Web developer notes:

<html> === This is called tags with brakets

<head> ====This is the head of the document

<title> My Webpage </title>===This is the title of the doc

</head> ===This is where the head ends

<body> ===This is the body starts and it contains the main part of the document

<h1> This is a big header </h1> === h1 to h6. There is not h7. H1 is the head the main head of the page. If you try to use h7, we go back to normal text such as h3 for instance.

The use of P and br to split:

<p> here is some text</P> this is one paragraph text.

<p> here is the second text</P> this is a second paragraph different from the first one. Result:

Here is some text.

Here is the second paragraph.

We use br to split like go the the next line.

<p> here is some text <br> with some line braker </p>

Result will be= here is some text

With some line breaker.

This is not two paragraph but two lines.

Formatting:

1-BOLD Text : b tag was initially used <b>HELLO</b> == **HELLO**

But generally it is encourage to use <strong>HELLO</strong>

2-ITALIC text

<i>Hello</i> or <em> HELLO</em> emphasize = *HELLO*

3-Underline text

<u>HELLO</u> or <ins>HELLO</ins> = HELLO

4-supercript (up into the air)

Say <sup> HELLO</sup>to dad = Say HELLO to dad.

5-subscript

Say <sub> HELLO</sub> to dad = say HELLO to dad.

6-strackout text

Say <del>HELLO</del> to dad = Say ~~HELLO~~ to dad.

<hr> = horizontal rule divide with line

For more formatting google html formatting for more resources.

LISTS:

Unordered list = create Boulet point: ul= unordered list

<ul>

<li> Daddy</li>

<li> Mommy</li>

<li> children</li>

</ul>

* Daddy
* Mommy
* Children

Ordered list = ol

<ol>

<li> Daddy</li>

<li> Mommy</li>

<li> children</li>

</ol>

1. Daddy
2. Mommy
3. Children.

If you want the ordered list to start at 10,

<ol start = “10”>

10. Daddy

11.Mommy

12. children

You can also do reversed

<ol reversed>

3.Daddy

2.Mommy

1. children

<ol type = “A”> or type = “ I” or small I or small a

A. I. i. a.

B. II ii. b.

C. III. Iii. C.

To insert image = <img> self-closing tag

<html>

<title>Images</title>

<body>

<img src= “name of the image saved” width = “150” height = “200” align = “left”>

<p> I love this image </p>

</body>

FORM:

<form>

<p> Username: <input type= "text" > </p>

<p> Stay Log in: <input type = "checkbox" cheked></p>

<p> Under age 18: <input type="radio" name= "age" value= "u18"> </p>

<p> over age 18: <input type= "radio" name = "age" value= "o18"></p>

<p> Favorite Food:

<select>

<option> Pizza</option>

<option> Ice Cream </option>

<option> Sandwiches</option>

</select>

</p>

</form>

Result:

Username: <="" p="">

Stay Log in:

Under age 18:

over age 18:

Favorite Food:                       Pizza           Ice Cream           Sandwiches

TABLE:

<body>

<table>

<thead>

<tr>

<td> <b>First <br> Name </b> </td>

<td> <b>Last <br> Name </b></td>

</tr>

</thead>

<tbody>

<tr>

<td> Aissatou</td>

<td> Kone </td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> Mariam </td>

<td> Kone </td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> Ousmane</td>

<td> kone </td>

</tr>

</tbody>

</table>

Result:

| **First  Name** | **Last  Name** |
| --- | --- |
| Aissatou | Kone |
| Mariam | Kone |
| Ousmane | kone |
| LINK | : |

There are tree types of links: absolute link, relative link, and anchor link.

the symbole we use to link is <a href (ancor hyper link reference)

<body>

<p id="top"> <a href="http://www.google.com"> Click here to go to google.com </a></p>

<p> <a href="http:wikipedia.org"> <img src= " Marge Simpson.png"></a></p>

<p> <a href= "helloworld.html"> Hello World</a></p>

<p> <a href="http:wikipedia.org"> <img src= " Marge Simpson.png"></a></p>

<p id="thirdMarge Simpson"> <a href="http:wikipedia.org"> <img src= " Marge Simpson.png"></a></p>

<p> <a href="http:wikipedia.org"> <img src= " Marge Simpson.png"></a></p>

<p> <a href="http:wikipedia.org"> <img src= " Marge Simpson.png"></a></p>

<p> <a href="#top"> Back To Top </a></p>

<p> <a href="#thirdMarge Simpson"> Go to third Marge Simpson </a></p>

RESULT= <file:///Users/desolo/Desktop/Complete%20Web%20Developer%20Course/1-html/my-webpage.html#thirdMarge%20Simpson>

HTML ENTITIES:

Is for different symbols: google to see html entities

<body>

&lt;a http://pbs.org &gt; = <a http://pbs.org >

There are also symbols for

</body>

</body>

<table>

</html>

IFRAME: add content from other sites to your website

(google blocks IFRAME usage which means that it will be difficult even imposible to importe content from google.)

