HTML and CSS

1. **What is HTML ?**

   ▼ **Ans**

   - **HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.**
   - **HyperText → It is a Text Link which is used to navigate between the Web Pages.**
   - **Markup Language → In HTML, Everything is written inside Predefined Tags, Predefined means logics are already written, no need to write any logic.**
   - **HTML is basically needed to represent the things in an organized manner. And by using HTML, We can develop static Web Pages using Pre-Defined Tags.**
   - **HTML is needed to create the structure for a Web Page to hold the different kinds of data. and By using CSS, We can style the HTML and By using JavaScript, We can make HTML as Dynamic.**
   - **The Extension of HTML is filename.html**
   - **If we want to write any HTML code, We should follow 4 basic Pre-Defined Tags, Such as html Tag, head Tag, title Tag and body Tag.**
     - **<html> Tag is used to recognize the Root Element of the Document.**
     - **<head> Tag is used for Title Tags, Meta Tags and some other Information about the Document.**
     - **<title> Tag is used to give Title or Name for the Web Page.**
     - **<body> Tag is the main Tag, Where we write all the data whichever we wanted to see on the Web Page.**
   - **Hyper —> means It is a link.**
   - **Text —> means It is normal data /content / message.**
   - **markup —>means Predefined**
   - **Language —>Communication**

5. **How to write HTML Program ?**

   ▼ **Ans**

   - **Basic Structure of HTML**

```
<html>
      <head>
            <title></title>
      </head>
      <body>

      </body>
</html>

Head-> tag name for Header / Title
Body-> tag name for body of webpae
```

   - **If we want to get something on the output screen / Browser screen, we have to write inside the <body>**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    WEB TECHNOLOGY
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

6. **What is Advantages of HTML and CSS ?**

▼ **Ans**

▼ **Advantages (HTML)**

- HTML helps to build structure of a website and is a widely used Markup language.
- It is easy to learn.
- Every browser supports HTML Language.
- HTML is light weighted and fast to load.
- Storage of big files are allowed because of the application cache feature.
- Do not get to purchase any extra software because it’s by default in every window.
- Loose syntax (although, being too flexible won’t suit standards).
- HTML is simple to edit as being a plain text.
- It integrates easily with other languages such as JavaScript, CSS etc.
- HTML is that it is easy to code even for novice programmers.
- HTML also allows the utilization of templates, which makes designing a webpage easy.
- It is fast to download as the text is compressible.
- Very useful for beginners in the web designing field.
- HTML can be supported to each and every browser.
- HTML is built on almost every website..
- HTML is increasingly used for data storage as like XML syntax.
- HTML has many tag and attributes which can short your line of code.

▼ **Dis-advantages (HTML)**

- It cannot produce dynamic output alone, since it’s a static language.
- Making the structure of HTML documents becomes tough to understand.
- Errors can be costly.
- It is the time consuming as the time it consume to maintain on the color scheme of a page and to make lists, tables and forms.
- We need to write a lot of code for just creating a simple webpage.
- We have to check up the deprecated tags and confirm not to use them to appear because another language that works with HTML has replaced the first work of the tag, and hence the opposite language needs to be understood and learned.
- Security features offered by HTML are limited.
- If we need to write down long code for creating a webpage then it produces some complexity.
- HTML can create only static and plain pages so if we’d like dynamic pages then HTML isn’t useful.
- Editing of web page need to be done separately , they are not centralized.

▼ **Advantages (CSS)**

- CSS plays an important role, by using CSS you simply got to specify a repeated style for element once & use it multiple times as because CSS will automatically apply the required styles.

- The main advantage of CSS is that style is applied consistently across variety of sites. One instruction can control several areas which is advantageous.
- Web designers needs to use few lines of programming for every page improving site speed.
- Cascading sheet not only simplifies website development, but also simplifies the maintenance as a change of one line of code affects the whole web site and maintenance time.
- It is less complex therefore the effort are significantly reduced.
- It helps to form spontaneous and consistent changes.
- CSS changes are device friendly. With people employing a batch of various range of smart devices to access websites over the web, there's a requirement for responsive web design.
- It has the power for re-positioning. It helps us to determine the changes within the position of web elements who are there on the page.
- These bandwidth savings are substantial figures of insignificant tags that are indistinct from a mess of pages.
- Easy for the user to customize the online page
- It reduces the file transfer size.

▼ **Dis-advantages (CSS)**

- CSS, CSS 1 up to CSS3, result in creating of confusion among web browsers.
- 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.
- There exists a scarcity of security.
- After making the changes we need to confirm the compatibility if they appear. The similar change affects on all the browsers.
- The programing language world is complicated for non-developers and beginners. Different levels of CSS i.e. CSS, CSS 2, CSS 3 are often quite confusing.
- Browser compatibility (some styles sheet are supported and some are not).
- CSS works differently on different browsers. IE and Opera supports CSS as different logic.
- There might be cross-browser issues while using CSS.
- There are multiple levels which creates confusion for non-developers and beginners.

7. **What is Front End ?**

▼ **Ans**

- **When we open any Application or Website the things which are Visible for the User is know as Front End.**

2. **Browser will understand three languages ?**

▼ **Ans**

- **HTML(Hyper text markup languages) —> Structuring webpage.**
- **CSS(Cascading StyleSheet) —> Design a webpage.**
- **JS(JavaScript) —> It is used to make webpage dynamic.**
  - **dynamic - it is used to perform some action.**

3. **What are the Feature of HTML5 ?**

▼ **Ans**

1. **Doctype**

- **Doctype means Document Type. Doctype tells the Browser, What kind of document it is and which version of HTML we are using. Browser works efficiently, Because it has a clear meaning about the Document Type.**

2. **What is Metadata ?**
    - **Metadata means details about the data. In HTML, We set Metadata inside <meta> Tag.**
3. **What is Meta Tag ?**
    - **Meta Tag is used to specify the short description about the Webpage & Browser. Meta Tag Information is used by Search Engines, By this User can find the Web Pages easily. It is not mandatory but good standard for writing code.**
4. **charset**
    - **charset is an Attribute which we write it in Meta Tag and It tells the Browser, What type of character Encoding Browser should apply to the file. For character encoding, We generally use UTF-8**
5. **UTF-8**
    - **UTF stands for Unified Text Format. It an Encoding format which is having by default 8 bit of data.**
6. **http-equiv**
    - **It is used for connectivity purpose.**
7. **viewport**
    - **This Interface with different dimension of the screen resolution.**
8. **lang**
    - **lang is used to identify which lang we're using.**

4. **Which of the following is correct regarding meta tag ?**

▼ **Ans**

1. **<meta>....</meta>**
2. **<meta name=””/>**
3. **<metadata>….</metadata>**
4. **none of the above**

4. **What is Tag ?**

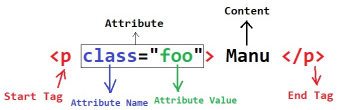
▼ **Ans**

- **Tag is used to Mark up the Start and End of HTML Elements. They are usually in pairs with an Opening and Closing Tag and All HTML Tags are Pre-Defined and We write Tag Name inside Angular braces <>**

▼ **What is Pre-Defined Tags ?**

- **Logic for the tags are already return before.**

- **Syntax**



5. **What are the Types of Tags in HTML ?**

▼ **Ans**

1. **Paired Tags**
    - **Paired Tags will have Opening as well as Closing Tags.**
2. **UnPaired Tags**

- **UnPaired Tags will be having only Opening Tag and there will be no closing Tags.**

6. **What are the Types of Elements in HTML ?**

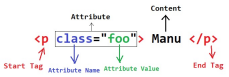
▼ **Ans**

1. **Block Level Elements**
   - **A Block-Level Element always starts on a new line and acquires the entire line as a space. It doesn't matter how much the content is there in line, It takes the whole Line. and We can set the height and width for Block Level Elements**
   - **Example : div, p, All heading Tags and All Sematic Tags. etc.**
2. **Inline Elements**
   - **An Inline Element doesn't starts on a new line and acquires the space only how much the content is there in the line and It doesn't takes the whole Line. and We cannot set the height and width for Inline Elements.**
   - **Example : span, All Form Elements… etc.**

13. **What is Attributes ?**

▼ **Ans**

- **Attributes are Custom data, that We provide to the tag and also those are used to define the behavior of an Elements. It should be placed inside Opening Tag and every attribute has some default value made up of 2 parts Name and Value.**



Types of Attributes

▼ **Global Attributes**

- The global attributes are attributes that can be used with all HTML elements.
- accesskey
- class
- contenteditable
- data-*
- dir
- draggable
- hidden
- id
- lang
- spellcheck
- style
- tabindex
- title
- translate

▼ **Window Event Attributes**

▼ **Form Events**

▼ **Keyboard Events**

▼ **Mouse Events**

▼ **Drag Events**

▼ **Clipboard Events**

▼ **Media Events**

▼ **Misc Events**

13. **Different Types Tags in HTML ?** **(Last)**

▼ **Ans**

▼ **Heading Tags** `<h1>` , `<h2>` , `<h3>` , `<h4>` , `<h5>` , `<h6>`

- **Heading tags are used to define headings in Web Page.**
- `<h1>` **is the Biggest heading Tag.**
- `<h6>` **is the Smallest heading Tag.**
- `<h1>` **WEB TECHNOLOGY** `</h1>`
  `<h2>` **WEB TECHNOLOGY** `</h2>`
  `<h3>` **WEB TECHNOLOGY** `</h3>`
  `<h4>` **WEB TECHNOLOGY** `</h4>`
  `<h5>` **WEB TECHNOLOGY** `</h5>`
  `<h6>` **WEB TECHNOLOGY** `</h6>`

▼ **Example 1**

- If you want to type h1 tag 10 times means—> tag name * no. of times (we want). eg: h3*4

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>WEB TECHNOLOGY</h1>
    <h2>WEB TECHNOLOGY</h2>
    <h3>WEB TECHNOLOGY</h3>
    <h4>WEB TECHNOLOGY</h4>
    <h5>WEB TECHNOLOGY</h5>
    <h6>WEB TECHNOLOGY</h6>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Example 2**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h4>HTML</h4>
    <h6>TAG</h6>
    <h4>CSS</h4>
    <h6>PROPERTY</h6>
    <h4>JAVASCRIPT</h4>
    <h6>FUNCTIONS</h6>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Text-Formatting Tags**

- **Bold style** `<b></b>`
- **Italic style** `<i></i>`

- **Under Line** `<u></u>`
- **Strike** `<strike></strike>`
- **Quotes** `<q></q>`
- **SupScript** `<sup></sup>`
- **SubScript** `<sub></sub>`
- **Mark** `<mark></mark>`

▼ **Example**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
   <style>
    mark
    {
        background-color: blue;
    }
   </style>
</head>
<body>
    <b>Manu</b>
    <br>
    <i>Manu</i>
    <br>
    <u>Manu</u>
    <br>
    <q>Manu</q>
    <br>
   <p>H <sub>2</sub> O</p>
   <p>H <sup>2</sup> O</p>
   <p>Lorem ipsum <mark> dolor sit amet, consectetur</mark> adipisicing elit. Reprehenderit, dignissimos!</p>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Image Tag** `<img>`

- **Image Tag is used to insert an image in an Web Page. It is an Unpaired Tag.**
- **Attributes used in <img> Tag**
  1. **src → scr specifies the path address of the image, where we will be storing image address.**
  2. **alt → alt Specifies an alternate text for the image. Suppose if the image is not loaded properly or image address is not proper. In that case, alternate text will displayed.**
  3. **height and width → Specifies the height & width of an image, in pixels and percentage.**

▼ **Example**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Amezon</title>   //(Heading Name)
    <link rel="Icon" href="./Image/Amazon-Logo-720x450.png"> //(Add image in Heading)(./iamge/..))
</head>
<body>
    <h2>Amezon</h2> //(Heading Body)
    <hr>     //(Create horizantal line)
    <img src="./Image/Amazon-logo-meaning.jpg" height="200px" width="400px" alt="">
    <br>     //(Comes Next line)
    <p>Lorem </p>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Anchor Tag** `<a></a>`

