

## LAB Activity

- Create folder in desktop named **QA**, under the folder create other 3 sub folder and named **web\_element**, **JavaScript**, **Cypress** respectively.
- Open **web\_element** folder with **vscode**. Under this folder create other two folders named **html** and **css**.

 Under **html** folder create **Login.html** file and paste the code.

### Login.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Login Page</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/login.css">
</head>
<body>
  <div class="container">
    <h2>Login</h2>
    <form>
      <label class="lable" for="username">Username:</label>
      <input class="inputFiled" type="text" id="username" name="username" required>
      <label class="lable" for="password">Password:</label>
      <input class="inputFiled" type="password" id="password" name="password" required>
      <button class="inputFiled" type="submit">Log In</button>
    </form>
    <p>Don't have account?
    <a href="Registration.html" class="account">Create account</a></p>
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

### login.html Code explanation.

- The `<body>` tag represents the content of the HTML document.
- Inside the `<body>` tag, there is a `<div>` element with the class "container", which is commonly used to group and style content.
- Inside the `<div class="container">`, there is an `<h2>` heading with the text "Login" indicating the title of the login section.
- Following the heading, there is a `<form>` element that contains the input fields for the username and password.
- The input fields are defined using the `<input>` tag with the type attribute set to "text" and "password" for the username and password fields, respectively.
- The id and name attributes are used to uniquely identify each input field.
- The required attribute ensures that the fields must be filled before the form can be submitted.
- After the input fields, there is a `<button>` element with the text "Log In". This button is used to submit the form when clicked.

- Finally, there is a <p> tag with a message inviting users to create an account. The message includes an anchor <a> element with an href attribute linking to a separate registration page (Registration.html). The anchor text is "Create account".

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/login.css">
```

- This line includes a link to an external CSS file named "login.css" located in the "/css" directory of your web server. The CSS file is used to style the login page.

🛠 Under CSS folder create Login.css file and paste the code.

### Login.css

```
body {
  display: flex;
  align-items: center;
  height: 100vh;
  background-color: lightgray;
}
.container {
  max-width: 400px;
  margin: 0 auto;
  padding: 20px;
  padding-right: 50px;
  background-color: #fff;
  border-radius: 5px;
  box-shadow: 0 0 10px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);
}
h2 {
  text-align: center;
}
label {
  display: block;
  margin-bottom: 10px;
}
input[type="text"],
input[type="password"] {
  width: 100%;
  padding: 10px;
  margin-bottom: 20px;
  margin-right: 100px;
  border: 1px solid #ccc;
  border-radius: 5px;
}
button {
  width: 100%;
  padding: 10px;
  background: #4CAF50;
  color: white;
  border: none;
  border-radius: 5px;
}
.account{
  text-decoration: none;}

```

## login.css Code explanation.

1. The **body** selector applies styles to the `<body>` element.

- **display: flex;** sets the display property of the `<body>` element to flex, enabling flex layout.
- **align-items: center;** centers the flex items vertically in the `<body>` element.
- **height: 100vh;** sets the height of the `<body>` element to 100% of the viewport height.
- **background-color: lightgray;** sets the background color of the `<body>` element to light gray.

2. The **.container** selector applies styles to an element with the class "container".

- **max-width: 400px;** sets the maximum width of the element to 400 pixels.
- **margin: 0 auto;** centers the element horizontally by setting the left and right margins to auto.
- **padding: 20px;** sets the padding of the element to 20 pixels.
- **padding-right: 50px;** adds additional right padding of 50 pixels.
- **background-color: #fff;** sets the background color of the element to white.
- **border-radius: 5px;** adds rounded corners to the element with a radius of 5 pixels.
- **box-shadow: 0 0 10px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);** adds a box shadow to the element with a slight blur and transparency.

3. The **h2** selector applies styles to `<h2>` elements.

- **text-align: center;** centers the text within the `<h2>` element.

4. The **label** selector applies styles to `<label>` elements.

- **display: block;** makes the `<label>` element a block-level element, causing it to start on a new line.
- **margin-bottom: 10px;** adds a bottom margin of 10 pixels to the `<label>` element.

5. The **input[type="text"]** and **input[type="password"]** selectors apply styles to `<input>` elements with the specified type attribute values.

- **width: 100%;** sets the width of the `<input>` elements to 100% of the parent container.
- **padding: 10px;** adds 10 pixels of padding to the `<input>` elements.
- **margin-bottom: 20px;** adds a bottom margin of 20 pixels to the `<input>` elements.
- **margin-right: 100px;** adds a right margin of 100 pixels to the `<input>` elements.
- **border: 1px solid #ccc;** sets a 1-pixel solid border with a color of light gray to the `<input>` elements.
- **border-radius: 5px;** adds rounded corners to the `<input>` elements with a radius of 5 pixels.

6. The **button** selector applies styles to `<button>` elements.

- **width: 100%;** sets the width of the `<button>` element to 100% of the parent container.
- **padding: 10px;** adds 10 pixels of padding to the `<button>` element.
- **background: #4CAF50;** sets the background color of the `<button>` element to a shade of green.
- **color: white;** sets the text color of the `<button>` element to white.
- **border: none;** removes the border from the `<button>` element.
- **border-radius: 5px;** adds rounded corners to the `<button>` element with a radius of 5 pixels.

7. The **.account** selector applies styles to elements with the class "account".

- **text-decoration: none;** removes the underline from the text of the elements.

Final Result login page.

The image shows a login form centered on a light gray background. The form is a white rounded rectangle. At the top, the word 'Login' is written in a bold, black, serif font. Below it, the label 'Username:' is followed by a white rectangular input field with a thin gray border. Underneath that, the label 'Password:' is followed by another similar white rectangular input field. Below the password field is a solid green rectangular button with the text 'Log In' in white. At the bottom of the form, the text 'Don't have account?' is followed by a blue, underlined link that says 'Create account'.

✚ Under html folder create registration.html file and paste the code.

### Registration.html