<body>

<iframe src="http://www.abidjan.net"> </iframe>

<iframe src="helloworld.html"> </iframe>

<iframe width="560" height="315" src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/9EHAo6rEuas" frameborder="0"></iframe>

</body>

This allow to importe a full website and videos to your own website.

</body> ====body ends

</html> === This is where the HTML ends

of 2

                     Automatic Zoom                     Actual Size                     Page Fit                     Page Width                                          50%                     75%                     100%                     125%                     150%                     200%                     300%                     400%

HTML Further Reading

All websites mentioned in the tutorials are linked below, as well as a few others. Use them to learn more about

the topics we have covered.

1. Your First Website

-

http://www.example.com

-

http://www.w3schools.com/

2. Web Page Structure

-

http://www.example.com

3. Header Tags

-

http://www.w3schools.com/html/html\_forms.asp

4.

Formatting Text

-

http://www.w3schools.com/css/css\_text.asp

-

http://www.w3schools.com/html/html\_formatting.asp

5. Unordered Lists

-

http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag\_ul.asp

-

http://www.w3schools.com/html/html\_lists.asp

Images

-

http://www.w3schools.com/html/html\_images.asp

-

http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag\_img.asp

Forms

-

http://www.w3schools.com/html/html\_forms.asp

-

http://www.w3.org/TR/html401/interact/forms.html

Links

-

http://www.w3schools.com/html/html\_links.asp

-

http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag\_a.asp

Tables

-

http://www.w3schools.com/html/html\_tables.asp

-

<http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_table.asp>

IFrames

-

<http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_iframe.asp>

LEYLANOURA Website

<!doctype html>

<html>

<head>

<title> LEYLANOURA</title>

<meta charset="utf-8" />

<meta http-equiv="Content-type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />

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

</head>

<body>

<h1> <em> LEYLANOURA </em> </h1>

</body>

<p id="Top">

<img src="baby-1.jpg" width="150" height=" 200" >

<p>$30</p>

<img src="babycloth.jpg" width="150" height="200">

<p> $40</p>

<img src="baby3.jpg" width="150" height="200">

<p> $50</p>

<img src="Baby4.jpg" width="150" height="200">

<p> $35</p>

<img src="Baby5.jpg" width="150" height="200">

<p> $45</p>

<img src="Baby6.jpg" width="150" height="200">

<p> $60</p>

</p>

<p> <a href=" https://www.gap.com/browse/home.do?ssiteID=GAP">Click Here For more Photo</a></p>

<hr>

<h2> Baby Video</h2>

<iframe width="560" height="315" src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/SHRfPlpj9jA" frameborder="0" ></iframe>

<hr>

<h2> Baby Cloth Composition</h2>

<ol>

<li> Natural Coton </li>

<li> Genetically Coton</li>

<li> Coton Coton-2 </li>

<li> Functional Coton</li>

</ol>

<hr>

<h2> Les Pays Producteur de Coton</h2>

<ul>

<li> Cote d"Ivoire</li>

<li> Mali </li>

<li> Burkina Faso</li>

<li> Benin</li>

</ul>

<hr>

<form>

<p> Nom du Participant:<input type="text"</p>

<p> Stay Log in:<input type= "checkbox" checked</p>

<p> under age 18:<input type= "radio" name="age" value="ul18"></p>

<p> over age 18: <input type="radio" name="age" value="o18"</p>

<p> <a href="#Top"> Back To Top</a></p>

</form>

<hr>

<form action=" https://oldnavy.gap.com/browse/home.do?ssiteID=GAP">

<p> <h2> Want to know more </h2></p>

<p> <Input type="Submit" value=" Click Here"></p>

</form>

</html>

CSS-3 Lesson

INLINE CSS

<body>

<p style="color: blue;font-size: 200%"> The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog </p>

<h1 style=" color:green;"> CSS is Cool</h1>

</body>

RESULT = The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog

**CSS is Cool**

We cannot apply inline css to the all paragrapgh in the body section, therefore we use INTERNAL CSS in the head section which is more recommended.

