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KULDIP-SURVALLY4

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CSS

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3. working with CSS selector

4. & the element selector

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
```

text-align: center;

color: blue;

y

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p> every Paragraph will be affected by the
style. </p>
```

```
<p id="para1"> Me too! </p>
```

```
<p> And me! </p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

ex. p {

text-align: center;

color: blue;

y

- `<p> element, id = " "`

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2. the id selector

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
#para1 {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
}
```

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p id="para1"> hello world! </p>

<p> this is paragraph is not affected
by the style. </p>

</body>

</html>

ex. #para1 {

```
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;
```

}

-(#) character, id = "para1".

3. the class selector

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <style>
      .center {
        text-align: center;
        color: green;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
```

L1

```
<h2 class = "center"> green and center-
  aligned heading </h2>
<p class = "center"> green and center-
  aligned paragraph </p>
```

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

ex. .center {

```
  text-align: center;
  color: green;
```

3

.large {

```
  font-size: 30px; }
```

- (.) character, class = "center".

ex: `LP class = "center large"> this Paragraph`

refers to two classes. LIP>

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h. the universal selector

<!DOCTYPE HTML>

<HTML>

<Head>

<Style>

* {

text-align: center;

color: pink;

}

<Style>

<Head>

<Body>

<H1> HelloWorld! </H1>

<P> Every element on the page will be
affected by the style <P>

<P id="para1"> Me too! </P>

<P> And me! </P>

</Body>

</HTML>

etc. *

text-align: center;

color: pink;

Y

- (*) Selects, id = "para"

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5. the grouping selector

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<styles>  
h1, h2, p {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
}
```

3
<styles>

~~<head>~~
<body>

```
<h1> hello world! </h1>  
<h2> heading </h2>  
<p> this is a paragraph </p>  
</body>  
</html>
```

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

4

H. grey layout & box Model

1. `<!DOCTYPE html>`

`<html lang="en">`

`<head>`

`<style type="text/css">`

`* { font-size: 22px; font-weight: bold; }`

~~#R1 { background-color: grey; height: 50px;~~

~~padding-top: 20px; width: 98%; padding-left: 10px; }~~

~~margin-bottom: 20px; }~~

~~#R2, #R5 { background-color: grey; height: 33px; width: 100%; padding-top: 7px; text-align: center; }~~

~~margin-bottom: 20px; }~~

~~#R3 { background-color: grey; height: 33px; width: 100%; padding-top: 7px; text-align: center; }~~

~~margin-bottom: 20px; }~~

~~#RH { height: 600px; width: 100%; margin-bottom: 10px; }~~

~~#RH1 { width: 28%; margin-right: 2%; }~~

~~#RH2 { width: 70%; }~~

~~#RH3 { div { float: left; height: 320px; padding-top: 280px; text-align: center; background-color: grey; }~~

`<listyles>`

`</head>`

`<body>`

`<div>`

`<div id="R1"> logo 11divs`

`<div id="R2"> Navigation 11divs`

`<div id="R3"> Header/Banner 11divs`

`<div id="RH">`

`<div id="RH1"> side bar 11divs`

`<div id="RH2"> Body area 11divs`

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</div>
<div id="RS"> Footer </div>
</div>
</body>
</html>

2. `<!DOCTYPE html>`

`<html>`

`<head>`

`<style type="text/css">`

```
*{font-size: 22px; font-weight: bold; }
#R1 {background-color: gray; height: 60px;
padding-top: 20px; width: 95%; padding-left: 5px;
margin-bottom: 10px; }

#R2, #R3, #R5 {background-color: gray;
height: 33px; width: 100%; padding-top: 7px;
text-align: center; margin-bottom: 10px; }

#R4 {height: 600px; width: 100%; margin-bottom: 10px; }

#Rn1 {width: 32%; margin-right: 14%; }
#Rn2 {width: 32%; margin-right: 2%; margin-left: 7%; }
#Rn3 {width: 32%; margin-right: 2%; }

#Rn5 {float: left; height: 320px; padding-top: 260px;
text-align: center; background-color: gray; }
```

