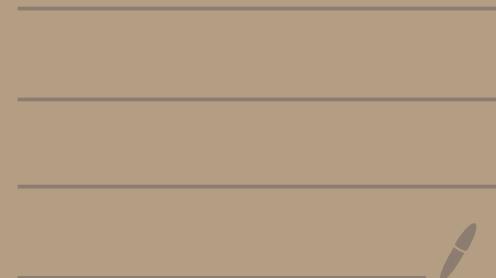


Written Code



HyperText Markup Language

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html len="en">
  <head>
    </head>
    <body>
      <header>
        </header>
        <main>
          <!-- only one element in <body> -->
          </main>
          <footer>
            </footer>
        </body>
      </html>
```

` ordered list`
` ~ `
` ~ `
` unordered list`
` ~ `
` ~ `
``
` ~ `
``

nested list

`<h1> ... </h1>`
`<h2> ... </h2>`
`<h3> ... </h3>`
`<h4> ... </h4>`
`<h5> ... </h5>`
`<h6> ... </h6>`

headings

``
⇒ self-closing tag

` Google `
↳ Hypertext Reference ↳ absolute/relative

`<form>`
`<input type="text" placeholder="Full Name" name="name"/>`
`<input type="Submit"/>`
`</form>`

Cascading Style Sheets

```
<head>
...
</link href="stylefile.css" rel="stylesheet"/>
...
</head>
separate .css file
```

```
<p style="color: blue;"> blue text </p>
```

inline

CSS Rule Syntax

```
selector {
    property: value;
    property: value;
    ...
    property: value;
}
```

selector: which element to apply style
property: determine style

```
a, p, h3 {
```

color: green;
font-size: 14pt;

} grouping selectors

```
p {
```

text-decoration: underline;

```
}
```

Source Order

: later override earlier

Specificity

1. inline
2. id
3. class
4. type

```
<head>
<style>
    h1 {
        color: blue;
    }
</style>
</head>
```

using <style> in <head>

```
.class {
}
#id {
}
[text] {
}
[text="~"] {
}
) attribute selector
```

ul > li {
}
div p {
}
h1 + p {
}
ul의 첫째 자식 li
div 안에 모든 p
h1 뒤에 있는 p
pseudo-class

a:hover {
}
a::before {
}
pseudo-element

Flexbox

containers

items

div { } ⇒ container

display: flex;
flex-direction: row/column;
...



Grid

```
div {
    display: grid;
}
```

media queries

```
<head>
~
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0"/>
~
</head>
```

Java Script

```
var name = expression ; // define variable globally  
let name = expression ; // define variable with limited scope  
const name = expression ; // define constant  
⇒ 'Var'; not recommended.
```

variable name : camelCase, case-sensitive
types: not specified {
 number array
 string null
 boolean undefined
 object function }

Dynamically-typed language

```
let isValid = true;  
isValid = "hello!" ; // no error  
isValid = 1 ; // no error  
isValid = true ; // no error
```

```
let sumNum = 1+1 ;  
⇒ number, 2  
let sumStrNum = "1"+1 ;  
⇒ string, '1'
```

Strict equality `==`, `!=`
`1 == "1"` "false
⇒ check type & value

NonStrict equality `==`, `!=`
`1 == "1"` "true
⇒ type coercion.

`NaN`, Not a Number
⇒ undefined numerical result
type: number

'`\$`{expression}`', backticks

```
let foo = null; // null  
⇒ assigned value. exist but empty  
let baz; // undefined  
⇒ declared but not assigned.
```

falsy value:
0, 0.0, `NaN`, ""
null, undefined

truthy value
anything else

Define function.

```
function name (params) {  
    Statement ;  
    return ;  
};
```

Anonymous function.

```
const sum = function (num1, num2) {  
    return (num1 + num2);  
};
```

Arrow function

```
(param1, param2) ⇒ |  
    Statement ;  
    return ;  
};
```

```
let person = {  
    name: "Peter Parker",  
    age: 23,  
    "weight": 77,  
    friends: ["gwen", "black cat"],  
    };  
person.age;  
person["weight"];  
person.friends[1];  
person["name"];  
person?.job; // optional chaining  
return undefined.  
no error.
```

