2204030100173

PAGE NO.:
DATE: / /

* Gray layout

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
        <title> Gray layout </title>
</head> <style>
<body>      * { font-size : 20PX ;
                Font-weight : bold ;
              }

  # R1 {
        background-color : gray ;
        height :  25 % ;
        Padding-top : 20 Px ;
        Width : 99 % ;
        Padding-left : 2 % ;
        margin-bottom : 8 px ;
        }
# R2, R5 {
        bg-c : gray ;
        height : 30 Px ;
        width : 100 % ;
        Padding top : 7 Px ;
        text-align : Center ;
        margin-bottom : 8 Px ;
        }
# R3 {
        background-Color : gray ;
        height : 90 Px ;
        width : 100 % ;
        Padding-top : 60 Px ;
```

Scanned with CamScanner

220403010173

```
    text-align : center;
    margin-bottom: 8 Px;
    }
# R4{
        height : 400 Px;
        width : 100%;
        margin-bottom : 8 Px;
        }
#R4C1 {
        width : 30%;
        margin-right : 5 Px;
        }
# R4C2 {
        width : 65%;
        }
# R4 div { float : left;
        height : 300 Px;
        Padding-top : 300 Px;
        text-align : center;
        background Color : gray;
        }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
    <div>
        <div id : "R1"> Logo </div>
        <div id = "R2"> Navigation </div>
        <div id : "R3"> Header </div>
        <div id : "R4"> ~~Side bar~~ ~~</div~~
            <div id : "R4C1"> side bar </div>
            <div id : "R4C2"> Body area </div>
        </div>
```

22040 30100173

PAGE NO.:
DATE: / /

```
        <div id:"R5"> Footer </div>
        </div>
    </body>
</html>
```

* Hover over the image.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
        <title> Hover image </title>
    <style>
            .image {
                Position : relative;
                width : 50%;
                height : 50% ;
                }
            .Photo {
                opacity : 1 ;
                display : block ;
                width : 100% ;
                height : auto;
                transition : .5s ease;
                backface-visibility : hidden;
                }
            .overlay {
                Position : absolute;
                height : 100% ;
                width : 100% ;
                background-color : blue ;
                transition : .5 s ease;
                }
```

PAGE NO. :
DATE : / /

2204030100113

```
.image:hover . overlay {
        opacity : 1 ;
        }

# text {
        color : white ;
        font size : 22 px ;
        Position : absolute ;
        top : 50 % ;
        left : 50% ;
  -webkit-transform : translate (-50% , -50%);
  -ms- transform : translate (-50% , -50%);
        transform : translate (-50% , -50%);
        }
 </style>
</head>
<body>
    <div class = "image">
      <img src = " Path " Class = "Photo">
    <div class = " overlay">
        <div class = " text"> Hardik Bhuva
        </div>
      </div>
    </div>
 </body>
</html>
```

Scanned with CamScanner

2204030100113

PAGE NO.:
DATE: / /

* Video Positioning

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
~~<body>~~
<head>
    <title> video </title>
</head>
<body>
    <video  src="Path/.mp4" ~~class~~=
      auto play  loop  muted
      width="320", height="240"
      Controls>
```

* Font Awesome

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title> Font Awesome </title>
~~</head>~~ <link  href="Path of website">
 ~~<body>~~ </head>
    <body>
        <i  class="fa-fa-user"> User </i>
        <i  class="fa-fa-home"> Home </i>
    </body>
</html>
```

Scanned with CamScanner

2204030105173

* What is CSS ?

→ • Css stands for Cascading style sheets
• CSS describe how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper or in other media
• CSS saves a lot of work.

* Why use CSS ?

→ CSS is used to define styles for your web pages, including the design, layout & variations in display for different devices and screen sizes.

* CSS Syntax

A CSS rule consists of a selector & a declaration block.

```
p {
    color : red ;
  text-align : center ;
  }
```

Scanned with CamScanner

2204030200113

PAGE NO.:
DATE: / /

* CSS Selectors

CSS selectors are used to "find" (or select) the HTML elements you want to style.

* The CSS element selector.

The element selectors select HTML elements based on the element name.

Example.

Here, all <P> elements on the Page will be centeraligned, with a red text color.

```
p {
    text-align : center ;
    color      : red    ;
}
```

* The CSS id selector.

