

APR'16

	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
04	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	

WK 13 • 081-285

MAR  
MON

21

## \* CSS (Cascading Style sheet) \*

- Application of CSS: ➤ a) CSS save time  
 b) Page load faster  
 c) Easy Maintenance  
 d) Superior styles to HTML  
 e) Multiple Device Compatibility  
 f) Global web standards

CSS Syntax: → Selector { Property : value }

Ex. h1 { color : #36CFFF; }

Universal Selector:- Rather than selecting elements to a specific type, the universal selector quite simply matches the name of any element type.

\* { color : green ; text-align : center; }

The Descendant Selector:- Suppose you want to apply a style rule to a particular element only when it lies inside a particular element.

ul em { color : black ; text-align : left; }

22

MAR  
TUE

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S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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The Class Selector:- You can define style rule based on the class attribute of the elements. All the elements having that class will be formatted according to the defined rule.

• `black { color: #000000; }`

This rule renders the content in black for every element with class attributes set to black in our document. You can make it more particular -

`h1.black { color: #000000; }`

This rule renders the content in black for only `<h1>` elements with class attribute set to black.

`<p class="black"> ----- </p>`

(#)

The ID Selector:- You can define styles rules based on the id attribute of the elements. All the elements having that id will be formatted according to the defined rule.

`#black { color: #000000; }`

This rule renders the content in black for every element with id attributes set to black in our document.

`h1#black { color: #000000; }`

APR '16

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
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WK 13 • 083-283

MAR  
WED

23

Child Selector:- This rule will render all the paragraph in other properties if they are direct child of `<body>` element. Other paragraph put inside other elements like `<div>` or `<td>` would not have any effect of this rule.

```
body > p { color: #000000; }
```

Grouping Selectors:- You can apply a style of many selectors if you like. Just separate the selectors with a comma, as given in following example.

```
h1, h2, h3 { color: #36C; text-transform: lowercase; }
```

We can also use this technique with Id Selector.

Types of CSS:- There are 3 way of inserting a style sheet.

1) Inline CSS

2) Internal CSS

3) External CSS

1) Inline CSS:- An Inline CSS or style may be used to apply for a single element.

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1 style="color: blue; text-align: center"> --- <h1>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

24

MAR  
THU

FEB '16

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
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2) Internal CSS: An internal style sheet may be used if one single HTML page has a unique style.

Internal styles are defined within the `<Myk>` element, inside the `<head>` section of HTML page.

`<html>`

`<head>`

`<style>`

`body { background-color: "green"; }`

`h1 { text-align: "center"; }`

`</style>`

`<head>`

`<body>`

`<h1> This is heading </h1>`

`</body>`

`</html>`

3) External CSS: with an external style sheet,

You can change the look of an

entire website by changing just one file.

Each HTML page must include a reference to the external style sheet file inside the `<link>` element, inside the head section.

`<html>`

`<head>`

`<link rel="stylesheet" href="mystyle.css">`

`<head>`

`<body>`

`<h1> This is heading </h1>`

APR 16

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
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WK 13 • 085-081

MAR  
FRI

25

An external style sheet can be written in any text editor and must be saved with a .css extension.

The external .css file should not contain any html tag.

```
11 "myStyle.css"
12 body { background-color: blue; }
13 h1 { text-align: center; }
```

CSS Comments:- Many times , you may need to put additional comment in your style sheet blocks , so it is very easy to comment any part in style sheet.

/\* ----- \*/

CSS Background:-

- The background-color property is used to set the background color of an element.
- The background-image property is used to set the background image of an element.
- The background-repeat property is used to control the repetition of an image in the background.
- The background-position property is used to control the position of an image in the background.
- The background-attachment property is used to control the scrolling of an image in the background.