```
<!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="/css/registration.css">
  <title>Registration Form</title>
</head>
<body>

  <main>
    <section class="register-form">
      <h2>Registration Form</h2>
      <form action="#" method="POST">
        <div >
          <label for="username">First Name:</label>
          <input class="form-element" type="text" id="username" name="username" required>
        </div>
        <div >
          <label for="username">Last Name:</label>
          <input class="form-element" type="text" id="username" name="username" required>
        </div>
        <div >
          <label for="username">Username:</label>
          <input class="form-element" type="text" id="username" name="username" required>
        </div>
        <div >
          <label for="email">Email:</label>
          <input class="form-element" type="email" id="email" name="email" required>
        </div>
      </form>
    </section>
  </main>
</body>
```

```

<div >
  <label for="dob">Date of Birth:</label>
  <input class="form-element" type="date" id="dob" name="dob" required>
</div>
<div >
  <label for="address">Address:</label>
  <textarea class="form-element" id="address" name="address" required></textarea>
</div>
<div >
  <label for="password">Password:</label>
  <input class="form-element" type="password" id="password" name="password" required>
</div>
<div >
  <label for="confirm-password">Confirm Password:</label>
  <input class="form-element" type="password" id="confirm-password" name="confirm-password"
    required>
</div>
<div >
  <label for="role">Role:</label>
  <select class="form-element" id="role" name="role" required>
    <option value="">Select Role</option>
    <option value="Administrator">Administrator</option>
    <option value="User">User</option>
  </select>
</div>
<div >
  <input type="submit" value="Register">
</div>
</form>
<p>Back to <a href="login.html" class="account">Login</a></p>
</section>
</main>
</body>
</html>

```

### registration.html Code explanation.

- The `<body>` section contains the visible content of the page.
- Inside the `<body>`, there is a `<main>` element that represents the main content of the page.
- Within the `<main>`, there is a `<section>` element with the class `"register-form"` that groups and styles the registration form.
- Inside the `<section class="register-form">`, there is an `<h2>` heading with the text `"Registration Form"` indicating the title of the registration section.
- Following the heading, there is a `<form>` element that contains various `input` fields for user `registration details`.
- The input fields include `first name`, `last name`, `username`, `email`, `date of birth`, `address`, `password`, `confirm password`, and `role`.
- Each input field is defined using the `<input>` tag with appropriate `type`, `id`, `name`, and `required` attributes.
- The form also includes a `<select>` element for selecting the `user's role`.
- After the form, there is a `<p>` tag with a message inviting users to go back to the `login page`. The message includes an anchor `<a>` element with an `href` attribute linking to the login page (`login.html`).

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/registration.css">
```

- HTML link element that is used to include an external CSS file called "registration.css" in the HTML document.

🔗 Under html folder create registration.css file and paste the code.

