UDEMY ANGELA WEB DEVELOPMENT

**177. what is jQuery?**

jQuery is a library, a bunch of code that somebody else code so we can use it to make life easier

for example:

document.querySelector(“h1”) >>> jQuery(“h1”) >>>> $(“h1”)

176. how to incorporate to our website

Jquery.com

You can download all the jquery code file or CDN

The most popular option across the web is use google cdn

Put the cdn before the index.js because index.js reference the cdn

$("h1").css("color", "blue");

177. How minification works to reduce file size

[www.minifier.org](http://www.minifier.org) to minify to js and css code

178. selecting element with jQuery

Document.querySelector(“h1”); >>>>> $(“h1”);

Document.querySelectorAll(“button”); >>>>>>>> $(“button”);

There is no different between querySelecor and querySelecorAll

Using querySelector is because is most usable

179. manipulating styles with jquery

$(“h1”).css(“color”, “green”);

Property, value

You can get the value of the h1 by simply get rid of the value

Console.log($(“h1”).css(“color”)); >>> rgb(0,0,0)

Console.log($(“h1”).css(“font-size”)); >>> 32px

In .css if you have 1 property is getting the value but if you get 2 property is setting the value

Keep javascript code in behavior don’t add css in javascript

.big-title {

Font-size: 10rem;

Color: yellow;

Font-family: cursive;

}

$(“h1”).addClass(“big-title”);

You can add the class from the css inside the javascript

$(“h1”).removeClass(“big-title”);

You can remove the class from the css inside the javascript

You can add and remove multiple classes by spaces

.margin-50 {

Margin: 50px;

}

$(“h1”).addClass(“big-title margin-50”);

You can check if the element has the classes or not

$(“h1”).hasClass(“margin-50”); >>> true

180. manipulating text with jQuery

$(“h1”).text(“bye”); >>> from hello to bye

Because $ is selecting all of the element if you change it, all the element will change

$(“button”).innerhtml >>>>> $(“button”).html(“<em>hey</em>”); >>> *hey*

$(“button”).text(“<em>hey</em>”); >>> <em>hey</em>

$(“button”).text(“don’t click me”);

Have a good understanding for plain javascript before using libraries

181. manipulating attribute with jQuery

Console.log($(“img”).attr(“src”));

To check or get the value of attribute src

$(“a”).attr(“href”, ”https://www.yahoo.com”);

To set the value of attribute a

Class is html attribute to so we can change to .attr

$(“h1”).attr(“class”); >>> “big-title margin-50”

182. adding event listener with jQuery

$(“h1”).click(function() {

$(“h1”).css(“color”, “purple”);

});

To select all of the element and add event listener you don’t have to use a for loop to do that because the button $(“button”) will select all of the button

$(“button”).click(function() {

$(“h1”).css(“color”, “purple”);

});

Detectin keystroke in the input everytime you type it like for the drum kit

$(“input”).keypress(function(event) {

Console.log(event.key);

});

Use $(“body”) or $() to select the entire document

$("body").keypress(function(event){

$("h1").html(event.key);

})

We can use the methods on and use the initial name for the event listener in mdn for the value

$("h1").on("mouseover", function() {

$("h1").css("color", "purple");

})

$("h1").on("click", function() {

$("h1").css("color", "purple");

})

183. adding and removing element with jQuery

$(“h1”).before(“<button>new</button>”); > add the element button before the element h1

$(“h1”).after(“<button>new</button>”); > add the element button after the element h1

$(“h1”).prepend(“<button>new</button>”); > add the element button inside the element h1 before the content

$(“h1”).append(“<button>new</button>”); > add the element button inside the element h1 after the content

$(“button”).remove(): to remove the element

184. website animation with jQuery

To hide the element

$("h1").on("click", function() {

$("h1").hide();

});

To shoe the element

$("h1").on("click", function() {

$("h1").show();

});

To hide and show the element

$("h1").on("click", function() {

$("h1").toggle();

});

It will reduce the opacity and dissapear

$("h1").on("click", function() {

$("h1").fadeOut();

});

It will increase the opacity and reapear

$("h1").on("click", function() {

$("h1").fadeIn();

});

It will increase and decrease the opacity and toggle

$("h1").on("click", function() {

$("h1").fadeToggle();

});

It slide up collapsing the element to dissapear

$("h1").on("click", function() {

$("h1").slideUp();

});

It slide down rebuilding the element to re appear

$("h1").on("click", function() {

$("h1").slideDown();

});

It slide up and slide down the element to disappear and reappear

$("h1").on("click", function() {

$("h1").slideToggle ();

});

To animate with the css property manually

The catch is in between the curly bracket {} you can only type the css rule that have numeric value you can’t change the color that have value not numeric

$("h1").on("click", function() {

$("h1").animate({opacity: 0.5});

});

$("h1").on("click", function() {

$("h1").animate({margin: 20}); > automatically pixel

});

$("h1").on("click", function() {

$("h1").animate({margin: “20%”}); > percentage have to be string

});

If you want to have multiple animation you can chain it

$("h1").on("click", function() {

$("h1").slideUp().slideDown().animate({opacity: 0.5});

});

If you need the function or methods you can search it on internet

**212. Command Line Hyper Setup**

How to use the command line

Install hyper terminal with gitbash and change the preference in hyper

The original preference in hyper in the folder tutorial

213. understanding the command line

There are graphical user interface (GUI) and command line interface (CLI)

