

HTML 5 AND CSS 3 ILLUSTRATED COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED COURSE TECHNOLOGY BY MEERSM

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What are the new versions of HTML and CSS? The Latest Version of HTML is HTML5 and for CSS is CSS3. CSS3 is the current version of CSS that implements new animation and transition properties, allows gradients, webfonts, advanced selectors and a few built in functions that differ greatly from CSS2.

How to learn HTML and CSS book?

Are HTML and CSS obsolete? Unless somebody creates an alternative and every browser ever accepts it, HTML & CSS are not going anywhere. HTML is the base markup for displaying content on web pages. For that standard to change would require all the browser makers to take up the new standard and eventually deprecate HTML.

Will there be an HTML 6? There is no HTML 6. HTML5 is a living standard though the W3C publish point releases on the spec, this release is more about versioning the spec document at certain points of completeness than being a version of the language or feature set.

Can I learn HTML CSS in 2 days? If you want to completely learn these languages from basics to advance then you should have to spend 2 hours a day and you will become a web developer in next 3 to 4 months. I think that depends on your own personal resolve... A lot of people take about 2-3 months to learn HTML and CSS and others take about 1-2 months.

Is HTML and CSS easier than Python? It actually depends on the type of project, or work to be done. So, to answer the HTML vs Python difficulty scenario, Python is actually considered more challenging than HTML due to its broader range of programming concepts and functionalities.

Is HTML CSS easy or hard? The most challenging part of learning HTML & CSS is twofold. At the beginning of the process, new coders will need to know the complicated process of using a language's grammar, syntax, and vocabulary to construct valid statements that a web browser can understand.

Does anyone use HTML anymore? Overall, yes — developers do still code HTML and CSS by hand, but we definitely feel that there are times when this is more appropriate than others. One of the benefits of website themes and templates is the ability to massively reduce the time spent in code for site builders and web developers.

Can we create a website without HTML and CSS? No, you can't build a complete website using only JavaScript without HTML or CSS. Here's why: HTML provides the structure of your web page, like headings, paragraphs, and links. Without it, you can't create the basic layout.

Will HTML be replaced? Currently, there are no direct replacements for HTML. However, there are several technologies that can be used in conjunction with HTML to enhance its capabilities. These include CSS and JavaScript, which are used to style and add functionality to HTML pages respectively.

Is HTML5 obsolete? HTML5 (Hypertext Markup Language 5) is a markup language used for structuring and presenting hypertext documents on the World Wide Web. It was the fifth and final major HTML version that is now a retired World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) recommendation. The current specification is known as the HTML Living Standard.

Why is HTML5 so popular nowadays? The Semantics In the past, conventional developers used a lot of tag div. Now, they can easily develop using the new tags that include nav, header, and footer. This makes HTML more productive. When it comes to the classification of different web page parts, HTML5 provides all the

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necessary semantic elements.

What is HTML 7? - 7y. HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) is a markup language used to describe the structure of Web pages. Drafts and recommendations for the language are developed by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). HTML & CSS - W3C gives an overview of this.

What are the latest versions of HTML? HTML5 is the current version of HTML that brings many new and advanced features and improvements over its predecessor, i.e. HTML4. Let's understand more! HTML 4 and HTML 5 are two versions of the HyperText Markup Language (HTML), which is the standard language used to create and design web pages and web applications.

What's new in HTML and CSS? The `video` and `audio` tags are the two major addition to HTML5. It allows developers to embed a video or audio on their website. HTML5 video can use CSS and CSS3 to style the video tag. You can change the border, opacity, reflections, gradients, transitions, transformations, and even animations.

What's new in CSS 2024? What is new in CSS 2024? In 2024, CSS Grid Subgrid is a cool new feature that lets you put a grid inside another grid. This means the inside grid will automatically use the same settings as the outside grid, making it easier to keep everything aligned without extra work.

When did CSS3 come out? CSS2 was released in 1998, and CSS3 was released in 1999. While CSS3 builds on the features of CSS and CSS2, it also includes new features and improvements.

What is economics according to Gregory Mankiw? Mankiw begins by defining economics: "Economics is the study of how society manages its scarce resources. In most societies, resources are allocated ... through the combined choices of millions of households and firms.

Is Mankiw conservative? Mankiw is a conservative, and has been an economic adviser to several Republican politicians. From 2003 to 2005, Mankiw was Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President George W.

What are the principles of microeconomics short notes? Microeconomics explains how the actions of individual buyers and sellers determine the prices and how

prices influence the decisions and actions of all individual buyers and sellers. Individuals and firms allocate their limited resources to make themselves as well off as possible.

What are the 5 key principles of microeconomics?

What is the principle 6 of economics? Principle #6: Markets Are Usually a Good Way to Organize Economic Activity. Adam Smith made the observation that households and firms interacting in markets act as if guided by an “invisible hand.”

What is the theory of microeconomics in economics? Microeconomics is based on models of consumers or firms (which economists call agents) that make decisions about what to buy, sell, or produce—with the assumption that those decisions result in perfect market clearing (demand equals supply) and other ideal conditions.

What are the reasons behind the disagreement among economists according to Mankiw? The primary disagreement between new classical and new Keynesian economists is over how quickly wages and prices adjust. New classical economists build their macroeconomic theories on the assumption that wages and prices are flexible.

Is The Economist neoliberal? Since its founding, it has supported radical centrism, favouring policies and governments that maintain centrist politics. The newspaper typically champions neoliberalism, particularly free markets, free trade, free immigration, deregulation, and globalisation.