`</style>`

`</head>`

`<body>`

`<div>`

`<div id="R1"> 1090 </div>`

`<div id="R2"> Navigation </div>`

`<div id="R3"> Header/Banner </div>`

`<div id="R4">`

`<div id="Rn1"> side bar" </div>`

`<div id="Rn2"> Body user" </div>`

`<div id="Rn3"> Body text" </div>`

`</div>`

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<div id="qs"> Footer </div>

</div>

</body>

</html>

6. image hover effect

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
```

```
<style>
```

```
.container {
```

```
    position: relative;
```

```
    width: 50%;
```

3

```
.image {
```

```
    display: block;
```

```
    width: 100%;
```

```
    height: auto;
```

4

```
.overlay {
```

```
    position: absolute;
```

```
    top: 0;
```

```
    bottom: 0;
```

```
    left: 0;
```

```
    right: 0;
```

```
    height: 100%;
```

```
    width: 100%;
```

```
    opacity: 0;
```

```
    transition: .5s ease;
```

```
    background-color: #008CBA;
```

5

```
.container:hover .overlay {
```

```
    opacity: 1;
```

6

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.text {

color: white;

font-size: 20px;

position: absolute;

top: 50%;

left: 50%;

webkit-transform: translate(-50%, -50%);

ms-transform: translate(-50%, -50%);

transform: translate(-50%, -50%);

text-align: center;

y

<! styles>

<! head>

<body>

<h2> image hover effect </h2>

<div class="container">

 <div class="overlay">

 <div class="text"> Hello world! </div>

 </div>

</div>

</body>

</html>

1.

7. Media query

```
1. <!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
* {  
    box-sizing: border-box;  
}
```

```
.topnav {  
    overflow: hidden;  
    background-color: #2233;  
}
```

```
.topnav ul {  
    float: left;  
    display: block;  
    color: pink;  
    text-align: center;  
    padding: 14px 16px;  
    text-decoration: none;  
}
```

```
.topnav ul:hover {  
    background-color:  
        color: blue;  
}
```

① media screen and (max-width: 600px) {
 - topnav ul {
 float: none;

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3

3

<!DOCTYPE >

<!head>

<body>

<h2> Responsive navigation menu </h2>

<div class="topnav">

<ul href="#"> Link </u>

<ul href="#"> Link </u>

<ul href="#"> Link </u>

</div>

</body>

</html>

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Font awesome

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
</head>
```

```
<script src="https://kit.fontawesome.com/a076d05399.js" crossorigin="anonymous">  
</script>  
<head>  
</head>
```

```
<body> FAS FA-CAR </body>
```

```
li class="fas fa-car" style="font-size: 24px">> li  
li class="fas fa-car" style="font-size: 36px">> li  
li class="fas fa-car" style="font-size: 48px; color: red">> li  
<br>  
</body>  
</html>
```

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5. video Positioning effect

<html>

<head>

<style>

img {

width: 200px;

height: 300px;

border: 10px solid red;

}

</style>

<body>

<h2> video Position </h2>

img { src: " " clip: " " width: "200";

height: "300" }

</body>

</html>

9. Parallel effect

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<html>

<head>

<style>

effect {
 image: url ("image.jpg");
 background-color: pink;
 min-height: 100px;

background-attachment: fixed;

background-position: center;

background-repeat: no-repeat;

background-size: cover;

}

<style>

<body>

<h1> <h1>

<div class="effect"> <div>

<div class="rect"> <

<div>

<body>

<html>

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CSS Introduction

- * what is CSS?
- CSS stands for cascading style sheets.
- CSS describes 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 & visualizations in display for different devices & screen sizes.

* CSS syntax

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

P {

color: red;

text-align: center;

* CSS Selectors

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

=> the CSS element selector.

The element selector selects ^{HTML} elements based on the element name.

EXAMPLE:

Here, all `h1` elements on the page will be center-aligned, with a red text color.

`P {`

`text-align: center;`

`color: red;`

`}`

=> the CSS id selector.

The id selector uses the `id` attribute of HTML elements 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.

ELEMENT:

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

EXAMPLE:

`# para1 {`

`text-align: center;`

`color: red; }`

Teacher's Signature.....

=> 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.

.center {

text-align: center;

color: red;

=> The CSS universal selector.

The universal selector (*) selects all HTML elements on the page.

* {

text-align: center;

color: red;

y

=> the CSS grouping selector.