26

MAR  
SAT

FEB '16

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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21	22	23	24	25	26	27
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Set the Background Color! - [Link](#) [Solution](#)

```

9 <html>
10   <head>
11     </head>
12   <body>
13     <p style="background-color: yellow;">Hello world</p>
14   </body>
15 </html>
```

Set the Background image! - [Link](#) [Solution](#)

```

2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <style>
5       body { background-image: url ("css/images/arn.jpg");
6             background-color: #cccccc; }
7     </style>
8   </head>
9   <body>
```

27 SUN [Link](#) [Solution](#)

```
  <h1> Hello world </h1>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Today's challenge is setting up a simple blog post with a background image. You will need to add a header, a main content area, and a footer. The background image should be a photo of your choice.

APR'16

WEEK 14 - 2016

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28

04

MAR  
MON

28

## Repeat the Background Image

body { background-image: url ("less/images/lam.jpg")  
 background-repeat: repeat; }

background-repeat: repeat-y; (vertically repeat)  
 background-repeat: repeat-x; (horizontally repeat)

background-position: 100px; (image position)

background-attachment: fixed; = Fixed Position  
 background-attachment: scroll; = Scroll Position

<P style="background: url (images/pattern.jpg)  
 repeat fixed;">

<IP> ⇒ 3 shorthand properties

APR'16

29

MAR  
TUE

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29						15

FEB '16

CSS - fonts :-

- A) The **font-family** property is used to change the face of a font.
- B) The **font-style** property is used to make a font italic or oblique.
- C) The **font-variant** property is used to create a small-caps effect.
- D) The **font-weight** property is used to increase or decrease how bold or light a font appears.
- E) The **font-size** property is used to increase or decrease the size of a font.

<body>

`<p style="font-family: georgia;  
font-style: italic;  
font-variant: small-caps;">THIS IS > THIS IS >`

Font-weight = It provides the functionality to specify how bold a font is. Possible values could be normal, bold, bolder, lighter, 100, 200, 300

`<p style="font-weight: bold;>  
font-weight: bolder;  
font-weight: 500;`

`font-size: 20px;  
font-size: small;  
font-size: large;`

`P style = "font-family: serif; font-weight: bold; font-size: 18px;">>`

APRIL						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

WK 14 \* 08032016

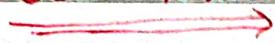
MAR  
WED

30

Set the font stretch :- This property relies on the user computer to have an expanded or condensed version of the font being used.

Possible values could be normal, wider, ultra-condensed, extra-condensed, condensed, semi-condensed, semi-expanded, expanded, extra-expanded, ultra-expanded.

11  
`<html>`     set this as standard font size and weight  
12    `<head>`     set width styling of document area  
13    `<head>`     set the document's character encoding  
14    `<body>`  
15    `<P style = "font-stretch: ultra-expanded;"> ----- <P>`  
16    `</body>`  
17    `</html>`

CSS - Text  set some of foreground color and font size

A) The `color` property is used to set the color of a text

`<P style = "color: red;"> ----- <P>`

B) The `direction` property is used to set the text direction. Possible values are - `ltr` or `rtl`.

`<P style = "direction: rtl;"> ----- <P>`

C) The `letter-spacing` property is used to add or subtract space between the letters that make up a word.

`<P style = "letter-spacing: 5px;"> ----- <P>`

2016

31

MAR  
THU

FEB '16

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
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D) The word-spacing property is used to add or subtract space b/w the words of a sentence. Possible values are normal or a number specifying space.

<P style="word-spacing: 5px;"> — </P>

E) The text-indent property is used to indent the text of a paragraph. Possible values are % or a number specifying indent space.

<P style="text-indent: 1cm;"> — Ram — </P>  
⇒ Ram

Shyam

F) The text-align property is used to align the text of a document. possible values are left, right, center, justify.

<P style="text-align: right;"> — </P>

G) The text-decoration property is used to underline, overline and strikethrough text.

<P style="text-decoration: underline;"> — </P>

<P style="text-decoration: line-through;"> — </P>