The id selector uses the id attribute of HTML element to select a specific element. The id of an element is unique with a page so the id selector is used to select one unique element!

To select an element with a specific id write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element.

Scanned with CamScanner

PAGE NO.:
DATE: / /

92040301001113

Example

```
# Para 1 {
        text-align : center ;
        Colour     : red ;
        }
```

* The CSS Class Selector.

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

To select elements with a specific class write a Period (.) character, followed by the class name.

Example

```
• Centre {
        text-align : center ;
        Colour     : red ;
```

Scanned with CamScanner

2204030100113

PAGE NO.:
DATE: / /

* The CSS Universal Selector.

The Universal Selector (*) selects all HTML elements on the page.

```
* {
    text-align : center;
    color      : blue ;
  }
```

* The CSS Grouping Selector.

The grouping selector selects all the HTML elements with the same style definitions

```
h1 , h2 , p {
    text-align : center;
    color      : red ;
```

* The CSS Box Model

In CSS, the term "box model" is used when talking ~~when~~ about design & layout.

The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of : margins, borders, padding, and the actual content.

Scanned with CamScanner

PAGE NO. :
DATE : / /

2204030100173

* Explanation of the different Parts.

- Content : the content of the box, where text and images appear
- Padding : Clears an area around the content the padding is transparent.
- Border : A border that goes around the Padding and content
- Margin : clears an area outside the border. The margin is transparent

* Image hover effect.

```
<! DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<head>
  <style>
 . container {
        Position : relative ;
        Width : 50% ;
        }
 . image {
        opacity : 1 ;
        display : block ;
        Width : 100 % ;
        height : auto ;
      transition : 5s ease ;
      backface. visibility : hidden ;
      }
```

Scanned with CamScanner

```
• middle {
    transition : .5s  ease ;
    opacity    : 0 ;
    Position   : absolute ;
      top      : 50% ;
      left     : 50% ;
    transform  : translate (-50%, -50%) ;
  -ms- transform : translate (-50%, -50%) ;
    text-align : center ;
  }
• Container : hover image {
              opacity : 0.3 ;
              }

• Container : hover . middle {
              opacity : 1 ;
                        }

• text {
    background-color : Red ;
    color            : white ;
    font-size        : 16 Px ;
    Padding          : 16 px  32 Px ;
  }
  </style>
  </head>
<body>
    </body>
    </html>
```

Scanned with CamScanner

2204030100113

PAGE NO.:
DATE: / /

* Parallax effect

Parallax Scrolling is a web site trend where the background content i.e. an image is moved at a different speed than the fore ground content while scrolling.

```
<html>
<head>
 <style>
  body, html {
            height : 100% ;
            }
 . Parallax {
      back-ground-image : URL("Path.jpg");
      height : 100% ;
      background-attachment : fixed ;
      background-Position : Center ;
      background-size : cover
      background-repeat : no-repeat ;
      }
 </style>
 </head>
 <body>
   <div class = "Parallax"> </div>
   <div style = " height : 100 Px ;
            background-color : red ;
            font-size : 36 Px ;">
   </div>
     <div . class : "Parallax"> </div>
 </body>
 </html>
```

MFT 30-01-23

Good

2204070100113

PAGE NO.:
DATE: / /

☆ Bootstrap

* What is Bootstrap?

→ • Bootstrap is a free front-end framework for faster and easier web development.

• Bootstrap includes HTML and CSS based design templates for typography, forms, buttons, tables, navigation, modals, image carousels and many other, as well as optional JavaScript plugins

• Bootstrap also gives you the ability to easily create responsive designs.

* Grid Classes

• The Bootstrap grid system has four classes:

1). xs (for Phones screens less than 768 px wide)
2). sm (for tablets screens equal to or greater than 768 px wide)
3). md (for small laptops screens equal to or greater than 992 px wide)
4). lg (for laptops and desktops screens equal to or greather than 1200 px wide).

Mt- margin top

Scanned with CamScanner

PAGE NO.:
DATE: / /

2904030100113

* DOM (Document ~~objeet~~ object Model)

* Why use Bootstrap?

→ ADVANTAGES OF BOOTSTRAP.