BASH shell , BASH = bourne again shell

Bash shell is a CLI command line intreperter for the UNIX system

UNIX system example is linux, a lot of server run on UNIX, mac os run on UNIX like operating system

Why use the command line > to gain more control

mkdir MUSIC > create a music folder in c/user/pamba

ls -a > show list in the current directory

mkdir .secret > to create secret folder

hackertyper.com

214. command line technique and directory navigation

Ls or list = list all the item inside the particular directory

The location can be seen after the colon or after the MINGW64

~ (tilda) is in the user directory >> c/users/pamba

ls > to show the item list

cd ( change directory ) > cd Documents/ >>> location has change to document ( hit TAB to auto complete )

$ cd Documents/Randomized/tutorial/

$ cd tutorial\ web\ development\ udemy\ angela/ > if it has space use \ in it

Hit up arrow to previous command

. . to go to outside the folder

Use alt to place the cursor on the command line

Ctrl a to go to the beginning of the command line

Ctrl e to go to the end of the command line

Ctrl u to delete the line without executing it

215. Creating, Opening, and Removing Files to the command line

mkdir Music > creating a folder music

touch Text2.txt > to creating a file text2.txt

start text2.txt > to open the file

start code text2.txt > to open the file using visual studio code

rm text.rtf > to remove file from the folder

pwd > (print working directory) tell the entire path of the directory

rm \* > to delete all of the file inside of the directory

clear > to clear console

becarefull to use the command line

rm -r Music/ > to remove folder inside the directory

sudo stand for super user do ( admin previliges )

-r > entire directory and the child folder and file

-f > (force) doesn’t ask you for confirmation

[www.learnenough.com/command-line-tutorial](http://www.learnenough.com/command-line-tutorial)

**217. backend web development**

Full stack = front-end + back-end

Back end consist of server, database, application

Web application not just display website but there is a back end application involved

**218. what is node.js**

Node.js allowed us to use javascript in back end

Node.js allowed us to use javascript from or in to the hardware of the computer

**221. the power of the command line and how to use node**

How to execute javascript file using hyper terminal node.js

Go to the directory folder that has an index.js in it or the file that you want to run and

node index.js > the console.log will be executed in the hyper terminal

**222. the node REPL (read evaluation print loop)**

Repl allowed us to run code in the hyper terminal

To use repl, type

node >> to use javascript in the hyper terminal

To autofill use tab

If you tab twice you will see all the different possibility

To exit repl

.exit > to exit repl

Ctrl + c > to exit repl ( will usually get out of any process that running in the server )

**223. how to use that native node modules**

[www.nodejs.org/api/](http://www.nodejs.org/api/)

const = constant not like variable constant value can’t be change

var = variable that the value can be change

this is to copy file using javascript

*const* fs **=** require("fs");

fs.copyFileSync("file1.txt", "file2.txt");

this is using internal node js module

and then save the javascript and run it using hyper terminal

**224. the NPM package manager and installing external node module**

node package manager (npm) the world largest collection of the packages of code

npm is bundled with node so if you install node you’ve installed npm

npm init >> to initialize the npm and create the package name. the npm packages will be written in package.json that created inside the directory you chose

{

*"name"*: "intro-to-node",

*"version"*: "1.0.0",

*"description"*: "this is a intro to node projext ",

*"main"*: "index.js",

*"scripts"*: {

*"test"*: "echo \"Error: no test specified\" && exit 1"

  },

*"author"*: "marshpotao",

*"license"*: "ISC"

}

[www.npmjs.com](http://www.npmjs.com)

to install the external packages you make sure in the right directory

and then in the hyper terminal type npm install superheroes

**227. creating our first website with expres.js**

Step to create a server

Step 1 create new directory called my-express-server

Step 2 cd into the new directory

Step 3 indise, create a new file called server.js

Step 4 inialise npm with server.js as start point

Step 5 install express > npm install express

code . >> to open the directory in to the visual studio code

how to install express

go to express website and installing

make sure you npm init (initialize website)

npm install express >> in the directory that you have

and then to use it

*const* express **=** require("express");

*const* app **=** express();

*const* port **=** 3000;

app.get("/", *function* (*req*, *res*) {

  res.send("hello");

});

app.listen(port, () *=>* {

  console.log(`Example app listening on port ${port}`);

});

To see the server inside the browser use

localhost:3000/ > which is the port

install nodemon to automatically get the latest version of the server.js much like the live server

to use it

nodemon server.js >>

231. what we’ll make: A calculator

How to start a new server

* Make a new folder called Calculator on your Desktop
* Change Directory to this new folder
* Inside the Calculator folder, create a new file called **calculator.js**
* Set up a new NPM package
* Open the project folder in Atom
* Using NPM install the **express** module
* Require express in your calculator.js
* Setup express
* Create a root route get method with app.get()
* Send the words **Hello World**from the root route as the response
* Spin up our server on port **3000** with app.listen
* Run server with **nodemon**

234. responding to request with html file

res.sendFile(\_\_dirname + “/index.html”) it will be looking for the current directory whereever the folder is there.

app.get("/", *function* (*req*, *res*) {

  res.sendFile(\_\_dirname **+** "/index.html");

});

235. processing post request with body parser