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New Window: Shift + Control + N

--------------------------------Learning skill ---------------------

SASS (CSS)

JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) <https://jsoneditoronline.org/>

Kebab Case:

* Angular Application Name
* Angular Components
* CSS Classes

Camel Case:

* Typescript/JavaScript class names, variables
* JSON properties

--------------------------------Pre-Requisites ---------------------

Install Node (https://nodejs.org/en/download/)

Node -v

Install npm (DO not need to install as it already ships with Node)

Npm -v

Install typescript (npm install -g typescript) or (npm i -g typescript)

Tsc -v

Install Angular (npm install -g @angular/cli)

Confirmation: Ng –version

Git installer for windows

Open a new Account on Git hub :[Setiya.shally@gmail.com](mailto:Setiya.shally@gmail.com)

New Repository------------------------------------master

1. Create angular project

ng new <project name>

1. CD to angular project

git init (this will create a .git hidden folder. We generally have this already in an angular project)

1. open [github.com](http://github.com/) and create a new repository. Note: Exclude adding 'README' file
2. copy the link of this repo
3. open Vs Code terminal > CD project > and execute following 3 commands

git remote add origin <link to git repo>    // maps the remote repo link to local git repo

git remote -v                               // this is to verify the link to the remote repo

git push

**when u make any changes**: u can do with push/commit command

You can do with stage changes on the top(first commit then push)

Third, you can do with source tree

We can connect with git through source tree or push command or Manage changes on the top

Sourcetree

CLI : command line interface

user1 source tree git

user2

=== New Angular Application ====

Refer Pre-requisites

Steps:

ng new hello-world (basic app)

cd hello-world

npm run start

ng server

localhost:4200

control + c (to stop localhost) stop the terminal

ctrl +p (you want to find any application)

YOU WANT TO CREATE A COMPONENT:

ng generate component

Npm: help s to upload the dependencies and connect to project.

Hello-world:

**E2e**

**Src code**: app.component.html

<div>hello world</div>

App.component.ts

App.componet.scss

**Package Jason: dependencies- node module**

**Bootstrap: npm i bootstrap**

**Semantic Version: (SemVer)**

**~4.6.0**

**Major .minor . patch**

**======= TODO ========**

**===== HTML =====**

Meta tag

Charset

Difference <b> and <strong>: difference from Accessibility.

Diff between section and article

Diff between section and div

Diff between div and span:

* Div: It is a block element. Therefore, default css is “display: block”. Anything inside <div> tag will be rendered as a block i.e. in a new line.
* Span: It is an inline element. Therefore, default css is “display: inline”. Anything inside <span> will be rendered in the same line.

Local Storage:

Syntax: localStorage.setItem(‘key’, value);

Example: localStorage.setItem(‘school’, ‘GeneralBrock’);

Cookie:

* Session Cookie: when **expires** is not set. It expires as soon as browser is closed.
* Persistent cookie: When **expires** is set. It persists until the date/time is mentioned in **expires** property.

**Syntax:** document.cookie = "cookiename=value; expires=0; path=/";

**Example:** document.cookie = "school-name=GeneralBrock; expires=Sun, 19 Jul 2021; path=/";

Session cookies do not contain an expiration date. Instead, they are stored only as long as the browser or tab is open. As soon as the browser is closed, they are permanently lost

Persistent cookies do have an expiration date. These cookies are stored on the user’s disk until the expiration date and then permanently deleted

Q: **What is IE compatibility Mode.**

A: In IE browser, when we want to use a website in old version of IE. We can enable IE Compatibility mode. **Example:** A website abc.com was built 4 years ago for IE version 8. Now, this website is not working with IE latest version 11. So, we can enable IE compatibility mode so that we can still access our website.

Local storage is better than cookie because

In local storage, data does not have to be sent back and forth with every HTTP request. This reduces the overall traffic between the client and the server and the amount of wasted bandwidth.  LocalStorage can hold up to 5MB of information. This is a whole lot more than the 4KB that cookies hold.

LocalStorage behaves more like persistent cookies in terms of expiration. Data is not automatically destroyed unless it is cleared through Javascript code.

**Cache busting** is the process of uploading a new file to replace an existing file that is already **cached**

**Block**

We use Stimulator Responsive Design: it adjust the viewport width and height according to the phone , laptop .

**Accessibility: a11y means how accessible a web application to all people including disabilities or impairments. Disability or imparoired people can use or understand the application.**

**Section and article are used for accessibility.**

**Internationalization: It is the process of making application that supports more than 1 lang and data format**

**Div is used as a last option**

[**https://medium.com/design-code-repository/html-elements-section-vs-div-vs-article-a8c34e6548cf**](https://medium.com/design-code-repository/html-elements-section-vs-div-vs-article-a8c34e6548cf)

**typescript transpiled into java script(because browser(client) can understand javscript, css**

**sass complied into css through preprocessor**

Sass is the most mature, stable, and powerful.

**sass (Superset)helps to developer for readability(developer) but finally browser understand css**

**nested:**

**In css : Nested**

**nav ul {**

**css declarations;**

**}**

**In sass: Nested**

**nav {**

**ul{**

**css decalartion;**

**}**

**Import always file @import**

**@mixins only @include**

All preprocessor languages (sass, less, compass) produce CSS in the end.

**With**  CSS, You carefully indent, space out and prepare your CSS as if it was an artwork. It has... character.  
But you'll quickly realise that your work is not scalable and it would take you weeks or months to build out the necessary CSS for say a Web Application.

Advantages: Why we use Pre-processors act as amplifiers on your work.

1. Clever automations save you time. Having more time is invaluable.
2. Re-use across projects. Want all those handy mixins from the last project? (Like that cool off-left hiding technique?) Just copy your mixins.scss over to your new project.
3. Variables can be tweaked in one place, having huge impact on the application CSS as a whole - perfect for white-labelling projects.
4. More structural and modular CSS. Modularity is the key to scalable and maintainable work. Like little LEGO bricks contributing
5. **They make your work smarter.**

**Disadvantages: debugging is harder**

**I would go for SASS** - [Syntactically Awesome Style Sheets](https://sass-lang.com/) because most libraries and frameworks work with SASS.

**Scalability meaning** : A program or a an application continue work well when u increase or decrease the sizeor volume. the u r working on small sale or large scale.

In printing, [scalable font](https://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/scalable-font)s are [font](https://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/font)s that can be resized smaller or larger using software without losing quality.

Modularity meaning splitting a program into independent or small modulus so we can execute the variety of tasks.

When element is set to display:block or <div > is a block level element. This means you can set a width and height

============= SASS =============

Below link to see example of Mixin/Function: <https://codepen.io/danieltott/pen/AjKay>

@import "compass/css3";

@function color-style() {

@return blue;

}

@mixin font-size($size) {

font-size: $size

}

$color: grey;

.banner {

padding: 100px;

text-align: center;

overflow: hidden;

background-color: $color;

h1, h2 {

line-height: 1;

margin: 0;

}

h1 {

color: color-style();

@include font-size(36px);

}

h2 {

color: color-style();

@include font-size(16px);

}

}