- Easy to use: Anybody with just basic knowledge of HTML and CSS start using Bootstrap
- Responsive features: Bootstrap's responsive CSS adjusts to Phones tables, and desktops
- Mobile-first approach: In Bootstrap, mo first styles are fo of the core framew
- Browser Compatibility: Bootstrap 5 is com with all modern bro (Chrome, Firefox, Edge, Safari

2204030200173

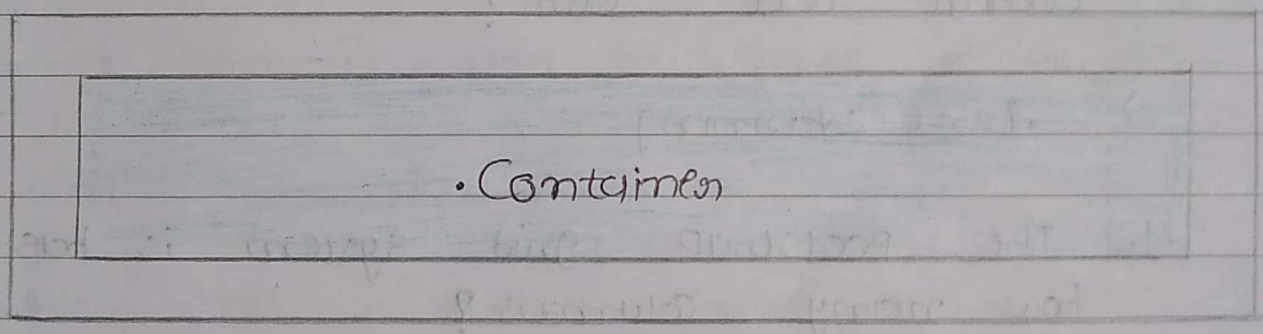
PAGE NO. :
DATE : / /

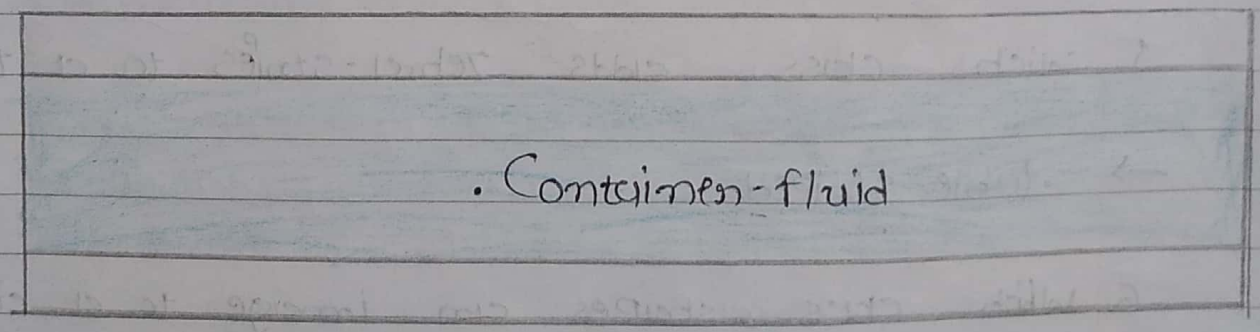
* Bootstrap 5 Containers.

=> Containers are used to hold the content inside of them, and there two containers classes available:

1. The .container class provides a responsive fixed width containers.

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





Scanned with CamScanner

2201030100173

PAGE NO.:
DATE: / /

Bootstrap MCQ

1. The .container class Provide a full width Container, spanning the entire width of the screen

→ False

2. Which class Provides a responsive fixed width Container?

→ .Container

3. Which Contextual class is used to create an Orange text color?

→ .text-warning

4. The Bootstrap grid system is based on how many Columns?

→ 12

5. Wich class adds zebra-stripes to a table?

→ .table-striped

6. Which class shapes an image to a circle?

→ .rounded-circle

7. Which class is used to create a big box for calling extra attention?

Scanned with CamScanner

2204030100173

PAGE NO.:
DATE:

8. Which class is used to create a button group?

→ .btn-group

9. Which button class is used to create a large button?

→ .btn-lg

10. Which class is used to create a badge?

→ .badge

11. Which class is used to create a loaden?

→ .spinner-border

12. Which class is used to create a basic Pagination?

→ .Pagination

13. Which class is used to create a basic list group

→ .list-group

14. Which class adds a heading to a card?

→ .card-header

Scanned with CamScanner

PAGE NO. :
DATE : / /

2204030100113

15. Which class indicates a dropdown menu?

→ .dropdown

16. Which class is used to create a vertical navigation bar?

→ .navbar

17. Which component is used to cycle throug elements, like a slideshow?

→ carousel

18. Which contextual class indicates a succesful or positive action?

→ .bg-~~success~~ success

19. Which contextual class indicates a dangerous or potentially negative action?

→ .bg-danger

20. Which class indicates uppercased text?

→ .text-uppercase

21. Which attribute is used to create a tooltip?

→ data-bs-toggle="tooltip"

Scanned with CamScanner

22404030200773

PAGE NO.:
DATE: / /

22. A standard navigation tab is created with

→ <ul class = " nav nav-tabs">

23. A standard navigation bar is created with:

→ <nav class="navbar navbar-expand-sm">

24. Which class is used to style a close icon?

→ .btn-close

25. Which class can be used to float an element to the right of the page?

→ .float-end

Scanned with CamScanner

2201030100113

PAGE NO.:
DATE: / /

* JavaScript. *

Why study JavaScript?

→ JavaScript is one of the 3 languages a web developers must learn:

1. HTML to define the content of web pages
2. CSS to specify the layout of web pa
3. JavaScript to Program the behavior of web pages.

JavaScript Can Change HTML Content

- One of many JavaScript HTML metho is getElementById().

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
        <P id="Demo"> JavaScript can change
                      HTML Content </P>
<button type="Button" onclick="document.getElemen
                      -ById("demo")
    .innerHTML = " Hello JavaScript">click me! </butto
</body>
</html>
```

Scanned with CamScanner

JavaScript accepts both double and single quotes.

Example :

```
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML
                    = "Hello JavaScript";
```

* The <script> Tag

- In HTML, JavaScript code is inserted between <script> and </script> tags.

Example :

```
<script>
document.getElementById("Demo").innerHTML = " Hello !! ";
</script>
```

* JavaScript Display Possibilities

→ JavaScript can 'Display' data in different ways :

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

Scanned with CamScanner

PAGE NO.:
DATE: / /

2210130100113

* ADDITION.JS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

    <h2> Addition </h2>
    <P id="demo"> </P>
<Script>

    document.getElementById("demo").innerhtml=
                                    5+6;
</Script>
</body>
</html>
```

* buttoneffect

```
<body>
    <P id="demo"> Javascript Can change
                HTML Content. </P>

<button type="button" onclick="document.
                getElementById("demo")
    .innerHTML="Hello!!" > Click here! </button>
</body>
```

Scanned with CamScanner

22040301002223

* Comment_js.html

```
<body>
        <h1  id:"h"> </h1>
        <p  id:"p"> </p>

<Script>
document.getElementById("h").innerHTML = "JavaScript co
document.getElementById("p").innerHTML = " first Paragraph"

</Script>
</body>
```

* Date and time.html

```
<button  type:"button"
   onclick:" document.getElementBYId("demo")
   .innerHTML = Date()">

        Click me to display Date and Time. <button
```

* head.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
~~<body>~~
<head>
   function  myfunction(){
      document.getElementById ("demo")
      .innerHTML = " Paragraph  changed";
```

Scanned with CamScanner

PAGE NO. :
DATE : / /

2204030100115

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

    <p id="demo"> A Paragraph. </p>

<button type="button" onclick="myfunction()">
        Try it here! </button>

</body>
</html>
```

* imageeffect.html

```
<body>

<button onclick="document.getElementById('myImg')
        .Src=' image Path">
    Turn on Switch </button>

<img id="MyImg" Src='Path' >

<button onclick="document.getElementById('myimg')
        .Src = Path>
    Turn off switch </button>
```

Scanned with CamScanner

2204030100113

* JS Type Conversion

- Converting Strings to Numbers
- Converting Numbers to Strings
- Converting Dates to Numbers
- Converting Numbers to Dates
- Converting Booleans to Numbers
- Converting Numbers to Booleans.

JavaScript Type Conversion :

- JavaScript Type Conversion Variable can be converted to a New Variable to and new another data type

=> By the use of a JavaScript function
=> Automatically by JavaScript itself.