### registration.css

```
body {
  background-color: lightgray;
}

.register-form {
  max-width: 400px;
  margin: 0 auto;
  padding: 50px;
  background: #ffff;
  border: 2px solid #ccc;
  border-radius: 20px;
}

.register-form h2 {
  text-align: center;
}

.register-form label {
  display: block;
  margin-bottom: 10px;
}

.form-element{
  width: 100%;
  padding: 10px;
  margin-bottom: 20px;
  margin-right: 100px;
  border: 1px solid #ccc;
  border-radius: 5px;
}

.register-form input[type="submit"] {
  width: 100%;
  padding: 10px;
  background: #4CAF50;
  color: white;
  border: none;
  border-radius: 5px;
}

.account{
  text-decoration: none;
}
```

### Registration.css examination

1. **body.**

- **text-decoration: none;** removes the underline from the text of the elements.
- This rule targets the <body> element of the HTML document.
- **background-color: lightgray;** sets the background color of the entire page to light gray.

## 2. register-form

- This rule targets elements with the class "register-form".
- `max-width: 400px;` sets the maximum width of the container to 400 pixels.
- `margin: 0 auto;` centers the container horizontally by setting automatic margins.
- `padding: 50px;` adds 50 pixels of padding to the container.
- `background: #ffff;` sets the background color of the container to white (#ffff).
- `border: 2px solid #ccc;` adds a 2-pixel solid border with a color of #ccc to the container.
- `border-radius: 20px;` gives the container rounded corners with a border radius of 20 pixels.

## 3. register-form h2

- This rule targets `<h2>` elements inside the container with the class "register-form".
- `text-align: center;` centers the text of the `<h2>` heading element inside the registration form.

## 4. register-form label

- This rule targets `<label>` elements inside the container with the class "register-form".
- `display: block;` makes the `<label>` elements block-level, meaning each label takes up the whole width of its container.
- `margin-bottom: 10px;` adds a bottom margin of 10 pixels to create vertical spacing between labels.

## 5. form-element

- This rule targets elements with the class "form-element".
- `width: 100%;` sets the width of form elements (input fields, select, etc.) to 100% of their container.
- `padding: 10px;` adds 10 pixels of padding to form elements.
- `margin-bottom: 20px;` adds a bottom margin of 20 pixels for vertical spacing between form elements.
- `margin-right: 100px;` adds a right margin of 100 pixels for horizontal spacing between form elements.
- `border: 1px solid #ccc;` adds a 1-pixel solid border with a color of #ccc to form elements.
- `border-radius: 5px;` gives form elements rounded corners with a border radius of 5 pixels.

## 6. register-form input[type="submit"]

- This rule targets submit buttons inside the container with the class "register-form".
- `width: 100%;` sets the width of the submit button to 100% of its container.
- `padding: 10px;` adds 10 pixels of padding to the submit button.
- `background: #4CAF50;` sets the background color of the submit button to #4CAF50.
- `color: white;` sets the text color of the submit button to white.
- `border: none;` removes the border from the submit button.
- `border-radius: 5px;` gives the submit button rounded corners with a border radius of 5 pixels.

## 7. account

- This rule targets elements with the class "account".

- `text-decoration: none;` removes the text decoration (usually underlining) for elements with the class "account".

#### Final Result Registration page.

## Registration Form

First Name:

Last Name:

Username:

Email:

Date of Birth:

Address:

Password:

Confirm Password:

Role:

Select Role

Register

[Back to Login](#)



🚧 Under html folder create home.html file and paste the code.

## home.html

```
<!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="/css/home.css">
  <title>Home Page</title>
</head>
<body>
  <header>
    <nav>
      <ul>
        <li><a href="Home.html">Online Registration</a></li>
        <li class="login-btn" style="float: right;"><a href="Login.html">Log out</a></li>
      </ul>
    </nav>
  </header>

  <main>
    <section class="user-list">
      <h2>Registered Users</h2>
      <table>
        <thead>
          <tr>
            <th>Username</th>
            <th>Email</th>
            <th>Role</th>
            <th>View</th>
            <th>Update</th>
            <th>Delete</th>
          </tr>
        </thead>
        <tbody>
          <tr>
            <td>JohnDoe</td>
            <td>john.doe@example.com</td>
            <td>Administrator</td>
            <td><a href="view_detail.html" class="btn-view">View</a></td>
            <td><a href="update.html" class="btn-update">Update</a></td>
            <td><button class="btn-delete">Delete</button></td>
          </tr>
          <tr>
            <td>JaneSmith</td>
```

```

        <td>jane.smith@example.com</td>
        <td>User</td>
        <td><a href="view_detail.html" class="btn-view" >View</a></td>
        <td><a href="update.html" class="btn-update">Update</a></td>
        <td><button class="btn-delete">Delete</button></td>
    </tr>
    <!-- Add more rows for each registered user -->
</tbody>
</table>
</section>
</main>
<footer>
    <p>&copy; 2021 QA-Test-Tool. All rights reserved.</p>
</footer>
</body>
</html>

```

 tag is used to link an external CSS file called "**home.css**" to this html file web.

