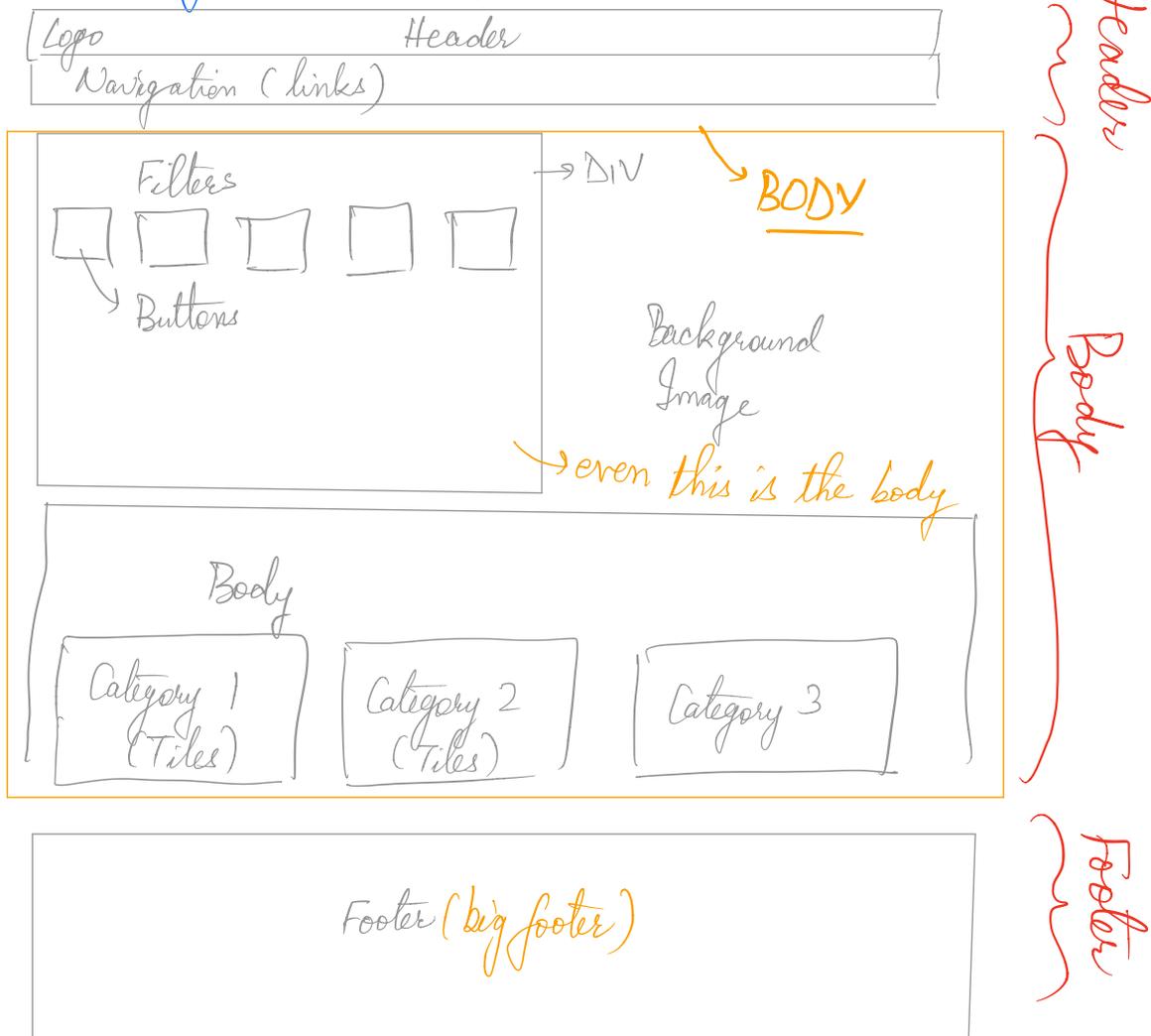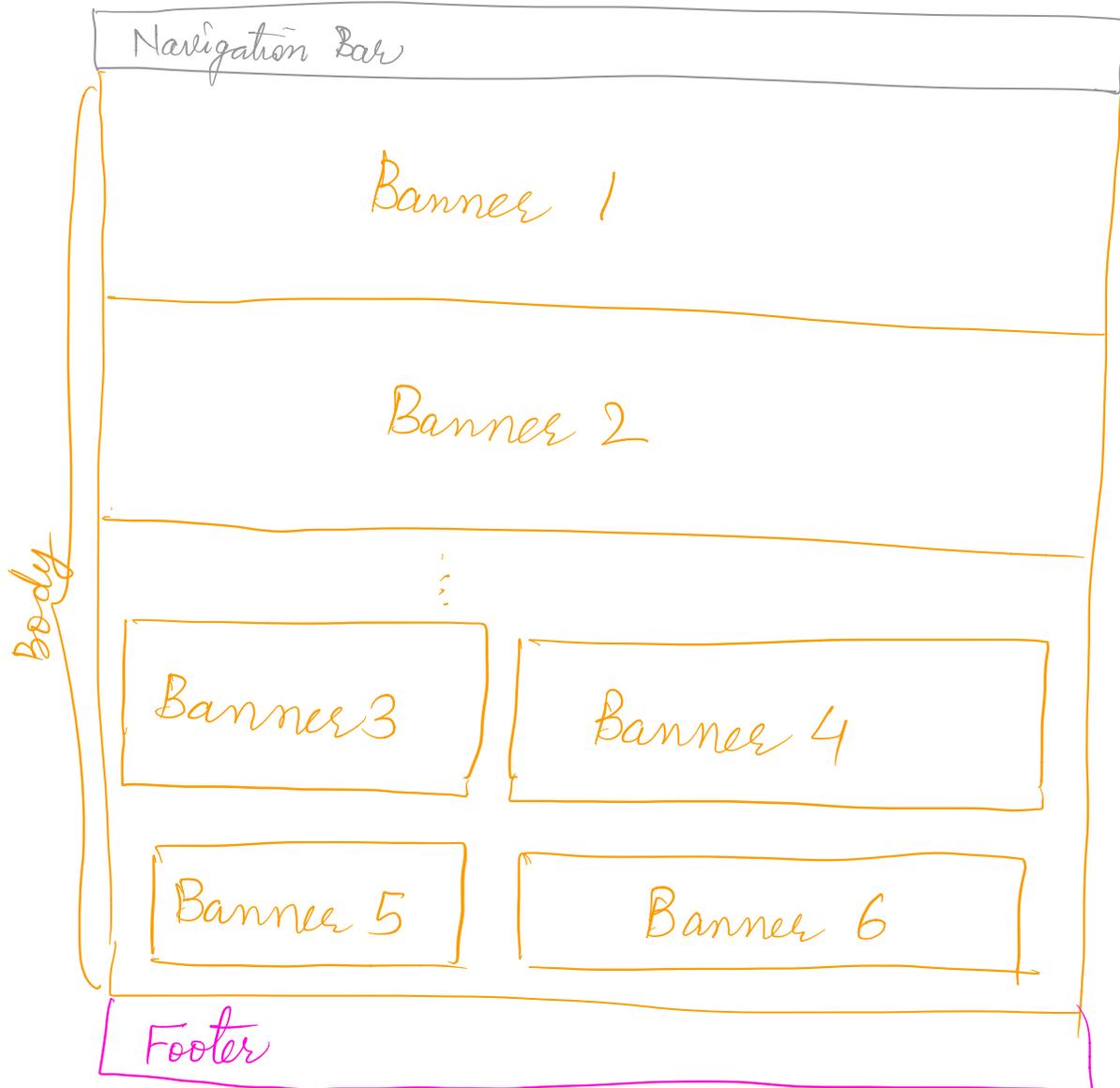**What are HTML, CSS, JavaScript?**
HTML: Structure (index.html)
CSS: Styling (styles.css)
JavaScript: Functionality (main.js)