Automatically Type Conversion

```
<Script>
document.getElemetById("demo").innerHTML =
  ( 5 + null) + "<br>" +
  ("5" + null) + "<br>" +
  ("5" + 2 ) + "<br>" +
  ("5" - 2 ) + "<br>" +
  ("5" * "2") + "<br>" +
  ("5" / "2") + "<br>" +
</Script>
```

Scanned with CamScanner

2204050100213

→ **OutPut :**

5

5 Null

52

3

10

2.5

* Converting String to Numbers

→ The global method Number() converts a variable (or a value) into a number.

A Numeric string (like "3.14") converts to a number (like 3.14).

A empty string (like "") converts to a

A non numeric string (like "John") converts to NaN (not a number).

Example :

```
<html>
<body>
    <h2> The Number method </h2>
    <P id="demo"></P>
<Script>
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML=
```

Scanned with CamScanner

```
Number("3.14") + "<br>" +
Number(Math.PI) + "<br>" +
Number("") + "<br>" +
Number(" ") + "<br>" +
Number("99 98") + "<br>" +
Number("John") + "<br>" +
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

=) output.

The Number() method.
3.14
3.14159265358979 3
0
0

NaN
NaN

* Converting Numbers to Strings.

The global method String() can convert Numbers to strings.

```
<html>
<body>
    <h2> The JS String() method </h2>
    <p id="demo"> </p>
```

Scanned with CamScanner

2204030100173

```
<script>
let x = 123.

document. getElementById("demo").innerHTML
    String(x) + "<br>" +
    string (123) + "<br>" +
    string (100+23);
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

=> Output :

The JS String() method.
123
123
123

* Converting Dates to Numbers.

The global method Number() can be used to convert dates to numbers.

```
d = new Date();
number(d)
// returns 1404568027739
```

The date method getTime() does the same

```
d = new Date();
d.getTime()
//returns 1404568027739
```

Scanned with CamScanner

* Converting Dates to Strings.

The global method String() can convert dates to strings.

String (Date())
//returns "Thu Jul 17 2014 15:38:19 GMT+0200 (W. Europe Daylight Time)"

The Date method toString() does the same.

Example.

Date().toString()
//returns "Thu Jul 17 2014 15:38:19 GMT+0200(W.)"

JavaScript For loop.

Loops can execute a block of code a number of times.

JavaScript Loops.

Loops are handy, if you want to run the same code over and over again, each time with a different value.

Often this is the case when working with arrays:

Scanned with CamScanner

PAGE NO.:
DATE: / /

2204030100113

Ex

```
<html>
<body>
    <h2> Javascript for loop </h2>
    <p id="demo"> </p>

<script>
const cars = ["BMW", "Volvo", "Scab", "Ford", "Fo
    "Audi"];

let text = "";
for (let i=0; i < cars.length; i++) {
    text += cars[i] + "<br>";
}
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = text;

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

→ Different Kinds of loops.

- for - loops through a block of code a number of times
- for in - loops through the Properties of an object.
- for of - loops through the values of an iterable object.
- ~~for~~ while - loops through a block of code while a specified condition is true
- do while - also loops through a block of code

while a specified condition is true,

* JavaScript Syntax.

Javascript values.

The Javascript syntax defines two types of values.

- Fixed values
- Variable values

Fixed values are called Literals.
Variable values are called Variable.

Javascript Literals.

⇒ The two most important syntax rules for fixed values are:

1. Numbers are written with or without decimals

```
<html>
<body>
    <h2> Javascript Number </h2>
    <P id="demo"> </P>
<script>

    document.getElemetById("demo").innerHTML= 10.50;
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

Scanned with CamScanner

2204030100713

PAGE NO.:
DATE: / /

=) Output.

JavaScript Numbers.

10.5.

2. Strings are text, written double or single quotes:

```
<html>
<body>
    <h2> JavaScript Strings </h2>
    <P id="demo"> </p>

<Script>
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML='John Doe';
</Script>
</body>
</html>
```

=) Output.

JavaScript Strings
John Doe.

Scanned with CamScanner

2204030100173

PAGE NO.
DATE / /

* Javascript Variables..

4 ways to Declare a Javascript Variable:

- Using var
- Using let
- Using const
- Using nothing

→ What are Variables?