INTERNAL CSS

<html>

<head>

<title> Webpage With Style</title>

<style type="text/css">

p{

color: red;

font-size: 200%;

}

h1{

color: pink;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p> The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog </p>

<p> Wow, I love internal CSS </p>

<h1> CSS is Cool</h1>

</body>

</html>

CLASSES and IDs

.red and class= the period . and red means we applying this red tag to a particular paragraph following the example . We also use the tag called id= “all“ and to use it in the head area we do not had a period point. #all{ color:green} result le text color become green. You can only use one id per page. You can use class more than one. In this chapter, we also use .unerlined in the header {text-decoration: underline} which allows us to underline a given text.

<html>

<head>

<title> Webpage With Style</title>

<style type="text/css">

.desolo {

color:red

}

.large{

font-size: 200%;

color: green;

}

#green{

color:orange;

}

.underlined{

text-decoration: underline

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p class="desolo"> The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog </p>

<p class="large"> Wow, I love internal CSS </p>

<p id="green">This is some more text.<span class="underlined"> And this text is underlined.</span> </p>

<h1 class="desolo" > CSS is Cool</h1>

</body>

</html>

RESULT=

The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog

Wow, I love internal CSS

This is some more text. And this text is underlined.

**CSS is Cool**

The Used of DIV tag:

it allows to select a section of the text and apply change such as background color and other;

<style>

#first-section{

color:blue;

background-color:pink;

width:100px;

}

.second-section{

background-color: yellow

}

</style> this is within the <head>

<body>

<div id="first-section">

<p> The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog </p>

<p > Wow, I love internal CSS </p>

</div>

<div class="second-section">

<p id="green">This is some more text.<span class="underlined"> And this text is underlined.</span> </p>

<h1 class="desolo" > CSS is Cool</h1>

</div>

</body>

Result=

s

The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog

Wow, I love internal CSS

This is some more text. And this text is underlined.

**CSS is Cool**

COLOR:

<https://html-color-codes.info/>

the selection of the color can be done through different ways: Website such as <https://html-color-codes.info/>

or collarzilla through google chrome.

FLOATING

Floating helps to align the block on right or left. One to another.

The use of special div such as <div class= “clear-float”></div> in the body tag and the .clear-float{ clear:both } allows the outcome that show anything in the top appear top and anything below appears below.

.clear-float{

clear:both;

} this in the heading

<div class="clear-float"></div>

<p> This paragraph is not floated</p> this is in the body

text-decoration: underline

}

#first-section{

color:#4285F4;

background-color:pink;

width:200px;

float:left;

}

.second-section{

background-color: yellow;

width:200px;

float:right;

}

.clear-float{

clear:both;

}

Result=

The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog

Wow, I love internal CSS

This is some more text. And this text is underlined.

**CSS is Cool**

This paragraph is not floated

POSITIONING:

Float is more flexible than positioning.

text-decoration: underline. Check the input for more details.

With position you can move a block left or right and top or bottom relatively to a relative position. We can use positioning in any other element it could be paragraph, table, etc. if you want an element in front of the of the other we use z-index. The one with the high z-index appear in front. If A has 1 z-index and B has 0.5, A will appear in front. Z-index requires a position of relative. Position:relative;

To see through the element whichis the front we use the opacity. Opacity of 1 is the solid element, the opacity of 0 the element disappear but it is still there. It range between 0 to 1.

#first-section{

color:#4285F4;

background-color:#FFC0CB;

width:200px;

position: relative;

left:100px;

top: 100px;

z-index: 2;

opacity: 0.5;

}

.second-section{

background-color: #f2f210;

width:200px;

position: relative;

z-index: 1;

POSITION of Absolute:

Gives the element the top position over everything of anything else. We can move left or right or the top. Absolute position takes the element out of the float of the page.

#first-section{

color:#4285F4;

background-color:#FFC0CB;

width:200px;

position:absolute;

}

.second-section{

background-color:#f2f210;

width:400px;

POSITION of FIXED:

Keeps the element fixed and allows the none fixed to move when we scrow down. Fixed position for menu.

#first-section{

color:#4285F4;

background-color:#FFC0CB;

width:200px;

position:fixed;

}

.second-section{

background-color:#f2f210;

width:500px;

height: 5000px;

Relative position means we can move the element relative to the page or the initial position. When you use up is negative such as -10px;Absolute position take the lelement out of the flow of the page and allows to move around left right to the top of the page.