What is the Mankiw rule? The Mankiw Rule, a variant of the Taylor Rule for calculating the Federal Funds Rate, typically involves adjustments based on the inflation rate, inflation gap, and GDP gap, highlighting the relationship between federal funds rate adjustments, inflation, and economic activity.

How hard is principles of microeconomics? Microeconomics requires knowledge of calculus, which makes some students say it is more difficult than macroeconomics. Students must earn a score of at least three to pass, though some schools require a four or five.

What are the 4 core principles of microeconomics? Microeconomics uses a set of fundamental principles to make predictions about how individuals behave in

certain situations involving economic or financial transactions. These principles include the law of supply and demand, opportunity costs, and utility maximization. Microeconomics also applies to businesses.

What is taught in principles of microeconomics? The course develops the basic analytical tools used by economists to study economic decisions and market behavior. These are used to examine consumption, production, market outcomes under perfect competition, monopoly and oligopoly as well as the effects of government policies.

What is a real life example of microeconomics? Microeconomics is the study of individual and business economic activity. Two examples are: an individual creating a budget to put themselves in a better financial position; and a business cutting costs in order to maximize profit.

How will you apply microeconomics in your everyday life? Here are four short and diverse illustrations of microeconomics you might encounter: deciding what to do with your time and money, buying or selling on eBay, visiting a large city, and reading about a soccer game.

What is microeconomics in simple words? What is microeconomics? Microeconomics is the branch of economics that considers the behaviour of decision takers within the economy, such as individuals, households and firms. The word 'firm' is used generically to refer to all types of business.

What is economics according to economics? Economics is a social science that focuses on the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. The study of economics is primarily concerned with analyzing the choices that individuals, businesses, governments, and nations make to allocate limited resources.

What is the best explanation of economics? In the 20th century, English economist Lionel Robbins defined economics as “the science which studies human behaviour as a relationship between (given) ends and scarce means which have alternative uses.” In other words, Robbins said that economics is the science of economizing.

What is economics explained simply? Economics can be defined in a few different ways. It's the study of scarcity, the study of how people use resources and respond to incentives, or the study of decision-making. It often involves topics like wealth and finance, but it's not all about money.

What is the definition of economics according to the father of economics? "Economics is the science of wealth" This definition was given by Adam Smith. He is also known as the 'father of economics. According to this definition, economics is a science of the study of wealth only. It deals with production, distribution, and consumption.

The Murderer Next Door: Why Our Mind Is Designed to Kill

By David M. Buss

Introduction

Why do we kill? This is a question that has fascinated scientists and philosophers for centuries. In his book "The Murderer Next Door," evolutionary psychologist David M. Buss argues that our minds are designed to kill.

Why Do We Kill?

Buss identifies several reasons why we kill, including:

- **Mate competition:** Men are more likely to kill other men who threaten their access to women.
- **Resource competition:** People will often kill to obtain or defend resources such as food, water, or territory.
- **Retaliation:** We may kill to avenge a wrong that has been done to us or our loved ones.

The Psychological Mechanisms of Killing

Buss argues that our minds contain a number of psychological mechanisms that facilitate killing. These mechanisms include:

- **The fear response:** When we are afraid, our bodies release hormones that trigger aggressive behavior.
- **The anger response:** Anger is another emotion that can lead to violence.
- **The dehumanization process:** When we dehumanize someone, we see them as less than fully human, which makes it easier to justify killing them.

The Evolutionary Advantage of Killing

Buss argues that killing has been an evolutionary advantage for humans. By killing our rivals, we increase our chances of survival and reproduction. This is why our minds are designed to be capable of such violence.

Conclusion

Buss's research provides a chilling reminder that we are all capable of violence. However, it is important to remember that we are not all murderers. We are capable of great love and compassion as well. The challenge is to find ways to channel our aggressive instincts in constructive ways.

The Landscape Imagination: Collected Essays of James Corner

"The Landscape Imagination: Collected Essays of James Corner 1990-2010" is a seminal work by renowned landscape architect and urban designer James Corner. This collection brings together 20 years of Corner's essays, exploring the intersection of landscape, urbanism, ecology, and culture.

1. What is the central theme of the book?

The book presents Corner's multifaceted perspective on the "landscape imagination," arguing that landscapes are not merely physical entities but also products of human imagination and cultural narratives. Corner believes that understanding the landscape imagination is crucial for shaping sustainable and meaningful environments.

2. How does Corner define landscape?

For Corner, landscapes are dynamic systems that encompass natural and cultural elements. He rejects the traditional separation between humans and nature, instead emphasizing the interconnectedness of all living and non-living components. Landscape, therefore, becomes a fluid and contested terrain where human agency and environmental forces interact.

3. What is the role of ecology in Corner's work?

Ecological principles play a central role in Corner's designs. He views landscape as a living system that should be approached with respect and understanding. Corner advocates for designing landscapes that enhance biodiversity, promote resilience, and foster human-environment relationships.

4. How does Corner's work engage with urbanism?

Corner's landscape designs are often integrated into urban environments. He proposes that landscapes can be used to create more livable, sustainable, and resilient cities. By blurring the boundaries between urban and natural realms, Corner's work aims to reconnect people with the natural world while fostering a sense of place and community.

5. What is the significance of "The Landscape Imagination" today?

Corner's essays have had a profound influence on contemporary landscape architecture and urban design. His emphasis on interdisciplinary collaboration, ecological thinking, and cultural sensitivity continues to inspire practitioners and shape the way we design and experience landscapes. "The Landscape Imagination" remains a valuable resource for anyone interested in the future of landscape and its role in shaping a more sustainable and equitable world.

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