<P style="text-decoration: overline;"> — </P>



MAR'16

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

i) The **text-transform** property is used to capitalize text or convert text to uppercase or lowercase letters.

`<P style="text-transform: capitalize;">>` Capitalize each first letter

`<P style="text-transform: uppercase;">>` all caption

`<P style="text-transform: lowercase;">>` all small

j) The **white-space** property is used to control the flow and formatting of text. possible values are normal, pre, nowrap.

`<P style="white-space: pre;">>` It will print the space after each character and before scroll

`<P style="white-space: nowrap;">>` Bar add horizontal

j) The **text-shadow** property is used to set the text shadow around a text. This may not be supported by all the browsers.

`<P style="text-shadow: 4px 8px 2px blue;">>`  
⇒ It's your property.

4px - from left side -

8px - move to value bottom as high

2px - text shadow distance = 1px normal direction

blue - color shadow.



WK 14 • 093-273

APR  
SAT

2

## CSS - Borders

The border properties allow you to specify how the border of the box representing an element should look. There are three properties of a border you can change -

- A) The `border-color` specifies the color of a border.
- B) The `border-style` specifies whether a border should be solid, dashed lines, double line, or one of the other possible values.
- C) The `border-width` specifies the width of a border.

A) Border Color Property → change the color of the border surrounding an element. You can individually change the color of the bottom, left, top and right side of an element's borders using the properties.

i) `border-bottom-color`

ii) `border-top-color`

iii) `border-left-color`

iv) `border-right-color`

<style type="text/css">

p-examples { border: 1px solid;

border-bottom-color:;

border-top-color:;

border-left-color:;

border-right-color:;

3

2016

4

APR  
MON

| S  | M  | T  | W  | T  | F  | S  |
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B) Border Style Property - The border style property allows you to select one of

\* the following styles of border-style:

none - No Border.

Solid - Border in a single solid line.

Dotted - Border is a series of dots.

Dashed - " " " short lines.

Double - " " " two solid line.

Groove - Border looks as though it is carved into the page.

Ridge - Border looks the opposite of groove.

Inset - Border makes the box look like it is embedded in page.

Outset - " " " coming out of canvas.

Hidden - Same as none, except in terms of border-conflict resolution for table elements.

\* You can individually change the style of the bottom, left, top, and right borders of an element using the following properties:

border-bottom-style change the style of bottom border.

border-top-style change the style of top border.

border-left-style change the style of left border.

border-right-style change the style of right border.

MAY 16

WK 16 \* 006-870

| SUN | MON | TUE | WED | THU | FRI | SAT |
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APR  
TUE

5

C) Border width Property : The border width property allows you to set the width of an element borders. The value of this property could be either a length in px, pt or cm or it should be set to thin, medium or thick.

"border-bottom-width" changes the width of bottom border.

"border-top-width" changes the width of top border.

"border-left-width" changes the width of left border.

"border-right-width" changes the width of right border.

<P style="border-width: 1px;">>

<P style="border-width: 1pt;">>

- - - border-width: thin;

- - - border-width: medium;

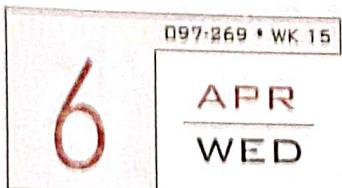
- - - border-width: thick;

<P style="border-bottom-width: 4pt; border-top-width: 10pt; border-left-width: 8pt; border-right-width: 10pt; border-style: solid;">

<P style="border: 1pt solid red;">

Shorthand Property :

<P style="border: 1pt solid red;">



MAR'16

| S  | M  | T  | W  | T  | F  | S  |
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## CSS - Padding

The padding property allows you to specify how much space should appear b/w the content of an element and its border.

The value of this attribute should be either a length, a percentage, or the word inherit. If the value is inherit, it will have the same padding as its parent element. If the percentage is used, the percentage is of the containing Box.

A) The padding-bottom specifies the bottom padding of an element. This can take a value in form of length or %.