Fixed position does the same thing but it keeps the element fixed even though we scroll upper down the page.

We also use opacity and z-index.

Example

Update the internal CSS to give the #home div an absolute position of 10 pixels right and 10 pixels down and the #next div a relative position of 50 pixels right and 10 pixels up.

Result:

<!doctype html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Positioning</title>

<style type="text/css">

#home {

position:absolute;

left:10px;

top:10px;

}

#next {

position:relative;

left: 50px;

top: -10px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div id="home">Home</div>

Going down is positive but going up is negative.

MARGIN:

we can create margin around a text or block and attribute the number of pixel or px around the block. For a simple margin:100px; this create 100px around the block but we can also attribute different margin around such as 100px to the left, 50px to the top 120 to the right and 70 to the bottom. The movement is clock wide which starts by the top.

If you want to change a particular margin you use: margin-left: 100px; or margin-right:100px; etc.

Margin:100px 50; means top and bottom 100px and left and right 50px;

CSS or heading are:

#first-section{

color:#4285F4;

background-color:#FFC0CB;

width:200px;

margin: 100px 50px 100px 50px;

}

.second-section{

background-color:#f2f210;

width:500px;

Body area

<div id="first-section">

<p> The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog </p>

<p> Wow, I love internal CSS </p>

</div>

<div class="second-section">

<p id="green">This is some more text.<span class="underlined"> And this text is underlined.</span> </p>

<h1 class="desolo" > CSS is Cool</h1>

</div>

PADDING:

It look inside the element or block or the edge of the div: to create a space between the text and the edge of the color background. It works like margin but inside the block.

EX:

.second-section {

background-color:#f2f210;

width:500px;

padding: 5px;

}

For different padding size, we can use: padding: 15px 10px 5px 20px; same as we did in margin.

To have a pixel parfait design with not white between the edge of the page and the div or the block, we use:

We style the actual body itself which means that we create in the heading the body{ margin:0px padding:0px; }

If we want to erase the space between the div or blocks themselves, we create a paragraph style p{ margin:0px; padding:0px;} in the heading.

Choose a CSS reset to make your website look exactly the same in diffrernt brownsers.

<html>

<head>

<title> Webpage With Style</title>

<style type="text/css">

.desolo {

color:red

}

.large{

font-size: 200%;

color: green;

}

#green{

color:green;

}

.underlined{

text-decoration: underline

}

#first-section{

color:#4285F4;

background-color:#FFC0CB;

width:200px;

margin-left:100px;

}

.second-section{

background-color:#f2f210;

width:500px;

padding: 5px;

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div id="first-section">

<p> The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog </p>

<p> Wow, I love internal CSS </p>

</div>

<div class="second-section">

<p id="green">This is some more text.<span class="underlined"> And this text is underlined.</span> </p>

<h1 class="desolo" > CSS is Cool</h1>

</div>

<p> This paragraph is not floated.</p>

</body>

</html>

BORDERS:

Create 3 squares with 100px wide width and 100px height.

<style type="text/css">

#square-red{

background-color: red;

width:100px;

height: 100px;

}

#square-bleu{

background-color: blue;

width:100px;

height: 100px;

}

#square-green{

background-color: green;

width:100px;

height: 100px;

But with this styling, if you want to change something you have to do it individually. To avoid that we add class=”square” to the body area and we create #square{ } in the head area and include the common feature such as width and height.

EX:

<body>

<div id="square-red" class="square"> </div>

<div id="square-bleu" class="square"> </div>

<div id="square-green" class="square"> </div>

</body>

<head>

#square-red{

background-color: red;

}

#square-bleu{

background-color: blue;

}

#square-green{

background-color: green;

#square {

width:100px;

height: 100px

}

</head>

In this case, the three square are vertical with no space. To separate then, we add margin.

#square {

width:100px;

height: 100px

margin: 10px: or more it depends

}

To move them from vertical position to horizontal one we float them left

.square{

width:100px;

height: 100px;

margin:40px;

float: left;

}

To add border we have to specify three things the width, the color and the style:

#square-red{

background-color: red;

border: 10px black solid;

}

We can also change the border type and border-style. Google border style

}

#square-bleu{

background-color: blue;

border-style: ridge solid dotted dashed;

border-color: green beige pink palegoldenrod;

we can also add different border width called border-width

border-width: 10px 10px 10px 10px;

we can also have the border-radius:50px; or 50%; In this case, the square become circle.

