

## Colgroup.

To apply style on a set of columns at once

classmate

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col 1	col 2	col 3	col 4	col 5

Q 1. col 2 & 3 → green.

Q 2. col 2, 3 & 4 → yellow

Q 3. col 2, 4 → Red.

Q 1. ~~<colspan>~~ <table>

<colgroup>

1<sup>st</sup> column ← <col span="1" style="background-color: green">  
2<sup>nd</sup> column ← <col span="1" style="background-color: green">  
3<sup>rd</sup> column ← <col span="1" style="background-color: green">  
</colgroup>  
</tr>

Q 2. how to hide a column?

<colgroup>

<col span="1" style="visibility: collapse;">

hide  
1<sup>st</sup> column.

Homework 1 → Is there something called rowgroup?

Homework 2 → Read last page of HTML cheatsheet?

~~HW 3~~

To center a form in the middle of the page :-

use CSS.

<style>

form {

margin: auto; // this will set form in center.

width: 42%;

@ border: 1px solid black;

background-color: rgb(204, 209, 220);

};

→ Black / rubbery  
near spring region /  
pollinia horizontal

- division tag.
- generic tag.
- text, image, link, etc.

|  |    |   |
|--|----|---|
| <u>f</u>   | VS | <u>der</u>  |
| ↓  |    | ↓   |
| for specific<br>purpose<br>(romantic)<br>more suited<br>for screen<br>readers. |    | no specific<br>purpose,<br>can be<br>applied<br>anywhere. |

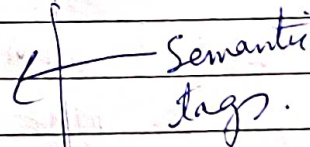
→ Similarly to make span ~~as~~ behave as div, we can set display = block for span styling.

- ↳ header
- ↳ main
- ↳ aside
- ↳ nav
- ↳ figure
- ↳ figcaption
- ↳ article
- ↳ footer
- ↳ section

↓  
helps in SEO  
(helps screen readers)

~~Difference between  
header & h1~~

~~Difference between  
header & h3 ?~~





## Interview questions.

1. Can we use `<header>` tag inside footer tag?

2. Can we use multiple header tags?

3. Diff. between header & h1?

4. Can article be inside section, and section be inside article?

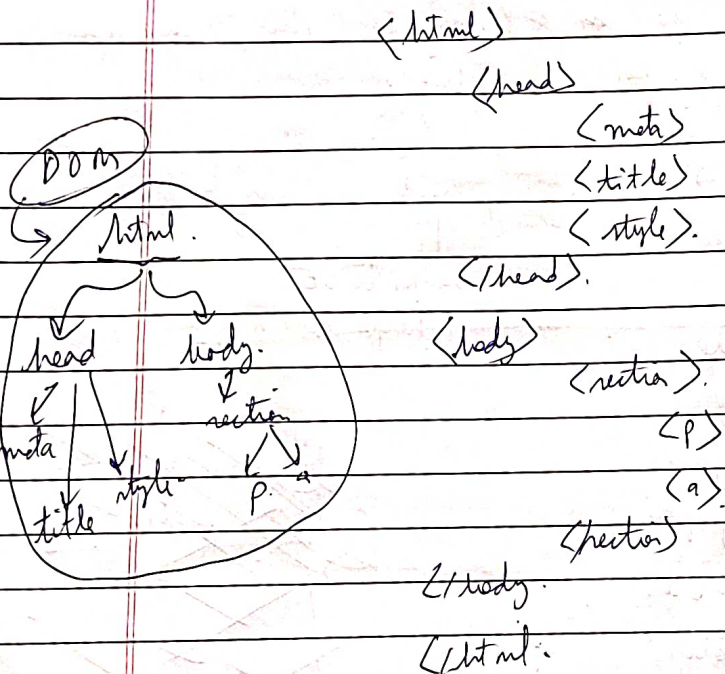
5. Diff. between body & main? 6. What is DOM manipulation?

`<aside>` tag:

↳ indirectly related to surrounding content like 'points to remember', 'notes' etc. . .

## Document Object Model (DOM)

Create DOM for:



~~Ques~~ NW: Tribute webpage: Create DOM for it.

