**Assignment -2**

**Module (CSS and CSS 3) -2**

**Q. 1 What are the benefits of using CSS?**

1) Faster Page Speed: - More code means slower page speed.

And CSS enables you to use less code. CSS allows you to

use one CSS rule and apply it to all occurrences of a

certain tag within an HTML document.

2) Better User Experience: - CSS not only makes web pages

easy on the eye, it also allows for user friendly

formatting. When buttons and text are in logical places

and well organized, user experience improves.

3) Quick Development Time: - With CSS, you can apply

specific formatting rules and styles to multiple pages

with one string code. One cascading style sheet can be-

replicated across several website pages. If, for instance,

you have product pages that should all have the same

formatting, look, and feel, writing CSS rules for one

pages of that same type.

4) Easy Formatting Changes: - If you need to change the

format of a specific set of pages, it’s easy to do so with

CSS. There’s no need to fix every individual page. Just

edit the corresponding CSS stylesheet and you will see

changes applied to all the pages that are using that style

sheet.

5) Compatibility Across Devices: - Responsive web design

matters. In today’s day and age, web pages must be fully

visible and easily navigable on all devices. Whether

mobile or table, desktop, or even smart TV, CSS

combines with HTML to make responsive design

possible.

**Q. What are the disadvantages of CSS?**

1. CSS, CSS 1 up to CSS3, result in creating of confusion

among web browsers.

1. With CSS, what works with one browser might not

always work with another. The web developers need

to test for compatibility, running the program across

multiple browsers.

3) There exists a scarcity of security.

4) After making the changes we need to confirm the

compatibility if they appear. The similar change

affects on all the browsers.

5) The programming language world is complicated

for non-developers and beginners. Different levels

of CSS i.e. CSS, CSS 2, CSS 3 are often quite

confusing.

6) Browser compatibility (some styles sheet are

supported and some are not).

7) CSS works differently on different browsers. IE and

Opera supports CSS as different logic.

8) There might be cross- browser issues while using CSS

9) There are multiple levels which creates confusion for

non- developers and beginners.

**Q. What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?**

1) CSS2 was released in1998 with added styles for other

media types so that it can be used for page layout

designing. CSS3 was released in 1999 and presentation

style properties were added in that allows you to build

a presentation from documents.

2) Unlike CSS2, which was comprised of a single

document, CSS3 has its specifications divided into

many individual modules, which makes CSS3 a whole

lot easier to handle.

3) With CSS3, the designers can now use special fonts,

like those available in Google Fonts and Typecast.

Earlier, with CSS and CSS2, designers could only use

“Web-safe-fonts” for being 100% sure to use fonts that

Would always display the same on every machine.

4) While CSS and CSS2 had ‘simple selectors’, CSS3

calls the components as ‘a sequence of simple

selectors.’

5) CSS3 came up with some key web design

considerations like rounded borders that helps in

rounding up the borders without any hassle. This

turned out to be a huge plus point for developers who

were struggling with initial versions of CSS border.

6) CSS3 has the capability to split the text sections into

multiple columns so that it can be read like a newspaper.

In CSS2, the developers had difficulty because the stan-

dard was not equipped with automatically breaking the

text so that it fits within a box.

**Q. Name of few CSS style components.**

A CSS style consists of several components that define

how an HTML element should be visually presented

on web page. These components work together to create

the desired appearance of web content.

The components of CSS style are:

1) Selectors: Selectors are used to target specific HTML

elements to which the style will be applied. CSS selec-

tors can target elements by their HTML tag name (

element selectors), class names (class selectors) , IDs

(ID selectors).

Example selectors: -

1) Element selector: ‘p {….}’

2) Class selector: ‘.my-class {...}’

3) ID selector: ‘#my-id{...}’

2) Properties: - Properties are the individual style attribu-

tes that you want to set for the selected elements. Each

property corresponds to a specific aspect of an

element’s appearance, such as color, font, size, margin,

padding, or border.

Example: -

1) ‘color: - Sets the text color.

2) ‘font-size’: - Defines the font size.

3) ‘margin’: - Specifies the margin around element.

4) ‘padding’: - Sets the padding inside an element.

5) ‘border’: Controls the border of an element.

3) Values: - Values are the settings or values you assign to

CSS properties. Values can be specific, relative, or

keyword- based.

Example: -

1) ‘12px’: - A specific pixel size.

2) ‘red’: - A specific color.

3) ‘left’: - A keyword value indicating alignment.

4) Declaration Block- A declaration block is a set of one

or more property-value pairs enclosed within curly

braces ‘{}’. Each property- value pair is separated by

a semicolon.

Example: -

p {

color: blue;

font-size: 16px;

}

5) Rule set: - A rule set is a complete CSS rule that

consists of a selector and its associated declaration

block. It defines which HTML elements should be

styled and how they should be styled.

Example: -

p {

color: blue;

font-size: 16px;

}

6) Stylesheet: - A stylesheet is a collection of CSS rule

sets. Stylesheets can be included in an HTML docu-

ment using the ‘<link>’ element or within a

‘<style>’ element in the HTML ‘<head>’ section.

Example: -

<link rel= “stylesheet” type=“text/css” href=

“style.css”>

Internal stylesheet: -

<style>

p {

color: blue;

font-size: 16px;

}

</style>

**Q. What do you understand by CSS opacity?**

🡪 The opacity CSS property sets the opacity of an element.

Opacity is the degree to which content behind an element

is hidden, and is the opposite of transparency.

Example:-

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title> Opacity Example </title>

<style>

\*{

font-size: x-large;

line-height: 50px;

}

img{

height: 250px;

width: 250px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1> The Opacity Property </h1>

<p> Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur, adipisicing elit. Incidunt, laboriosam.</p>

<span style="background-color: brown; opacity: 0.7;"> Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Cupiditate, esse.</span><br>

<span style="background-color: brown; opacity: 0.5;"> Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Cupiditate, esse.</span><br>

<span style="background-color: brown; opacity: 0.3;"> Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Cupiditate, esse.</span><br>

<img src="/Users/arnavpandav/Downloads/images-2.jpeg">

<img src=" /Users/arnavpandav/Downloads/images-2.jpeg" style="opacity: 0.5;">

</body>

</html>

Output :-

A screenshot of a website

Description automatically generated

**Q. How can the background color of an element be**

**changed?**

🡪 The background color property of CSS is used to set the

background of an element. We can set background color by

selecting the element by its class name or id name and then

apply the background- color property on it to set the back-

ground color.

Example: -

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title> Opacity Example </title>

<style>

\*{

font-size: xx-large;

line-height: 50px;

width: 600px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1> The background-color Property </h1>

<p style="background-color: red;"> Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur, adipisicing elit. Incidunt, laboriosam.</p>

<p style="background-color: blue;"> Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Cupiditate, esse.</p>

<p style="background-color: brown;"> Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Cupiditate, esse.</p>

<p style="background-color: cornflowerblue;"> Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Cupiditate, esse.</p>

</body>

</html>

Output: -

A close-up of a text box

Description automatically generated

**Q. How can image repetition of the backup be**

**controlled?**

🡪 The background-repeat property in CSS is used to repeat

the background image both horizontally and vertically.

It also decides whether the background image will be

repeated or not.

Syntax: background-repeat: repeat / repeat -x / repeat-y

no-repeat / initial /inherit.