Variables are containers for storing data

Example :

```
<html>
<body>
    <h1> Javascript Variables </h1>
    <p id="demo"> </p>
<script>
var x = 5;
var y = 6;
var z = x + y;
document.getElement ById("demo").innerHTML =
        "The value of z is : " + z;
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

⇒ output

Javascript Variables
The value of z is : 11.

Scanned with CamScanner

2204070100113

PAGE NO.:
DATE: / /

→ When to use Javascript var?

⇒ Always declare Javascript variable with var, let, or const.
The var keyword is used in all Javascript code from 1995 to 2015.
The let and const keywords were added to Javascript in 2015.
If you want your code to run in older browsers you must use var.

* Javascript let.

⇒ The let keyword was introduced in ES6 (2015)
⇒ Variable defined with let cannot be Redeclared.
⇒ Variable defined with let must be Declared before use.
⇒ Variable defined with let have Block scope.

Cannot be Redeclared.

Variable defined with let cannot be redeclared.
You cannot accidentally redeclare a variable with let you can not do this.

Example

```
let x = "John Doe";
let x = 0;
```

~~// error~~

syntaxerror: 'x' has already been declared

With var you can:

```
var x = "John Doe";
var x = 0;
```

Block Scope

Before ES6 (2015), Javascript had only Global scope and Function scope.

ES6 introduced two important new Javascript keywords: let and const.

These two keywords provide Block Scope in Javascript.

Variable declared inside a {} block cannot be accessed from outside the block:

Example

```
{
    let x = 2;
}
// x can NOT be used here
```

Scanned with CamScanner

2204030100713

PAGE NO.:
DATE: / /

Redeclaring Variables

Redeclaring a variables using the var keyword can impose Problems.

Example

```
<html>
<body>
    <h2> Redeclaring a variable using var </h
    <P id:"demo"> </P>
<Script>
   var x = 10;
   // Here x is 10
{
   var x = 2;
   // Here x is 2
}
   // Here x is 2
document.getElementById ("demo") . innerHTML = x;
</Script>
</body>
</html>
```

⇒ output:

Redeclaring a variable using var
2

Scanned with CamScanner

Redeclaring :

Redeclaring a JavaScript variable with var is allowed anywhere in a Program.

Example :

```
<html>
<body>
    <h2> JavaScript let </h2>
    <P id:"demo" > </P>

<Script>
    var x = 2 ;
     // Now x is 2.
    var x = 3;
     // Now x is 3

document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = x ;
</Script>
</body>
</html>
```

⇒ output :

JavaScript Let
3

Scanned with CamScanner

2200030100173

* JQuery *

PAGE NO. :
DATE : / /

→ jquery is a Javascript Library.
→ jquery greatly simplifies Javascript Programming.
→ jquery is easy to learn.

Example

```
<html>
<body>
<head>
<Script Src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs
/jquery/3.6.5/jquery.min.js">
</Script>
<Script>
$(document).ready(function(){
    $("p").click(function(){
        $(this).hide();
    });
});
</Script>
</head>
</body>

<p> If you click on me, I will disappear. </p>
<p> Click me away! </p>
<p> Click me too! </p>

</body>
</html>
```

Scanned with CamScanner

What you Should Already Know

⇒ Before you start studying jquery, you should have a basic knowledge of :

- HTML
- CSS
- Javascript

What is jquery?

⇒ jquery is a lightweight, "writes less, do more", Javascript library.

The Purpose of jquery is to make it much easier to use Javascript on your website.

jquery takes a lot of common tasks that require many lines of Javascript code to accomplish, and wraps them into methods that you can call with a single line of code.

jquery also simplifies a lot of the complicated things from Javascript, like AJAX calls and DOM manipulation.

Scanned with CamScanner

2204030100773

PAGE NO.:
DATE: / /

The jQuery library contains the following features:

- HTML/DOM manipulation
- CSS manipulation
- HTML event methods
- Effects and animations
- AJAX
- Utilities.

Why jQuery?

⇒ There are lots of other JavaScript libraries out there, but jQuery is probably the most popular, and also the most extendable.

jQuery CDN (Content Delivery Network)

If you don't want to download and host jQuery yourself, you can include it from a CDN.

Src = " https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.6.3/jquery.min.js">

Scanned with CamScanner

* jQuery Selectors

→ The element Selector

The jQuery element selectors selects elements based on the element name.

Example