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/home.css">
```

### home.html Code explanation.

**1. header** :- is container for a group of navigational links. In this case:

- The **nav** element represents a section of navigation links.
- The **ul** element represents an unordered list.
- The **li** elements represent individual list items.
- The **<a>** tags within the list items create hyperlinks to other pages. The first link points to "Home.html" and displays "Online Registration", while the second link points to "Login.html" and displays "Log out".

**2. main** :- element represents the main content area of the web page.

- In this case, it contains a section with the class "**user-list**" that represents a list of registered users.
- The section includes an **h2** heading with the text "**Registered Users**" and a table element to structure the user data.

**3. Table** :- element to structure the user data.

- The **tbody** element represents the body content of the table.
- Inside the **tbody**, there are **two tr (table row)** elements that define two rows of user data.
- Each row contains **td (table data)** elements that represent individual cells of data, such as **the username, email, role, and action links/buttons for viewing, updating, and deleting user records.**
- Additional rows can be added for each registered user.

**4. The footer element** :- represents the footer section of the web page.

- In this case, it contains a paragraph element (**p**) that displays a copyright notice.

🚧 Under CSS folder create home.css file and paste the code.

### home.css

```
body {
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
  background-color: lightgray;
}

header {
  background: #4CAF50;
  padding: 20px;
}

nav ul {
  list-style-type: none;
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
}

nav ul li {
  display: inline;
  margin-right: 20px;
}

nav ul li a {
  color: #fff;
  text-decoration: none;
}

main {
  padding: 40px;
  text-align: center;
  margin-bottom: 200px;
}

.user-list {
  margin: 40px;
}

.user-list table {
  width: 100%;
  border-collapse: collapse;
  background-color: #fff;
}

.user-list th,
.user-list td {
  padding: 10px;
  border: 1px solid #ccc;
  background: #f2f2f2;
  text-align: center;
}

.user-list .btn-view,
.user-list .btn-update,
.user-list .btn-delete {
  padding: 5px 10px;
  background: #4CAF50;
  color: #fff;
}
```

```

border: none;
border-radius: 3px;
cursor: pointer;
text-decoration: none;
}
footer {
  background: #4CAF50;
  padding: 20px;
  text-align: center;
  color: #fff;
}

```

## home.css Code explanation.

### 1. `body`

- This rule targets the `<body>` element of the HTML document.
- `margin: 0;` sets the margin of the body to 0, removing any default margin.
- `padding: 0;` sets the padding of the body to 0, removing any default padding.
- `background-color: lightgray;` sets the background color of the entire page to light gray.

### 2. `header`

- This rule targets `<header>` elements.
- `background: #4CAF50;` sets the background color of the header to #4CAF50.
- `padding: 20px;` adds 20 pixels of padding to the header.

### 3. `nav ul`

- This rule targets `<ul>` elements inside `<nav>` elements.
- `list-style-type: none;` removes the default bullet points from the list.
- `margin: 0;` sets the margin of the list to 0, removing any default margin.
- `padding: 0;` sets the padding of the list to 0, removing any default padding.

### 4. `nav ul li`

- This rule targets `<li>` elements inside `<ul>` elements within `<nav>` elements.
- `display: inline;` makes the list items display as inline elements.
- `margin-right: 20px;` adds a right margin of 20 pixels to create spacing between list items.

### 5. `nav ul li a`

- This rule targets `<a>` elements within `<li>` elements within `<ul>` elements within `<nav>` elements.
- `color: #fff;` sets the text color of the links to white.
- `text-decoration: none;` removes text decoration (usually underlining) from the links.

### 6. `main`

- This rule targets `<main>` elements.
- `padding: 40px;` adds 40 pixels of padding to the main content area.
- `text-align: center;` centers the text content within the main element.
- `margin-bottom: 200px;` adds a bottom margin of 200 pixels for spacing at the bottom of the main content.

#### 7. `user-list`

- This rule targets elements with the class `"user-list"`.
- `margin: 40px;` adds 40 pixels of margin around the user list.

#### 8. `user-list table`

- This rule targets tables within elements with the class `"user-list"`.
- `width: 100%;` sets the width of the table to 100% of its container.
- `border-collapse: collapse;` collapses the borders between table cells.
- `background-color: #fff;` sets the background color of the table to white.

#### 9. `user-list th, user-list td`

- This rule targets `<th>` and `<td>` elements within elements with the class `"user-list"`.
- `padding: 10px;` adds 10 pixels of padding to table cells.
- `border: 1px solid #ccc;` adds a 1-pixel solid border with a color of `#ccc` to table cells.
- `background: #f2f2f2;` sets the background color of table cells to `#f2f2f2`.
- `text-align: center;` centers the text content within table cells.

#### 9. `user-list .btn-view, user-list .btn-update, user-list .btn-delete`

- This rule targets elements with the classes `"btn-view"`, `"btn-update"`, and `"btn-delete"` within elements with the class `"user-list"`.
- `padding: 5px 10px;` adds 5 pixels of padding vertically and 10 pixels of padding horizontally to the buttons.
- `background: #4CAF50;` sets the background color of the buttons to `#4CAF50`.
- `color: #fff;` sets the text color of the buttons to white.
- `border: none;` removes the border from the buttons.
- `border-radius: 3px;` gives the buttons rounded corners with a border radius of 3 pixels.
- `cursor: pointer;` changes the cursor to a pointer when hovering over the buttons.
- `text-decoration: none;` removes text decoration (usually underlining) from the buttons.

#### 10. `footer`

- This rule targets `<footer>` elements.
- `background: #4CAF50;` sets the background color of the footer to `#4CAF50`.
- `padding: 20px;` adds 20 pixels of padding to the footer.
- `text-align: center;` centers the text content within the footer.
- `color: #fff;` sets the text color of the footer to white.

## Final result home page.

| QA-Test-Tool                                  |                           |               |                      |                        |                        | Log out |
|---|---------------------------|---------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------|
| Registered Users                              |                           |               |                      |                        |                        |         |
| Username                                      | Email                     | Role          | View                 | Update                 | Delete                 |         |
| Efrem Yohanis                                 | efremyohanis116@gmail.com | Administrator | <a href="#">View</a> | <a href="#">Update</a> | <a href="#">Delete</a> |         |
| © 2023 Craft Knowledge . All rights reserved. |                           |               |                      |                        |                        |         |

Under html folder create update.html file and paste the code.

### update.html