Example: -

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title> Opacity Example </title>

<style>

img{

height: 250px;

width: 400px;

}

h1{

color: white;

}

body{

background-image: url('/Users/arnavpandav/Downloads/images.jpeg');

background-repeat:no-repeat;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1> The background Property </h1>

</body>

</html>

Output: -

A collage of a flower

Description automatically generated

A collage of several white flowers

Description automatically generated

A collage of a flower

Description automatically generated

A close-up of a flower

Description automatically generated

**Q. What is the use of the background-position**

**property?**

🡪 The background-position property sets the starting

position of a background image. By default, a

background-image is placed at the top-left corner

of an element, and repeated both vertically and hori-

zontally.

Example: -

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title> Opacity Example </title>

<style>

body{

background-image: url('/Users/arnavpandav/Downloads/nike-logo-on-white-background-free-vector.jpg');

background-repeat:no-repeat;

background-attachment: fixed;

background-position:50px 150px;

background-position-x: right;

background-position-y: center;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1> The background Position Property </h1>

</body>

</html>

Output: -

A logo of a company

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

**A white background with black text

Description automatically generated**

**A few logos of nike

Description automatically generated**

**A close-up of a logo

Description automatically generated**

**A logo with black text

Description automatically generated**

**Q. Which Property controls the image scroll in the**

**background?**

🡪 The background-attachment property in CSS is used to

specify the kind of attachment of the background

image with respect to its container. It can be set to

scroll or make it remain fixed. It can be applied to all

HTML elements.

Syntax: background-attachment: scroll / fixed / local

initial / inherit;

Example: -

**Q. Why should background and color be used**

**as separate properties?**

🡪 There are two reasons behind this:

1) It enhances the legibility of style sheets. The

background property is a complex property in

CSS, and if it is combined with color, the

Complexity will further increase.

2) Color is an inherited property while the back-

ground is not. So this can make confusion

further.

**Q. How to center block elements using CSS1?**

**Step 1: -** **Define the external width** – We need to

define the external width. Block-level elements

have the default width of 100% of the webpage, so

for centering the block element, we need space

around it. So for generating the space, we are

giving it a width.

**Step 2: - Set the left-margin and the right-**

**margin of the element to auto** – Since we

produced a remaining space by providing

external width so now we need to align that

space properly that’s why we should use margin

property. Margin is a property that tells how to

align a remaining space. So for centering the

element you must set left-margin to auto and

right-margin to auto.

**Example: - 1**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<style>

\*{

margin:0px;

padding:0px;

box-sizing: border-box;

}

body {

background: brown;

}

#box {

background: black;

color:white;

text-align: center;

}

/\* For centering the element \*/

#box {

width:300px;

margin: 500px auto;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div id="box">

<h3>this is a box</h3>

</div>

</body>

</html>

**OutPut: -**

**A red background with black text

Description automatically generated**

**Example: - 2**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<style>

\*{

margin:0px;

padding:0px;

box-sizing: border-box;

}

body {

background: cadetblue;

}

.box {

background: rgb(4, 2, 32);

color: #eee;

text-align: center;

width: 500px;

height: 200px;

margin:1rem auto;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div id="box1" class="box">

<h3>this is a box1</h3>

</div>

<div id="box1" class="box">

<h3>this is a box2</h3>

</div>

</body>

</html>

**Output: -**

A blue and white rectangular box

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

**Q. How to maintain the CSS specifications?**

🡪 Cascading Style sheets (CSS) can be described

as a style sheet language written in a markup

language. It is used for defining the look and

formatting elements of web documents such as

the layout, colors and fonts. The CSS specifica-

tions are maintained by the World Wide Web

Consortium.

**Q. What are the ways to integrate CSS as a Web**

**Page?**

🡪 CSS may be added to HTML in three different

ways. To style a single HTML element on the

page, use inline CSS in a style attribute. By

adding CSS to the head section of our HTML

document, we can embed an internal stylesheet.

we can also connect to an external stylesheet that

separates our CSS from our HTML.

**Example 1: - Inline CSS**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title> Example of CSS </title>

</head>

<body>

<p style="font-size: 50px; color: darkslategrey;"> Examples of Inline CSS</p>

<h1 style="color:blueviolet; font-size:40px;">This is HTML code</h1>

<p style="color:black; font-size:42px;">This is a HTML code with inline CSS.</p>

<div style="color:orange; font-size:44px;">This is some text content with CSS styling.</div>

</body>

</html>

Output: -

A close-up of text

Description automatically generated

**Example: - 2 Internal CSS**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

body {

background-color: grey;

}

h1 {

color: rgb(187, 255, 0);

margin-left: 75px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>The internal CSS is applied on this heading, so it will show some unique appearance.</h1>

<p>This paragraph will not be affected as internal CSS is not applied on this.</p>

</body>

</html>

Output: -

A grey background with yellow text

Description automatically generated

**Example: - 3 External CSS**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

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

</head>

<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>

**CSS file**

body {

background-color:powderblue;

text-align: center;

}

h1{

color:peru;

}

p{

font-size: 50px;

}

Output: -

A blue background with black text

Description automatically generated

**Q. What is embedded style sheets?**

🡪 It allows you to define styles for a particular HTML

documents as a whole in one place. This is done by

embedding the <style></style> tags containing the CSS

properties in the head of your document. Embedded style

sheets are particularly useful for HTML documents that

have unique style requirements from the rest of the

documents in your project. However, if the styles need to

be applied across multiple documents, you should link to

an external style sheet instead of using individual

embedded style sheets.

Example: -

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Page Title</title>

<!-- Embedded stylesheet -->

<style>

h2 {

font-size: 30px;

color: green;

text-align: center;

}

p {

font-variant: italic;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Welcome To Embedded style sheet </h2>

<p>This document is using an embedded stylesheet!</p>

<p>This is a paragraph</p>

<p>This is another paragraph</p>

</body>

</html>

Output: -

A white background with green text

Description automatically generated

**Q. What are the external style sheets?**

🡪 An external style sheet is a separate CSS file that can be

accessed by creating a link within the head section of the

webpage. Multiple webpages can use the same link to

access the stylesheet.

🡪 The link to an external style sheet is placed within the

head section of the page.

Syntax: -

<head>

<link rel= “stylesheet” href= “mystyle.css”>

</head>

The actual style sheet file will contain CSS rules that are

then applied across the entire page.

body {

background-color: ghostwhite;

}

h1 {

color: blue; font-size: 20px; font-family:

verdana; font-style:italian;

}

In this case, the background color of the webpage will

be ghostwhite and any h1 heading will appear in

verdana font, as size twenty blue text in italic style.

External style sheets have the following advantages

over internal and inline styles:

🡪 one change to the style sheet will change all linked

pages

🡪 you can create classes of styles that can then be used

on many different HTML elements

🡪 consistent look and feel across multiple web pages

🡪 improved load times because the CSS file is

downloaded once and applied to each relevant page as

needed.

**Q. What are the advantages and disadvantages of**

**using external style sheets?**

🡪 The advantages of External Style Sheets are as follows:

🡪 With the help of External Style Sheets, the styles of

numerous documents can be organized from one

single file.

🡪 In External Style Sheets, classes can be made for use

on numerous HTML element types in many forms of

the site.

🡪 In complex contexts, Methods like selector and

grouping can be implemented to apply Styles.