```
<P style="padding-bottom: 15px; border: 1px solid black;> -- </P>
<P style="padding-bottom: 5%; border: 1px solid black;> -- </P>
```

B) The padding-top property specifies the top padding space of an element.

```
<P style="padding-top: 15px; border: 1px solid black;"> -- 5%.
```

C) The padding-left property specifies the left padding space of an element.

D) The padding-right property specifies the right padding space of an element.

APR  
THU

7

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EP style = "padding: 15px; border: 1px solid black;"

↳ All four padding will be 15px.

CSS-List =>

lists are very helpful in conveying a set of either numbered or bullet points.

A) The list-style-type property allows you to control the shape or style of bullet point in the case of unordered list and the style of numbering characters in ordered list.

unordered none -

NA

disc (default) - A filled-in-circle

circle -

An empty circle

Square -

A filled in square

decimal

- Number-

1, 2, 3, 4, 5

decimal-leading-zero

- 0 before the number -

01, 02, 03, 04, 05

lower-alpha

lowercase alphanumeric chara.

a, b, c, d, e

upper-alpha

uppercase alphanumeric chara.

A, B, C, D, E

lower-roman

lowercase Roman numerals.

i, ii, iii, iv, v

upper-roman

uppercase Roman numerals

I, II, III, IV

lower-greek

The marker is lower greek.

alpha, beta, gamma

lower-latin

The marker is lower latin

upper-latin

The marker is upper latin

hebreo

The marker is traditional <sup>Hebreo</sup> numbering

armenian

The marker is traditional Armenian numbers

2016

8

APR  
FRI

MAR 16

| S  | M  | T  | W  | T  | F  | S  |
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&lt;html&gt;

&lt;head&gt;

&lt;h1&gt;Head

&lt;body&gt;

10 &lt;ul style="list-style-type: circle;"&gt;

&lt;li&gt; math &lt;/li&gt;

11 &lt;li&gt; Computer &lt;/li&gt;

12 &lt;ol style="list-style-type: lower-roman;"&gt;

&lt;li&gt; math &lt;/li&gt;

13 &lt;li&gt; Computer &lt;/li&gt;

B) The **list-style-position** property indicates whether the marker should appear inside or outside of the box containing the bullet point.

4 none - NA

5 inside - If the text goes onto a second line, the text will wrap underneath the marker. It will also appear indented to where the text would have started if the list had a value of outside.

6 outside - If the text goes onto a second line, the text will be aligned with the start of the first line (to the right of the bullet).

MAY 16

| M  | T  | W  | T  | F  | S  | S  |
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APR  
SAT

9

```

<html>
  <head>
    <link href="style.css" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet"/>
  </head>
  <body>
    <ul style="list-style-type: none; padding-left: 0;">
      <li> math </li>
      <li> Computer </li>
    </ul>
    <ul style="list-style-type: square; list-style-position: inside;">
      <li> math </li>
      <li> Computer </li>
    </ul>
    <ul style="list-style-type: none; padding-left: 0;">
      <li>
        <ul style="list-style-type: none; padding-left: 20px;">
          <li> Math </li>
          <li> Computer </li>
        </ul>
      </li>
      <li>
        <ul style="list-style-type: none; padding-left: 20px;">
          <li> Math </li>
          <li> Computer </li>
        </ul>
      </li>
    </ul>
  </body>

```

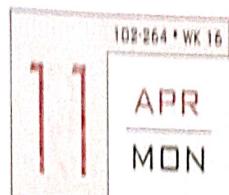
C) The `list-style-image` allows you to specify an image that you can use your own bullet style. The syntax is similar to the `background-image` property with the letters `url` starting the value of the property followed by the URL in brackets. If it does not find the given image then default bullet are used.