<style type="text/css">

#square-red{

background-color: red;

border: 10px black solid;

}

#square-bleu{

background-color: blue;

border-style: ridge solid dotted dashed;

border-color: green beige pink palegoldenrod;

border-width: 10px 10px 10px 10px;

}

#square-green{

background-color: green;

}

.square{

width:100px;

height: 100px;

margin:40px;

float: left;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div id="square-red" class="square"> </div>

<div id="square-bleu" class="square"> </div>

<div id="square-green" class="square"> </div>

</body>

FONTS:

To change the font with css style we use font-family:

To have a list of font, google css font-family. Which will give the link.

Usually there are several font listed in the same line. When one is missing, it will fll back to the next one. Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif in this case when Arial is not available in the computer of the person who is watching, it will fall back to next one which is Helvetics.

p{

font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif

}

body

<p> This is some text </p>

How to use google font:

Google font fmily from goggle, you copy the embed font in you heading area and you also copy and paste the css styling in the css sheet.

EX:

<head>

<title> Webpage With Style</title>

<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Shadows+Into+Light" rel="stylesheet">

<style type="text/css">

p{

font-family: 'Shadows Into Light', cursive;

}

</style>

Check this link: <https://fonts.google.com/?query=shadow&selection.family=Shadows+Into+Light>

STYLING TEXT:

To make the font bold we use font-weight which gives more options. We can make the text underline, we can create a link by using <a href=” “> . In the css area the use of a:hover allow the appearance of underline and change of color when the curser is on the text ( voir le coding)

<style type="text/css">

.bold{

font-weight:bold;

}

.italic{

font-style: italic;

}

.underlined{

text-decoration: underline;

}

a{

text-decoration: none;

}

a:hover{

text-decoration: underline;

color:green;

}

.big{

font-size: 50px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p class="bold"> This is some text </p>

<p class="italic"> This is some other text <span class="bold">and this bold and italic</span> </p>

<p class="underlined"> This is an underlined text </p>

<a href=""> this a non underlined link link</a>

<p class="big"> This is big </p>

</body>

**This is some text**

*This is some other text****and this bold and italic***

This is an underlined text

this a non underlined link link

This is big

There are lot more, we can find them by google CSS font style

ALIGNING TEXT:

We use text-align:right; it align the text to the right of the element. If you create a div tag, the text will be aligned on the right of the div.

This is some text

We can also center the text and justify. For centering the text, it will appear in the center of the div. in the case of the justify, the text fully occupy the entire div or lelement. SEE the coding:

<style type="text/css">

p{

text-align: right;

}

div{

width:400px;

height:200px;

background-color: green;

}

.centered{

text-align: center;

}

.justified{

text-align: justify;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div>

<p> This is some text with right alignment. </p>

<p class="centered"> This is the center text.</p>

<p class="justified"> This text is justified.This text is justified.This text is justified.This text is justified.This text is justified.This text is justified.This text is justified.This text is justified.This text is justified.</p>

</div>

</body>

Result:

This is some text with right alignment.

This is the center text.

This text is justified.This text is justified.This text is justified.This text is justified.This text is justified.This text is justified.This text is justified.This text is justified.This text is justified.

When you are creating a website, you don’t have the all text, therefore you can use this tactic..Google Lorum ipsom. Going to the generator which is the handy page for creating latin text.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

You can use this text as an example to ulistrate your paragraph Lorum ipsom has become the internet generic text.

STYLING TEXT:

<style type="text/css">

a{

text-decoration:none;

}

a:hover{

text-decoration: underline;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<a href="http://ww.google.com"> GOOGLE </a>

This allow you to have google link none underline. When you point the curseur on the link the link appear and it disappear when the mouse move away. The sudo class a:hover allow this.

Originally when you create a link, it appear underline and to remove the line you have to create a style : a{

text-decoration:none;

}

How to open the new tag that leave your website open?

We set the target attribute to blank. See the code:

<p> <a href="http://ww.google.com"> GOOGLE </a> </p>

<p> <a href="http://ww.google.com" target="\_blank"> Open

This allow to have two links. When you click on the second link, the first link doesn’t close.

There are other suddo class besaide a:hover which allow to cover the link and underline when you place the curser on the text.

A;visited when you haven’t visited the site before it color is blue. But when you click on it, the color become purple which means that you have visited the site before.