🡪 The disadvantages of External Style Sheets are as

follows:

🡪 An extra download is essential to important style

to import style information for each file.

🡪 The execution of the file may be deferred till the

external style sheet is loaded.

🡪 While implementing style sheets, we need to test

Web pages with multi browsers in order to check

compatibility issues.

**Q. What is the meaning of the CSS selectors?**

🡪 In CSS, selectors are used to target the HTML elements

on our web pages that we want to style. There are a wide

variety of CSS selectors available, allowing for fine-

grained precision when selecting elements to style.

🡪 What is a selector?

🡪 A CSS selector is the first part of a CSS rule. It is a

pattern of elements and other terms that tell the

browser which HTML elements should be selected to

have the CSS property value inside the rule applied to

them.

🡪 Types of selectors

🡪 Class and ID selectors

🡪 Attribute selectors

🡪 Pseudo-classes and pseudo-elements

🡪 Combinators

**Q. What are the media types allowed by CSS?**

🡪 Given below is a list of various media types –

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sr. No | Value & Description |
| 1 | All  Suitable for all devices. |
| 2 | Aural  Intended for speech synthesizers. |
| 3 | Braille  Intended for braille tactile feedback devices. |
| 4 | Embossed  Intended for paged braille printers. |
| 5 | Handheld  Intended for handheld devices (typically small screen, monochrome, limited bandwidth). |
| 6 | Print  Intended for paged, opaque material and for documents viewed on screen in print preview mode. |
| 7 | Projection  Intended for projected presentations, for example projectors or print to transparencies. |
| 8 | Screen  Intended primarily for color computer screens. |
| 9 | Tty  Intended for media using a fixed-pitch character grid, such as teletypes, terminals, or portable devices with limited display capabilities. |
| 10 | Tv  Intended for television-type devices. |

**Q. What is the rule set?**

🡪 A CSS rule set contains one or more selectors and one or

more declarations. The selector(s), which in this example

is h1, points to an HTML element. The declaration(s),

which in this example are color:blue and text-align:center

style the element with a property and value. The rule set

is the main building block of a CSS sheet.

Example: -

h1{

color: blue;

text-align: center;

}

**Q. Create Layouts**

🡪 Example: -

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title> Layout</title>

<style>

\* {

margin: 0;

padding: 0;

}

.Thum {

background-color: rgb(79, 79, 79);

color: white;

height: 150px;

width: 300px;

}

.parent {

border: solid 1px black;

height: 300px;

width: 300px;

}

button{

height: 30px;

width: 60px;

margin-top: 20px;

border: none;

}

.main{

display:flex;

gap: 20px;

padding: 10px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div class="main">

<div class="parent">

<div class="Thum">

<p style="position: absolute; top: 60px; left: 100px; font-weight: bold;" >Thumbnail </p>

</div>

<div>

<p style="margin-left: 20px; margin-top: 10px;">

This is a wider card with supporting text<br>

below as a natural lead in to additional <br>

content. This content is a little bit longer.

</p>

<button style="margin-left: 20px;"> View </button>

<button> Edit </button>

</div>

</div>

<div class="parent">

<div class="Thum">

<p style="position: absolute; top: 60px; left: 445px; font-weight: bold;" >Thumbnail </p>

</div>

<div>

<p style="margin-left: 20px; margin-top: 10px;">

This is a wider card with supporting text<br>

below as a natural lead in to additional <br>

content. This content is a little bit longer.</p>

<button style="margin-left: 20px;"> View </button>

<button> Edit </button>

</div>

</div>

<div class="parent">

<div class="Thum">

<p style="position: absolute; top: 60px; left: 760px; font-weight: bold;" >Thumbnail </p>

</div>

<div>

<p style="margin-left: 20px; margin-top: 10px;">

This is a wider card with supporting text<br>

below as a natural lead in to additional <br>

content. This content is a little bit longer. </p>

<button style="margin-left: 20px;"> View </button>

<button> Edit </button>

</div>

</div>

</div>

<div class="main">

<div class="parent">

<div class="Thum">

<p style="position: absolute; top: 400px; left: 100px; font-weight: bold;" >Thumbnail </p>

</div>

<div>

<p style="margin-left: 20px; margin-top: 10px;">

This is a wider card with supporting text<br>

below as a natural lead in to additional <br>

content. This content is a little bit longer. </p>

<button style="margin-left: 20px;"> View </button>

<button> Edit </button>

</div>

</div>

<div class="parent">

<div class="Thum">

<p style="position: absolute; top: 400px; left: 445px; font-weight: bold;" >Thumbnail </p>

</div>

<div>

<p style="margin-left: 20px; margin-top: 10px;">

This is a wider card with supporting text<br>

below as a natural lead in to additional <br>

content. This content is a little bit longer. </p>

<button style="margin-left: 20px;"> View </button>

<button> Edit </button>

</div>

</div>

<div class="parent">

<div class="Thum">

<p style="position: absolute; top: 400px; left: 760px; font-weight: bold;" >Thumbnail </p>

</div>

<div>

<p style="margin-left: 20px; margin-top: 10px;">

This is a wider card with supporting text<br>

below as a natural lead in to additional <br>

content. This content is a little bit longer. </p>

<button style="margin-left: 20px;"> View </button>

<button> Edit </button>

</div>

</div>

</div>

</body>

</html>

Output: -

A screenshot of a video game

Description automatically generated

**MODULE: 2 (HTML)**

**Q. Create below table using HTML table tags.**

🡪

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title> Registration </title>

<style>

h2{

background-color: lightblue;

color: red;

text-align: center;

}

form{

background-color:aqua;

width: 50%;

margin-left: 10%;

}

table{

font-weight: bold;

color: blue;

margin-left: 100px;

}

h3{

color: red;

margin-left: 20px;

}

p {

margin-left: 20px;

font-weight: bold;

color: blue;

}

button{

height: 25px;

width: 100px;

background-color: darkturquoise;

color: white;

font-weight: bold;

border-color:blue;

}

span{

color: red;

}

select{

color: blue;

font-weight: bold;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2> Individual Registration </h2>

<form>

<table cellspacing="5">

<br>

<h3> Users Particulars </h3>

<tr>

<td> <span> \*</span>Login ID </td>

<td><input type="text"></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> <span> \*</span>Password </td>

<td><input type="text"></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td><span> \*</span>Confirm Password </td>

<td><input type="text"></td>

</tr>

</table>

<table>

<h3> Personal Particulars</h3>

<tr>

<td><span> \*</span>Salutation</td>

<td> <select>

<option> Select </option>

<option> Select </option>

</select>

</td>

<td>&ensp;&ensp; <span> \*</span> First Name </td>

<td><input type="text"></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> <span> \*</span>Middle Name </td>

<td><input type="text"></td>

<td>&ensp;&ensp; <span> \*</span>Last Name </td>

<td><input type="text"></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> <span> \*</span>Resident Status </td>

<td><select>

<option> Select </option>

<option> Select </option>

</select>

</td>

<td>&ensp;&ensp; <span> \*</span>Country </td>

<td><select>

<option> Select </option>

<option> Select </option>

</select>

</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> <span> \*</span>Email-Id </td>