- **Anchor Tag is a HyperLink, which is used to link one Web Page to another Web Page. It is Paired Tag and Inline Element.**
- **Attributes used in <a> Tag**
  1. **href (HyperLink Reference) → It is the place where we are storing the path of next web page which we wanted to visit after clicking on hyper text.**
  2. **target → By default, Whenever we click on HyperText, It will be opening in the same Tab of the browser (target = "_self"). If we wanted to open the Web page in the next Tab. We will be using this attribute (target = "_Blank")**

▼ **Example for HyperText**

```
<body>
    <a href="https://www.youtube.com/">Opening In same Tab only</a><br>
    <a href="https://www.youtube.com/" target="_blank">Opening In new Tab</a>

    <br><br><br>

    <a href="./2(1).html">Open In this Tab only</a><br>
    <a href="./02(2).html" target="_blank">Open In new Tab only</a>
</body>
```

▼ **Example for HyperImage**

```
<body>
    <a href="./02(2).html"> <img height="300px" width="500px" src="./wallpaperflare.com_wallpaper (3).jpg" alt="No Ima
</body>
```

▼ Absolute linking - Entier URL

- Home

▼ Relative Linking

- Relative linking - file path from the project folder.
- ./ → if you want to select anything from your folder

▼ **Marquee Tag** `<marquee></marquee>`

- **Marquee Tag can move the Elements to Scroll Up, Down, Left or Right Automatically. This Tag will be using it for Advertisements purpose.**
- **Attributes used in <marquee> Tag**
  1. **behavior → There are 3 types of behavior**
     a. **slide →The Element will Start and End at given direction.**
     b. **Alternate → The Elements will keep on Rebounding in each direction.**
     c. **scroll → The Elements scrolling or rotation in the given direction.**
  2. **direction → This Attribute decides which direction of Elements should travel, whether it can be left, right, top, buttom.**
  3. **scrollamount → This Attribute will decide on how much speed the element has to travel.**

▼ **Example**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
   <style>
    marquee{
        background-color: red;
    }
   </style>
</head>
<body>
    <marquee behavior="alternate" direction="left">
         <h1>Manu</h1>
    </marquee>
    <marquee behavior="alternate" direction="right">
    <h2>Charvi</h2>
    </marquee>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Example for Marquee**

```
body>
   <marquee behavior="scroll" direction="right" scrollamount="10">A</marquee>
 <marquee behavior="slide" direction="right">A</marquee>
 <marquee behavior="alternate" direction="right">A</marquee>
 <marquee behavior="" direction="right" scrollamount="10"><img height="300px" width="300px" src="https://media.tenor.com/Q
</body>
```

▼ **Vedio and Audio** `<video></video>` , `<audio></audio>`

Vedio Tag

- Vedio tag is used to add videos. It is also an Inline Element.

Audio Tag

- Audio tag is used to add audios. It is also an Inline element.

Attributes used

1. **src** → It is an attribute where we will store the path of the video.
    - Example: **<video src="path of the videp"></video>**
2. **controls** → Without this control attribute there will be no controls visible on the UI. Without controls we cannot play the video
    - **<video src="path of the video" controls></video>**
3. **autoplay** →
    - By default whenever web page is opened freshly, video will be passed we manually have to play the video. We can change the default by using autoplay.
    - After using this attribute when the web page is refreshed automatically video will be played.
    - In some web browser you have to use "autoplay" attribute with "muted" attribute
    - **<video src="path of the video" control autoplay muted></video>**

▼ **Division Tag** `<div></div>`

- Division Tag is the most usable tag in Web Development. Because it helps us to separate out data in the Web Page and We can create a particular section for particular data in the Web pages.

▼ **Example**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
    <style>
        div
        {
            color: white;
            background-color: green;
             margin: 2px;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
   <div>manu km</div>
   <div>manu km</div>
   <div>manu km</div>
   <div>manu km</div>
   <div>manu km</div>
   <div>manu km</div>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Span Tag** `<span></span>`

- **Span Tag is an Inline container used to mark up a part of a Text.**

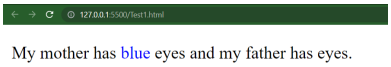
▼ **Example**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<style>

</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>My mother has <span style="color:blue;"> blue  </span> eyes and my father has eyes.</p>

</body>
</html>
```



My mother has blue eyes and my father has eyes.

▼ **SVG tag** `<svg></svg>`

- **SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics used to define Graphics for the Web Page.**
- SVG is a W3C recommendation.
- `<svg>` element is a container for SVG graphics.
- **SVG has several methods for drawing paths, boxes, circles, text, and graphic images.**

▼ **Example (Circle)**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<svg width="100" height="100">
  <circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40"
  stroke="green" stroke-width="4" fill="yellow" />
</svg>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Example (Star)**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<svg width="300" height="200">
  <polygon points="100,10 40,198 190,78 10,78 160,198"
  style="fill:lime;stroke:purple;stroke-width:5;fill-rule:evenodd;" />
</svg>

</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Paragraph Tag** `<p></p>`

- **Paragraph Tag is used to create a Paragraph Text inside Web Page.**
- **lorem → It is a dummy text / duplicate text it does not have any meaning.**

▼ **Example**

```
<p> paragraph </p> (Dummy / Duplicate text)

<p> Lorem </p> (by default 30 words)

<p> Lorem500 </p> (by default 500 words)
```

▼ **Pre Tag** `<pre></pre>`

- **Pre Tag is a Pre-Formatted Tag which is used to display the content which is exactly same as written inside the HTML source code and it preserves both spaces and line breaks.**

▼ **Example 1**

```
---------------using <p></p> tag------------------
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
   <p>
    1)HTML
    2)CSS
    3)JAVASCRIPT
   </p>
</body>
</html>
---------OUTPUT-----------
```

```
1)HTML 2)CSS 3)JAVASCRIPT
---------------using <pre></pre> tag------------------
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
   <pre>
    1)HTML
    2)CSS
    3)JAVASCRIPT
   </pre>
</body>
</html>
---------OUTPUT-----------
1)HTML
2)CSS
3)JAVASCRIPT
```

▼ Line Break Tag `<br>`

- **Line Break Tag is used to break the current line and it will go to the next line.**

▼ Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
  axn <br>
  smj <br>SDFHDSb <br> wuGFUk <br>
</body>
</html>
---------------OUTPUT--------------------------
axn
smj
SDFHDSb
wuGFUk
```

▼ Horizontal Rule Tag `<hr>`

- **Horizontal rule Tag is used to insert a horizontal rule in an Web Page.**

▼ Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
   <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Eum, sit!</p>
   <hr>
   <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Labore, cum.</p>
</body>
</html>
------------OUTPUT-------------------
```

▼ Abbreviation Tag `<abbr></abbr>`

- **Abbreviation Tag is used to provide full form for particular term. The term which is written inside <abbr> Tag will get underline.**
- Here writing the title attribute is mandatory eg: <abbr title="World Health Organization”>WHO</abbr>

▼ Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
   <abbr title="World Health Organizaton">WHO</abbr>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Form Tag** `<form>`

- refer below

▼ **Input tag** `<input>`

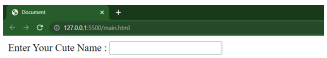
- Input tag specifies an input field where the user can enter data.

▼ Single line Text area <input type="text">

- Displays a single-line text input field

▼ Example

```
<body>
    <label for="manu">Enter Your Cute Name :</label>
    <input type="text" name="manu" id="input1">
</body>
```



▼ RadioButton <input type="radio">

- We use radio button for Selecting one of many choices.

▼ Example

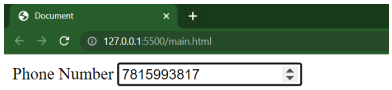
```
<body>
    <label for="gender">GENDER =</label>
    <input type="radio" name="gender"> MALE
    <input type="radio" name="gender"> FEMALE
    <input type="radio" name="gender"> OTHERS
</body>
```

▼ Number <input type="number">

- The<input type="number">defines a numeric input field.

▼ Example 1

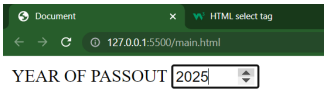
```
<body>
    <label for="manu1">Phone Number </label>
    <input type="number" name="manu1" id="">
</body>
```



▼ Example 2

- max: Specifies the maximum value for an input field.
- min: Specifies the minimum value for an input field.

```
<body>
    <label for="">YEAR OF PASSOUT</label>
    <input type="number" min="2015" max="2025">
</body>
```

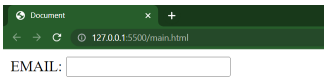


▼ Email <input type=”emali”>

- The <input type=”emali”> is used for input fields that should contain an e-mail address.

▼ Example

```
<body>
    <label for="manu">EMAIL: </label>
    <input type="text" name="manu" id="">
</body>
```

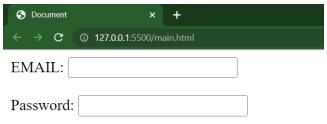


▼ Password <input type=”password”>

- <input type=”password”>defines a password field.

▼ Example

```
<body>
    <label for="manu">EMAIL: </label>
    <input type="text" name="manu" id="">
    <br><br>
    <label for="manu1">Password: </label>
    <input type="password" name="manu1" id="">
</body>
```

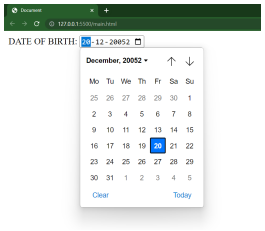


▼ Date<input type=”data”>

- The<input type=”data”>is used for input fields that should contain a date.

▼ Example

```
<body>
    <label for="manu1">DATE OF BIRTH: </label>
    <input type="date" name="manu1" id="">
</body>
```

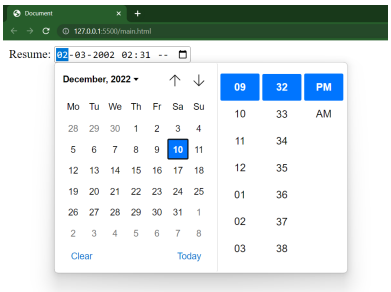


▼ Date and Time <input type=”datetime-local”>

- The<input type=”datetime-local”>specifies a date and time input field, with no time zone.

▼ Example

```
<body>
    <label for="manu1">Date and Time:  </label>
    <input type="datetime-local" name="manu1" id="">
</body>
```



▼ Checkbox <input type="checkbox">

- Checkboxes let a user select ZERO or MORE options of a limited number of choices.

▼ Example

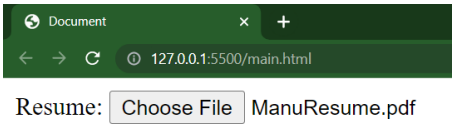
```
<body>
    <label for="">SUBJECTS :</label>
    <input type="checkbox"> WEB
    <input type="checkbox"> SQL
    <input type="checkbox"> JAVA
    <input type="checkbox"> PYTHON
</body>
```

▼ File <input type=”file”>

- The<input type=”file”>defines a file-select field and a "Browse" button for file uploads.

▼ Example

```
<body>
    <label for="manu1">Resume: </label>
    <input type="file" name="manu1" id="">
</body>
```

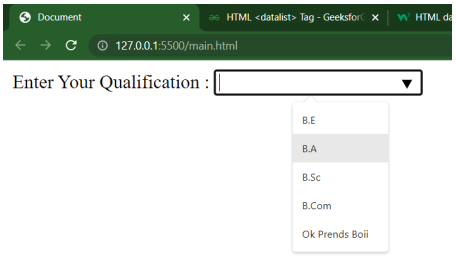


▼ Data List <datalist> Tag

- The<datalist>element specifies a list of pre-defines option for an <input> element.
- option - It is used to store multiple values.

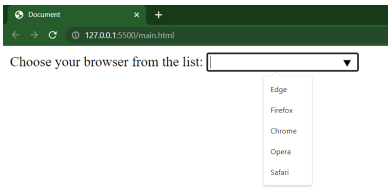
▼ Example 1

```
<body>
    <label>Enter Your Qualification   :</label>
    <input list="Quali">
    <datalist id="Quali">
        <option value="B.E"/>
        <option value="B.A"/>
        <option value="B.Sc"/>
        <option value="B.Com"/>
        <option value="Ok Prends Boii"/>
    </datalist>
</body>
```



▼ Example 2