But you can change the color to any other color by changing the styling:

a: visited {

color: red;

}

There are other pseudo class to check them you google pseudo class link:

END OF CSS STYLING

Abidjan.net - Bien + qu'un portail - Ivory Coast - Cote d'Ivoire

JAVASCRIPT

<head>

<title>Javascript</title>

</head>

<body>

<script type="text/javascript">

notes: when it is not a string but a numerical

var x = 20;

Alert(x); the result is x=20

notes: when it is a string;

var name = “Rob”; you put the name in Quote

alert(name); the result is Rob

</script>

</body>

</html>

Variables

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Javascript</title>

</head>

<body>

<input type="text" id = "textInput">

<button id="changetext"> Change the text</button>

<p> This is some text</p>

<script type="text/javascript">

document.getElementById("changetext").onclick = function() {

var textEntered = "";

textEntered = document.getElementById("textInput").value;

alert(textEntered);

}

</script>

</body>

</html>



|  |
| --- |
| asdf |

Change the text

This is some text

In this case the result we taking our variable we creating it and we set it to equal to (textEntered =) document.getElementById("textInput").value; the value of the input, what ever the user has typed. is that when you click on the change button the result is the alert or what ever the user type in the input asdf .

To change / This is some / by the input we type in the input by using variable:

<input type="text" id = "textInput">

<button id="textchanged">Change the text</button>

<p id="text"> This is some text</p>

<script type="text/javascript">

/

document.getElementById("textchanged").onclick = function() {

var textEntered = "";

textEntered = document.getElementById("textInput").value;

document.getElementById("text").innerHTML = textEntered;

}

</script

Note: we set the value…/var textEntered = "";/ …..we define it / textEntered = document.getElementById("textInput").value;/ and we equal the document to variable = document.getElementById("text").innerHTML = textEntered;

Result we replace the regular text by whatever the user type in the input.

REPEAT INFOS

<html>

<head>

<title>Javascript</title>

</head>

<body>

<input type="text" id="textInput">

<button id="textChanger">Change The text</button>

<p>This is some text</p>

<script type="text/javascript">

document.getElementById("textChanger").onclick = function() {

var textEntered = "";

textEntered = document.getElementById("textInput").value;

alert(textEntered);

}

</script>

</body>

</html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Javascript</title>

to get the value of the text input

</head>

<body>

<input type="text" id="textInput">

<button id="textChanger">Change The text</button>

<p id= “text”>This is some text</p>

<script type="text/javascript">

document.getElementById("textChanger").onclick = function() {

var textEntered = "";

textEntered = document.getElementById("textInput").value;

document.getElementById("text").innerHTML=textEntered;

}

Note: we define the variable var textEntered= “”;

Then we define what the variable is about and the location (value)

textEntered =document.getElementById("textInput").value;

finally, we get the text that the user type in the box. In the innerHTML

document.getElementById("text").innerHTML=textEntered;

</script>

</body>

</html>

ARRAYS

Allows us to store a number of different values in one object. There are different ways to create arrays in javascript.

<body>

<script type="text/javascript">

var myArray = new Array();

myArray[0]= "pizza";

myArray[1]= "choclate";

alert(myArray[0]);

</script>

</body>

when you alert the result is pizza/ Arrays start with 0 and 1 follows and so on. This allows us to see one array.

If we want to see sevrals arrays it is possible within the console itself

By adding/ console.log(myArray);/ and doing right click then click on console, we are able to see the list of product in the console when you add console.log(myArray.length);/ it gives the number of items in the list / 2/ .

<body>

<script type="text/javascript">

var myArray = new Array();

myArray[0]= "pizza";

myArray[1]= "choclate";

console.log(myArray);

</script>

</body>

we don’t have to define a variable to each tweets

we create the variab;le called tweets \. With a single variable tweets we can create different tweets

<script type="text/javascript">

var myArray = new Array();

myArray[0]= "pizza";

myArray[1]= "choclate";

for several tweets cases we use the following variable.

var tweets = ["Morning everybody!", "I love coffee!"]

alert(tweets[1]);

</script>

result = Morning everybody!"

To add a 3rd tweets we can use : the command (tweets.push) tweets.push (“Back to work”)

var myArray = new Array();

myArray[0]= "pizza";

myArray[1]= "choclate";

var tweets = ["Morning everybody!", "I love coffee!"]

tweets.push("Back to work!");

console.log(tweets);

right click inspect and then console you will see the 3 listed items.

Morning everybody ,I love coffee!"]

Back to work!

Removing Items:

We use the command tweets.splice

**sffff**

tweets.splice(1,1); I want to delete the item number 1 (second 1) starting by 1;

tweets.splice(1,2); I want to delete 2 items starting with number 1 which will delete:

I love coffee! Back to work!

