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A range of more than 20 in-depth MongoDB Tutorials to learn about MongoDB from scratch for beginners:MongoDB is an open source cross-platform and document-oriented NoSQL database program for modern applications. MongoDB allows you to organize and use data anywhere in real time. In this tutorial series, you will learn about functions such as installing MongoDB and MongoDB, Database creation, Collection, Projection, MongoDB, etc. Sharding, at the end of this Detailed MongoDB Training Series. [Scroll down to check the list of all tutorials] List of all MongoDB Tutorials Learn MongoDB in detail with the help of this comprehensive MongoDB training series for beginners and experienced professionals. With the first tutorial in the MongoDB SeriesStart Tutorials Overview series => First Tutorial by Jackie Lohrey Quicken financial management software, with all options, instructions and options can be overwhelming, especially for a new user. Everything seems equally important and everything seems to need to master it now. Before you begin the process of using accounts, creating reports, and filling in budget amounts, it's important to learn a few basic concepts that can help you optimize Quicken for your individual needs. One of the most important concepts to understand is how to use categories and tags to track your account transactions. The Quicken category is a label such as Groceries or Household, which defines a large group of both income and expense transactions. You use a single category per transaction to track how you earn and spend money. For example, all grocery purchases fall into the Groceries category, no matter where you buy them, and all revenues, regardless of the source, fall into the Revenue category. Use a subcategory category to provide more organization and detail within a category and help create budgets. This is especially useful in a category such as Auto, where you are incurred multiple types of costs. Creating subcategory categories for fuel, maintenance and registration makes it much easier to see where your money is going. Labels are like keywords. Allows you to track transactions made within category groups and between category groups. For example, if you want to track the money you spend on incident all time for a child at the university, create a label that contains the child's name, and then apply it to the appropriate category or subcategory category, such as grocery store, Auto, Fuel or Phone: Mobile phone. Quicken comes with numerous built-in categories that cover many standard elements. Not all built-in categories appear from the Category List window, because most of what you see depends on the information you provide to Quicken during setup. Before you create a new category, access Quicken's built-in categories and see if something appropriate already works. To access built-in categories Select Tools from the menu, and then select the Category List. Click the Add Categories button, select the categories you want to add from the menu and click the Insert button. Click Ok to finish the Categories List and return. To add a new category or subcategory, click the New button in the Categories List window, create a name for the category or subcategory category, provide an optional description, and specify the category type, such as Revenue, Expense, or Subcategory category. If you select subcategory category, use the drop-down box next to the selection to specify the main category name. To create a new label, select Tools from the main menu, and then select the Label List. Click the New button at the top of the window and type a name and optional description for the label. Ignore the Copy Number box because it applies only to track rental properties. Click All to finish. While it's possible to instantly create categories, subcategory categories and tags, this isn't always a good option, especially if you're disappointed or just trying to fit in. Putting thoughts into the categories, subcategories, and labels you use can make Quicken work better and more efficiently. Use categories, subcategory categories, and labels in transaction records to define and edit revenue and expenses. For example, in the check account record, after you enter the check and check quantity, click the drop-down box under the payer name to select the category or subcategory of the transaction. Click or click the next box to select the appropriate Label from the drop-down list. At the end of the month, run a report that will show an income/expenditure breakdown by category, subcategory category, and label. For example, to run a standard Quicken spending report, click Reports from the main menu. To view the report and the accompanying pie chart, select Spend, and then select Spend by Category. By default, the spending report is transferred to a year-to-date list, so set the date parameters to your needs. Learn Eclipse From Scratch Quickly. Eclipse Tutorials with Examples This In-Depth Series Will Be the Perfect Guide to Any Start:To learn Eclipse systematically with examples for easy understanding of a number of these 7 informative Eclipse tutorials for beginners=> Scroll DOWN To see the full list of 7 In-Depth Eclipse Tutorials for Beginners are step-by-step Eclipse tutorials below, Eclipse Tutorials Tutorial 1 List: Setting Up Setup and Workspace Tutorial 2: Create and Run The First Java Project Tutorial 3: Top Features Code To Help Better Tutorial 4: Eclipse Tutorial 5 Code Debugging Basics: Maven Configuration with Eclipse Java IDE Tutorial 6: Configuration SVN And Eclipse Tutorial 7: Eclipse Java IDEOverview Integrated TESTING Of These Eclipse Series Tutorials We hope the eclipse tutorials list will never help you become an Eclipse Expert!