```

<ul style="list-style-type: none; padding-left: 0;">
  <li style="list-style-image: url('images/bullet.gif');">= <li>
```

Advantages of using list-style-type:  
 1. It makes the list more attractive.  
 2. It makes the list more organized.  
 3. It makes the list more readable.

2016



MAR 16

| S  | M  | T  | W  | T  | F  | S  |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  |    |    |
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D) marker-offset: This property allows you to specify the distance between the marker and the text relating to that marker. Its value should be a length.

10 This property is not supported in IE 6 or Netscape.

11 `<ul style="list-style-type: inside square; marker-offset: 2em">`

2cm

12

## CSS Tables ↗

A) border-collapse: This property specifies whether the browser should control the appearance of the adjacent borders that touch each other or whether each cell should maintain its style. This property can have two values collapse and separate.

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

table.one { border-collapse: collapse; }



table.two { border-collapse: separate; }



`</style>`

B) border-spacing: This property specifies the distance that separates adjacent cells borders. It can take either one or two value; these should be unit of length.

If you provide one value, it will applies to both vertical and horizontal borders. Or you can

specify two values, in which case, the first

2016

MAY '16

WK 16 \* TCG-263

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
20	31			1		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

APR

TUE

12

refers to the horizontal spacing and second to the vertical spacing. (Netscape 7 or IE6 x)

9 <style> border-spacing: 10px; 3

table { border-spacing: 10px 50px; 3 }

</style>



c) caption-side:- It allows you to specify whether the content of a <caption> element should be placed in relationship to the table. The table that follows lists the possible values.

This property can have one of the four values top, bottom, left or right.

10 <style type = "text/css">

caption { caption-side: top; }

caption { caption-side: bottom; }

caption { caption-side: left; }

caption { caption-side: right; }

</style>

11

<table style = "border: 1px solid black;">

<caption class = "bottom">

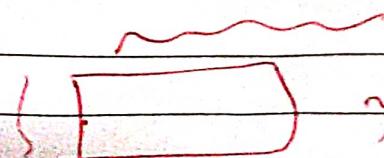
Thin caption will appear at the bottom <caption>

<tr> <td> Cell A </td> </tr>

<tr> <td> Cell B </td> </tr>

</table>

<br>



13

APR  
WED

MAR 16

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

④ **empty-cell** - This property indicates whether a cell without any content should have a border displayed.

This property can have one of the three values - show, hide or inherit.

&lt;style&gt;

```
table::empty { border-collapse: separate;
               empty-cell: hide }
```

```
td::empty { }
```

⑤ **Table-layout** - This property can have one of the three values fixed, auto or inherit.

&lt;style type="text/css"&gt;

```
table-auto { table-layout: auto }
```

```
table-fixed { table-layout: fixed }
```

&lt;/style&gt;

```
<table class="auto" width="100%" border="1">
```

&lt;tr&gt;

```
  <td> — <td>
```

```
  <td> — <td>
```

&lt;/tr&gt;

MAY 16

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WEEKEND

APR  
THU

2016

## CSS - Margin

- The CSS margin property is a shorthand for margin-top, margin-right, margin-bottom, and margin-left. It enables us to specify the space around elements.

<html>

<head>

<Style>

```
1 div { margin: 10px 50px 80px; }  
2 padding: 1rem;  
3 border: dashed;
```

```
4 p { text-align: center; }  
5 #demo {
```

```
6 margin-left: 80px;  
7 box-shadow: inset 0 0 10px brown;  
8 }
```

<Style>

<head>

<body>

<div> <div>

<P> id="demo" -- <P>

</body>

</html>

15

APR  
FRI

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## CSS Floating Property -

The CSS float property is used for positioning or formatting a box or content.

**left** - The element float to the left of its container.

**right** - " " " " right . " "

**none** - " " does not float . It's default value.

**inherit** - " inherits the float value of its parent

`<input type="button" value="Float → left" onclick="Float Decider('left')">`

**Pseudo-Class** - A Pseudo-class represents a state of a selector like : hover ; : active ; last-child etc. These start with a single colon(:)

`:pseudo-class { attribute: value }`

**Pseudo-Element** - Similarly, a Pseudo-element is used to select virtual element like

`::after , ::before , ::first-line` . These start with a double colon (::)

`::pseudo-element { attribute: value }`

APR  
SAT

10

Pseudo Class - Example.

&lt;style&gt;