We can also use splice function to add items:

tweets.splice(1,0, "conflakes for breakfast!") = this should add conflakes for breakfast! Just before item number 1.

tweets.splice(1,1, "conflakes for breakfast!"); his will replace I love coffee! by conflakes for breakfast

You can add a many items as you want just by separating them with commas

EXO create an array called myColours containing the colours red, blue, yellow smd green.

var myColours = new array ( );

myColours[0]= “red”;

myColours[1]= “blue”;

myColours[2]= “yellow”;

myColours[3]= “green”;

If Statements

<body>

<script type="text/javascript">

var x = 1;

if (x == 1){

alert("x is 1!!");

} else{

alert("x is not 1!!");

}

</script>

</body>

when x=1 it alert x is 1

when x=2 it alert x is not 1

To log someone in the if statement is important;

W3SCHOOL NOTES

Display the sum of 5 + 10, using two variables: x and y.

var  =  ; var y = 10; document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = x  y;

Create a variable called z, assign x + y to it, and display the result in an alert box.

var x = 5; var y = 10; 

var z  = x + y;

alert (z);

Result z=15

On one single line, declare three variables with the following names and values:

firstName = "John"  
lastName = "Doe"  
age = 35

var  = "John", lastName = “Doe”,   age = 35;

When entering three variables only the last one has ; the first two have ,

var price1 = 5;  
var price2 = 6;  
var total = price1 + price2;

In programming, just like in algebra, we use variables (like price1) to hold values.

In programming, just like in algebra, we use variables in expressions (total = price1 + price2).

From the example above, you can calculate the total to be 11.

<html>

<head>

<title>Javascript</title>

</head>

<body>

<p>What is the magic word</p>

<p><input type="text" id="magicWord"></p>

<button id="checkMagicWord">Enter</button>

<script type="text/javascript">

document.getElementById("checkMagicWord").onclick = function() {

var magicWordEntered = document.getElementById("magicWord").value;

var magicWord = "abracadabra";

if(magicWordEntered == magicWord){

alert("You get it");

} else{

alert("Nope, try again")

}

}

</script>

</body>

</html>

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Javascript</title>

</head>

<body>

<p>How many fingers am I holding up?</p>

<p><input type="text" id="guess"> <button id="checkGuess">Guess</button></p>

<script type="text/javascript">

document.getElementById("checkGuess").onclick = function() {

var numberEntered =document.getElementById("guess").value;

var numberEntered = Math.floor((Math.random() \* 5) + 0);

if(document.getElementById("guess").value == numberEntered){

alert("Well done! You get it!");

}else{

alert("Nope! The number was")

}

}

//\* alert(Math.floor((Math.random() \* 5) + 0)); double check this portion of the video for more infos\*

//

</script>

</body>

</html>

LOOPS

There are two differeny type of loops:

1./ The FOR loops for(var i)

the loops allows you to run certain line of codes again and again and again doing usually something different. We use the command for to set our loops. First we create a count variable which count anytime we go through the loop: we usually create this with var and the letter i for counting ( i:index) and we set that value to something we usually starts with 0 i=o; the second time is how long we want to run the i, such as i<5; the third one is what to do to i anytime we run the loops is to add 1 to i, there are two ways to do that i=i+1 or i++. This one is for increment value. To decrease you put i--. And we have to give the instruction each time we run the loop.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Javascript</title>

</head>

<body>

<script type="text/javascript">

var tweets = ["Hi everyone!", "I love conflakes!", "Night night"]

for(var i=0; i<3; i++){

alert(tweets[i]);

}

//\* instead of i<3 which only display the three tweets, you can write i<tweets.length which will allow to have more tweets\*//

</script>

</body>

</html>

var tweets = ["Hi everyone!", "I love conflakes!", "Night night!", "Sweet dream!"];

for(var i=0; i<tweets.length; i++){

alert(tweets[i]);

this is how we loop rough in array.