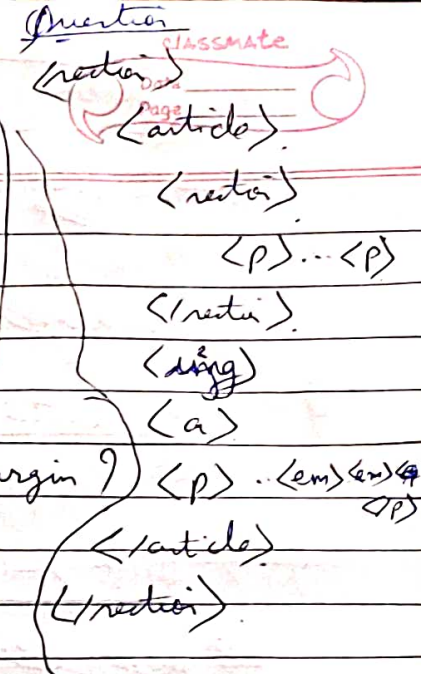
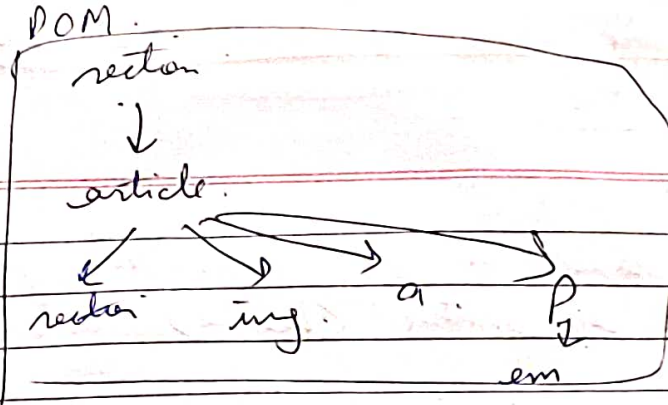
Q.) What is DOM?

Ans.) The HTML DOM is an Object Model for HTML. It defines:

- HTML elements as objects.
- Properties for all HTML elements.
- Methods for all HTML elements.
- Events for all HTML elements.

When a webpage is loaded, the browser creates a Document Object Model of the page.

The HTML DOM model is constructed as a tree of objects and shows the hierarchy.



Q) Float = right vs text-align = right & vs margin?

Ans) float is a CSS property that applies to entire section/div but text-align only applies to text.

Eg:- if you do float = right, the entire div container shifts to right.

But a text-align = right will keep the div in the same place, only move text within the div towards the right end of div container.

Then, margin is used for distancing. As a good practice if you want to shift content to right, use float, then if there is some spacing problem, use margin to adjust that.

Q1:- Difference between <header> and <h1>?

→ <header> contains any information that is introductory like h1 elements, navigation links, logos or author info. <h1> tag is for heading and helps you structure your document and tell web browsers/screen readers the importance of that element.

Q2:- Can we have multiple headers & tags?

→ Yes, we can have multiple <header> elements. But, <header> cannot be placed within a <footer>, <address> or another <header> element. So say like you have multiple <article> tags elements in a webpage each article can have their own <header> & <footer>.



Q3.) Can we use ~~(header)~~ header tag inside footer tag?

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→ NO.

header cannot be a descendant of footer, address or another header element.

Q4.) Can section be inside article and vice versa?

→ Yes, as long as it makes sense.

Q5.) Diff. between body & main?

~~Body contains~~

→ The main tag lies inside the body tag.

and is used to group content that is <sup>related</sup> to the main content of the page. header, footer stays out of the main element. There ~~must not~~ is only

1 <sup>single</sup> main element in per html document.

→ The body tag ~~also~~ contains everything that we see on the webpage. There is only 1 body tag in an html document.

Q6.) Can we have multiple main tags?

→ An html document cannot have more than one visible main element. ~~Also, only one per document.~~ If you use more than one, W3C validator will throw an error.

However, you can use a second main element with the hidden attribute.

|                                  |   |                            |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| <code>&lt;main&gt;</code>        |   | <code>&lt;main&gt;</code>  |
| <code>&lt;/main&gt;</code>       | ✓ | <code>&lt;/main&gt;</code> |
| <code>&lt;main hidden&gt;</code> |   | <code>&lt;main&gt;</code>  |
| <code>&lt;/main&gt;</code>       |   | <code>&lt;/main&gt;</code> |

Q7.) What is DOM manipulation?

→ A browser creates a tree like structure of the html document ~~document~~ which contains the hierarchy of html objects/elements. This is called DOM. Now DOM manipulation is when you use JavaScript to add, remove, and modify elements of a website.

By using DOM, you can create applications that update the ~~data~~ <sup>classmate</sup> of the page without needing a refresh.

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It helps Javascript create a dynamic HTML.

On the other hand, if you directly make changes to your HTML file and not use DOM manipulation, you need to reload the page.

In short, DOM manipulation means changing the HTML page dynamically in real time without refresh.

### links

Hyperlink → anchor tag.

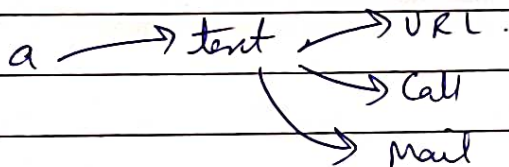
`<a href = "https://facebook.com"> CLICK HERE </a>`

### ↳ Call

`<a href = "tel: +91 8130444444"> 8130444444 </a>`

### ↳ Mail

`<a href = "mailto: carlous.ray7@gmail.com"> Mail </a>`



### BOOKMARK.

↳ going to one section of your webpage when you're on the ~~top of the~~ same webpage. Give an id to the section of that webpage, and to create an anchor tag ~~with~~ referring to that id.

↳ To make the transition to a section of webpage smooth, use `scroll behaviour: smooth;`

Signature:

html {

scroll-behaviour: smooth;

}



## DOM of tribute website