```
a:hover { padding: 3%;  
font-size: 1.4cm;  
color: tomato;  
background: bisque; }
```

&lt;/style&gt;

&lt;head&gt;

&lt;body&gt;

&lt;a href="#"&gt; Dummy link 1 &lt;/a&gt;

&lt;a href="#"&gt; Dummy link 2 &lt;/a&gt;

&lt;/body&gt;

&lt;/html&gt;

&lt;style&gt;

Pseudo-class

```
p::after { content: "1300m!";  
background: green; }
```

p:last-child {

font-size: 1.4cm;

color: red; }

SUN

17

&lt;/style&gt;

&lt;head&gt;

&lt;body&gt;

&lt;p&gt; Anymore share? &lt;/p&gt;

&lt;p&gt; Hit &lt;/p&gt;

&lt;p&gt; Pop &lt;/p&gt;

Anymore share Boom!

Hit Boom!

Pop Boom!

2016

18

APR  
MON

MAR 16

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CSS Image Sprites: CSS image sprite is a combined image file of all pictures in a document page. Image sprite come is useful as image resource will have to be loaded only once. Using the CSS background-position different parts of the combined image can be shown.

&lt;Style&gt;

```
12. Sprite { background: url ("capture.png") no-repeat;
  width: 280px;
  height: 200px;
  display: inline-block;
```

&lt;Style&gt;

```
0 265 - $10 765;
```

```
3. <div class="sprik" --> <div>
```

```
4. <img alt="Clouds" />
```

```
5. <img alt="Clouds" />
```

```
6. <img alt="Clouds" />
```

MAY 16

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16

WK 17 • 110-256

APR  
TUE

19

## Unit-4

### Introduction to Client Side Scripting :

Web browser execute client-side scripting. It's used when browser have all code. Source code is used to transfer from webserver to user's computer over the internet and run directly on browsers. It's also used for validation and functionality for user event.

It allows for more interactivity. It usually performs several actions without going to the user. It cannot be basically used to connect to database on a web server. This script can access the file system that resides in the web browser. It can also be used to create "cookies" that store the data on the user's computer.

### Introduction to Java Script :

Javascript is a lightweight, interpreted programming language. Java script is very easy to implement because it is integrated with HTML. It's open and cross-platform. Java script usage has now extended to mobile App development, desktop app development and game development.

MAY 16

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WK 17 \* 112-254

APR  
THU

21

Javascript is "untyped" language. This means that a Javascript variable can hold a value of any data type.

## Java Script Variable Scope:-

**Global Variable:-** It has a global scope, which means it can be defined anywhere in Javascript code.

**Local Variable:-** It will be visible only within a function where it is defined. Function parameters are always local to that function.

Within the body of a function, a local variable takes precedence over a global variable with the same name. If you declare a local variable or function parameter with the same name as a global variable, you effectively hide the global variable.

&lt;html&gt;

```
<body onload="checkscope();>
<script type="text/javascript">
    var myVar = "global";
    function checkscope()
    {
        var myVar = "local";
        document.write(myVar);
    }
</script>
```

&lt;/body&gt;

&lt;/html&gt;

20

2015 \* WED 17

APR  
WED

MAR 16

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## Java Script Data Types →

Java Script Variable :- like many other programming language, Java script has variable. Variable can be thought of as named containers. You can place data into these containers and then refer to the data simply by naming the container.

Before you use a variable in a Java script program, you must declare it. Variable are declared with the var keyword.

```
<script type="text/javascript">
```

```
var money;
```

```
var name;
```

```
</script>
```

or

```
<script>
```

```
var money, name;
```

```
</script>
```

Storing a value in variable is called variable initialization.