-> Start here with the First TutorialHappy Learning!! Tim Berners-Lee When World Wide invented the Web, there was no JavaScript, CSS, and just HTML. While HTML has changed drastically over 30 years, expanding Over 120 of the original 18 tags, it retains its central importance: it is the basic technology for the web. If your site relies on good HTML, it loads fast. Browsers progressively process HTML, that is, it displays a partially downloaded webpage to the user while the browser waits for files left over from the server. Modern fashion development techniques, such as React, require a lot of JavaScript to be sent to the user. When downloaded at all, the user must parse the device and execute JavaScript before starting to create more pages. On a slow network or cheaper, low-power device, this can cause an unbearably slow load and is a heavy drain on the battery. Sites based on good HTML will also be robust – even if styles and scripts are not installed, the content will be available. HTML is compatible backwards and future-proof at the same time. To show the future-proof nature of Future-Proof HTML HTML, you can open the first web browser written by Uncle Sir Timbo in 1991. Choose Open Document >from Full Document Reference to open a webpage and type a URL in the box. A well-structured HTML document is still processed. There won't be any styles (CSS 1 wasn't specified until 1996, and IE5 for Mac was almost 2000 until it was shipped with a complete application) and some more exotic punctuation or characters can be replaced with their character codes, but you can still read the content. And, for the vast majority of sites, the content is what comes for users. For example, here's a Web Accessibility Checklist review on this site rendered in the 1991 browser: 1991 Web Accessibility article in worldwideweb browser to show the future-proof nature of HTML, let's look at the web page for the first time in a modern browser-in this case, Firefox 77 (Developer Edition): As you can see, it is perfectly rendered and responds when narrowing the window completely : No-One Now Writes HTML manually. Grandpa! I've been told from time to time that no one really needs to learn HTML anymore, because no one writes HTML manually these days. And this is largely true – 35.8% of the web is powered by WordPress, which collects pages on templates upon which various themes can be applied. Joomla! and Drupal work similarly. Other developers use frameworks such as React, which combines prewritten components. But someone still has to write templates and components. Developers using WordPress or React need HTML knowledge to evaluate the quality of the templates or components they plan to use. One analogy is to decide not to cook and go to a buffet restaurant. If each dish is cooked by professional chefs using the best ingredients, if each is a frozen ready meal, you can get much more delicious dishes that are much more nutritious, microwaved by a bored kitchen-hand intern who doesn't care at all. A Structure of Let's take a look at the structure of an HTML element, looking at what makes up good HTML. (If you already know this, feel free to skip this section.) Here's an HTML tag that says to the browser that this is a paragraph: <p> Browsers aren't very interested in uppercase or lowercase letters in HTML: <video> <VIDEO>, and <Video> even <ViDEo> are all the same. But traditionally we use lower cases because capitals are like shouting. It's an opening tag. Most (not all) labels have a corresponding closing label. As with the opening label, the closing label is surrounded by angle brackets, but here the label name comes before a backslash that tells the browser that it's a closing label: </p> As you can see, the label name is surrounded by angle brackets. The opening tag, the content between the opening and closing tags, and the closing tag are an HTML element. Here are two paragraph elements: <p>I'm a paragraph</p><p>I too!