```
<!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="/css/update.css">
  <title>Update User</title>
</head>
<body>
  <header>
    <nav>
      <ul>
        <li><a href="Home.html">Online Registration</a></li>
        <li class="login-btn" style="float: right;"><a href="Login.html">Log out</a></li>
      </ul>
    </nav>
  </header>
  <main>
    <section class="update-form">
      <h2>Update User Form</h2>
      <form action="#" method="POST">
        <div >
          <label for="username">First Name:</label>
          <input class="form-element" type="text" id="username" name="username" required>
```

```

    </div>

    <div >
        <label for="username">Last Name:</label>
        <input class="form-element" type="text" id="username" name="username" required>
    </div>

    <div >
        <label for="username">Username:</label>
        <input class="form-element" type="text" id="username" name="username" required>
    </div>

    <div >
        <label for="email">Email:</label>
        <input class="form-element" type="email" id="email" name="email" required>
    </div>

    <div >
        <label for="dob">Date of Birth:</label>
        <input class="form-element" type="date" id="dob" name="dob" required>
    </div>

    <div >
        <label for="address">Address:</label>
        <textarea class="form-element" id="address" name="address" required></textarea>
    </div>

    <div >
        <label for="role">Role:</label>
        <select class="form-element" id="role" name="role" required>
            <option value="">Select Role</option>
            <option value="Administrator">Administrator</option>
            <option value="User">User</option>
        </select>
    </div>

    <div >
        <input type="submit" value="Register">
    </div>

</form>
</section>
</main>
<footer>
    <p>&copy; 2021 QA-Test-Tool. All rights reserved.</p>
</footer>
</body>
</html>

```

### Udate.html Code explanation.

1. **header**:- is container for a group of navigational links. In this case:

- The **nav** element represents a section of navigation links.
- The **ul** element represents an unordered list.
- The **li** elements represent individual list items.

- The `<a>` tags within the list items create hyperlinks to other pages. The first link points to "Home.html" and displays "Online Registration", while the second link points to "Login.html" and displays "Log out".

2. section: - Inside the `<section class="update-form">`,

- there is an `<h2>` heading with the text "Update Form" indicating the title of the registration section.
- Following the heading, there is a `<form>` element that contains various **input fields** for user **registration details**.
- The input fields include **first name, last name, username, email, date of birth, address, password, confirm password, and role**.
- Each input field is defined using the `<input>` tag with appropriate type, **id, name, and required** attributes.
- The form also includes a `<select>` element for selecting the **user's role**.

4. The footer element: - represents the footer section of the web page.

- In this case, it contains a paragraph element (`p`) that displays a copyright notice.

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/update.css">
```

- This line includes a link to an external CSS file named "update.css" located in the "/css" directory of your web server. The CSS file is used to style the update page.