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

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h2, h3, p &

text-align: center;

color: red;

3

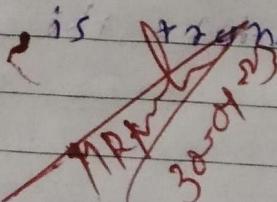
* the CSS Box Model

IN CSS, the term "box model" is used when talking 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.

Explanation of the different parts:

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



Teacher's Signature.....

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.

* Bootstrap versions

Bootstrap 5 (released 2021) is the newest version of Bootstrap (released 2013) with new components, easier stylesheet and more responsiveness.

Bootstrap 5 supports the latest, stable releases of all major browsers and platforms. However, Internet Explorer 11 and down is not supported.

The main differences between Bootstrap 5 has switched to vanilla JavaScript instead of jQuery.

* Where to use Bootstrap?

Advantages of Bootstrap:

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- easy to use: Anybody with just basic knowledge of HTML and CSS can start using Bootstrap.
- Responsive features: Bootstrap's responsive CSS adjustments to phones, tablets, and desktops
- Mobile-first approach: In Bootstrap, mobile-first styles are part of the core framework.
- Browser compatibility: Bootstrap 5 is compatible with all modern browsers (Chrome, Firefox, Edge, Safari, and Opera). Note that if you need support for IE 11 and down, you must use either BS4 or BS3.

* Where to get Bootstrap 5?

There are two ways to start using Bootstrap 5 on your own website.

You can:

- Include Bootstrap 5 from a CDN
- Download Bootstrap 5 from getbootstrap.com

* Bootstrap 5 CDN

If you don't want to download and host Bootstrap 5 yourself, you can include it from a CDN (Content Delivery Network).

JS Delivr provides CDN support for Bootstrap's CSS and JavaScript:

* Downloading Bootstrap 5

If you want to download and host Bootstrap 5 yourself, go to <https://getbootstrap.com/>, and follow the instructions there.

* Create your first web page with Bootstrap 5.

1. Add the HTML5 doctype

Bootstrap 5 uses HTML elements and CSS properties that require the HTML5 doctype.

Always include the HTML5 doctype at the beginning of the page, along with the lang attribute and the correct title and character set.

2. Bootstrap 5 is mobile-first

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Bootstrap 5 is designed to be responsive to mobile devices. Mobile-first styles are part of the core framework.

To ensure proper rendering and touch zooming, add the following `meta` tag inside the `<head>` element.

The `width=device-width` part sets the width of the page to follow the screen-width of the device (which will vary depending on the device).

The `initial-scale=1` part sets the initial zoom level when the page is first loaded by the browser.

3. containers

Bootstrap 5 also requires a containing element to wrap site contents.

There are two container classes to choose from:

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

* two basic Bootstrap 5 page

The following example shows the code for a basic Bootstrap 5 page with responsive fixed width containers:

* Bootstrap 5 containers

You learned from the previous chapter that Bootstrap requires a containing element to wrap site contents.

Containers are used to put the content inside of them, and there are two container classes available!

1. the .container class provides a responsive fixed width container

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

* Fixed container

use the .container class to create a responsive, fixed-width container.

Note that its width (max-width) will change of different screen sizes.

| extra | small | medium | large | extra | xxl |
|------------|--------|--------|-------|---------|--------|
| small | z576 | z768 | z992 | large | z1100 |
| | z576px | px | px | z1200px | px |
| mult-width | 100% | short | 30px | 960px | 1100px |
| | | | | | 170px |

* fluid container

use the container-fluid class to create a full width container, that will always span the entire width of the screen (width is always 100%)

* container padding

By default, containers have left and right padding, with no top or bottom padding. Therefore, we often use spacing utilities, such as extra padding and margins to make them look even better. For example, .pt-5 means "add a large top padding."

* container Border and color

other utilities, such as borders and colors, are often used together with container.

* responsive container

You can also use the container-sm1 and lg1x1 classes to determine when the container should be responsive.

The max-width of the container will change on different screen sizes / viewports.