```
<html>
<head>
<script src="Path"> </script>
<script>
$ (document).ready (function () {
    $ ("button") .click (function() {
        $ ("p").hide ();
    });
});
</script>
</head>
<body>
    <h2> This is a heading </h2>
    <P> This is a Paragraph. </P>
    <P> This is another Paragraph. </P>

<button> click me </button>
```

Scanned with CamScanner

2204030200113

PAGE NO.:
DATE: / /

The # id selector.

The jquery # id seleton uses the id attribute of an HTML tag to find the specific element.

An id should be unique within a Page, so you should use the # id selector when you want to find a single unique element.

Example

```
<html>
<head>
<script src="Path"> </script>
<script>
$(document).ready(function(){
    $("button").click(function(){
        $("#test").hide();
    });
});
</script>
</head>
<body>
    <h2> This is a heading </h2>
  <p id="test"> This is another paragraph. </p>
<button > click me </button>
</body>
</html>
```

Scanned with CamScanner

The .class Selector

The jquery .class selector finds elements with a specific class.

Example

```
<html>
<head>
<script src="Path"> </script>
<script>
  $(document).ready(function(){
    $("button").click(function(){
      $(".test").hide();
    });
  });
</script>
</head>
<body>
    <h2 class="test">This is a heading </h2>
  <p class="test">This is a Paragraph. </p>

<button> Click me </button>
</body>
</html>
```

Scanned with CamScanner

22040 30200113

PAGE NO.:
DATE: / /

What are Events ?

⇒ All the different 'visitor's actions that a web Page can respond to are called events.
An event represents the Precise moment when something happens.

Examples:

- Moving a mouse over an element
- Selecting a radio button.
- clicking on an element.

Mouse Events - click
dblclick
mouseenter
mouseleave

Keyboard Events - Keypress
Keydown
Keyup

Form Events - Submit
change
focus
blur

Document/window Events - load
resize
Scroll
unload

Scanned with CamScanner

dblclick()

```
<html>
<head>
<script src="Path"> </script>
<script>
$ (document) .ready (function(){
    $("p") . dblclick (function (){
        $ (this) .hide() ;
    });
});
</script>
</head>
<body>
    <P> If you double-click me, I will disappear. </P>
    <P> Click me crazy! </P>
    <P> click me too! </P>
</body>
</html>
```

mouseenter()

The mouseenter() method attaches an event handler function to an HTML element.

```
<html>
<head>
<script src="Path"> </script>
<script>
$ (document) . ready (function (){
    $(" #P1 ") .mouseenter (function (){
        alert (" you entered P1! ");
    });
});
```

Scanned with CamScanner

2204030100113

PAGE NO.:
DATE: / /

mouseleave()

The mouseleave() method attaches an event handler function to an HTML element.

Example

```
$ ("#p1").mouseleave (function () {
    alert (" Bye! You now leave p1!");
  });
```

mousedown()

The mousdown() method attaches an event handler function to an HTML element.

Example

```
$ ("#p1").mousdown (function () {
    alert ("mouse down over p1!");
  });
```

mouseup()

The mouseup() method attaches an event handler function to an HTML element.

The function is executed when the left, middle or right mouse button is released while the mouse is over the HTML

22cu030100113

PAGE NO.:
DATE: / /

Example :

```
$("#P1").mouseup(function(){
  alert("mouse up over P1!");
});
```

jQuery hide() and show()

```
<html>
<head>
<script src="CDN"></script>
<script>
$(document).ready(function(){
    $("#hide").click(function(){
        $("p").hide();
    });
    $("#show").click(function(){
        $("p").show();
    });
});
</script>
</head>
<body>
  <P> If you click on the "Hide" button. I will
 disappear. </p>
<button id="hide">Hide</button>
<button id="show">show</button>

</body>
</html>
```

Scanned with CamScanner

22040302001173

PAGE NO.:
DATE: / /

jquery toggle ()

you can also toggle between hiding and showing an element with the toggle() method.

Example:

```
<html>
<head>
<script src="CDN"> </script>
<script>
 $ (document).ready (function (){
    $ ("button") . click (function () {
        $ ("p").toggle ();
      });
   });
</script>
</head>
<body>
<button> Toggle between hiding and showing the
        Paragraphs </button>

<P> This is a Paragraph with little content.</P>
<P> This is another small Paragraph. </P>

</body>
</html>
```

Scanned with CamScanner