```
<body>
    <label for="browser">Choose your browser from the list:</label>
  <input list="browsers" name="browser" id="">
  <datalist id="browsers">
    <option value="Edge">
    <option value="Firefox">
    <option value="Chrome">
    <option value="Opera">
    <option value="Safari">
  </datalist>
</body>
```



▼ Select <select> Tag

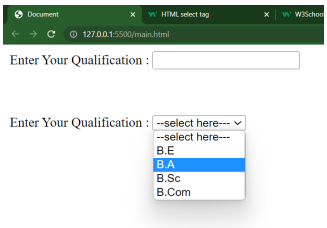
- The `<select>` element is used to create a drop-down list.
- The `<select>` element is most often used in a form, to collect user input.
- option - It is used to store multiple values.

▼ Example 1

```
<body>
    <label>Enter Your Qualification   :</label>
    <input list="Quali">
    <datalist id="Quali">
        <option value="B.E"/>
        <option value="B.A"/>
        <option value="B.Sc"/>
        <option value="B.Com"/>
        <option value="Ok Prends Boii"/>
    </datalist>

<br><br><br><br>

    <label>Enter Your Qualification   :</label>
        <select name="Quali" id="">
            <option value="">--select here---</option>
            <option value="B.E">B.E</option>
            <option value="B.A">B.A</option>
            <option value="B.Sc">B.Sc</option>
            <option value="B.Com">B.Com</option>
    </select>
</body>
```



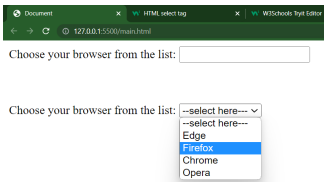
▼ Example 2

```
<body>
    <label for="browser">Choose your browser from the list:</label>
    <input list="browsers" name="browser" id="">
    <datalist id="browsers">
      <option value="Edge">
      <option value="Firefox">
      <option value="Chrome">
      <option value="Opera">
      <option value="Safari">
    </datalist>

<br><br><br><br>

    <label for="browser">Choose your browser from the list:</label>
        <select name="Quali" id="">
            <option value="">--select here---</option>
            <option value="Edge">Edge</option>
```

```
            <option value="Firefox">Firefox</option>
            <option value="Chrome">Chrome</option>
            <option value="Opera">Opera</option>
    </select>
</body>
```

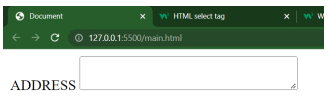


▼ Text Area <textarea> Tag

- The <textarea> element defines a multi-line input field (a text area)
- rows attribute :- specifies the visible number of lines in a text area.
- cols attribute :- specifies the visible width of a text area.

▼ Example

```
<body>
    <label for="manu1">ADDRESS</label>
    <textarea name="manu1" id="" cols="30" row="10"></textarea>
</body>
```



▼ Submit <input type=”submit”>

- The submit defines a button for submitting the form.

▼ Example

```
<body>
    <label for="">SUBJECTS :</label>
    <input type="checkbox"> WEB
    <input type="checkbox"> SQL
    <input type="checkbox"> JAVA
    <input type="checkbox"> PYTHON
    <br>
    <input type="submit">
</body>
```

14. **How to define target in new page in HTML ?**

▼ **Ans**

- **If we use target="_blank" attribute, then that link opens on new browser tab.**

10. **Name any Self-Ending Tag except
 tag ?**

▼ **Ans**

- **Self-closing Tags are kind of HTML Tags that does not need to be closed manually by its closing tag.**

1. **
**
2. **<hr>**
3. **<img>**
4. **<input>**
5. **<link>**
6. **<meta>**

13. **Table Tag ?**

▼ **Ans**

- **Table Tag is used to create a table inside Web Page and It consist of Table Cells, Rows and Columns. Table Tag have many child Tags such as tr, th, td**
  - **<tr> Tag is used to create Row in the Table.**

```
<table>
<tr>
First Row
</tr>
</table>
```

  - **<td> Tag in used to create Data Cell in the Table.**

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <td>cell 1</td>
    <td>cell 2</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>cell 3</td>
    <td>cell 4</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

  - **<th> Tag is used to create Heading Row. main use of this tag is create Heading in Table.**

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Heading cell 1</th>
    <th>Heading cell 2</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>cell 3</td>
    <td>cell 4</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

- **Attributes used in <table> Tag**
  1. **colspan → Used to merge the multiple columns into one.**
  2. **rowspan → Used to merge the multiple rows into one.**
  3. **border → Used to apply border for table. The value we pass for the border defines the thickness of the border. minimum value=0**
     - **Example: <table border="3"></table>**
  4. **cellspacing → Used to give space between cells.**
  5. **cellpadding → Used to give space between content and the border.**
  6. **border-spacing → Used to give the space between the borders of adjacent cells**

7. **border-collapse → Used to set the table borders should collapse into a single border.**

▼ **Example 1**

```
<body>
    <table border="1">
        <tr>
            <td>Day</td>
            <td>9:00</td>
            <td>10:30</td>
            <td>1:00</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>Mon</td>
            <td>Maths</td>
            <td rowspan="2">Phy</td>
            <td>English</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>Tus</td>
            <td>Bio</td>
            <td>SS</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>WED</td>
            <td>CS</td>
            <td colspan="2">PT</td>
        </tr>
    </table>
</body>
```

▼ **Example 2 (Before using border-collapse: collapse;)**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
   <style>
   table, th, td
        {
            border: 2px solid black;
        }
   </style>
</head>
<body>
    <table>
        <tr>
            <th> ID </th>
            <th> Name </th>
            <th> Age </th>
            <th> Contact no </th>
            <th> Locaton </th>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>1</td>
            <td>Manu km</td>
            <td>23</td>
            <td>7815993817</td>
            <td>Harapanahalli</td>
        </tr>
    </table>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Example 3 (Using border-collapse: collapse;)**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
```

```
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
   <style>
   table, th, td
        {
            border: 2px solid black;
            border-collapse: collapse;
        }
   </style>
</head>
<body>
    <table>
        <tr>
            <th> ID </th>
            <th> Name </th>
            <th> Age </th>
            <th> Contact no </th>
            <th> Locaton </th>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>1</td>
            <td>Manu km</td>
            <td>23</td>
            <td>7815993817</td>
            <td>Harapanahalli</td>
        </tr>
    </table>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Example 4**

ID	Name	Age	Contact no	Locaton
1	Manu km	23	7815993817	Harapanahalli

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
    <style>
        table, th, td{
            border: 2px solid red;
            border-collapse: collapse;
        }
        table{
            width: 70%;
            margin: auto;
        }
        th{
            background-color: black;
            color: brown;
            padding: 20px;
        }
        td{
            background-color: aqua;
            color: brown;
            padding: 10px;
            text-align: center;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
    <table>
        <tr>
            <th> ID </th>
            <th> Name </th>
            <th> Age </th>
            <th> Contact no </th>
            <th> Locaton </th>
        </tr>
        <tr>
//(If we want to add rows with data means)//
            <td>1</td>
            <td>Manu km</td>
            <td>23</td>
            <td>7815993817</td>
            <td>Harapanahalli</td>
        </tr>
    </table>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Example 5**

Name	Contact No	
JSP	12345	67890

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
    <style>
        table, th, td{
            border: 2px solid red;
            border-collapse: collapse;
        }
        table{
            width: 70%;
            margin: auto;
        }
        th{
            background-color: black;
            color: brown;
            padding: 20px;
        }
        td{
            background-color: aqua;
            color: brown;
            padding: 10px;
            text-align: center;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <table>
        <tr>
            <th> Name </th>
            <th colspan="2"> Contact No </th> //(colsan is used to join or merge the two cells)//
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td> JSP </td>
            <td> 12345 </td>
            <td> 67890 </td>
        </tr>
    </table>
</body>
</html>
```

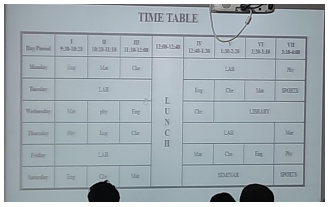
▼ Example 6

Name	JSP
Contact no	7904427424
	123456789

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
    <style>
        table, th, td{
            border: 2px solid red;
            border-collapse: collapse;
        }
        table{
            width: 70%;
            margin: auto;
        }
        th{
            background-color: black;
            color: brown;
            padding: 20px;
        }
        td{
            background-color: aqua;
            color: brown;
            padding: 10px;
            text-align: center;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <table>
        <tr>
            <th> Name </th>
            <th> JSP </th>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <th rowspan="2"> Contact no </th>
            <td> 7904427424 </td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td> 123456789 </td>
        </tr>
    </table>
</body>
</html>
```

14. **Interview Coding Question 1 (Table)**

▼ Ans



```
<body>
    <table border="3" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="10">
        <tr>
            <th>Day</th>
            <th>1</th>
            <th>2</th>
            <th>3</th>
            <th>Lunch</th>
            <th>5</th>
            <th>6</th>
            <th>7</th>
            <th>8</th>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>Monday</td>
            <td>Eng</td>
            <td>Mat</td>
            <td>Che</td>
            <td rowspan="6">m <br> a <br> n <br> u</td>
            <td colspan="3">LAB</td>
            <td>Phy</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>Tuesday</td>
            <td colspan="3">LAB</td>
            <td>ENG</td>
            <td>CHE</td>
            <td>MAT</td>
            <td>SP</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>Wednesday</td>
            <td>MAT</td>
            <td>PHY</td>
            <td>ENG</td>
            <td>CHE</td>
            <td colspan="3">Lab</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>Thursday</td>
            <td>PHY</td>
            <td>ENG</td>
            <td>CHE</td>
            <td colspan="3">LAB</td>
            <td>MAT</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>Friday</td>
            <td colspan="3">LAB</td>
            <td>MAT</td>
            <td>CHE</td>
            <td>ENG</td>
            <td>PHY</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>Saturday</td>
            <td>ENG</td>
            <td>CHE</td>
            <td>MAT</td>
            <td colspan="3">LAB</td>
            <td>Sp</td>
        </tr>
    </table>
</body>
```

15. **Interview Coding Question 2 (Table)**

▼ **Ans**

```
</head>
<body>
    <table>
        <tr>
            <td><a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jesse_Pinkman" target="_blank"><img src="./wallpaperflare.com_wallpaper (3)
            <td><a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jesse_Pinkman" target="_blank">Click Here</a></td>
        </tr>
```

```
        <tr>
            <td><a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter_White_(Breaking_Bad)" target="_blank">Click Here</a></td>
            <td><a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter_White_(Breaking_Bad)" target="_blank"><img src="./wallpaperflare.com_
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td><a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Breaking_Bad" target="_blank"><img src="./wallpaperflare.com_wallpaper.jpg"
            <td><a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Breaking_Bad" target="_blank">Click Here</a></td>
        </tr>
    </table>
</body>
```

16. **Which property is used specify the amount of space between the borders of each cell in Table.**

    ▼ **Ans**

    - **The border-spacing CSS property sets the distance between the borders of adjacent cells in a <table>. This property applies only when border-collapse is separate.**

17. **Form Tag ?**

    ▼ **Ans**

    - **Form Tag used to take the user data from the User. Form Tag has many child Tags, all are inline elements.**
    - **Elements used in form**
        1. **Input**
            - **Input is tag used for creating a textbox on the UI, User can use this textbox to fill the data.**
            - **Example: <input type="text">**
        2. **label**
            - **label tag is used to name the textbox. So that, User will get to know that what to fill in the textbox.**
            - **Example: <label></label>**
        3. **textarea**
            - **textarea tag used to create a textbox, but with a big space, generally textarea is used for taking address data**
            - **Example: <textarea></textarea>**
        4. **select**
            - **select tag used to create drop down data in the form for Users. It is parent tag**
            - **option tag is the child tag of select tag and It is used to give many option to the select tag for the User in the form.**
            - **Example:**