Class

| | | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| extra small | medium | large | extra large | xxl |
| ≥ 326 | ≥ 768 | ≥ 992 | large | ≥ 1200 |
| ≤ 326px | px | px | px | 1200px |

.container - 100% 370px 768px 960px 1170px 1320px

SM

.container - 100% 100% 370px 960px 1170px 1320px

Md

.container - 100% 100% 100% 960px 1170px 1320px

lg

.container - 100%, 100%, 100%, 100%, 1170px 1320px

Xl

.container - 100%, 100%, 100%, 100%, 100%, 1320px

XXL

bootstrap FORM

<html>

<head>

<title> Bootstrap FORM </title>

<link rel="stylesheet" href=" " >

<script>

src=" " >

</script>

<script src=" " > </script>

</head>

<body>

<div class="container">

<h2> Horizontal FORM </h2>

<form class="form-horizontal"

action="/action_page.php" >

<div class="form-group">

<label class="control-label col-sm-2"

for="email" > EMAIL: </label>

<div class="col-sm-10" > <input type="email"

class="form-control" id="email" placeholder="

enter email" name="email" >

</div>

</div>

<div class="col-sm-10">

<input type="password" class="form-

control" id="pwd" placeholder="enter password"

```
name = "pwd">>
```

```
<div>
```

```
</div>
```

```
<div class = "form-group">
```

```
  <div class = "col-sm-offset-2 col-sm-10">
```

```
    <div class = "checkbox">
```

```
      <label> <input type = "checkbox" name = "remember">
```

```
Remember me </label>
```

```
<div>
```

```
<div>
```

```
</div>
```

```
<div class = "form-group">
```

```
  <div class = "col-sm-offset-2 col-sm-10">
```

```
    <button type = "submit" class = "btn btn-default">
```

```
      Submit </button>
```

```
</div>
```

```
</div>
```

```
<form>
```

```
</div>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

JAVASCRIPT

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- JavaScript is the world's most popular programming language.

- JavaScript is the programming language of the web.

- JavaScript is easy to learn.

* Why Study JavaScript?

- JavaScript is one of the 3 languages all web developers must learn.

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

* This is version of JavaScript.

- the original JavaScript ES1 ES2 ES3 (1997-1999)
- the first main Revision ES5 (2009)
- the second revision ES6 (2015)
- All Treaty Additions (2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020)

* JavaScript accepts both double and single quotes.

VARIABLES IN JS

<html>

<body>

<p id="demo"></p>

<script>

var x = 5;

var y = 6;

var z = x + y;

document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML =
"the value of z is: " + z;

</script>

</body>

</html>

- * Always declare JavaScript variables with var, let, or const.

<html>

<body>

<p id="demo"></p>

<script>

const pi = 3.14;

let person = "John Doe";

let answer = "Yes I am!";

document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML =
pi + "
" + person + "
" + answer;

</script>

</body>

</html>

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type conversion in JS

* converting strings to numbers, numbers to string, dates to numbers, numbers to dates, Booleans to numbers, numbers to booleans.

1) convert string to number

number ("3.14"),

number (Math.PI)

number (" ")

2) convert number to string

x. to string ()

(123).toString ()

(200 + 232).toString ()

3) convert date to number

d = new Date (),

number (d),

4) convert Booleans to strings

false. toString (),

true. toString (),

Loops in JS

* TYPE OF LOOPS:

1) FOR

2) WHILE

3) FOR IN

4) DO WHILE

5) FOR OF

1. FOR (let i = 0; i < s; i++) {
 text += "The number is " + i + " kbs"; }

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

```
let txt = "";  
for (let x in numbers) {  
    txt += numbers[x];  
}
```

3. const cars = ["BMW", "Volvo", "mini"];

```
let text = "";  
for (let x of cars) {  
    text += x;  
}
```

4. WHILE (i < 10) {