 Under css folder create update.css file and paste the code.

update.css

```
body {
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
    background-color: lightgray;
}

header {
    background: #4CAF50;
    padding: 20px;
}

nav ul {
    list-style-type: none;
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
}

nav ul li {
    display: inline;
    margin-right: 20px;
}

nav ul li a {
    color: #fff;
    text-decoration: none;
}

main {
```



```

padding: 40px;

}
h2 {
  text-align: center;
  margin-top: 0;
  margin-bottom: 20px;
  color: #333;
}
.update-form {
  max-width: 400px;
  margin: 0 auto;
  padding: 50px;
  background: #ffff;
  border: 2px solid #ccc;
  border-radius: 20px;
}
.register-form label {
  display: block;
  margin-bottom: 10px;
}

.form-element{
  width: 100%;
  padding: 10px;
  margin-bottom: 20px;
  margin-right: 100px;
  border: 1px solid #ccc;
  border-radius: 5px;
}

.register-form input[type="submit"] {
  width: 100%;
  padding: 10px;
  background: #4CAF50;
  color: white;
  border: none;
  border-radius: 5px;
}

footer {
  background: #4CAF50;
  padding: 20px;
  text-align: center;
  color: #fff;
}

```

## Udate.css Code explanation.

### 1. *body*

- This rule targets the `<body>` element of the HTML document.
- `margin: 0;` sets the margin of the body to 0, removing any default margin.
- `padding: 0;` sets the padding of the body to 0, removing any default padding.
- `background-color: lightgray;` sets the background color of the entire page to light gray.

## 2. header

- This rule targets <header> elements.
- background: #4CAF50; sets the background color of the header to #4CAF50.
- padding: 20px; adds 20 pixels of padding to the header.

## 3. nav ul

- This rule targets <ul> elements inside <nav> elements.
- list-style-type: none; removes the default bullet points from the list.
- margin: 0; sets the margin of the list to 0, removing any default margin.
- padding: 0; sets the padding of the list to 0, removing any default padding.

## 4. nav ul li

- This rule targets <li> elements inside <ul> elements within <nav> elements.
- display: inline; makes the list items display as inline elements.
- margin-right: 20px; adds a right margin of 20 pixels to create spacing between list items.

## 5. nav ul li a

- This rule targets <a> elements within <li> elements within <ul> elements within <nav> elements.
- color: #fff; sets the text color of the links to white.
- text-decoration: none; removes text decoration (usually underlining) from the links.

## 6. main

- This rule targets <main> elements.
- padding: 40px; adds 40 pixels of padding to the main content area.
- text-align: center; centers the text content within the main element.
- margin-bottom: 200px; adds a bottom margin of 200 pixels for spacing at the bottom of the main content.

## 7. .user-list

- This rule targets elements with the class "user-list".
- margin: 40px; adds 40 pixels of margin around the user list.

## 8. .user-list table

- This rule targets tables within elements with the class "user-list".
- width: 100%; sets the width of the table to 100% of its container.
- border-collapse: collapse; collapses the borders between table cells.
- background-color: #fff; sets the background color of the table to white.

## 10. .user-list th, .user-list td

- This rule targets <th> and <td> elements within elements with the class "user-list".
- padding: 10px; adds 10 pixels of padding to table cells.
- border: 1px solid #ccc; adds a 1-pixel solid border with a color of #ccc to table cells.

- background: #f2f2f2; sets the background color of table cells to #f2f2f2.
- text-align: center; centers the text content within table cells.