```
<select>
      <option>IND</option>
      <option>AUS</option>
      <option>PAK</option>
      <option>SRI</option>
</select>
```

    - **Different type of input**
        1. **text**
            - **We use text type, Whenever User wants to write any text like name.**
            - **Example: <input type="text">**
        2. **Email**
            - **If we use email type then User can only write email address in this text box. "@" is mandatory**

- Example: <input type="email">

3. number
   - If we use number type then User can only write numbers in text box.
   - Example: <input type="Number">
4. tel
   - If we use tel type then User can fill phone number in text box.
   - Example: <input type="tel">
5. password
   - If we use password type then User can only write password in textbox. So that it will not visible.
   - Example: <input type="password">
6. file
   - We use text type, Whenever User wants upload any files in the form
   - Example: <input type="file">
7. checkbox
   - For example user wants to select the hobbies like he is interested in cricket, volleyball and football but not in watching tv, he can tick only cricket , volley and football and leave watching tv unchecked
   - If User wants to select multiple option in multiple choice, then We use checkbox type.
   - Example: <input type="checkbox">
8. radio
   - Most of the radio button is used only for taking gender data. If User wants to select only one option in multiple choice, then We use radio type.
   - By default you can select both male and female
   - If you want to select either one of then you have to use attribute "name", both input tags should contain "name" attribute with the same value

```
<label for="">Gender:</label>
<label for="">Male</label>
<input type="radio" name="A">
<label for="">Female</label>
<input type="radio" name="A">
```

9. max → Specifies the maximum value for an input field.
10. min → Specifies the minimum value for an input field.
11. maxlength → Specifies the maximum number of character for an input field.
12. required → Specifies that an input field is required (must be filled out).
13. action → This is attribute will establish connection b/w frontend to backend.

18. **Code for Form ?**

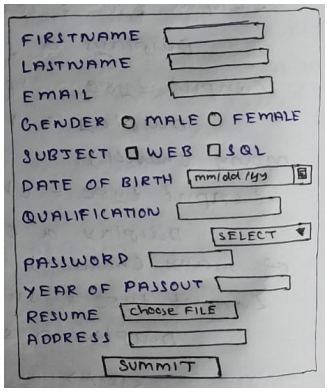
▼ Ans

▼ Prajwal Sir Form

```
<body>
    <form action="">
        <label for="">Name:</label>
        <input type="text"><br><br>
        <label for="">Email:</label>
```

```
        <input type="email"><br><br>
        <label for="">Ph-No</label>
        <input type="tel"><br><br>
        <label for="">Address</label>
        <textarea name="" id="" cols="30" rows="10"></textarea><br><br>
        <label for="">BOB</label>
        <input type="date"><br><br>
        <label for="">File</label>
        <input type="file"><br><br>
        <label for="">Password</label>
        <input type="password"><br><br>
        <input type="submit">
    </form>
</body>
```

▼ Suhel Sir Form




```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Manu</title>
</head>
<body>
    <form action="">
        <label for="">FIRST NAME</label>
        <input type="text">

        <br><br>

        <label for="">LAST NAME</label>
        <input type="text">

        <br> <br>

        <label for="">EMAIL</label>
        <input type="text">

        <br><br>

        <LABel for="gender">GENDER</LABel>
        <input type="radio" name="gender"> MALE
        <input type="radio" name="gender"> FEMALE
        <input type="radio" name="gender"> OTHERS

        <br><br>

        <label for="">SUBJECTS</label>
        <input type="checkbox"> WEB
        <input type="checkbox"> SQL
        <input type="checkbox"> JAVA
        <input type="checkbox"> PYTHON

        <br><br>

        <label for="">DATE OF BIRTH:</label>
        <input type="date">

        <br> <br>
```

```
        <label for="">QUALIFICATION</label>
        <select name="" id="">
        <option value="">--select here---</option>
        <option value="">BE</option>
        <option value="">BTECH</option>
        <option value="">ME</option>
        <option value="">MTECH</option>
        <option value="">BCA</option>
        <option value="">MCA</option>
        </select>

        <br><br>

        <label for="">YEAR OF PASSOUT</label>
        <input type="number" min="2015" max="2025">

        <br><br>

        <label for="">PASSWORD</label>
        <input type="password">

        <br><br>

        <label for="">Resume</label>
        <input type="file">

        <br><br>

        <label for="">ADDRESS</label>
        <textarea name="" id="" cols="30" row="10"></textarea>
        <button>SUBMIT</button>
        <br><br>
    </form>
</body>
</html>
```

19. **Interview Coding Question 3 (Registration Form)**

▼ **Ans**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>

    <title>Manu</title>
</head>
<body>
    <form action="">
        <label for="">FIRST NAME</label>
        <input type="test">
        <br><br>
        <label for="">LAST NAME</label>
        <input type="test">
<br> <br>
        <label for="">EMAIL</label>
        <input type="test">
<br><br>
        <button>SUBMIT</button>
    </form>
</body>
</html>
```

20. **Code for Form Using Table ?**

▼ **Ans**

```
<body>
    <form action="">
        <table border="0" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="5px">
            <tr>
                <td><label for="">Name:</label></td>
                <td><input type="text"></td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
```

```
                <td><label for="">Email:</label></td>
                <td><input type="email"></td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
                <td><label for="">Ph-No:</label></td>
                <td><input type="tel"></td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
                <td><label for="">Gender:</label></td>
                <td><label for="">Male</label>
                    <input type="radio" name="A">
                    <label for="">Female</label>
                    <input type="radio" name="A">
                </td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
                <td><label for="">Country:</label></td>
                <td>
                    <select>
                        <option value="">IND</option>
                        <option value="">AUS</option>
                        <option value="">PAK</option>
                        <option value="">SRI</option>
                    </select>
                </td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
                <td><label for="">Address:</label></td>
                <td><textarea name="" id="" cols="30" rows="10"></textarea></td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
                <td><label for="">BOB:</label></td>
                <td><input type="date"</td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
                <td><label for="">File:</label></td>
                <td><input type="file"></td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
                <td><label for="">Password:</label></td>
                <td><input type="password"></td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
                <td colspan="2"><input type="submit"></td>
            </tr>
        </table>
    </form>
</body>
```

25. **What is List in HTML ?**

▼ **Ans**

- **List allows the Web Developers to group the set of related list items. We have 2 types of List**

▼ **Ordered List**

- **An Ordered list starts with an <ol> Tag and Each list item starts with <li> Tag. By default Ordered List Items will be marked with Numbers.**

▼ **Example 1**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Manu</title>
</head>
<body>
    <ol>
        <li>HTML</li>
        <li>CSS</li>
        <li>JAVA</li>
    </ol>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Example 2**

```
<h1>UnOrder Lists</h1>
<ul type="circle">
<li>Panner</li>
<li>Rice</li>
<li>Dal</li>
<li>Raitha</li>
<li>Salad</li>
</ul>
```

▼ **Unordered List**

- **An Unordered list starts with the Tag and Each list item starts with tag. By default Unordered List Items will be marked with Bullets.**

▼ **Example 1**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Manu</title>
</head>
<body>
    <ul>
        <li>HTML</li>
        <li>CSS</li>
        <li>JAVA</li>
    </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Example 2**

```
<ol type="a" start="200">
<li>Panner</li>
<li>Rice</li>
<li>Dal</li>
<li>Raitha</li>
<li>Salad</li>
</ol>
```

▼ **list-style type: none; Property is used to remove the bullets, number in List**

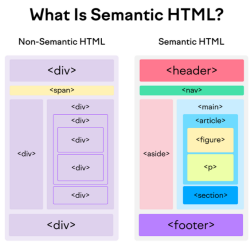
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Manu</title>
   <style>
    ol{
list-style-type: none;
    }
   </style>
</head>
<body>
     <ol>
        <li>HTML</li>
        <li>CSS</li>
```

```
        <li>JAVA</li>
    </ol>
</body>
</html>
------------We can also Give----------------------------------By default--------------
/*  list-style-type:decimal;decimal:*  /
decimal-leading zero, none, upper alpha,
lower-alpha,upper-roman, upper-latin, lower-roman
,arabic-indic, kannad, bengali,
```

26. **What is Sematic Tag ?**

    ▼ **Ans**

    - **Semantic Tags are the main advantage of HTML5 because it clearly tells its meaning to the Browser and Developer and Semantic Tags doesn't have any job to do, But these are all the most important block level tags in HTML and Semantic Tags are also called as Empty Container.**
    - **Semantic tags are section, article, nav, Header, footer, aside, figure, form**
    - **Non-Semantic tags are div and span**
        - **div is Block level tag**
        - **span is Inline tag**



    - **Before Sematic Tags, in the version of html4 we were having only 2 grouping tags which are "div(block level)" and "span(inline)"**

27. **What are the Latest tags in HTML ?**

    ▼ **Ans**

    section, article, nav, Header, footer, aside, figure, form, mark, summery, time, details.

28. **What is iframe ?**

    ▼ **Ans**

    - **iframe Tag is used to add a Webpage inside a Webpage that is nested Webpage. It is a paired tag.**
    - **Example: <iframe src="path of another webpage"></iframe>**
    - **Attribute used in iframe**
        1. **frameborder**
            - **It will accept only boolean values (0,1). If we don't want any border to be visible then "frameborder="0"". If we want border to be visible then "frameborder="1""**
            - **Example: <iframe src="path of another webpage" frameborder="0 or 1"></iframe>**

```
<body>
    <h1>Hi iframes here</h1>
```

```
    <h1>Nested Web Page</h1>
    <h1>Hi iframes here</h1>
     <iframe src="https://www.bing.com/" height="550vh" width="100%" frameborder="1"></iframe>
</body>
```

13. **What is CSS ?**

▼ **Ans**

- **CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet. It is used to Design and also give proper Alignment to the Webpage. The Extension of CSS is filename.css**
- **There are 3 ways to add CSS to Web Page.**

1. **Inline way**
   - **In Inline CSS, CSS will be applied only for Particular HTML Element using an Attribute called "style" and Inline CSS will have the First Priority.**
     - **<h1 style=”backgroud: red; color=”blue”>Hello Word</h1>**

   ▼ **Example**

   ```
   <!DOCTYPE html>
   <html lang="en">
   <head>
      <title>Document</title>
   </head>
   <body>
       <h1 style="background-color:red ;">INDIAN</h1>
       <h1 style="background-color:blue;">Bengalure</h1>
   </body>
   </html>
   ```

   ▼ **Disadvantage of Inline CSS**

   - If we want to write 100lines then we should write 100 times of the same code(style="backgrord:color"). To overcome disadvantage of Inline, we go for Internal way

2. **Internal way**
   - **In Internal CSS, CSS will be applied only for One Single HTML Page using <style> Tag inside <head> section of the HTML Page.**

   ▼ **Syntax**

   ```
   <style>
   selector
   {
   property:value;
   property:value;
   property:value;
   .
   .
   .
   }
   </style>
   ```

   ▼ **Example 1**

   ```
   <!DOCTYPE html>
   <html lang="en">
       <head>
           <style>
             h1{
                 background-color: crimson;
               }
             p{
                 background-color: darkgreen;
   ```

```
            }
        </style>
    </head>
    <body>
            <h1>INDIA</h1>
            <p>lorem</p>
            <h1>BANGALORE</h1>
            <p>lorem</p>
    </body>
</html>
```

3. **External way**

- **In External CSS, We will be maintaining One Separate CSS file for many HTML Pages. For every HTML page, CSS is applying in that file then We need to link both HTML and CSS file by using <link> Tag.**

▼ **Syntax for External CSS is same as Internal CSS but without style tag.**

```
selector
{
property:value;
property:value;
property:value;
.
.
.
}
```

▼ **Example**

```
----------------------.html-------------------------
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Manu</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="./style.css">
</head>
<body>
    <h1>J-Spiders</h1>
</body>
</html>
----------------------.css-------------------------
h1{
    background-color: green;
}
```

14. **Interview Coding Question 4 (Creating Menu Bar Using External CSS)**

▼ **Ans**

▼ **MenuBar.html**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Manu</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="./MenuCSS.css">
</head>
<body>
    <div>
        <ul>
            <li>HOME</li>
            <li>ABOUT US</li>
            <li>CONTACT</li>
            <li>COURSE
                <ul>
                    <li>JAVA</li>
                    <li>SQL</li>
                    <li>HTML</li>
                    <li>CSS</li>
                </ul>
```

```
            </li>
            <li>LOGIN</li>
        </ul>
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ **MenuCSS.css**