Discussion on wireframing
↳ Creating wireframe of expedia.com

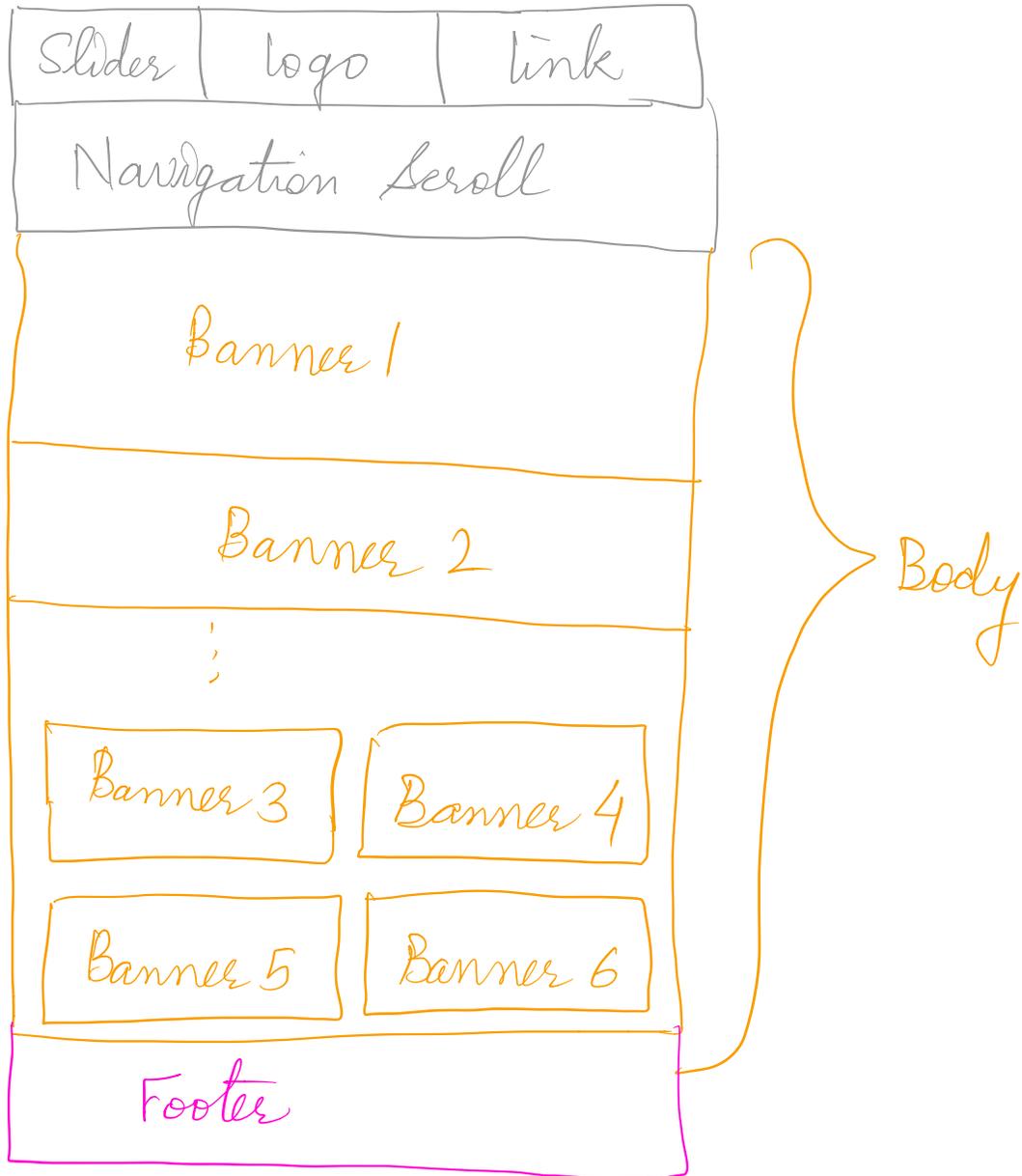Logo   Header
Navigation (links)

→ DIV   BODY

Filters

Buttons   Background Image
          → even this is the body

Body

Category 1 (Tiles)   Category 2 (Tiles)   Category 3

Header

Body

Footer (big footer)   Footer

Homework : Create a wireframe for some other website
Reference website : apple.com (Web)

Navigation Bar

Body

Banner 1

Banner 2

Banner 3

Banner 4

Banner 5

Banner 6

Footer

Wireframe Homework
↳ apple.com (Mobile)

Slider	logo	link

Navigation Scroll

Banner 1

Banner 2

;

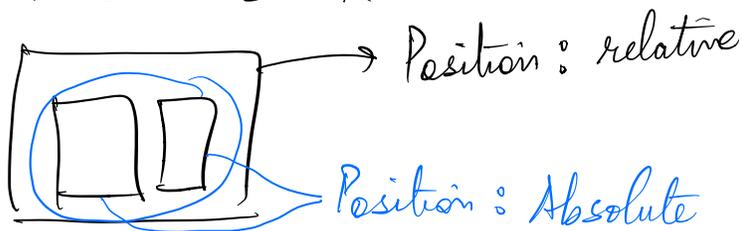| Banner 3	Banner 4
Banner 5	Banner 6

Body

Footer

○ DOM : Document Object Model
 ↳ Hierarchy / workflow while making a website

WEBSITE DVPT STRUCTURE

○ For creating any website, start with a wireframe
○ Create folders — main, css, image, files, etc.
○ Now, write a pseudocode to the html doc.
○ Then, add tags to the code
○ Add classes for the tags
○ Start writing code.