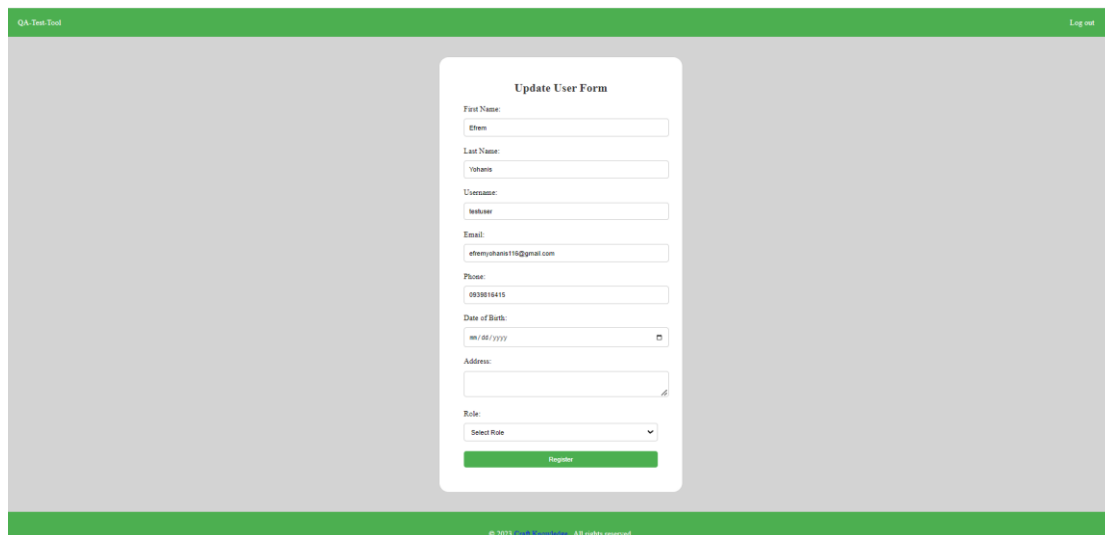
#### 11 .user-list .btn-view, .user-list .btn-update, .user-list .btn-delete

- This rule targets elements with the classes "btn-view", "btn-update", and "btn-delete" within elements with the class "user-list".
- padding: 5px 10px; adds 5 pixels of padding vertically and 10 pixels of padding horizontally to the buttons.
- background: #4CAF50; sets the background color of the buttons to #4CAF50.
- color: #fff; sets the text color of the buttons to white.
- border: none; removes the border from the buttons.
- border-radius: 3px; gives the buttons rounded corners with a border radius of 3 pixels.
- cursor: pointer; changes the cursor to a pointer when hovering over the buttons.
- text-decoration: none; removes text decoration (usually underlining) from the buttons.

#### 12. footer

- This rule targets <footer> elements.
- background: #4CAF50; sets the background color of the footer to #4CAF50.
- padding: 20px; adds 20 pixels of padding to the footer.
- text-align: center; centers the text content within the footer.
- color: #fff; sets the text color of the footer to white.

### Final result update page.



🚧 Under html folder create view\_detail.html file and paste this code.

### View\_detail.html

```
<!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="/css/view.css">
  <title>User Detail</title>
</head>
<body>
  <header>
    <nav>
      <ul>
        <li><a href="Home.html">Online Registration</a></li>
        <li class="login-btn" style="float: right;"><a href="Login.html">Log out</a></li>
      </ul>
    </nav>
  </header>
  <main>
    <section class="user-detail">
      <h2>User Detail</h2>
      <div>
        <strong>Full Name:</strong>
        <span id="username">JohnDoe</span>
      </div>
      <div>
        <strong>Username:</strong>
        <span id="username">JohnDoe</span>
      </div>
      <div>
        <strong>Email:</strong>
        <span id="email">johndoe@example.com</span>
      </div>
      <div>
        <strong>Role:</strong>
        <span id="role">User</span>
      </div>
      <div>
        <strong>Date of Birth:</strong>
        <span id="dob">1980-05-25</span>
      </div>
      <div>
        <strong>Address:</strong>
        <span id="address">123 Main St, City, Country</span>
      </div>
    </section>
  </main>
</body>
</html>
```

```

        </section>
    </main>

    <footer>
        <p>&copy; 2021 QA-Test-Tool. All rights reserved.</p>
    </footer>
</body>
</html>

```

### View\_detail.html Code explanation.

1. **header:-** is container for a group of navigational links. In this case:

- The **nav** element represents a section of navigation links.
- The **ul** element represents an unordered list.
- The **li** elements represent individual list items.
- The **<a>** tags within the list items create hyperlinks to other pages. The first link points to "Home.html" and displays "Online Registration", while the second link points to "Login.html" and displays "Log out".

2. **main:-** This section represents the main content of the web page.

- Inside it, there is a **<section>** element with the class "user-detail".
- It contains an **<h2>** heading with the text "User Detail"
- **<div>** elements: Each **<div>** element represents a piece of user information within the user detail section.
- It consists of a **<strong>** element that provides a label for the information.
- **<span>** element that displays the actual information.

3. **The footer element:-** represents the footer section of the web page.

- In this case, it contains a paragraph element (**p**) that displays a copyright notice.