```
div ul{
    list-style-type: none;
}
div ul li{
    border: 2px solid whitesmoke;
    background-color: black;
    width: 150px;
    height: 30px;
    color: whitesmoke;
    text-align: center;
    line-height: 30px;
    float: left;
}

div ul li:hover{
    background-color: green;
}
div ul li ul li{
    display: none;
}
div ul li:hover ul li{
display: block;
}
```

15. **What are the Types of Selectors ?**

▼ **Ans**

- **Selectors are used to target elements and apply styles.**

There 5 types of Selector are there:-

▼ **Simple Selectors**

▼ **Universal**

- **Universal selector selects all elements and also it selects all elements inside another element.**

▼ Example 1

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
* {
  background-color: yellow;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Demo of the * selector</h1>

<div class="intro">
  <p id="firstname">My name is Manu.</p>
  <p id="hometown">I live in Harapanalli.</p>
</div>
<p>My best friend is No-One.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

▼ Example 2

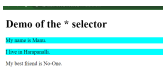
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div * {
  background-color: cyan;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Demo of the * selector</h1>

<div class="intro">
  <p id="firstname">My name is Manu.</p>
  <p id="hometown">I live in Harapanalli.</p>
</div>

<p>My best friend is No-One.</p>

</body>
</html>
```



▼ **Type**

- **Type selector selects the element based on TagName.**

▼ Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <style>
        div {
            background-color: red;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>

    <div> This is a div </div>
    <span> This is a span </span>
    <ul>
        <li>Item 1</li>
        <li>Item 2</li>
        <li>Item 3</li>
        <li>Item 4</li>
    </ul>

</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Class**

- **Class selector selects the element based on class attribute. class attribute value can be duplicate.**

▼ Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
```

```
    <style>
        .A{
            background-color: blue;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>

    <div class="A"> This is a div </div>
    <span> This is a span </span>
    <ul>
        <li class="A">Item 1</li>
        <li>Item 2</li>
        <li>Item 3</li>
        <li>Item 4</li>
    </ul>

</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Id**

- **Id selector selects the element based on Id attribute. Id attribute value cannot be duplicate.**

▼ Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <style>
        #A{
            background-color: cyan;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>

    <div id="A"> This is a div </div>
    <span> This is a span </span>
    <ul>
        <li>Item 1</li>
        <li>Item 2</li>
        <li>Item 3</li>
        <li>Item 4</li>
    </ul>

</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Combination Selectors**

Combination Selectors selects more then one Simple Selectors.

▼ **And (".")**

- **It selects the elements that match all the Selectors in the list.**

▼ Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <style>
        div.A
            {
              background-color: cyan;
            }
    </style>
</head>
<body>

    <div class="A"> This is a div </div>
    <div> Manu </div>
    <span> This is a span </span>
    <ul>
```

```
        <li class="A">Item 1</li>
        <li>Item 2</li>
        <li>Item 3</li>
        <li>Item 4</li>
    </ul>

</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Or (",")**

- **It selects the elements that match any Selectors in the list.**

▼ Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <style>
        div,li.A{
            background-color: cyan;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>

    <div class="A"> This is a div </div>
    <div> Manu </div>
    <span> This is a span </span>
    <ul>
        <li class="A"> Item 1 </li>
        <li>Item 2</li>
        <li>Item 3</li>
        <li>Item 4</li>
    </ul>

</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Descendant (" ")**

- **It selects the elements inside another element whether it is a direct child or child of a child or child of a child of a child.**

▼ Example 1

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <style>
        ul li{
            background-color: red;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>

    <div class="A"> This is a div </div>
    <div> Manu </div>
    <span> This is a span </span>
    <ul>
        <li class="A"> Item 1 </li>
        <li>Item 2</li>
        <li>Item 3</li>
        <li>Item 4</li>
    </ul>

</body>
</html>
```

▼ Example 2

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <style>
        div b{
            background-color: red;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>

    <div class="A"> This is a div </div>
    <span> This ia a Span </span>
    <div>
        <span>
            <b> Nested Text </b>
        </span>
    </div>
    <b> Nested Text 1 </b>
    <ul>
        <li class="A"> Item 1 </li>
        <li>Item 2</li>
        <li>Item 3</li>
        <li>Item 4</li>
    </ul>

</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Direct child (">")**

- **It selects the elements inside another element but it should be a direct child element.**

▼ Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <style>
        span > b{

            background-color: red;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>

    <div class="A"> This is a div </div>
    <span> This ia a Span </span>

    <div>
        <span>
            <b> Nested Text </b>
        </span>
    </div>

    <b> Nested Text 1 </b>
    <ul>
        <li class="A"> Item 1 </li>
        <li>Item 2</li>
        <li>Item 3</li>
        <li>Item 4</li>
    </ul>

</body>
</html>
```

▼ **General-sibling ("~")**

- **It selects all the elements that are siblings of the first element and come after the first element.**

▼ Example 1

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <style>
        li.A ~ li{

            background-color: red;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>

    <div class="A"> This is a div </div>
    <span> This ia a Span </span>

    <div>
        <span>
            <b> Nested Text </b>
        </span>
    </div>

    <ul>
        <li class="A"> Item 1 </li>
        <li>Item 2</li>
        <li>Item 3</li>
        <li>Item 4</li>
    </ul>

</body>
</html>
```

▼ Example 2

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <style>
        li.A ~ li{

            background-color: red;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>

    <div class="A"> This is a div </div>
    <span> This ia a Span </span>

    <div>
        <span>
            <b> Nested Text </b>
        </span>
    </div>

    <ul>
        <li> Item 1 </li>
        <li class="A">Item 2</li>
        <li>Item 3</li>
        <li>Item 4</li>
    </ul>

</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Adjacent-sibling (”+”)**

- **It selects only one element that are sibling of the first element and come after the first element.**

▼ Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <style>
```

```
        li.A + li{

            background-color: red;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>

    <div class="A"> This is a div </div>
    <span> This ia a Span </span>

    <div>
        <span>
            <b> Nested Text </b>
        </span>
    </div>

    <ul>
        <li> Item 1 </li>
        <li class="A">Item 2</li>
        <li>Item 3</li>
        <li>Item 4</li>
    </ul>

</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Pseudo-Class Selectors**

Pseudo-class is used to define a special state of an element. For example, Style an element, When User's mouse hovers it, Style an element when it gets focus.

▼ **Hover (" : hover")**

- **It selects the elements that are hovered by the mouse.**

▼ Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <style>
        li:hover{

            background-color: red;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>

    <div class="A"> This is a div </div>
    <span> This ia a Span </span>

    <div>
        <span>
            <b> Nested Text </b>
        </span>
    </div>

    <ul>
        <li> Item 1 </li>
        <li class="A">Item 2</li>
        <li>Item 3</li>
        <li>Item 4</li>
    </ul>

</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Focus (" : focus")**

- **It selects the element that are Focused.**

▼ Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <style>
        input:focus{

            background-color: red;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
        <label for="">Name</label>
        <input type="text">

</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Required (" : required")**

- It selects the input that are required.

▼ Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <style>
        input:required{

            background-color: red;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
        <label for="">Name</label>
        <input required type="text">

</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Checked (" : checked")**

- **It selects the checkboxes / radio buttons that are checked**

▼ **Example**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <style>
        input:checked{

            margin: 50px;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
        <label for="">Name</label>
        <input  type="checkbox">

</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Disabled (" : disabled")**

- **It selects the input that are disabled.**

▼ **Example**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <style>
        input:disabled{

            margin: 50px;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
        <label for="">Name</label>
        <input disabled  type="checkbox">

</body>
</html>
```

▼ **First Child (" : first-child")**

- **It selects the elements that are the first child inside a container.**

▼ Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <style>
        li:first-child
        {
            background-color: red;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
        <ul>
            <li> Item 1 </li>
            <li> Item 2 </li>
            <li> Item 3 </li>
            <li> Item 2 </li>
        </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Last Child (" : last-child")**

- **It selects the elements that are the last child inside a container.**

▼ Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <style>
        li:last-child
        {
            background-color: red;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
        <ul>
            <li> Item 1 </li>
            <li> Item 2 </li>
            <li> Item 3 </li>
            <li> Item 2 </li>
        </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Nth Child (" : nth-child(2n)")**

- **It selects the elements that are the nth child inside a container based on the formula.**

▼ **Example**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <style>
        li:nth-child(2)
        {
            background-color: red;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
        <ul>
            <li> Item 1 </li>
            <li> Item 2 </li>
            <li> Item 3 </li>
            <li> Item 2 </li>
        </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

- nth-child(2n) —> It will select every alternate 2nd elements.
- nth-child(3n) —> It will select every alternate 3rd elements.
- nth-child(2n-1) —> It will select every other elements but it's will offset negative one.
- nthlast-child(2n)

▼ **Only Child (" : only-child")**

- **It selects the elements that are the only child inside a container.**

▼ **Example**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <style>
        span:only-child
        {
            background-color: red;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
       <span> Manu </span>
       <div>
        <span> Good Vibes Only </span>
       </div>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ **First Of Type (" : first-of-type")**

- **It selects the elements that are the first of a type inside a container.**

▼ **Example 1**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <style>
        span:first-of-type
        {
            background-color: red;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
       <span> Manu </span>
       <div>
```

```
        <span> Good Vibes Only </span>
       </div>
       <ul>
        <li>1</li>
        <li>2</li>
        <li>3</li>
        <li>4</li>
        <li>5</li>
        <li>6</li>
       </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Example 2**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <style>
        li:first-of-type
        {
            background-color: red;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
       <span> Manu </span>
       <div>
        <span> Good Vibes Only </span>
       </div>
       <ul>
        <li>1</li>
        <li>2</li>
        <li>3</li>
        <li>4</li>
        <li>5</li>
        <li>6</li>
       </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Last Of Type (" : last-of-type")**

- **It selects the elements that are the last of a type inside a container.**

▼ **Example**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <style>
        li:last-of-type
        {
            background-color: red;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
       <span> Manu </span>
       <div>
        <span> Good Vibes Only </span>
       </div>
       <ul>
        <li>1</li>
        <li>2</li>
        <li>3</li>
        <li>4</li>
        <li>5</li>
        <li>6</li>
      <span>dnn</span>
       </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ Nth Of Type (" : nth-of-type(2n)")

- It selects the elements that are the nth of a type inside a container based on the formula.

▼ Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <style>
        li:nth-of-type(2n)
        {
            background-color: red;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
       <span> Manu </span>
       <div>
        <span> Good Vibes Only </span>
       </div>
       <ul>
        <li>1</li>
        <li>2</li>
        <li>3</li>
        <li>4</li>
        <li>5</li>
        <li>6</li>
       </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ Nth Last Of Type (" nth-last-of-type(2n)")

- It selects the elements that are the nth of a type inside a container based on the formula counting from the end.

▼ Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <style>
        li:nth-last-of-type(2n)
        {
            background-color: red;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
       <span> Manu </span>
       <div>
        <span> Good Vibes Only </span>
       </div>
       <ul>
        <li>1</li>
        <li>2</li>
        <li>3</li>
        <li>4</li>
        <li>5</li>
        <li>6</li>
       </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ Only Of Type (" : only-of-type")

- It selects the elements that are the only of a type inside a container.

▼ Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <style>
        span:only-of-type
        {
            background-color: red;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
       <span> Manu </span>
       <div>
        <span> Good Vibes Only </span>
       </div>
       <ul>
        <li>1</li>
        <li>2</li>
        <li>3</li>
        <li>4</li>
        <li>5</li>
        <li>6</li>
        <span>Good Vibes</span>
       </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Not (" : not(.green)")**

- **It selects the elements that do not match the selector inside the not selector.**

▼ **Example**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <style>
        li:not(.green)
        {
            background-color: red;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
       <span> Manu </span>
       <div>
        <span> Good Vibes Only </span>
       </div>
       <ul>
        <li>1</li>
        <li>2</li>
        <li>3</li>
        <li class="green">4</li>
        <li>5</li>
        <li>6</li>
        <span>Good Vibes</span>
       </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Pseudo-Elements Selectors**

Pseudo-element is used to style specified parts of an element. For example, • Insert content before, or after, the content of an element.