Combining loops with Array using for loop

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Javascript</title>

</head>

<body>

<div id="tweetDiv"></div>

<script type="text/javascript">

var tweetString = "";

var tweets = ["Hi everyone!", "I love conflakes!", "Night night :)!", "Sweet dream!"];

for(var i=0; i<tweets.length; i++){

tweetString = tweetString + "<p>" + tweets[i] + "</p>";

}

document.getElementById("tweetDiv").innerHTML= tweetString;

//\* instead of i<3 which only display the three tweets, you can write i<tweets.length which will allow to have more tweets\*// In this case we combine for loops with Array

</script>

</body>

</html>

WHILE LOOP

Var i=0; is set outside the loop

In while loop we only set the definition is the condition of while loop to continue while(i<tweets.length) and then the instruction i++;

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Javascript</title>

</head>

<body>

<div id="tweetDiv"></div>

<script type="text/javascript">

var tweetString = "";

var tweets = ["Hi everyone!", "I love conflakes!", "Night night :)!", "Sweet dream!"];

var i=0;

while(i<tweets.length){

tweetString = tweetString + "<p>" + tweets[i] + "</p>";

i++;

}

document.getElementById("tweetDiv").innerHTML= tweetString;

//\* instead of i<3 which only display the three tweets, you can write i<tweets.length which will allow to have more tweets\*//

</script>

</body>

</html>

while loop advance way

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Javascript</title>

</head>

<body>

<p>How may fingers are you holding up</p>

<input type="text" id="myNumber">

<button id="guess">Guess!</button>

<script type="text/javascript">

document.getElementById("guess").onclick = function(){

var myNumber = document.getElementById("myNumber").value;

var gotIt = false;

var numberOfGuesses = 1;

while(gotIt == false){

var guess = Math.random();

guess = guess \* 6;

guess= Math.floor(guess);

if(guess == myNumber){

gotIt = true;

alert("Got it! It was a " + guess + ". It took me " + numberOfGuesses + " guesses.");

} else{

numberOfGuesses++;

}

}

}

// we will crache the browser when a number > to 5 is enter therefore is better to set number choice from 0 to 5; the will not get if 6 entered therefore we have to have a check in place.

</script>

</body>

</html>

The better o[tion is the drop down button.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Javascript</title>

</head>

<body>

<p>How may fingers are you holding up</p>

<p>

<select type="text" id="myNumber">

<option>0</option>

<option>1</option>

<option>2</option>

<option>3</option>

<option>4</option>

<option>5</option>

</select>

// this will prevent the site to crache

<button id="guess">Guess!</button>

</p>

<script type="text/javascript">

document.getElementById("guess").onclick = function(){

var myNumber = document.getElementById("myNumber").value;

var gotIt = false;

var numberOfGuesses = 1;

while(gotIt == false){

var guess = Math.random();

guess = guess \* 6;

guess= Math.floor(guess);

if(guess == myNumber){

gotIt = true;

alert("Got it! It was a " + guess + ". It took me " + numberOfGuesses + " guesses.");

} else{

numberOfGuesses++;

}

}

}

// we crache the browser when a number > to 5 is enter therefore is better to set number choice from 0 to 5;

</script>

</body>

</html>

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Javascript</title>

</head>

<body>

<script type="text/javascript">

function average(a, b){

return((a + b) / 2);

}

var x = 5;

var y = 10;

alert(average(x, y));

</script>

</body>

</html>

the computer give 7.5

ADD Note====

Same result with function

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Javascript</title>

</head>

<body>

<p>How may fingers are you holding up</p>

<p>

<select type="text" id="myNumber">

<option>0</option>

<option>1</option>

<option>2</option>

<option>3</option>

<option>4</option>

<option>5</option>

</select>

<button id="guess">Guess!</button>

</p>

<script type="text/javascript">

function doAGuess(correctAnswer){

var guess = Math.random();

guess = guess \* 6;

guess= Math.floor(guess);

if(guess == correctAnswer){

return(true);

} else{

return(false);

}

}

document.getElementById("guess").onclick = function(){

var myNumber = document.getElementById("myNumber").value;

var gotIt = false;

var numberOfGuesses = 1;

while(gotIt == false){

if(doAGuess(myNumber) == true){

gotIt = true;

alert("Got it! It was a " + myNumber + ". It took me " + numberOfGuesses + " guesses.");

} else{

numberOfGuesses++;

}

}

}

// we crache the browser when a number > to 5 is enter therefore is better to set number choice from 0 to 5;

</script>

</body>

</html>

Google and slack overflow for search

• Software Engineering and Web Development programs: Web Developer, Frontend Developer, Backend Developer, Full Stack Developer, Software Engineer, Computer Programmer, Software Developer, Applications Software Developer, Systems Software Database Administrator, Network and Computer System Administrator, Computer Network Support Specialist • Data Science programs: Data Scientist, Data Engineer, Machine Learning Engineer, Data Analyst, Business Intelligence Analyst, Operations Analyst • Data Analytics programs: Data Analyst, Business Intelligence Analyst, Marketing Analyst, Finance Analyst, and Data Journalist