<td> <input type="email"></td>

<td>&ensp;&ensp; <span> \*</span>Mobile Number </td>

<td> <input type="Number"></td>

</tr>

</table>

<table>

<h3>Account Particulars </h3>

<tr>

<td> <span> \*</span>15 Digit Account No </td>

<td> <input type="number"></td>

<td>&ensp;&ensp; <span> \*</span>Nick Name </td>

<td> <input type="text"></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> <span> \*</span>Fund Transfer </td>

<td><select>

<option> Select </option>

<option> Select </option>

</select>

</td>

</tr>

</table>

<h3> DECLARATION</h3>

<P> I have read, understood and hereby agree to the Terms and Conditions in respect of all products and<br>

channels. <br>

I understand that anny changes in the terms and conditions applicable to this relationship would be made<br>

available to me on request at any IOB branches. I confirm that all accounts under this login name are <br>

operated singly and in case of joint account operated by either or survivor /anyone or survivor(s) under <br>

his/her joint name respectively. I do hereby declare that information furnished in this form is true to the<br>

best of my knowledge and belief. </br></P>

<button style="margin-left: 250px;"> Submit </button>

<button> Reset </button> <br><br>

</form>

</body>

</html>

Output: -

A table with red and black squares

Description automatically generated

**Q. Create Registration form using HTML, CSS**

🡪 Registration form

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title> Registration Form </title>

<style>

form {

font-family: verdana;

}

h4{

font-family: verdana;

font-size: x-large;

font-weight: normal;

color: maroon;

}

</style>

</head>

<body style="background-color: lightskyblue;">

<center>

<h4> Student Registration Form</h4>

<form style="background-color: white; height:990px; width: 90%;">

<br>

<table border="0" cellspacing="5" cellpadding="9">

<tr>

<td>First Name:</td>

<td> <input type="text" required placeholder="Enter your first name" size="50" style="height: 35px;"> </td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> Last Name:</td>

<td> <input type="text" required placeholder="Enter your last name" size="50" style="height: 35px;"> </td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> Email:</td>

<td> <input type="email" required placeholder="it should contain @" size="50" style="height: 35px;"></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> Mobile:</td>

<td> <input type="number" required maxlength="10" minlength="9" placeholder="only 10 digits are allowed" style="height: 35px; width: 97%;"></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> Gender:</td>

<td> <input type="radio" name="XYZ"> Male

<input type="radio" name="XYZ"> Female

</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> Date Of Birth:</td>

<td> <input type="datetime-local" style="height: 35px; width: 97%;"></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> Address: </td>

<td> <input type="text" required style="height:100px; width:97%;"> </td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> City:</td>

<td> <input type="text" required style="height: 35px; width: 97%;"></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> Area PIN:</td>

<td> <input type="number" required style="height: 35px; width: 97%;"> </td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> State: </td>

<td> <input type="text" readonly style="height: 35px; width: 97%;"></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> Qualification: </td>

<td> <select style="height: 35px;">

<option> Select Qualification</option>

<option>10th Pass </option>

<option> 12th Pass</option>

<option> Diploma In Computer Engineering</option>

<option> B.A </option>

<option> B.Com</option>

</select></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> Specialization:</td>

<td> <input type="checkbox"> Computer Science<br>

<input type="checkbox"> Information Technology<br>

<input type="checkbox"> Tele Communication</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> Password: </td>

<td> <input type="password" required maxlength="5" minlength="4" style="height: 35px; width: 97%;"></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>

<input type="submit" value="Registered" style="background-color: green; color: white; height: 40px; width:100%; border: none; border-radius: 5px 5px 5px 5px;"></td>

</tr>

</table>

</form>

</center>

</body>

</html>

Output: -

A screenshot of a student registration form

Description automatically generated

**Q. In how many ways can a CSS be integrated as a**

**a web page?**

🡪 There are three ways to integrate CSS into a Web page.

1) Inline: - by using the style attribute inside HTML

elements.

2) Internal: - by using a <style> element in the <head>

section.

3) External: - by using a <link> element to link to an

External CSS file.

**Example: - Inline CSS**

<h1 style= “color: blue;”> A Blue Heading</h1>

<p style= “color: red;”> A red paragraph. </p>

**Example: - Internal CSS**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

body {

background-color: powderblue;

}

h1{color: blue;}

p {color: red;}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1> This is a heading. </h1>

<p> This is a paragraph. </p>

</body>

</html>

**Example: - External CSS**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<link rel= “stylesheet” href= “style.css”>

</head>

<body>

<h1> This is a heading. </h1>

<p> This is a paragraph. </p>

</body>

</html>

**CSS file (“style.css”)**

body {background-color: powderblue;}

h1{color: blue;}

p {color: red;}

Output: -

A blue text on a blue background

Description automatically generated

**Q. Create simple three pages using External CSS,**

**Internal CSS, and Inline CSS.**

🡪 Inline CSS: -

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title>Inline CSS</title>

</head>

<body style="background-image:url('/Users/arnavpandav/Desktop/Assignment-2 CSS/aliaksei-lepik-dPtjX9Mgn\_g-unsplash.jpg'); background-size: cover;">

<nav style="background-color: black; color: white; padding: 20px;">

<a style="margin-left: 100px;"> About us </a>

<a style="margin-left: 100px;"> Services </a>

<a style="margin-left: 100px;"> Contact </a>

</nav>

<h2 style="color: white; letter-spacing: 3px; text-align: center; margin-top: 400px;">

HTML WEBSITE TEMPLE </h2>

<button style="background-color: orange; color: white; margin-left:45%; height: 40px; width: 10%; border: none;">

LEARN HOW </button>

</body>

</html>

Output: -

A screenshot of a website

Description automatically generated

Internal CSS: -

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<style>

\*

{

margin: 0;

padding: 5px;

}

.header

{

font-family: cursive;

font-size: x-large;

border: 2px solid black;

width: 40%;

text-align: center;

margin-left: 25%;

padding: 5px;

margin-bottom: 15px;

box-shadow: 2px 2px 2px 2px;

}

.home

{

background-color:darkslategray;

font-size: x-large;

color: white;

font-family: cursive;

width: 38.5%;

margin-left: 25%;

padding: 20px;

margin-bottom: 10px;

}

.img

{

margin-left: 30%;

text-align: center;

width: 30%;

padding: 20px;

font-family: cursive;

margin-bottom: 10px;

}

</style>

<title> Internal CSS </title>

</head>

<body>

<div>

<div class="header">

<h1> <i> Cat Fancy Event </i></h1>

<p> The Fanciest cat event</p>

</div>

<div class="home">

<p> home &ensp; &ensp;about &ensp;&ensp;locations &ensp;&ensp;rsvp </p>

</div>

<div class="img">

<h1> Cat Fancy event 2014</h1>

<p>The 115th annual Cat Fancy Event is being

held in New York City on December 21st.

This is the fanciest cat event of the year,

starring over 300 different cats. This event

was made to show America how great cats really are.

There will be treats at the walk in, and for the cat

owners there will be a buffet in the lounge. We thank

you for coming to our event site, and hope to see you

on December 21st. Thank you. </p>

<img src="/Users/arnavpandav/Downloads/1 task/funny-cat-download-hd-backgrounds (1).jpg">

<p style="font-size: larger; font-weight: bolder;"> Featured Cats </p>

<p> George C.</p>

<p> Sam F.</p>

<p> Doug T.</p>

<p> Sally Z.</p>

<img src="/Users/arnavpandav/Downloads/1 task/Generic-Cat-19700452\_69436\_ver1.0\_320\_240.jpg ">

<img src="/Users/arnavpandav/Downloads/1 task/Cat Pictures 8.jpg">

<img src="/Users/arnavpandav/Desktop/HTML TASK/cute-cat-photos-1593441022.jpg" height="320px">

<p> These cats will be the showrunners this year.