```
let name = [ ] ;  
name[index] = value ;  
⇒ ["A", "B", undefined, "D"]
```

```
let name = [ value0, value1, ..., valueN ] ; // prefilled.  
name.length ; // property, not function  
name[index] ; // return value  
name.indexOf(value) ; // return index  
name.includes(value) ; // return boolean.
```

const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] ;

const mapTransform = numbers.map (el ⇒ el * 10) ;
const forEachTransform = [] ;
numbers.forEach (el ⇒ {
 forEachTransform.push (el * 10);
});

mapTransform = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]

forEachTransform = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]

array.forEach(function(element, index, array))

link .js file to HTML page
<head>
|<script src="file path"></script>
</head>
|:

DOM, JS \Rightarrow event-driven programming

```
let name = document.getElementById ("id");
 $\Rightarrow$  return DOM element for given id, No exist  $\Rightarrow$  null.  
let name = document.querySelector (selector);
 $\Rightarrow$  return first DOM element matched by given CSS selector  
No exist  $\Rightarrow$  null  
let name = document.querySelectorAll (selector);
 $\Rightarrow$  return all elements matched by given CSS selector (NodeList)
No exist  $\Rightarrow$  empty array
```

Listening load events

```
window.addEventListener ("load", init); // every resource loaded
document.addEventListener ("DOMContentLoaded", init); // parse HTML DOM
function init() { }
```

Manipulating DOM elements

```
<P id="text"> Paragraph </P>
```

```
document.getElementById ("text").textContent = "modified";
document.querySelector ("#text").style.color = "blue";
```

```

<button id="box-btn">Click me! </button>
```

Event Listener

```
element.addEventListener ("event", handleFunction);
function handleFunction (event) {
    // event handling code
}
```

function name only.
anonymous function
arrow function

```
element.removeEventListener ("event", handleFunction);
only function name
No anonymous, arrow
```

Creating DOM elements

```
let newHeading = document.createElement ("h2");
newHeading.textContent = "new Heading is created";
document.body.appendChild (newHeading);
```

Removing DOM elements

```
document.querySelector ("list-element").remove();
let li = document.querySelector ("list-element");
li.parentElement.removeChild (li);
```

```
let boxBtn = document.querySelector ("#box-btn");
boxBtn.addEventListener ("click", openBox);
```

```
function openBox() {
    let box = document.getElementById ("mystery-box");
    box.src = "Star.png";
}
```

Hide DOM elements

```
element.style.display = "none";
```

Show DOM elements

```
element.style.display = "block";
```

Asynchronous Programming

```
<button id="btn">Click me!</button>
```

```
<p id="output"></p>
```

```
document.addEventListener("DOMContentLoaded" init);  
function init() {  
    id("btn").addEventListener("click", delayedMessage);  
}
```

```
function delayedMessage() {  
    id("output").textContent = "wait for surprise";  
    setTimeout(sayHello, 3000);
```

```
callback  
function sayHello() {  
    id("output").textContent = "Tada!";  
}
```

Promis : pending, fulfilled, rejected

```
fetch(url)  
.then(response => response.json()) // fulfilled  
.then(json => console.log(json))  
.catch(error => console.log(error)) // rejected
```

async / await \Rightarrow return Promise

```
async function foo() {  
    const result = await asyncFunction();  
    console.log(result); // only in async function
}
```

```
<p id="timer-text"></p>
```

```
let timerId = null;  
function repeatedMessage() {  
    timerId = setInterval(sayHello, 1000);  
}
```

```
callback  
function sayHello() {  
    id("timer-text").textContent = "Hello";  
}
```

```
repeatedMessage();
```

Creating Promise

```
function setTimeoutPromise(time) {  
    function executorFunction(resolve, reject) {  
        setTimeout(function() {  
            resolve();  
        }, time);  
    }  
    return new Promise(executorFunction);
}
```

Error First Callback

```
const doSomething = (callback) => {  
    // do something  
    callback(error, result);  
}  
doSomething((error, result) => {  
    if(error) {  
        console.log("error");  
        return;  
    }  
    console.log("result");  
});
```

① console.log("Before setTimeoutPromise");
setTimeoutPromise(1000).then(function() {
 ② console.log("one second later");
});

③ console.log("After setTimeoutPromise");
print order in console : ① \Rightarrow ③ \Rightarrow ②

async function fetchData() {

```
try {  
    const response = await fetch(url);  
    const data = response.json();  
    console.log(data);  
} catch(error) {  
    console.error("error");
}
```

Promise

```
.then(result => { ... })  
.catch(error => { ... })  
return Promise
```

async / await

```
const result = await ...  
try { ... } catch(error) { ... }
```