all the parents of an element up to, but *not including* the selector:
$( "span.subchild" ).parentsUntil( "div.grandparent" );
// Selecting the closest parent, note that only one parent will be selected
// and that the initial element itself is included in the search:
$( "span.subchild" ).closest( "div" );
// returns [ div.child ] as the selector is also included in the search:
$( "div.child" ).closest( "div" );
```

DOM TRAVERSING

The methods for finding child elements from a selection include `.children()` and `.find()`. The difference between these methods lies in how far into the child structure the selection is made. `.children()` only operates on direct child nodes, while `.find()` can traverse recursively into children, children of those children, and so on.

```
// Selecting an element's direct children:
```

```
$( "div.grandparent" ).children( "div" );
```

```
// Finding all elements within a selection that match the selector:
```

```
$( "div.grandparent" ).find( "div" );
```

ASYNC. JS & XML AJAX

The XMLHttpRequest object is part of a technology called Ajax (Asynchronous JavaScript and XML). Using Ajax, data could then be passed between the browser and the server, using the XMLHttpRequest API, without having to reload the web page.

Ajax requests are triggered by JavaScript code; your code sends a request to a URL, and when it receives a response, a callback function can be triggered to handle the response.

Because the request is asynchronous, the rest of your code continues to execute while the request is being processed, so it's imperative that a callback be used to handle the response.

Unfortunately, different browsers implement the Ajax API differently. Typically this meant that developers would have to account for all the different browsers to ensure that Ajax would work universally.

ASYNC. JS & XML AJAX

The asynchronicity of Ajax catches many new jQuery users off guard. Because Ajax calls are asynchronous by default, the response is not immediately available. Responses can only be handled using a callback.

So, for example, the following code will not work:

```
var response;
$.get( "request.php", function( r ) {
    response = r;
});
console.log( response ); // undefined
```

Instead, we need to pass a callback function to our request; this callback will run when the request succeeds, at which point we can access the data that it returned, if any.

```
$.get( "request.php", function( response ) {
    console.log( response ); // server response
});
```


JQUERY AJAX

jQuery's core `$.ajax()` method is a powerful and straightforward way of creating Ajax requests. It takes a configuration object that contains all the instructions jQuery requires to complete the request.

The `$.ajax()` method is particularly valuable because it offers the ability to specify both success and failure callbacks. Also, its ability to take a configuration object that can be defined separately makes it easier to write reusable code.

JQUERY AJAX

```
// Using the core $.ajax() method
$.ajax({
  // The URL for the request
  url: "post.php",
  // The data to send (will be converted to a query string)
  data: {
    id: 123
  },
  // Whether this is a POST or GET request
  type: "GET",
  // The type of data we expect back
  dataType : "json",
})
// Code to run if the request succeeds (is done);
// The response is passed to the function
.done(function( json ) {
  $( "<h1>" ).text( json.title ).appendTo( "body" );
  $( "<div class=\"content\">" ).html( json.html ).appendTo( "body" );
})
// Code to run if the request fails; the raw request and
// status codes are passed to the function
.fail(function( xhr, status, errorThrown ) {
  alert( "Sorry, there was a problem!" );
  console.log( "Error: " + errorThrown );
  console.log( "Status: " + status );
})
// Code to run regardless of success or failure;
.always(function( xhr, status ) {
  alert( "The request is complete!" );
});
});
```

JQUERY AJAX METHODS

The Ajax convenience functions provided by jQuery can be useful, terse ways to accomplish Ajax requests. These methods are just "wrappers" around the core \$.ajax() method, and simply pre-set some of the options on the \$.ajax() method.

```
// Using jQuery's Ajax convenience methods
// Get plain text or HTML (or POST)
$.get( "/users.php", {
  userId: 1234
}, function( resp ) {
  console.log( resp ); // server response
});
// Add a script to the page, then run a function defined in it
$.getScript( "/static/js/myScript.js", function() {
  functionFromMyScript();
});
// Get JSON-formatted data from the server
$.getJSON( "/details.php", function( resp ) {
  // Log each key in the response data
  $.each( resp, function( key, value ) {
    console.log( key + " : " + value );
  });
});
```