```
    text += "The number is " + i;  
    i++;
```

5

5. DO {

```
    text += "The number is " + i;
```

i++;

Y

conditional statements in JS

* if , else , else if , switch

- if (hour < 12) {

greeting = "good day";

y

- if (hour < 12) {

greeting = "good day";

y else {

greeting = "good evening";

y

- else if (time < 10) {

greeting = "good morning";

y

else if (time < 20) {

greeting = "good day";

y

else {

greeting = "good evening";

y

- switch (day) {
case 0:

day = "sunday";

break;

case 1:

day = "monday";

break;

y

CSS MCQ

1. what does CSS stand for?
- cascading style sheets
2. How can we change the background color of an element?
- background-color
3. How can we change the text color of an element?
- color
4. In how many ways can CSS be written in?
- 3
5. Which HTML tag is used to declare internal CSS?
- <style>
6. How can we select an element with a specific id in CSS?
- #
7. Can negative values be allowed in padding property?
- No
8. The CSS property used to specify the transparency of an element is?
- opacity

9. we can make rounded borders around elements using which CSS element?
- border-radius
10. what function is used to insert value of a CSS variable?
- var()
11. which CSS property is used to create an image refraction?
- box-refract
12. what parameter does the calc() function in CSS take?
- A mathematical expression
13. how can we select elements with a specified attribute in CSS?
- [attribute] selector
14. which of the following properties is used to align text in CSS?
- text-align
15. which of the following CSS property specifies the type of list item markers?
- list-style-type
16. how are custom fonts defined using CSS?
- @font-face rule.

12. which of the following css property is used for controlling the layout?

- display

18. what does the inherit value for a property do?
- inherits the value of the parent element

19. setting an inline-block in css requires which of the following properties?

- display

20. which css property is used to specify different border styles?

- border-style

21. which of the following property specifies the look and design of an outline?

- outline-style

22. how can we set the maximum width of the elements content box using css?

- max-width property

23. which of the following are valid css position property values?

- static, relative, fixed

24. the css property used to make the text bold is -
- font-weight: bold

25. the "color: red" in css can be known as

Bootstrap MCQ

1. Who developed the bootstrap?
- mark otto and jacob thornton
2. Is bootstrap mobile-first?
- true
3. How many colvers are allowed in a bootstrap grid system?
- 12
4. The correct syntax of creating a standard navigation bar is.
- <nav class="navbar navbar-default">
5. Which of the following of the correct syntax of creating a standard navigation tab?
- <ui class="nav nav-tabs">
6. Which of the following class is used to create a basic navigation bar?
- navbar-inverse
7. The plugin used to create a cycle through elements as a slideshow is -
- caroussel
8. Which of the following class in bootstrap is used to create a basic list group?
- list-group

9. the class used to shape an image to a circle is -
 - img-circle
10. which of the following class in bootstrap is used to create a large button?
 - btn-lg
11. which of the following class in bootstrap is used to create a badge?
 - badge
12. - success class used for?
 - indicates a successful or positive action
13. offsets are a useful feature for more specialized layouts.
 - yes.
14. how many type of list supported by Bootstrap?
 - 3
15. can we make image responsive?
 - true
16. which class provides a responsive sized width container?
 - container
17. which class is used to create a big box for containing extra attention?
 - jumbotron

18. which class is used to create a button group?
- btn-group

19. which class is used to create a basic pagination?
- Pagination

20. which class is used to create a basic list group?
- list-group

21. the bootstrap grid system works across multiple devices.
- true

22. which contextual class indicates a dangerous or potentially negative action?
- alert-danger

23. which contextual class indicates a successful or positive action?
- alert-success

24. which plugin is used to create a tooltip?
- tooltip

25. which plugin is used to cycle through elements, like a slider? 9.
- carousel

JavaScript MCQ

1. JavaScript is an _____ language?
- object-oriented
2. How can a datatype be declared to be a constant type?
- const
3. What is the use of the `JSON` tag in JavaScript?
- the contents are displayed non-`js`-based browsers
4. Which of the following are closures in JavaScript?
- all of the above
5. Which of the following is not a JavaScript structure?
- classarray
6. How to stop an interval timer in JavaScript?
- clearInterval
7. What does ... operator do in JS?
- it is used to spread iterables to individual elements
8. How do we make a comment in JavaScript?
- //
9. Which object in JavaScript doesn't have a prototype?
- Base object
10. Which of the following are not server-side JS objects?
- all of the above

11. The "function" and "var" are known as:
- declaration statements
12. Which of the following type of a variable is volatile?
- mutable variable
13. Which of the following option is used as hexadcimal literal beginning?
- Both of and of
14. In the JS, which one of the following is not considered as an error?
- division by zero
15. Which of the following number object function returns the value of the number?
- valueOf()
16. In JS ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~new~~ statement implies that!
- Both are equal in the value and datatype.
17. It is, that will be used for calling the function definition expression.
- Function literal
18. Which of the following one is the property of the primary expression?
- stand-alone expressions

19. the "new point(3,2)", is a kind of expression
- object creation expression
20. which one of the following is an ternary operator:
- ?
21. which one of the following operator returns false if both values are equal?
- !=
22. which one of the following is not a keyword:
- use strict
23. which one of the following is not considered as "statement" in the JavaScript?
- use strict
24. A set of unordered properties that, has a name and value is called.
- object
25. if a function which does not return a value is known as
- procedures

Functions in JS

ex 1) function to compute the product of p1 and p2

function myfunction(p1, p2) {

return p1 * p2;

}

* function return

ex let x = myfunction(2, 3);

function myfunction(a, b) {

return a * b;

}

* local variables

ex 1) code here can not use curName

function myfunction() {

let curName = "vovo";

1) code here can use curName

2)

2) code here can not use curName

DOM event in JS

* examples of HTML events:

- when a user clicks the mouse
- when a web page has loaded
- when an image has been loaded
- when an input field is changed
- when an HTML form is submitted
- when a user types a key
- when the mouse moves over an element

* adding event to a button element

button