```
var name = "Ali";
```

```
var money;
```

```
money = 2000.50;
```

22

APR  
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MARCH

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## Operator in JavaScript:-

$$4+5=9$$

4 and 5  $\Rightarrow$  operand  
 $+$   $\Rightarrow$  operator.

- 1) Arithmetic Operators
- 2) Comparison Operators
- 3) Logical Operators (or Relational)
- 4) Assignment operators
- 5) Conditional operators (or Ternary)

1) Arithmetic Operators  $\Rightarrow +, -, *, /, \%, ++, --$

2) Comparison Operators  $\Rightarrow ==, !=, >, <, >=, <=$

3) Logical operators  $\Rightarrow \&&$  (logical AND),  $\|$  (logical OR),  
 $!$  (logical NOT)

4) Bitwise operators - In this we will discuss about Bitwise operators.

A = 2, B = 3

a)  $\&$  (Bitwise AND) - It perform a boolean AND operation on each bit of its integer argument.  $(A \& B) \Rightarrow 2$

b)  $|$  (Bitwise OR) - It perform a boolean OR operation on each bit of its integer argument.  $(A | B) \Rightarrow 3$

c)  $^$  (Bitwise XOR) - It perform a boolean exclusive OR operation on each bit of its integer argument.  
 Exclusive OR means that either operand one is true or operand 2 is true, but not both.

$$(A ^ B) \text{ is } 1$$

MAY 16

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HR 177 116 262

APR  
SAT

23

d)  $\sim$  (Bitwise NOT) - It performs a Boolean Exclusive OR operation on each bit of its integer argument. Exclusive OR means third either operand one is true or operand two is true, but not both.  $(A \oplus B)$  is 1.

d)  $\sim$  (Bitwise NOT) - It is a unary operator and operate by reversing all the bits in operand.  $(\sim B)$  is  $-4$

e)  $<<$  (Left Shift) - It moves all the bit in it's first operand to the left by the number of places specified in the second operand. New bits are filled with zero. Shifting a value left by one position is equivalent to multiplying it by 2, shifting two position is equivalent to multiplying by 4 and so on.  $A << 1$  is 4

d)  $>>$  (Right Shift) - Binary Right Shift operator. The left operand's value is moved right by the number of bits specified by the right operand.  $A >> 1$  is 1

e)  $>>>$  (Right shift with zero) - This operator is just like the  $>>$  operator, except that the bit shifted in on the left are always zero.  $A >>> 1$  is 1

24

2016

25

APR  
MON

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## Assignment Operator

- A)  $=$  (Simple Assignment) :- Assign values from the right side operand to the left side operand.  $C = A + B$
- B)  $+=$  (Add and Assignment) :- It add the right operand to the left operand and assigns the result of the left operand.  $C += A \Rightarrow C = C + A$
- C)  $-=$  (Subtract and Assignment) :-  $C -= A \Rightarrow C = C - A$
- D)  $*=$  (Multiply and Assignment) :-  $C *= A \Rightarrow C = C * A$
- E)  $/=$  (Divide and Assignment) :-  $C /= A \Rightarrow C = C / A$
- F)  $\%=($  Modulus and Assignment) :-  $C \%= A \Rightarrow C = C \% A$

Conditional Operator :- The conditional operator first evaluate an expression for a true or false value and then executes one of the two given statements depending upon the result of the evaluation. Syntax :-

(a &lt; b) ? 100 : 200

Typeof Operator :- The typeof operator is a unary operator that is placed before its single operand, which can be of any type. Its value is a string indicating the data type of the operand.

MAY 16

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WK 3B / 107249

APR  
TUE

26

The `typeof` operator evaluate to "number", "string", or "boolean". If its operand is a number, string, or boolean value and return true and false based on the evaluation.

| Type      | String return by <code>typeof</code> |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| Number    | "number"                             |
| String    | "string"                             |
| Boolean   | "boolean"                            |
| Object    | "object"                             |
| function  | "function"                           |
| undefined | "undefined"                          |
| null      | "object"                             |