George has a long history in cat events, and

is looking forward to this year's Cat Fancy Event.

Sam is a world-class runner, and will be showing his

new techniques. Doug likes to lay around, and will

practice his abilities. Sally was invited because her

mom made a fit about not coming.</p>

<hr style="background-color: darkslategrey; border: none;">

<p> home about locations rsvp &ensp; &#169;- Copyright2014</p>

</div>

</div>

</body>

</html>

Output: -

A cat fancy event invitation

Description automatically generated

A collage of cats

Description automatically generated

External CSS: -

🡪 Html File

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">

<title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

<div class="nav">

<a> HOME </a>

<a> ORDER ONLINE </a>

<a> BOOK A TABLE </a>

<a> WE SERVE </a>

<a> AMENITIES</a>

<a> ABOUT US </a>

<a> WHY US </a>

<select>

<option> MORE </option>

</select>

</div>

<div>

<p> Stir and Brew the Fresh Aroma of Coffee</p>

</div>

</body>

</html>

🡪 CSS File

\*

{

margin: 0;

padding: 0;

}

body{

background-image:url('wallpaperflare.com\_wallpaper copy.jpg');

background-repeat: no-repeat;

background-size: cover;

}

.nav{

background-color:black;

padding: 25px;

}

a {

height: 150px;

color:white;

margin-left: 100px;

background-color:darkcyan;

padding: 5px;

font-family: verdana;

}

a:hover{

background-color: lightgreen;

color: black;

}

select{

margin-left: 50px;

height: 32px;

width: 80px;

background-color: darkcyan;

font-family: verdana;

color: white;

border: none;

}

p{

font-size: xx-large;

color: white;

background-color: darkcyan;

width: 550px;

position: absolute;

top: 500px;

left: 650px;

}

Output: -

A close-up of a cup of coffee

Description automatically generated

**Q. Create below page using HTML CSS**

🡪

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title> Registration </title>

<style>

h2{

background-color: lightblue;

color: red;

width: 60%;

text-align: center;

}

form{

background-color:aqua;

width: 50%;

margin-left: 10%;

}

table{

font-weight: bold;

color: blue;

margin-left: 100px;

}

h3{

color: red;

margin-left: 20px;

}

p {

margin-left: 20px;

font-weight: bold;

color: blue;

}

button{

height: 25px;

width: 100px;

background-color: darkturquoise;

color: white;

font-weight: bold;

border-color:blue;

}

span{

color: red;

}

select{

color: blue;

font-weight: bold;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2> Individual Registration </h2>

<form>

<table cellspacing="5">

<br>

<h3> Users Particulars </h3>

<tr>

<td> <span> \*</span>Login ID </td>

<td><input type="text"></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> <span> \*</span>Password </td>

<td><input type="text"></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td><span> \*</span>Confirm Password </td>

<td><input type="text"></td>

</tr>

</table>

<table>

<h3> Personal Particulars</h3>

<tr>

<td><span> \*</span>Salutation</td>

<td> <select>

<option> Select </option>

<option> Select </option>

</select>

</td>

<td>&ensp;&ensp; <span> \*</span> First Name </td>

<td><input type="text"></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> <span> \*</span>Middle Name </td>

<td><input type="text"></td>

<td>&ensp;&ensp; <span> \*</span>Last Name </td>

<td><input type="text"></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> <span> \*</span>Resident Status </td>

<td><select>

<option> Select </option>

<option> Select </option>

</select>

</td>

<td>&ensp;&ensp; <span> \*</span>Country </td>

<td><select>

<option> Select </option>

<option> Select </option>

</select>

</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> <span> \*</span>Email-Id </td>

<td> <input type="email"></td>

<td>&ensp;&ensp; <span> \*</span>Mobile Number </td>

<td> <input type="Number"></td>

</tr>

</table>

<table>

<h3>Account Particulars </h3>

<tr>

<td> <span> \*</span>15 Digit Account No </td>

<td> <input type="number"></td>

<td>&ensp;&ensp; <span> \*</span>Nick Name </td>

<td> <input type="text"></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> <span> \*</span>Fund Transfer </td>

<td><select>

<option> Select </option>

<option> Select </option>

</select>

</td>

</tr>

</table>

<h3> DECLARATION</h3>

<P> I have read, understood and hereby agree to the Terms and Conditions in respect of all products and<br>

channels. <br>

I understand that anny changes in the terms and conditions applicable to this relationship would be made<br>

available to me on request at any IOB branches. I confirm that all accounts under this login name are <br>

operated singly and in case of joint account operated by either or survivor /anyone or survivor(s) under <br>

his/her joint name respectively. I do hereby declare that information furnished in this form is true to the<br>

best of my knowledge and belief. </br></P>

<button style="margin-left: 250px;"> Submit </button>

<button> Reset </button> <br><br>

</form>

</body>

</html>

Output: -

A screenshot of a registration form

Description automatically generated

**Q. Create link-pseudo classes using external CSS, to**

**format links on the pages.**

🡪 Example: - HTML file

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<link rel="stylesheet" href="link-pseudo.css">

<title> link-pseudo example </title>

</head>

<body>

<h2> Link-pseudo Example </h2>

<p> <b> <a href="#link"> This is a link </a></b></p>

<p> <b> Note:</b> a:hover MUST come after a:link and a:visited in the CSS definition in order to be effective.</p>

<p><b> Note: </b> a:active MUST come after a:hover in the CSS definition in order to be effective.</p>

</body>

</html>

🡪 CSS file

/\* unvisited link \*/

a:link {

color: red;

}

/\* visited link \*/

a:visited {

color: green;

}

/\* mouse over link \*/

a:hover {

color: purple;

}

/\* selected link \*/

a:active {

color: purple;

}

Output: -

A close-up of a white background

Description automatically generated

**Q. Create a dynamic pseudo class using HTML, CSS**

🡪 Example: -

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<style>

\* {

margin: 0;

padding: 0;

box-sizing: border-box;

}

body {

background-color: rgb(252, 232, 206);

}

nav {

height: 50px;

background-color: black;

color: white;

padding: 15px;

}

a {

text-decoration: none;

color: white;

font-family: Verdana, Geneva, Tahoma, sans-serif;

margin-right: 30px;

margin-left: 30px;

letter-spacing: 2px;

}

a:hover {

background-color: white;

color: black;

}

#home {

text-align: justify;

padding: 10px;

}

#aboutus

{

text-align: justify;

padding: 10px;

}

#contactus {

text-align: justify;

padding: 10px;

}

h1{

padding: 10px;

letter-spacing: 5px;