▼ **Before (" : : before")**

- **It creates an empty element directly before the children of selected element.**

▼ **Example**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
```

```
<head>
    <style>
        span::before
        {
            content: 'Before ';
            background-color: red;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
       <span> Manu </span>

       <ul>
        <li>1</li>
        <li>2</li>
        <li>3</li>
        <li>4</li>
        <li>5</li>
        <li>6</li>
        <span>Good Vibes</span>
       </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ **After (" : : after")**

- **It creates an empty element directly after the children of selected element.**

▼ **Example**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <style>
        span::after
        {
            content: 'After ';
            background-color: red;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
       <span> Manu </span>

       <ul>
        <li>1</li>
        <li>2</li>
        <li>3</li>
        <li>4</li>
        <li>5</li>
        <li>6</li>
        <span>Good Vibes</span>
       </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Attribute Selectors**

Attribute selector is used to select elements with a specified attribute and value.

▼ **Has Attribute (" [manu] ")**

- **It selects the elements that have that attribute.**

▼ **Example**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <style>
       [manu]
       {
        background-color: red;
       }
    </style>
```

```
</head>
<body>
       <span manu> Good Vibes Only </span>
       <div>
            <b> Ok Prends Bye</b>
       </div>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Exact Attribute (" [manu="1"] ")**

- **It selects the elements that have that attribute with exactly that value.**

▼ **Example**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <style>
       [manu="1"]
       {
        background-color: red;
       }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
       <span manu="1"> Good Vibes Only </span>
       <div>
            <b> Ok Prends Bye</b>
       </div>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Begins With Attribute (" [manu^="1"] ")**

- **It selects the elements that have that attribute which start with that value.**

▼ **Example**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <style>
       [manu^="12"]
       {
        background-color: red;
       }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
       <span manu="123"> Good Vibes Only </span>
       <div>
            <b> Ok Prends Bye</b>
       </div>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Ends with Attribute (" [manu$="1"] ")**

- **It selects the elements that have that attribute which end with that value.**

▼ **Example**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <style>
       [manu$="23"]
       {
        background-color: red;
       }
    </style>
```

```
</head>
<body>
       <span manu="123"> Good Vibes Only </span>
       <div>
            <b> Ok Prends Bye</b>
       </div>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Substring Attribute (" [manu*="1"] ")**

- **It selects the elements that have that attribute which contain that value anywhere.**

▼ **Example**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <style>
       [manu*="23"]
       {
        background-color: red;
       }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
       <span manu="1233"> Good Vibes Only </span>
       <div>
            <b> Ok Prends Bye</b>
       </div>
</body>
</html>
```

16. **What is Selector ? (Prajwal Sir)**

▼ **Ans**

- **It used to target elements and apply styles.**

Types of Selectors

▼ **Simple Selector**

We have 5 types of Simple Selector

1. **id(#)**
   - **Whenever we want to select one particular elements and apply specific style for the elements we will be using id.**
   - **id is represented by "#"**
   - **id is created by using an attribute "id" inside particular elements which you wanted to target.**
   - **While targeting id in CSS have to use prefix # and id_name(#idname)**
   - **Example :**

```
<h1>Heading 1</h1>
<h1 id="a">Heading 2</h1>

style.css

#a{
    background: red;
}
```

2. **class(.)**
   - **Whenever we want to select multiple elements and apply same style for every elements. we selected in that case class will be used.**

- **Class will be represented by “.”**
- **Class can created by using an attribute “class” inside of an elements which we wanted to target.**
- **While targeting class in css you have to use prefix “.” and “class_name”(.class_name)**

```
<h1 class="a">Heading 1</h1>
<h1>Heading 1</h1>
<h1 class="a">Heading 1</h1>
<h1 class="a">Heading 1</h1>
```

3. **Unniversal(*)**
   - **Whenever we wanted to select everything inside a structure we will be using universal selector.**
   - **universal selector is represented by “*”**
   - **While targeting universal selector, just use “*” and apply style it will get applied to the whole page.**
4. **Elements (by tag-name itself)**
   - **Whenever we want to select the elements by tag name this selector is used.**
   - **This selector is always be represented by respected “tagname”**
   - **Example**

```
style.css
p{
  background: red;
}
```

5. **Group(,)**
   - **Suppose if we wanted to apply same styles for multiple elements group selector will be used.**
   - **group selector will be represented by “,”**
   - **Example :**

```
<p>Paragraph</p>
<h1>Heading</h1>

style.css

p,h1
{
background: blue;
}
```

▼ **Combination Selector**

1. **Descendant (” ”)**
   - **It is represented by Empty Space.**
   - **This selector will select child elements and also grandchild elements whichever we wanted to select.**
   - **Example: combination.html and style.css**

```
<section>
        <div>div - 1</div>
        <div>div - 2</div>
        <article>
            <div>div - 3</div>
        </article>
        <span>span - 1</span>
 </section>
    <div>div - 4</div>
```

```
    <div>div - 5</div>


section div{
      background: red;
}
```

- In the above example div1, div2, div3 all the div's will be targeted and the background property is applied.

2. **Child (">")**
   - This selected is represented by ">".
   - It is used to select only the child elements

```
section>div{
      background: red;
}
```

   - In the above example only div1 and div2 will be selected, Because they are the children of section div3 is not selected because it is a grandchild of section

3. **Adjacent Sibling ("+")**
   - It is represented by "+".
   - It is used to target the neighbors element of the particular parent.
   - It will be targeting only the nearest one.

```
<section>
        <div>div - 1</div>
        <div>div - 2</div>
        <span>span - 1</span>
 </section>
    <div>div - 3</div>
    <div>div - 4</div>


section>div{
      background: pink;
}
```

   - In the above example div1, div2 will not be selected, only div3 will be selected because it is nearest to the section.

4. **General Sibling ("~")**
   - It is represented by "~".
   - It is used to target every neighbors to the respected elements.

```
section>div{
      background: black;
}
```

   - In the above example div1, div2, will not be selected but div3 and div4 will be selected, Because those two tags are the neighbors of section

▼ **Pseudo-class Selector**

- All the Pseudo- Class Selectors will be represented by prefixed ":"
- All the Pseudo-Class Selector will be only applied to hypertext except "hover" property
- : hover property can be applied to any elements.

1. **: link**
    - **When the hypertext is created the default link color of hypertext will be blue.**
    - **link is also considered unvisited.**
    - **If we wanted to change the default color : link will be used**
    - **Example : FlipKart**

```
a:link{
  color: pink;
}
```

2. **: active**
    - **After clicking on the hypertext the default color of hypertext is red.**
    - **If we wanted to change the default color of active :active will be used**

```
a:active{
    color: blue;
}
```

3. **: visited**
    - **This Selector will get applied only when the web page is visited by the user.**
    - **The default color of visited is “purple”**
    - **If we wanted to change the default color of visited : visited will be used**

```
a:visited{
    color: aque;
}
```

4. **: hover**
    - **This is a type of pseudo class selector where we can apply for all the element.**
    - **When the mouse cursor is over the elements all the style will be applied, when the mouse cursor is not on the elements all the style will go off.**

```
a:hover{
    background-color: red;
}
```

17. **Difference between Id and class ?**

▼ **Ans**

- **The main difference is that Class can be duplicated and assigned to multiple Tags with the same class value. But, ID cannot be duplicated and cannot be assigned to multiple Tags with same ID value.**

18. **What are the CSS properties ?**

▼ **Ans**

▼ **height and width Property**

```
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Document</title>
```

```
    <style>
        section{
            height: 100vh;
            width: 100vw;
            background-color: blue;
        }
        article{
            height: 50%;
            width: 50%;
            background-color: aqua;
        }
        div{
            height: 50%;
            width: 50%;
            background-color: red;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <section>
        <article>
            <div>

            </div>
        </article>
    </section>
</body>
```

▼ Background Properties

- **Syntax →** `background: bg-color | bg-image | bg-repeat | bg-size | bg-position | bg-attachment ;`

1. **Background-color :**
    - **Background-color property is used to apply background color for elements.**

```
h1{
    background-color: blue;
}
```

2. **Background-image :**
    - **Background-image property is used to add background image to the elements. value are `url("path of an image")`.**

```
h1{
    Background-image: url("path of an image");
}
```

3. **Background-repeat :**
    - **By default background Image will be repeating, We can control that by using Background-repeat property. values for this property are “no-repeat” , “repeat-x (x axis)” , “repeat-y(y axis)”**

```
section{
    backkground-image: url("path of an image");
    background-repeat: no-repeat or repeat-x or repeat-y;
}
```

4. **Background-size :**
    - **Background-size property is used manage background-image size. values are “cover”, “contain”, “auto”.**

```
section{
    backkground-image: url("path of an image");
```

```
    background-size: no-repeat or repeat-x or repeat-y;
}
```

5. **Background-position :**
    - **Background-position property is used manage the position of the background image. default value will be left, we can change to “right” , “left” , “top” , “bottom” or “Center”.**

```
section{
    backkground-image: url("path of an image");
    background-position: center or right or top or bottom;
}
```

6. **Background-attachment :**
    - **Background-attachment property is used to fix the background. default value will be scroll, we can change to fixed.**

```
section{
    backkground-image: url("path of an image");
    background-attachment: ;
}
```

▼ **Example**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
    <style>
        section{
            height: 100vh;
            width: 100%;
            /* background-color: aqua; */
            /* background-image: url(./wallpaperflare.com_wallpaper.jpg); */
            /* background-size: contain; */
            /* background-repeat: no-repeat; */
            /* background-position: 100%; */
            /* background: linear-gradient(white,black,blue,red); */
            /* background: radial-gradient(white,black,blue,red);*/
            background: linear-gradient(to left,white,black,blue,red);
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <section>
        <h1>Back-ground</h1>
    </section>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Border Property**

- **Syntax →** `border: border-width | border-style | border-color | border-radius | border-collapse ;`

1. **Border-width**
    - **Border-width property is used to give the Thickness for the Border. value is in “px”.**

```
section{
  border-width: 10px;
}
```

2. **Border-Style**

- **Border-style property is used to give different styles for the border. values we have solid, dashed, dotted, double, groove.**

```
section{
  border-width: 10px;
  border-style: dasehd;
}
```

3. **Border-color**
   - **Border-color property is used to give color for the border.**

```
section{
  border-width: 10px;
  border-style: dasehd;
  border-color: red;
}
```

4. **Border-radius**
   - **Border-radius property is used to apply curves on each edge of the border. values can be in pixels (px) or percentage (%)**

```
section{
  border: 2px solid red;
  border-radius: 10px or 50%;
}
```

5. **border-collapse**
   - **Border-collapse property is used to remove small boxs for each element.**

```
table, th, td
        {
            border: 2px solid black;
            border-collapse: collapse;
        }
```

▼ Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
   <style>
   table, th, td
        {
            border: 2px solid black;
            border-collapse: collapse;
        }
   </style>
</head>
<body>
    <table>
        <tr>
            <th> ID </th>
            <th> Name </th>
            <th> Age </th>
            <th> Contact no </th>
            <th> Locaton </th>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>1</td>
            <td>Manu km</td>
            <td>23</td>
            <td>7815993817</td>
            <td>Harapanahalli</td>
```

```
        </tr>
    </table>
</body>
</html>
```

6. **Border** → (for shortend)
    - **By using this property we can use all the properties at once like width, style, color. It will take 3 values "sizeofborder typeofborder colorofborder"**

```
section{
  border-width: 10px;
  border-style: dasehd;
  border-color: red;
  border: 2px solid red;
}
```

7. **Borders**
    - **We can target one particular side of the border and apply different style.**
    1. **border-top**
    2. **border-bottom**
    3. **border-left**
    4. **border-right**

▼ **Example**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
    <style>
        section{
            height: 500px;
            width: 500px;
            /* border-width: 2px;
            border-style: solid;
            border-color: red;
            border: 10px double red;
            border-top: none;
            border-left: none;
            border-right: none;
            border-bottom: 10px solid red;
            border-left: 25px dashed blue;
            border-right: 15px groove aquamarine; */
            border-radius: 100%;
            background: linear-gradient(red,orange,yellow);
            box-shadow: 0px 0px 35px orangered;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <section>

    </section>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Text Property**

- **Syntax** → `text: text-align | text-decoration | text-transform | text-shadow | word-spacing | letter-spacing | line-height ;`

1. **Text-align**
   - **Text-align property is used to fix the content as center, Right or Left. Default values is “left”, we can change to “center” or “right”.**

```
p{
  text-align: center;
}
```