CREATE COLUMNS

→ Position : relative

Position : Absolute

- Position: relative; ⟶ to the container (entire div)
- Position: absolute; ⟶ inside elements of the container

Once the positioning is set, shift the inside containers to the respective position using margins

- Give a fixed position to the header
- Start giving margins for shifting the outside containers
  ↳ when you change the margin in one tag, update the corresponding space in the related tags.
- Put top :0; (left, right, bottom : 0;) to snap the containers (eg- headers, footers) without extra space (which comes due to block elements)

Homework:

Content map
Home
Industry Projects
 IT
 Pharma
 Marketing
Academic Projects
 Study notes website
 Apply Parsons website
 Processing
Self Projects
 Logo Design
 Photography
 Design rangoli making

Working with animations
• Create div and stylise it

Transition: for creating transitions
Transform: for changing objects (transforming them)
Key frames:

CSS Grids and blocks

Display properties
        give a display:block; property to the main div
        give a display:inline; property to the sub-div
                This would arrange everything inside a box and arrange automatically
        give a display: inline-block; property to the sub-div
                This would arrange it inside the block and maintain its properties

Make website RESPONSIVE

Media queries
        @media screen and (max-width: 60px) { } `
                Put the tag that requires an update inside this property

Example:
        @media screen and (max-width: 600px) {
        body {
                background-color: red;
        }
        }

Flexbox Grid
        display: flex;
                Doing these will make the items become increase and decrease in width
        flex-wrap: wrap;
                Wraps all contents when screen size decreases
        flex-wrap: wrap-reverse;
                Wraps all contents when screen size decreases, this time, in the reverse order
        flex-wrap: nowrap;

Does not wrap the contents

justify-content: Center, flex-start, flex-end, space-between, space-around, space-evenly;
For spacing inside the div and flex container

Target a specific div
div:nth-child (1n) {}
This is to target that particular child inside a parent. It gives the value to every other child (unless stated otherwise)
So, 1n: first element, 2n: 2nd element
If there are 3 elements, the 3rd element will have the property of the 1n element (loops)

Grid-column and grid-row
It counts the number of lines there are in a grid.
So, if there are 4 blocks, there would be 5 lines.
You would mention grid-column: 1/ 5 to count all the lines.
Alternatively, mention grid-column: 1/ -1 (from start "1" to finish "-1")

Day 7
Aug 7 2018

JAVASCRIPT

Linking a JS file
<script src="js/main.js"></script>

Variable: var
Use only **var** instead of int, string, bool, float

(x++) vs (++x)
x++ assigns the value first, and then increments itself
++x adds the value and then assigns it

Check if a code is working or not
eg. console.log(stuff[1]);

Using buttons
<p id="display"></p>
<button type="button" onclick="document.getElementById('display').innerHTML='Hi. This is Akshansh' ">Click here </button>
Breakdown:
onclick: if clicked on the button
getElementByID('display'): fetch the ID "display"
.innerHTML='Hi. This is Akshansh': Go to the ID display and replace it with the text: Hi. This

is Akshansh

    This command creates an ID (display) and a button below it. When I click on the button, that ID is getting called, and it displays the text (Hi. This is Akshansh).
    This is the same process when we want to call anything on the browser screen. This must be done on HTML.

NOTE:
Whatever you write in <script></script> is considered a JavaScript file.
So, if you write,
<script>
    <! - - testing - - >
</script>
This won't work because the comment tag is the HTML version. For it to work, we must do it like this:
<script>
    // testing
</script>

Day 10
Aug 10, 2018

<u>JQUERY</u>
Format
$(selector).action()
    $: call the JQuery

Example
$(".test").hide()
    this hides all elements with class = "test"

Example 2
$("button").click(function() {
    $("div1").fadeIn();
    });
    Instead of writing "div1", you can also write "this"