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/update.css">
```

- This line includes a link to an external CSS file named "update.css" located in the "/css" directory of your web server. The CSS file is used to style the update page.

 Under **html** folder create **view\_detal.css** file and paste the code.

### View\_detail.css

```

body {
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
    background-color: lightgray;
}

header {

```

```

    background: #4CAF50;
    padding: 20px;
}

nav ul {
    list-style-type: none;
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
}

nav ul li {
    display: inline;
    margin-right: 20px;
}

nav ul li a {
    color: #fff;
    text-decoration: none;
}

main {
    padding: 20px;

    margin-bottom: 200px;
}

.user-detail {
    max-width: 500px;
    margin: 0 auto;
    padding: 20px;
    background-color: #fff;
    border: 1px solid #ccc;
    box-shadow: 0 0 5px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);
    border-radius: 20px;
}

.user-detail h2 {
    text-align: center;
    margin-top: 0;
}

.user-detail div {
    margin-bottom: 10px;
}

.user-detail strong {
    display: inline-block;
    width: 100px;
    font-weight: bold;
}

.user-detail span {
    display: inline-block;
}

footer {
    background: #4CAF50;
    padding: 20px;
    text-align: center;
    color: #fff;
}

```

## View\_detail.css Code explanation.

### 1. body

- This rule targets the <body> element of the HTML document.
- margin: 0; sets the margin of the body to 0, removing any default margin.
- padding: 0; sets the padding of the body to 0, removing any default padding.
- background-color: lightgray; sets the background color of the entire page to light gray.

### 2. header

- This rule targets <header> elements.
- background: #4CAF50; sets the background color of the header to #4CAF50.
- padding: 20px; adds 20 pixels of padding to the header.
- 

### 3. nav ul

- This rule targets <ul> elements inside <nav> elements.
- list-style-type: none; removes the default bullet points from the list.
- margin: 0; sets the margin of the list to 0, removing any default margin.
- padding: 0; sets the padding of the list to 0, removing any default padding.

### 4. nav ul li

- This rule targets <li> elements inside <ul> elements within <nav> elements.
- display: inline; makes the list items display as inline elements.
- margin-right: 20px; adds a right margin of 20 pixels to create spacing between list items.

### 5. nav ul li a

- This rule targets <a> elements within <li> elements within <ul> elements within <nav> elements.
- color: #fff; sets the text color of the links to white.
- text-decoration: none; removes text decoration (usually underlining) from the links.

### 6. main

- This rule targets <main> elements.
- padding: 20px; adds 20 pixels of padding to the main content area.
- margin-bottom: 200px; adds a bottom margin of 200 pixels to create space below the main content.

### 7. user-detail

- This rule targets elements with the class "user-detail".
- max-width: 500px; sets the maximum width of the element to 500 pixels.
- margin: 0 auto; centers the element horizontally by setting the left and right margins to "auto".
- padding: 20px; adds 20 pixels of padding to the element.
- background-color: #fff; sets the background color of the element to white.

- `border: 1px solid #ccc;` adds a 1-pixel solid border with a color of #ccc to the element.
- `box-shadow: 0 0 5px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);` adds a box shadow to the element for a subtle visual effect.
- `border-radius: 20px;` gives the element rounded corners with a border radius of 20 pixels.

#### 8. `user-detail h2`

- This rule targets `<h2>` elements within elements with the class "user-detail".
- `text-align: center;` centers the text content within the `<h2>` element.
- `margin-top: 0;` sets the top margin of the `<h2>` element to 0, removing any default margin.

#### 9. `user-detail div`

- This rule targets `<div>` elements within elements with the class "user-detail".
- `margin-bottom: 10px;` adds a bottom margin of 10 pixels to the `<div>` elements.

#### 10. `user-detail strong`

- This rule targets `<strong>` elements within elements with the class "user-detail".
- `display: inline-block;` makes the `<strong>` elements display as inline-block elements.
- `width: 100px;` sets the width of the `<strong>` elements to 100 pixels.
- `font-weight: bold;` makes the text within the `<strong>` elements bold.

#### 11. `user-detail span`

- This rule targets `<span>` elements within elements with the class "user-detail".
- `display: inline-block;` makes the `<span>` elements display as inline-block elements.

#### 12. `footer`

- This rule targets `<footer>` elements.
- `background: #4CAF50;` sets the background color of the footer to #4CAF50.
- `padding: 20px;` adds 20 pixels of padding to the footer.
- `text-align: center;` centers the text content within the footer.
- `color: #fff;` sets the text color of the footer to whiteThe CSS code snippet you provided defines styles for various elements in an HT



## Final result view\_detail page.

QA-Test-Tool

Log out

User Detail

**Full Name:** Efrem Yohannis

**Username:** testuser

**Email:** efremyohannis116@gmail.com

**Role:** Administrator

**Date of Birth:** Dec. 10, 2023

**Address:** Ayat

© 2023 [Craft Knowledge](#). All rights reserved.