2. **Text-decoration**
   - **Text-decoration property is used to decorate the text. values are “underline” , “overline” and “linethrough”.**

```
p{
  text-decoration: overline;
}
```

3. **Text-transform**
   - **Text-transform property is used to capitalize the entire text. values are “capitalize” , “uppercase” , “lowercase”**

```
p{
  text-transform: uppercase;
}
```

4. **Text-shadow**
   - **Text-shadow property is used to apply shadow effect for text. It takes 4 values “x-axis y-axis blur color”.**

```
p{
  text-shadow: 2px 2px 5px red;
}
```

5. **word-spacing**
   - **word-spacing property is used to give space between words.**

```
p{
      word-spacing: 15px;
}
```

6. **letter-spacing**
   - **letter-spacing property is used to give space between letters.**

```
p{
      letter-spacing: 15px;
}
```

7. **line-height**
   - **line-height property is used to give space between lines.**

```
p{
      line-height: 10px;
}
```

▼ **Example**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
    <style>
        section{
            background-color: aqua;
            text-align: right;
            text-decoration: overline;
            text-transform: capitalize;
            text-shadow: 2px 0px 1px red;
            text-indent: 150px;
            word-spacing: 20px;
            letter-spacing: 5px;
            line-height: 50px;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <section>
        Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
        Vel blanditiis eos sequi facilis fugiat totam magnam maiores eum laudantium necessitatibus,
        asperiores aut quia quos, saepe suscipit ex optio. Fugit, minus.
        Neque magni expedita nobis perspic
    </section>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Font Property**

- **Syntax →** `font: color | font-size | font-style | font-weight | font-family ;`

1. **Color**
   - **color property is used to change the color of the font.**

```
section{
    color: red;
}
```

2. **font-size**
   - **font-size property is used to increase the size of the font.**

```
section{
    font-size: 10px;
}
```

3. **font-style**
   - **font-style property is used to apply style like “italic” , “oblique” and “normal”.**

```
section{
    font-style: italic;
}
```

4. **font-weight**
   - **font-weight property is used to give boldness to the font.**

```
section{
    font-weight: bolder;
}
```

5. **font-family**

   - **font-family property is used to apply different types of family to the font. In CSS we have different types of family. Each family will be having their own style.**

```
section{
      font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
}
```

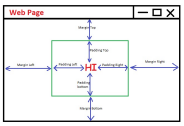
▼ **Example**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
    <style>
        section{
            font-size: 50px;
            color: tomato;
            font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
            font-weight: bold;
            font-style: italic;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <section>
        Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
        Ipsam eveniet explicabo nisi a impedit voluptates! Provident quod aspernatur iure voluptate.
    </section>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Box - Model Property**

- **Box-model Property is used to design the layouts.**

1. **Content →**
2. **Border →**
3. **Padding → An empty space between the content and the border is called as Padding**
   - **Syntax →** `padding: top right bottom left;`
4. **Margin → An empty space between the border and outer layer is called as margin.**
   - **Syntax →** `margin: top right bottom left;`



▼ **Example**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Document</title>
```

```
    <style>
        section{
            height: 100px;
            width: 100px;
            background-color: bisque;
            padding: 100px;
            /* padding-top: 50px; */
            margin: 100px;
            /* margin-left: 100px; */
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <section>
        hi
    </section>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Box-Sizing Property**

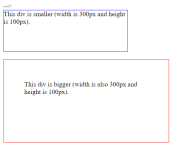
- **Box-Sizing Property allows us to include the padding and border in an element's total width and height. By default Box-Sizing Property is content-box.**
- **Syntax →** `box-sizing: content-box | border-box ;`

1. **content-box**
    - **If we use content-box with padding, content present inside box remains same but box size will get adjusted.**

        ▼ **Example 1**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.div1 {
  width: 300px;
  height: 100px;
  border: 1px solid blue;
}

.div2 {
  width: 300px;
  height: 100px;
  padding: 50px;
  border: 1px solid red;
  box-sizing:content-box;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="div1">This div is smaller (width is 300px and height is 100px).</div>
<br>
<div class="div2">This div is bigger (width is also 300px and height is 100px).</div>
</body>
</html>
```



        ▼ **Example 2**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
```

```
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Document</title>
    <style>
        section{
            height: 200px;
            width: 300px;
            background-color: antiquewhite;
            padding: 50px;
            box-sizing: content-box;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <section>
        Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Deleniti, aspernatur error maxime velit ipsam sa
    </section>
</body>
</html>
```

2. **border-box**

- **If we use border-box with padding, content present inside box will get adjusted but box size will remains same.**

▼ **Example 1**

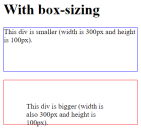
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.div1 {
  width: 300px;
  height: 100px;
  border: 1px solid blue;
  box-sizing: border-box;
}

.div2 {
  width: 300px;
  height: 100px;
  padding: 50px;
  border: 1px solid red;
  box-sizing: border-box;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>With box-sizing</h1>

<div class="div1">This div is smaller (width is 300px and height is 100px).</div>
<br>
<div class="div2">This div is bigger (width is also 300px and height is 100px).</div>

</body>
</html>
```



▼ **Example 2**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Document</title>
    <style>
        section{
            height: 200px;
            width: 300px;
            background-color: antiquewhite;
            padding: 50px;
            box-sizing: border-box;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <section>
        Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Deleniti, aspernatur error maxime velit ipsam sa
    </section>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ Display Property

- **Display Property specifies the display behavior of an elements.**

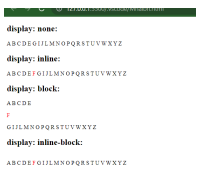
▼ Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {color: red;}
p.ex1 {display: none;}
p.ex2 {display: inline;}
p.ex3 {display: block;}
p.ex4 {display: inline-block;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>display: none:</h2><div> A B C D E  <p class="ex1">F</p> G I J L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z</div>

<h2>display: inline:</h2>
<div> A B C D E <p class="ex2">F</p> G I J L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z</div>

<h2>display: block:</h2>
<div> A B C D E <p class="ex3">F</p> G I J L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z</div>

<h2>display: inline-block:</h2>
<div> A B C D E <p class="ex4">F</p> G I J L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z</div>
</body>
</html>
```



- **Syntax →** `display: none | block | inline | inline-block | flex | grid ;`

1. **display-none**
   - **display-none property will delete the elements completely from HTML document.**
2. **display-block**
   - **display-block property is used to make elements as block level elements.**

```
span{
    display: block;
    background-color: red;
   }
```

▼ **Example**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
    <style>
        *{
            padding: 0%;
            margin: 0%;
            box-sizing: border-box;
        }
   span{
    display: block;
    background-color: red;
   }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <span>Manu KM</span>
</body>
</html>
```

3. **display-inline**
   - **display-inline property is used to make elements as inline elements.**

```
div{
    display: inline;
    background-color: red;
   }
```

▼ **Example**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
    <style>
        *{
            padding: 0%;
            margin: 0%;
            box-sizing: border-box;
        }
   div{
    display: inline;
    background-color: red;
   }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <div>Manu KM</div>
</body>
</html>
```

4. **display inline-block**

- **display inline-block property will acts as inline elements but the only difference is we can set the height and width for those elements.**
- **display inline-block property is combination of both inline and block.**

```
span{
    display: inline-block;
    height: 100px;
    width: 100px;
    background-color: red;
  }
```

▼ **Example**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
    <style>
        *{
            padding: 0%;
            margin: 0%;
            box-sizing: border-box;
        }
  span{
    display: inline-block;
    height: 100px;
    width: 100px;
    background-color: red;
  }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <span class="m">Manu KM</span>
    <span> jsdfg</span>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ **display-flex**

- **display-flex property is used for one dimensional alignment of the items.**

```
.container{
            display: flex;
       }
```

▼ **Example**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
    <style>
        *{
            padding: 0%;
            margin: 0%;
            box-sizing: border-box;
        }
        .container{
            height: 300px;
            width: 100%;
            border: 2px solid black;
            display: flex;
        }
        .box{
            height: 100px;
            width: 100px;
            background-color: tomato;
```

```
            border: 2px solid green;
            margin: 10px;
            padding: 5px;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <div class="container">
        <div class="box">BOX 1</div>
        <div class="box">BOX 2</div>
        <div class="box">BOX 3</div>
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ flex properties for flex container

1. **flex-direction → Used to define which direction container should stack the flex items.**
   - **Syntax →** `flex-direction: row | column | row-reverse | coulmn-reverse;`

```
.container
{
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: row | column | row-reverse | coulmn-reverse;
}
```

▼ Example 1

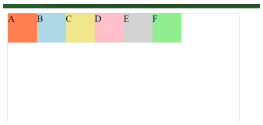
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
    <style>
        *{
            padding: 0%;
            margin: 0%;
            box-sizing: border-box;
        }
        .container{
            height: 300px;
            width: 100%;
            border: 2px solid black;
            display: flex;
            flex-direction: row;
        }
        .box{
            height: 100px;
            width: 100px;
            background-color: tomato;
            border: 2px solid green;
            margin: 10px;
            padding: 5px;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <div class="container">
        <div class="box">BOX 1</div>
        <div class="box">BOX 2</div>
        <div class="box">BOX 3</div>
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ Example 2

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#main {
```

```
  width: 400px;
  height: 400px;
  border: 1px solid #c3c3c3;
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: row;
}

#main div {
  width: 50px;
  height: 50px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div id="main">
  <div style="background-color:coral;">A</div>
  <div style="background-color:lightblue;">B</div>
  <div style="background-color:khaki;">C</div>
  <div style="background-color:pink;">D</div>
  <div style="background-color:lightgrey;">E</div>
  <div style="background-color:lightgreen;">F</div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```



▼ Example 3

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#main {
  width: 400px;
  height: 400px;
  border: 1px solid #c3c3c3;
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: column;
}

#main div {
  width: 50px;
  height: 50px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div id="main">
  <div style="background-color:coral;">A</div>
  <div style="background-color:lightblue;">B</div>
  <div style="background-color:khaki;">C</div>
  <div style="background-color:pink;">D</div>
  <div style="background-color:lightgrey;">E</div>
  <div style="background-color:lightgreen;">F</div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

2. **flex-wrap → Used to define whether flex items should wrap or not.**
   - **Syntax →** `flex-wrap: nowrap | wrap | wrap-reverse ;`

```
.container
{
  display: flex;
  flex-wrap: nowrap | wrap | wrap-reverse ;
}
```

▼ **Example**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
    <style>
        *{
            padding: 0%;
            margin: 0%;
            box-sizing: border-box;
        }
        .container{
            height: 400px;
            width: 100%;
            border: 2px solid black;
            display: flex;
            flex-direction: row;
           flex-wrap: wrap;
        }
        .box{
            height: 100px;
            width: 100px;
            background-color: tomato;
            border: 2px solid green;
            margin: 10px;
            padding: 5px;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <div class="container">
        <div class="box">BOX 1</div>
        <div class="box">BOX 2</div>
        <div class="box">BOX 3</div>
        <div class="box">BOX 4</div>
        <div class="box">BOX 5</div>
        <div class="box">BOX 6</div>
        <div class="box">BOX 7</div>
        <div class="box">BOX 8</div>
        <!-- <div class="box">BOX 9</div>
        <div class="box">BOX 10</div>
        <div class="box">BOX 11</div>
        <div class="box">BOX 12</div>
        <div class="box">BOX 13</div>
        <div class="box">BOX 14</div>
        <div class="box">BOX 15</div>
        <div class="box">BOX 16</div>
        <div class="box">BOX 17</div> -->
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

3. **justify-content → Used for Horizontal Alignment of flex items.**

- **Syntax →** `justify-content: flex-start | flex-end | center | space-between | space-around | space-evenly ;`

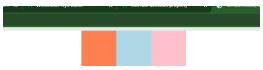
▼ **Example 1**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
  background-color: #E7E9EB;
}
#myDIV {
  height:300px;
```

```
  background-color: #FFFFFF;
  display: flex;
  justify-content: center;
}
#myDIV div {
  width: 80px;
  height: 80px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div id="myDIV">
<div style='background-color:coral;'></div>
<div style='background-color:lightblue;'></div>
<div style='background-color:pink;'></div>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```