</p> By default, a web browser displays them with a blank line between paragraphs. However, this is only the default, the screen can be changed using a separate language called Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) without changing HTML in any way. Tags can also have attributes that give extra information about the browser tag. Some attributes are allowed on all tags, others are allowed in only one subset. Attributes have names and assigned values in the opening tag. This tells the browser that this paragraph is in English: <p lang=en> Some attributes do not appear to get a value. For example, <audio loop> a shorthand <audio loop=loop>; both forms are legitimate. Pay attention to boolean features: As spec says, there are a number of attributes boolean attributes. The presence of the boolean attribute on an element represents the actual value, and the absence of the attribute represents the wrong value... To represent an incorrect value, the attribute must be completely missed. Tags can have multiple attributes: <p lang=en class=warning> This tells the browser that this paragraph is in English and belongs to a class called a warning (for example, it may be red to stand out from surrounding paragraphs). Some attributes can take multiple values separated by spaces: <p class=discount seasonal> This paragraph is a member of the discount class (perhaps I want this style to draw attention to it) and is also a member of the seasonal class (perhaps we want to show a picture of a Christmas tree next to it). And all you need to know about the structure of an HTML tag, I would like to think that sometimes HTML is like an English language by selecting the correct HTML Element. It's quite easy to read, but it's much harder to write—there are so many quirks and irregularities. A small word like HTML (average 2.5 year old baby html elements more in their home language konuşuyor) olmasına rağmen, birçok kişinin HTML kesin değildir. </audio></video></VideO></Video> </audio></audio></ViDEo></Video></VIDEO></VIDEO></video> HTML can make it difficult to parse content from search engines, assisting technologies such as screen readers for visually impaired visitors, and non-traditional devices such as Apple Watch and voice assistants. When I talk about HTML well, I really mean semantic HTML: tags that identify as sensitive content as possible. You have to ask the philosophical question: What is this content? And which label best explains what it looks like, not what it looks like. Clear your mind from thoughts about colors, ranges, borders, or typography; this is not what the content is, just the view, and is defined by CSS. Sometimes, it's easy to explain what some content is. For example, consider this list of the top three best songs by Cheeky Girls: Cheeky Song (Touch My Bum) (Hooray, Hooray!) It's a Cheeky Vacation! Remove Your Shoes It is easy to see that this is a list and the order of entries is important. Touch My Bum song is objectively better than Cheeky Holidayden (and probably the best song ever). That's why they're numbered. We would like to use HTML (sequen row list) tag surrounding this entire list and each entry will be closed to one (list item): Cheeky Song (Touch My Bum)(Yay, Yay!) This is a Cheeky HolidayTake Off Your Shoes.Do you want a graphic show-style countdown to number one? Use only the reverse attribute on:or jump to the end. Mark up a Public Web Page Although this article is long, we have no place to review all elements of HTML. Mozilla Developer Network (MDN) has an excellent reference site that is a useful series of tutorials and even go-to source for experienced web professionals who forgot the exact syntax of something. Now, let's make a real web page, the kind you've seen hundreds of times before, whether it's a video site, a newspaper site, a product-selling site, or a modest blog. Ours is a small site that pays homage to cheeky girls' musical genius. Websites do not need expensive programs or powerful computer installs just to develop a code editor and a browser. Microsoft's free open source code editor use Visual Studio Code, but there are many others like Sublime Text, Atom, BlueGriffon. Then let's dive in and code. We need some piers to set up the Pier before we can write down our content. If your code editor supports saving snippets or templates, this will be a good use for every webpage you make: <!DOCTYPE html><html lang=en><head><meta charset=utf-8> <meta name=viewport content=width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0><title>Cheeky Chap. ev</title></head> Line 1 is equivalent to a magic spell to say that the code coming into the browser is the latest and greatest version of HTML. Line 2 tells the browser that the primary content of the webpage is in English. This is important for translation software and also for people who use a screen reader: word six is pronounced very differently in English and French, for example. For most languages, it's easy to determine the language label. The W3C organization that creates the standards on which the Web is based has the Language Tag Selection guide. Line 3 opens the web page's head-block of information about the page that helps the browser function properly. Line 4 tells the browser that we use character encoding that can process all the human languages and emojis you can request. If you've ever seen a web page with strange characters like Å, or empty boxes in the middle of words, you know why we need this line. Line 5 is another magical spell. Tells the browser to view the webpage at the width of the device on which it is displayed and helps reform sites between large desktop screens and narrow mobile screens. Line 6 is the only line you need to change. This is the text that is first read to a screen reader user to ensure that the <title> page is on the