```
onclick = "displayDate()" for it
```

button

* the onchange event

```
input type = "text" id = "name"
onchange = "upperCase ()"
```

* add an event handler to an element

```
element.addEventListener ("click", function () {
  alert ("Hello world!");
});
```

* passing parameters

```
element.addEventListener ("click", function () {
  myFunction (P1, P2); //
```

J-query

* Script >

<head>

<script src="jquery-3.6.3.min.js">

2<script>

2</head>

* JQuery CDN

<head>

<script src="https://www.googleapis.com/
uxlibs/jQuery/3.6.3/jquery.min.js">

2<script>

2</head>

* JQuery Syntax\$():

\$(this).hide() - hide the current element

\$(p).hide() - hide all p elements.

\$(.test).hide() - hides all elements with class = "test"

\$("#test").hide() - hides the element with id = "test"

* SELECTORS

ELEMENT SELECTOR - \$(p)

ex: \$ (document).ready (function () { \$("button").click (function () { \$("p").slideToggle (); }) })

});

});

id selector

\$ ("#test")

class selector

\$ (" .test ")

* **event method**

| mouse | keystord | form | document / window |
|------------|----------|--------|-------------------|
| event | event | events | events |
| click | keypress | submit | load |
| dblclick | keydown | change | resize |
| mouseenter | keyup | forms | scroll |
| mouseleave | | blur | unload |

* **jQuery effects - fading**

ex:

jQuery fadeIn();

jQueryfadeOut();

jQueryfadeToggle();

jQueryfadeTo();

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* Jquery sliding methods

- slideDown()
- slideUp()
- slideToggle()

* Jquery callback functions

ex:

```
$("button").click(function() {  
  $("p").hide("slow", function() {  
    alert("the paragraph is now hidden");  
  });  
});
```

ex:

```
$("button").click(function() {  
  $("p").hide(2000);  
  alert("the paragraph is now hidden");  
});
```

* Jquery ready() method

ex:

```
$(document).ready(function() {  
  $("button").click(function() {  
    $("p").slideToggle();  
  });  
});
```

* Jquery event methods

ex: click ()

```
$ ("p").click(function () {
  $(this).hide();
});
```

ex: dblclick()

```
$ ("p").dblclick(function () {
  $(this).hide();
});
```

ex: mouse enter ()

```
$ ("#p1").mouseenter(function () {
  alert ("you entered p1!");
});
```

ex: mouse leave ()

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

ex: mouse down ()

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

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es: mouse up ()

\$ ("#p1"), mouse up function () {
alert ("mouse up over p1!");
}
};

es: hover ()

\$ ("#p1"), hover function () {
alert ("you entered p1!");
},
function () {
alert ("bye! you now leave p1!");
}
};

es: focus ()

\$ ("input"), focus function () {
\$(this).css ("background-color", "#cccccc");
}
};

es: blur ()

\$ ("input"), blur function () {
\$(this).css ("background-color", "#FFFFFF");
}
};