}

</style>

<title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

<nav>

<a href="#home"> HOME </a>

<a href="#aboutus"> ABOUT US </a>

<a href="#contactus"> COTACT US </a>

<a href="#services"> SERVICES</a>

</nav>

<div id="home">

<h1> HOME </h1>

<p> Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Quia obcaecati dicta labore minima praesentium distinctio ea voluptate suscipit nobis, qui, perferendis dolorum veniam, atque aliquam animi incidunt nemo error dolorem enim id. Quam cum, doloremque nostrum dolorem at distinctio! Adipisci debitis ut necessitatibus in veritatis commodi nulla quia natus a esse iste ipsa pariatur velit cumque consequatur exercitationem vitae asperiores voluptatum dolores labore id, amet impedit. Ex ad animi repudiandae praesentium quaerat, ab, reiciendis ratione magnam debitis porro aliquam mollitia iusto libero possimus incidunt tenetur optio! Fugit quos, quaerat aliquam recusandae voluptas ratione! Ullam cumque omnis animi quis dolorum ipsa magnam itaque impedit quos mollitia voluptates in inventore asperiores, iste eum? Laborum beatae voluptatibus rem quae velit, corporis non ut delectus vitae distinctio reiciendis quisquam porro iusto, et praesentium eos, veniam illum debitis? Eos quisquam veniam voluptatem. Molestiae voluptates rerum nesciunt illum impedit temporibus deserunt eum architecto at quas beatae sapiente minus amet, id molestias neque quo incidunt aliquam ratione voluptatibus, deleniti illo praesentium? Magni voluptate nisi ducimus. Fugiat molestiae expedita, non a ut ex tempora dolorum ratione sequi voluptatibus facilis laboriosam, molestias culpa fuga tenetur vero corporis consectetur doloribus. Veniam, consequatur vitae aperiam ullam natus magni corrupti alias doloribus? Beatae laudantium quidem temporibus alias iste excepturi provident nulla blanditiis placeat. Pariatur, cumque. Voluptatum debitis molestias eveniet consectetur impedit, laboriosam natus cupiditate fugiat earum quidem, ea quisquam praesentium optio mollitia ducimus porro at quas in neque atque amet. Sapiente, possimus obcaecati. Veniam sit et, vero tempora deserunt hic recusandae a tenetur? Officiis esse rerum cupiditate maiores fugit a est ullam dignissimos suscipit doloremque natus ut repudiandae ad, totam dicta! Laborum minima repellat officia qui, nam iusto vitae labore praesentium harum, ea deserunt! Corporis, fugiat possimus? Laboriosam voluptas animi asperiores obcaecati consequatur est perferendis illo expedita repellat quibusdam facere perspiciatis voluptates dolorem, ab reprehenderit cumque vel quaerat doloremque. Laborum quis, fugit quae tenetur placeat cum blanditiis officia aut maiores fuga deleniti! Corrupti, id praesentium? Eum sit nostrum cupiditate esse accusamus quis, dolorum, distinctio velit nobis molestias voluptas corporis enim laborum provident atque praesentium deleniti eligendi saepe natus. Placeat labore perspiciatis ipsam veniam? Distinctio magnam repellendus alias libero fugit quos est tempora, saepe unde ex laboriosam similique earum ipsam repellat nesciunt ea veritatis eos dolorem. Neque, excepturi reiciendis. Perferendis dolorem tempora veniam minima, provident debitis voluptatum incidunt nesciunt hic odit odio suscipit voluptas itaque est culpa esse cumque impedit eius. Natus ea odio, quam voluptas quas doloremque dignissimos reprehenderit ipsa suscipit quae tempore enim eligendi est provident saepe voluptatum similique, eveniet sed totam velit quod placeat laudantium cum! Vel ullam rem consequatur consequuntur! Laudantium debitis, amet, pariatur minima quisquam consequatur dolorem porro similique dolorum hic necessitatibus, ex accusantium doloribus reprehenderit ipsa reiciendis sed quia vel quae! Quasi natus nostrum sit impedit? Consectetur nesciunt voluptatibus aliquid nihil quo sint error, exercitationem officia, hic quis quibusdam corporis sit id, expedita repellendus nulla aspernatur! Odio maiores pariatur inventore ducimus natus optio quo fugiat laudantium, harum eaque ipsa, adipisci deserunt facilis vitae id eos dignissimos eveniet?</p>

</div>

<div id="aboutus">

<h1> ABOUT US </h1>

<p> Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Cupiditate nam expedita exercitationem ducimus nihil incidunt officia nostrum quidem, facere doloribus vitae architecto ipsum quod quo aliquam voluptas voluptate consequatur necessitatibus laborum maiores at, molestiae eum repellat. Rem odio reprehenderit cum vero nostrum tenetur eos beatae quisquam doloribus cupiditate exercitationem amet hic, similique nisi minus provident ratione quidem sint ipsum nam autem! Accusantium consectetur suscipit obcaecati corporis! Error enim tenetur qui doloremque quo? Illo temporibus magnam, asperiores voluptatibus possimus, animi blanditiis molestias suscipit molestiae, voluptate perferendis sunt veniam. Accusantium, reiciendis consequatur? Voluptate ex dolorem dolorum. Nobis, impedit, ex molestiae ut consequatur vel fuga minima architecto iusto numquam illo omnis quas sint. Ducimus optio eveniet atque magni, voluptates eum sapiente eius velit eaque, impedit saepe sit pariatur distinctio cupiditate quae nostrum commodi quod assumenda asperiores! Eveniet, sapiente quo? Ratione iure est esse enim aperiam ipsam magnam repellat beatae qui autem ea, exercitationem consectetur vitae corrupti voluptates cumque, modi debitis! Excepturi non nostrum totam praesentium ut eaque dolor quam culpa placeat temporibus, ab impedit unde fuga blanditiis amet ad nesciunt ipsum veritatis voluptatem perferendis delectus ex nobis. Iste quidem cumque ut. Non rem consequatur itaque unde ea veritatis id, omnis sint officia vitae voluptatem error, distinctio inventore commodi? Voluptatum aliquid impedit incidunt. Id ipsam ab laborum deserunt culpa earum odio exercitationem, ea dolorum odit quaerat atque animi enim necessitatibus nulla cupiditate delectus. Quam deleniti iusto aut atque quasi, mollitia provident, eveniet illum possimus asperiores, iure blanditiis placeat impedit nihil itaque non. Pariatur laudantium sit cumque dolore, tempore officia sapiente numquam possimus, harum sunt consequuntur rem dolores error nam incidunt eveniet repellat, quod vero. Iure qui rerum perspiciatis provident tempore! Unde nam saepe quae neque et esse minima architecto inventore vitae, aspernatur adipisci deleniti repellat officia maxime fugiat, quaerat earum officiis! Esse ipsum tenetur eos culpa unde necessitatibus laboriosam cum, voluptatibus dolor saepe neque corrupti accusamus nesciunt sapiente nam excepturi ut voluptatem ad! Aperiam, vel. Fugit laboriosam perspiciatis nihil ea eius quod sit laborum earum aut repudiandae deleniti odio pariatur, minima quia veniam maiores tempore perferendis in! Repellat molestiae sint ex sequi illo rem deserunt iusto quisquam totam inventore suscipit consequatur est placeat tempore molestias earum quas a itaque consequuntur tenetur in, officia enim quasi! Voluptatem, repellat exercitationem quaerat corporis vel nobis, illo iure ab ex laborum obcaecati laboriosam odio nisi odit molestias quos laudantium numquam deserunt alias deleniti voluptates. Ipsum nihil, hic rerum dolorum voluptates error! Corrupti sit nulla excepturi quae laborum nostrum! Dolorem quam, ipsum a cum asperiores fugiat praesentium nihil harum distinctio saepe obcaecati dolore doloremque, esse ab quos eaque quidem quis rerum ex nemo? Ullam, rem odit tenetur iste cumque neque eligendi autem amet, debitis praesentium et veritatis ex perferendis possimus voluptas blanditiis temporibus iure soluta recusandae tempora pariatur, quod totam reiciendis dolore. Voluptate officiis unde quo, eos commodi harum alias quas quaerat quia cumque ad ratione, debitis sint atque nobis, quod modi obcaecati. Labore quod quis incidunt voluptas laborum dolorem repudiandae dolores quia deserunt deleniti, velit eligendi minus maxime!</p>