correct page. It also determines the sort order of browser locations, so use a system with the site name first (so that all the captions to the site are grouped together) and then the page title. For example, <title>Cheeky Chap — Home</title>, <title>Cheeky Man — About Monica</title>. There's not a single real way for you to write. <title> golden rule olmaktr </title></title></html> </title></title></html> all pages on your site. Adding our content Now it's time to add custom code to our site. HTML is the markup language, so we often call the process of converting text content to HTML as markup. Body Now we've closed <head>, let's open <body>. (Obviously, <head></head> And <body></body> tags are not required, but as you'll see them on other people's sites, it's important to know what they're doing). Type <body> into your code editor. Depending on your offer and settings, you can automatically create a close </body> label for you. Therefore, put some blank lines between the opening and closing label to make sure that you did not accidentally enter code after closing </body>tag, this will not be displayed and will be annoying. Remember when I said you shouldn't pay attention to what the page will look like when you write your HTML? The rule has an exception: Consider the order in which the content is. By default, the browser shows all content in source order (you can change it, but more work). So we're going to look at the content that came first, and we're going to write html first. The first discerning piece of content on our Header Page is the title at the top. This will be at the top of every page on our site. HTML tags for the entire banner will be wrapped in <header></header> As the HTML specification says, the Header element represents a group of demo or navigation assistants. Inside, we also have an image of cheeky girls serving as a link to the homepage, the main title for the page (I'm a Cheeky Chap!), and some additional text. Let's look at the picture with the home page link. Do not use the clickable links (a bit confusing) tag; tag <link>, which means <a>anchor. This label has an attribute that identifies the destination of the link, href. A normal text link is configured as: Home page Home page text appears on the screen, possibly underlined in blue, and if you click it, the browser clears the screen and loads index.html. However, there is no text in our link, it is a completely clickable picture. The simplest way to put images on the web is to use the tag . This is how it is configured: Attribute src points to a file to be pulled to the web page at this point. The second attribute, child, is for alternate text. This is for those who can't see the image because of visual impairment or because they turn off images in their browsers to make access to content faster and cheaper. ... or image... you do not need to type the picture; a screen reader will be automatically prepended. Each must have a sub-attribute. You may see blank subtext (sub-) on older sites. This image does not carry any information and shows that it has no function, it is completely decorative. On modern sites, decorative images are applied using CSS In HTML, as they are purely about presentation and content. WebAIM has a useful test format introduction to write good alternative text. If your picture is in SVG format, older versions of Safari (pre-release 9.1.1 on desktop or iOS Version 9.3.2) need an additional role attribute (ignored by other browsers): Difference without closing tag On some older websites, you may see written in what is called self-shutdown. They're both fine. To make a clickable picture with a link to your homepage, we need to place one tag inside the other. There's a change we need to make - if the image is a link, the subtext should also define the destination (Home) of the link instead of the content of the image. The next part of our title is the name of the site - I'm a Cheeky Man. Since this is the title of the entire page, we will give it the most important title level. <h1>I'm a cheeky guy.</h1>. Html title has 6 levels, creatively named <h1>, <h2> etc. There should only be one. <h1> on a specific page and subheadings should not 'skip' a level. The hierarchy of titles is crucial for assisting technology users to navigate a page. If your page has a logical title hierarchy, visitors can use it to automatically create a content table to navigate around long texts-stuart langridge's created tok script can be copied and pasted to do so. Almost all AT has a shortcut to 'go to the next title'; Commercial screen reader JAWS and free screen reader NVDA. A key means 'go to the next title', next jumps by pressing '2' <h2> (among many other one-touch navigation shortcuts). Now all that's left is to mark the text of a homage to cheeky girls' musical genius. It's not really a title, it's more of a strapline (like a short, easy-to-remember phrase used by an organization for people to recognize it or its products). Because HTML does not have a custom strapline tag, the <p> element gives us a full header: <header><h1 >I'm a cheeky guy!