</div>

<div id="contactus">

<h1> CONTCAT US </h1>

<p> Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Cupiditate nam expedita exercitationem ducimus nihil incidunt officia nostrum quidem, facere doloribus vitae architecto ipsum quod quo aliquam voluptas voluptate consequatur necessitatibus laborum maiores at, molestiae eum repellat. Rem odio reprehenderit cum vero nostrum tenetur eos beatae quisquam doloribus cupiditate exercitationem amet hic, similique nisi minus provident ratione quidem sint ipsum nam autem! Accusantium consectetur suscipit obcaecati corporis! Error enim tenetur qui doloremque quo? Illo temporibus magnam, asperiores voluptatibus possimus, animi blanditiis molestias suscipit molestiae, voluptate perferendis sunt veniam. Accusantium, reiciendis consequatur? Voluptate ex dolorem dolorum. Nobis, impedit, ex molestiae ut consequatur vel fuga minima architecto iusto numquam illo omnis quas sint. Ducimus optio eveniet atque magni, voluptates eum sapiente eius velit eaque, impedit saepe sit pariatur distinctio cupiditate quae nostrum commodi quod assumenda asperiores! Eveniet, sapiente quo? Ratione iure est esse enim aperiam ipsam magnam repellat beatae qui autem ea, exercitationem consectetur vitae corrupti voluptates cumque, modi debitis! Excepturi non nostrum totam praesentium ut eaque dolor quam culpa placeat temporibus, ab impedit unde fuga blanditiis amet ad nesciunt ipsum veritatis voluptatem perferendis delectus ex nobis. Iste quidem cumque ut. Non rem consequatur itaque unde ea veritatis id, omnis sint officia vitae voluptatem error, distinctio inventore commodi? Voluptatum aliquid impedit incidunt. Id ipsam ab laborum deserunt culpa earum odio exercitationem, ea dolorum odit quaerat atque animi enim necessitatibus nulla cupiditate delectus. Quam deleniti iusto aut atque quasi, mollitia provident, eveniet illum possimus asperiores, iure blanditiis placeat impedit nihil itaque non. Pariatur laudantium sit cumque dolore, tempore officia sapiente numquam possimus, harum sunt consequuntur rem dolores error nam incidunt eveniet repellat, quod vero. Iure qui rerum perspiciatis provident tempore! Unde nam saepe quae neque et esse minima architecto inventore vitae, aspernatur adipisci deleniti repellat officia maxime fugiat, quaerat earum officiis! Esse ipsum tenetur eos culpa unde necessitatibus laboriosam cum, voluptatibus dolor saepe neque corrupti accusamus nesciunt sapiente nam excepturi ut voluptatem ad! Aperiam, vel. Fugit laboriosam perspiciatis nihil ea eius quod sit laborum earum aut repudiandae deleniti odio pariatur, minima quia veniam maiores tempore perferendis in! Repellat molestiae sint ex sequi illo rem deserunt iusto quisquam totam inventore suscipit consequatur est placeat tempore molestias earum quas a itaque consequuntur tenetur in, officia enim quasi! Voluptatem, repellat exercitationem quaerat corporis vel nobis, illo iure ab ex laborum obcaecati laboriosam odio nisi odit molestias quos laudantium numquam deserunt alias deleniti voluptates. Ipsum nihil, hic rerum dolorum voluptates error! Corrupti sit nulla excepturi quae laborum nostrum! Dolorem quam, ipsum a cum asperiores fugiat praesentium nihil harum distinctio saepe obcaecati dolore doloremque, esse ab quos eaque quidem quis rerum ex nemo? Ullam, rem odit tenetur iste cumque neque eligendi autem amet, debitis praesentium et veritatis ex perferendis possimus voluptas blanditiis temporibus iure soluta recusandae tempora pariatur, quod totam reiciendis dolore. Voluptate officiis unde quo, eos commodi harum alias quas quaerat quia cumque ad ratione, debitis sint atque nobis, quod modi obcaecati. Labore quod quis incidunt voluptas laborum dolorem repudiandae dolores quia deserunt deleniti, velit eligendi minus maxime!</p>

</div>

</body>

</html>

Output: -

A screenshot of a newspaper

Description automatically generated

**Module (HTML5) - 3**

**Q. What are the new tags added in HTML5?**

🡪

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tags (Elements) | Description |
| <article> | Represents an independent piece of content of a document, such as a blog entry or newspaper article |
| <aside> | Represents a piece of content that is only slightly related to the rest of the page. |
| <audio> | Defines an audio file. |
| <canvas> | This is used for rendering dynamic bitmap graphics on the fly, such as graphs or games. |
| <command> | Represents a command the user can invoke. |
| <datalist> | Together with the a new list  Attribute for input can be used to make comboboxes |
| <details> | Represents additional information or controls which the user can obtain on demand. |
| <embed> | Defines external interactive content or plugin |
| <figure> | Represents a piece of self- contained flow content, typically referenced as single unit from the main flow of the document. |
| <footer> | Represents a footer for a section and can contain information about the author, copyright information, et cetera. |
| <header> | Represents a group of introductory or navigational aids. |
| <hgroup> | Represents the header of a section. |
| <keygen> | Represents control for key pair generation. |
| <mark> | Represents a run of text in one document marked or highlighted for reference purposes, due to its relevance in another context. |
| <meter> | Represents a measurement, such as disk usage. |
| <nav> | Represents a section of the document intended for navigation. |
| <output> | Represents some type of output, such as from a calculation done through scripting. |
| <progress> | Represents a completion of a task, such as downloading or when performing a series of expensive operations. |
| <ruby> | Together with <rt> and <rp> allow for marking up ruby annotations. |
| <section> | Represents a generic document or application section |
| <time> | Represents a date and/or time. |
| <video> | Defines a video file. |
| <wbr> | Represents a line break opportunity. |

**Q. How to Embed audio and Video in a Webpage?**

🡪 To embed audio in HTML, we use the <audio>tag. Before

HTML5, audio cannot be added to web pages in the

Internet Explorer era. To play audio, we used web plugins

Like Flash. After the release of HTML5, it is possible.

This tag supports Chrome, Firefox, Safari, Opera, and

Edge in three audio formats- MP3, WAV, OGG. Only

Safari browser doesn’t support OGG audio format.

**Syntax:**

<audio>

<source src= “file\_name” type= “audio\_file\_type”>

</audio>

**Attributes of <audio> tag**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Attribute | Value | Description |
| autoplay | autoplay | When the page is loaded. It specifies to play audio as soon as possible. |
| controls | controls | It displays audio control. |
| loop | loop | It will start the audio again when it is finished. |
| muted | muted | When the page is loaded audio will be automatically muted. |
| preload | auto metadata none | It specifies how the author thinks the audio will be loaded when the page is ready. |
| src | URL | It specifies the URL of the audio file. |

**Example: -**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title> Audio Page </title>

</head>

<body style="background-image:url('/Users/arnavpandav/Desktop/ARNAV PANDAV/HTML /IFRAME/mc.jpg');">

<h2 style="text-align: center;"> Welcome to istock online Music Player </h2>

<h2 style="color: brown; margin-left: 5%;"> <u> Spiritual Songs</u></h2>

<h3 style="margin-left:5%;"> Hare Krishna Hare Rama / Play Online </h3>

<audio controls src="/Users/arnavpandav/Downloads/Hare Krishna Hare Rama(PagalWorld.com.se).mp3" style="margin-left: 5%;"> <br>

</audio>

<h3 style="margin-left: 5%;"> Raghu Pati Raghav Raja Ram / Play Online </h3>

<audio controls src="/Users/arnavpandav/Downloads/Raghupati-Raghav-Raja-Ram(PagalWorld).mp3" style="margin-left: 5%;">

</audio><br>

<h3 style="margin-left: 5%;"> Tum Prem Ho Tum Preet Ho / Play Online </h3>

<audio controls src="/Users/arnavpandav/Downloads/Tum-Prem-Ho-Radhe(PaglaSongs).mp3" style="margin-left: 5%;">

</audio><br>

<h3 style="margin-left: 5%;"> Achuytum Keshavam Krishna / Play Online </h3>

<audio controls src="/Users/arnavpandav/Downloads/Achyutam Keshavam(PagalWorld.com.se).mp3 " style="margin-left: 5%;">

</audio><br>

<h3 style="margin-left: 5%;"> Ram Siya Ram Siya Ram / Play Online </h3>

<audio controls src=" /Users/arnavpandav/Downloads/\_Ram Siya Ram(PagalWorld.com.se).mp3" style="margin-left: 5%;">

</audio><br> <br>

<a href="iframetask.html" style="margin-left:10%;"> Back To Home Page</a><br><br>

<a href="Bollywood.html" style="margin-left: 10%;"> Bollywood Songs</a>

</body>

</html>

Output: -

A screenshot of a music player

Description automatically generated

🡪 To embed video in HTML, we use the <video> tag. It

contains one or more video sources at a time using

<source>tag. It supports MP4, WebM, and Ogg in all

Modern browser. Only Ogg video format doesn’t

support in Safari browser.

**Syntax:**

<video>

<source src= “file\_name” type= “video\_file\_type”>

</video>

**Attributes of <video> tag.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Attributes | Value | Description |
| autoplay | autoplay | When the page is loaded. It specifies to play video as soon as possible. |
| controls | controls | It displays video control such as play, pause, and stop |
| loop | loop | It will start the video again when it is finished. |
| muted | muted | When the page is loaded video will be automatically muted. |
| poster | URL | It specifies an image will be shown until video play. |
| preload | auto metadata none | It specifies how the author thinks the video will be loaded when the page is ready. |
| src | URL | It specifies the URL of the audio file. |
| Width | pixels | It specifies the width of the video area. The default value of width is ‘auto’. |
| height | pixels | It specifies the height of the video area. The default value of height is ‘auto’. |

**Example: -**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

<a href="Iframec.html"> </a>

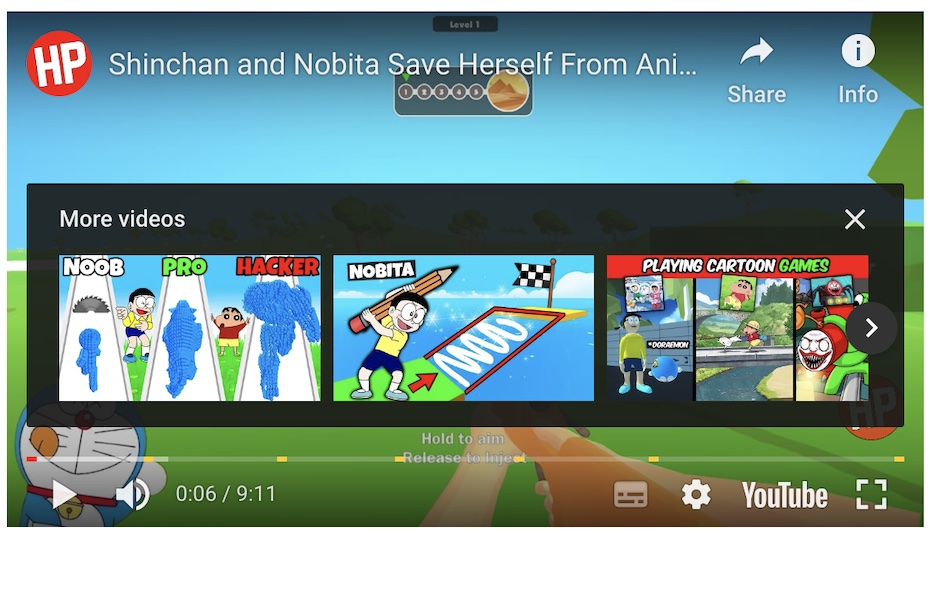
<iframe width="560" height="315" src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/hlkijvnMQkM?si=PZFHtSpbmoYSZC\_F"

title="YouTube video player" frameborder="0" allow="accelerometer; autoplay; clipboard-write; encrypted-media; gyroscope; picture-in-picture; web-share" allowfullscreen></iframe>

</body>

</html>

Output: -



**Q. Semantic element in HTML5?**

🡪 Semantic elements have meaningful names which tell

about the type of content. For example header, footer,

table, etc. HTML5 introduces many semantic elements

as mentioned below which make the code easier to

write and understand for the developers as well as instruct

the browser on how to treat them.

1) article: - It contains independent content which

doesn’t require any other content.

Example: - Blog Post, Newspaper, Article, etc.

2) aside: - It is used to place content in a sidebar i.e.

aside from the existing content. It is related

to surrounding content.

3) details and summary: - “details” defines additional

details that the user can hide or view. “summary”

defines a visible heading for a “details” element.

4) Figure and figcaption: - These are used to add an

Image to a web page with a small description.

5) Header: - As the name suggests, it is for the header

of a section introductory of a page. There can be

multiple headers on a page.

6) Footer: - Footer located at the bottom of any article

or document, they can contain contact details, copy

right information etc. There can be multiple footers

on a page.

7) Main: - It defines the main content of the document.

The content inside the main tag should be unique.

8) Section: - A page can be Split into section like intro-

duction, Contact information, Details, etc and each

of these sections can be in a different section tag.

9) nav: - It is used to define a set of navigation links in

The form of a navigation bar or nav menu.

10) Mark: - It is used to highlight the text.

**Q. Canvas and SVG Tags.**

🡪 Canvas tag: - The HTML <canvas> element is used to

Draw graphics.

🡪 The <canvas> element is only a container of

graphics. You must use a script to actually draw

the graphics.

🡪 Canvas has several methods for drawing paths,

boxes, circles, text, and adding images.

🡪 Script – Drawing via code

🡪 Better Performance

🡪 SVG tag: - SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics.

🡪 The HTML <svg> element is a container for SVG

Graphics.

🡪 SVG has several methods for drawing paths, boxes,

circles, text, and graphic images.

🡪 Document – Drawing via XML

🡪 Poor Performance when to many items.