</h1><p>A homage to cheeky girls' musical genius</p></header>Navigation comes on the next page. We already know how to build this: <nav>>About MonicaGabriela About </nav> Main Content Now is the time to turn our attention to the main content-page's actual content. HTML has a special feature for this, <main>will wrap all the content in the screenshot above. Why Cheeky Girls is so big, so we'll give you a title tag for the title series. We have already used one <h1> header and should only have one <h1> header and should only have one <h1></main></h2></h1></h2></h1> </h1> </main></h2></h1></h2></h1> page, so wrap this in a <h2>. Then, there are three messages, each self-made, and with its own title. We'll use one item for each of these. Don't just fall into the thinking trap for news articles or blog posts: You can wear a different shirt with the pants you're wearing; An article on trouser clothing, shirts are something else. A page full of video wraps each video and summary; Each product on a page with a product list. A<h2><p>When I first heard of Cheeky Girls, I thought ouh là là and bought some pink hotpants.</p> To wrap larger components, another generic label <div>, short for division. Imagine wanting to group your navigation and ad so you can be stylized as the sidebar to the left of your content. Because HTML is about the meaning of content, there are no elements, not the display. Our ad will be used in an item that spec describes as 'representing part of a page that is tangentially related to content around an aside relying element and can be considered separate from that content'. Our navigation will go in.</div>The item may be something: Cheeky Girls birthday, Tuesday, Oct 31, 82, St. Karen's Day and Immaculate Surfboard. Forms Forms are what make the web interactive, not just a read-only environment. No one likes to fill out forms, and even fewer people enjoy coding them. The golden rule for forms is that each entry field must have a corresponding label. Here's a demo made of a tagged form field vs. a tagged form field. They look the same, but the one on top doesn't have a proper label, and so does the latter. When you click on the text label below, you'll see that it focuses on the associated entry. This makes an entrance much easier for someone with engine control difficulties – or maybe for you, it tries to check a small check box on a small screen on a rugged train. It is also vital for screen reader users to bounce fields on a form (by default, only links and form fields can be tab-focused). In a field of input, the tab also reports the contents of the screen reader associated label, the field type, and other information, such as whether it is a required field. The code for this is simple. The input field is given a unique ID, and the label is associated with the label using the <label for=food>What's your favorite dish?</label> property. <input id=food> a simple single-field form is similar to: <form action=form-handling-page.html method=post><p><label for=food>What's your favorite dish?</label ><input id=food name=food><p><button type=submit>Send</button></form> The action attribute of the form, The URL of the page is to do any work required, you will get the form and probably say something like thanks! Your information has been received. The method attribute tells the browser how this information can be sent to the server. On the name attribute <input> allows the server to access the information sent in each field, and therefore must be unique in this form - all mutually excluded options share the same name, except for the radio buttons (the browser knows that they are a group). Sometimes, you may not want a visible label. Here's an example of how a tag that says Search before input feels like an overview. We can associate the input field with the Search text, which is the contents of the send button using aria labeled: <input type=text aria-labeledby=searchbutton><button id=searchbutton type=submit>Search</button> We could use aria-label.<input type=text aria-label=Search>However, if the page is run with a translation tool, it is always better to prefer visible text on a page because this text will be translated, and hidden text in HTML attributes will not be. Group Form.<fieldset>Fields group a set of related fields. For example, a three-day birthspace pattern or any set of radio buttons or related check boxes. </fieldset> </fieldset> provides an extreme belt tag for the entire group, which gives them context. Then let you know what individual fields and labels, which options/options, etc. are available. OptionallySome are old pieces of HTML that are used on older (or poorly written) sites, but now they are old because they still have spec. Conclusion Throughout this article, you learned a few of the most frequently used HTML tags. Most importantly, you've learned the philosophy behind good semansical HTML writing: choose the HTML tag that most precisely represents the meaning of content without thinking about how it will be displayed. So now you can go out and build fantastic websites that have lightning fast and excellent SEO and work across all kinds of devices, for all different talent and people with disabilities! Disabled!

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