▼ Example 2

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Manu</title>
    <style>
        #box{
            border: 4px solid black;
            display: flex; ///(instead of float use flex)
            justify-content: space-between; //(for space arrangments)
                                            (space-around, space-evenly)
        }
        #red{
            background-color: red;
            width: 30%;
            height: 100px;
            order: 3;

        }
        #green{
            background-color: green;
            width: 30%;
            height: 100px;
           order: 1;
        }
        #blue{
            background-color: blue;
            width: 30%;
            height: 100px;
            order: 2;  //(It is used to change the order of the color)
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <div id="box">
        <div id="red"></div>
        <div id="green"></div>
        <div id="blue"></div>
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

4. **align-items** → **Used for Vertical Alignment of flex items.**

- **Syntax →** `align-items: stretch | center | flex-start | flex-end | baseline;`

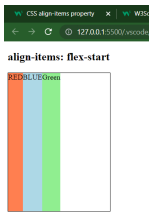
▼ **Example 1**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>

<style>
#main {
  width: 220px;
  height: 300px;
  border: 1px solid black;
  display: flex;
  align-items: stretch;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div id="main">
  <div style="background-color:coral;min-height:30px;">RED</div>
  <div style="background-color:lightblue;min-height:30px;">BLUE</div>
  <div style="background-color:lightgreen;min-height:30px;">Green</div>
</div>
</body>

</html>
```



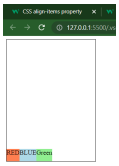
▼ **Example 2**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>

<style>
#main {
  width: 220px;
  height: 300px;
  border: 1px solid black;
  display: flex;
  align-items: flex-end;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div id="main">
  <div style="background-color:coral;min-height:30px;">RED</div>
  <div style="background-color:lightblue;min-height:30px;">BLUE</div>
  <div style="background-color:lightgreen;min-height:30px;">Green</div>
</div>
</body>

</html>
```



▼ **Example 3**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>

<style>
#main {
  width: 220px;
  height: 300px;
  border: 1px solid black;
  display: flex;
  align-items: center;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div id="main">
  <div style="background-color:coral;min-height:30px;">RED</div>
  <div style="background-color:lightblue;min-height:30px;">BLUE</div>
  <div style="background-color:lightgreen;min-height:30px;">Green</div>
</div>
</body>

</html>
```

▼ **flex properties for flex items**

1. **order**
2. **flex-grow**
3. **flex-shrink**

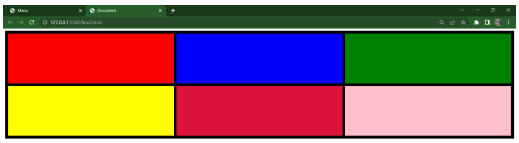
▼ **display-grid**

- **display-grid property is used for two dimensional alignment of the items.**

```
.container{
            display: grid;
        }
```

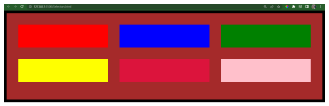
1. **grid-template-columns → Used to define number of columns in our grid and width of the each column.**
2. **grid-template-rows → Used to define number of rows in our grid and height of the each row.**
3. **grid-column-gap → Used to give gap between the columns.**
4. **grid-row-gap → Used to give gap between the rows.** (for shartand → grid-gap: row column;)

▼ **Example 1**



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
    <style>
        #box{
            border: 2px solid black;
            display: grid; //(Used for display grid)
            grid-template-rows: 200px 200px;  //(It is used for number of rows and gives size)//
            grid-template-columns: auto auto auto;  //(It is used for number of columns)//
            grid-row-gap: 10px;  //(Used for giving row gap)
            grid-column-gap: 10px; //(Used for giving column gap)
            padding: 10px;
            background-color: black;
        }
        #b1{background-color: red;}
        #b2{background-color: blue}
        #b3{background-color: green}
        #b4{background-color: yellow}
        #b5{background-color: crimson}
        #b6{background-color: pink}
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <div id="box">
        <div id="b1"> </div>
        <div id="b2"> </div>
        <div id="b3"> </div>
        <div id="b4"> </div>
        <div id="b5"> </div>
        <div id="b6"> </div>
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ Example 2



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Manu</title>
    <style>
        *{
            margin: 0%;
            padding: 0%;
            box-sizing: border-box;
        }
         #box{
            height: 400px;
            width: 100%;
            display: grid;
            border: 12px solid black;
            grid-template-rows: 100px 100px 100px;
            grid-template-columns: auto auto auto;
            grid-row-gap: 50px;
            grid-column-gap: 50px;
            padding: 50px;
            background-color: brown;
        }
       #b1{background-color: red;}
       #b2{background-color: blue;}
       #b3{background-color: green;}
```

```
       #b4{background-color: yellow;}
       #b5{background-color: crimson;}
       #b6{background-color: pink;}
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <div id="box">
        <div id="b1"></div>
        <div id="b2"></div>
        <div id="b3"></div>
        <div id="b4"></div>
        <div id="b5"></div>
        <div id="b6"></div>
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ Position Property

- **Position property specifies where an element should be displayed on the Web page.**
- **Syntax →** `posistion: static | relative | absolute | fixed | sticky ;`

1. **static**
   - **By default every HTML elements are in static which means it follows document flow.**
2. **relative**
   - **relative property works exactly same as static but it allows us to change the position of the elements to left, right, top and bottom from its original position without affecting the other elements because it removed from document flow.**
   - **If we want gap in its original position, we use relative.**

```
div{
    position: relative;
    left: 20px;
    top: 20px;
    }
```

▼ Example


```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
    <style>
        *{
            padding: 0%;
            margin: 0%;
            box-sizing: border-box;
        }
  div{
    display: inline-block;
    height: 100px;
    width: 100px;
    border: 2px solid red;
    margin: 5px;
  }
  #C{
    position: relative;
    left: 20px;
    top: 20px;
}
    </style>
</head>
```

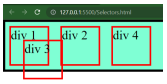
```
<body>
    <section>
        <div id="A">div 1</div>
        <div id="B">div 2</div>
        <div id="C">div 3</div>
        <div id="D">div 4</div>
    </section>
</body>
</html>
```

3. **absolute**

- **absolute property works exactly same as relative but it allows us to change the position of the elements to left, right, top and bottom from its parent position with affecting other elements because it removed from document flow.**
- **If we don't want gap in its original position, we use absolute.**

```
 div{
    position: absolute;
    left: 20px;
    top: 20px;
    }
```

▼ Example




```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
    <style>
        *{
            padding: 0%;
            margin: 0%;
            box-sizing: border-box;
        }
        section{
            border: 3px solid black;
            background-color: aquamarine;
        }
  div{
    display: inline-block;
    height: 50px;
    width: 50px;
    border: 2px solid red;
    margin: 5px;
  }
  #C{
    position: absolute;
    left: 20px;
    top: 20px;
}
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <section>
        <div id="A">div 1</div>
        <div id="B">div 2</div>
        <div id="C">div 3</div>
        <div id="D">div 4</div>
    </section>
</body>
</html>
```

4. **fixed**

- **fixed property is used to fix position of the elements based on entire HTML document** (nothing to do with parent) **and elements stays in the same place when we scroll.**

```
div{
    position: fixed;
    right: 5px;
  }
```

▼ **Example**


```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
    <style>
        *{
            padding: 0%;
            margin: 0%;
            box-sizing: border-box;
        }
        section{
            border: 3px solid black;
            background-color: aquamarine;
            height: 1000px;
        }
  div{
    display: inline-block;
    height: 50px;
    width: 50px;
    border: 2px solid red;
    margin: 5px;
  }
  #C{
    position: fixed;
    right: 5px;
}
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <section>
        <div id="A">div 1</div>
        <div id="B">div 2</div>
        <div id="C">div 3</div>
        <div id="D">div 4</div>
    </section>
</body>
</html>
```

5. **sticky**

- **sticky property is the combination of both relative and fixed, Because by default it is in relative position but when we scroll it becomes fixed.**

```
 div{
    position: sticky;
    top: 5px;
    }
```

▼ **Example**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
    <style>
        *{
            padding: 0%;
            margin: 0%;
            box-sizing: border-box;
        }
        section{
            border: 3px solid black;
            background-color: aquamarine;
            height: 1000px;
        }
  div{
    display: inline-block;
    height: 50px;
    width: 50px;
    border: 2px solid red;
    margin: 5px;
  }
  #C{
    position: sticky;
    top: 5px;
}
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <section>
        <div id="A">div 1</div>
        <div id="B">div 2</div>
        <div id="C">div 3</div>
        <div id="D">div 4</div>
    </section>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ **float property**

- The float property specifies whether an element should float to the left, right
- Whenever float property is applied there will be a chances of overflow.
- In order to resolve this problem, we have to use inside the CSS one property called overflow auto.
  - ▼ What is overflow ?
    - When using float property the border will not fix correctly for this overflow is used.
      - Syntax: overflow: auto;
- Ex: float:left; float:right;

▼ 2box same size attached one beside other (Example)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
   <style>
    #box{
        border: 2px solid black;
        overflow: auto; //(When we use float property the border cannot
                            fix correctly)
    }
    #left{
        background-color: red;
        height: 100px;
        width: 50%; //(We want half of the screen width)
        float: left; //(To keep the box left)
    }
    #right{
        background-color: green;
```

```
        height: 100px;
        width: 50%;
        float: right; //(Tokeep the box Right)
    }
   </style>
</head>
<body>
    <div id="box">
        <div id="left"> </div>
        <div id="right"> </div>
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ hover property

- When we move the cursor into particular element. It will change the one property into another property.

▼ Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
    <style>
        p{
            border: 5px solid black;
        }
        p:hover{
            background-color: greenyellow;
            color: blueviolet;
            transition: 25;  //(used for blink color time)
               }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ Create a website using hover property

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
    <style>
        a{
            border: 2px solid black;
            background-color: aqua;
            color: blueviolet; //(used for text color)
            text-decoration: none; //(used for text decoration)
            border-radius: 100px;
        }
        a:hover{
            background-color: greenyellow;
            color: brown;
            transition: 25;  //(used for blink color time)
               }
    </style>
</head>
```

```
<body>
    <a href="https://jspiders.com/">J-Spiders</a>
</body>
</html>
-------------------------
Note: To increase font size to use property like
       Ex: font-size:50px
```

19. **Difference between inline, block and inline-block in display property ?**

    ▼ **Ans**

    - **display-inline property is used to make the elements as inline container which means inline container does not add a line-break after the element.**
    - **display-block property is used to make the elements as block level container which means block level container adds a line-break after the element.**
    - **display inline-block property is acts as inline container which does not add a line-break after the element but the only difference is we can set the height and width for those elements.**

36. **Difference between relative and absolute in position property ?**

    ▼ **Ans**

37. **Difference between fixed and sticky in position property ?**

    ▼ **Ans**

38. **Which CSS property controls the text size ?**

    ▼ **Ans**

    - **font-size CSS property**

39. **How do you display hyperlinks without an underline ?**

    ▼ **Ans**

    - **text-decoration: none**

40. **The amount of space between letters can be specified using the _____ property in a style rule.**

    ▼ **Ans**

    - **The CSS letter-spacing property helps developers to control the amount of white space between characters.**

23. **Interview Coding Question 5**

    ▼ **Ans**

    ▼ **Empty box with Red color**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
    <style>
        div{
            border: 2px solid black;
            background-color: red;
            height: 200px;
            width: 200px;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <div></div>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ Two box with Red color

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
    <style>
        div{
            border: 2px solid black;
            background-color: red;
            height: 200px;
            width: 200px;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <div></div>
    <br>
    <div></div>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ Create circle with Red color

```
Same as 1st one just change-> border-radius:100px;
--------------------------------------------------
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
    <style>
        div{
            border-radius: 100px;
            background-color: red;
            height: 200px;
            width: 200px;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <div></div>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ Two box with Red color and green color

- Two box have different color means to use id selector in body part and id used ad reference in head part.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
    <style>
        #jsp{
            border: 2px solid black;
            background-color: red;
            height: 200px;
            width: 200px;
        }
        #asp{
            border: 2px solid black;
            background-color: blue;
            height: 200px;
            width: 200px;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <div id="jsp"> </div>
    <br>
    <div id="asp"> </div>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

▼ **Three box with Red, green and blue color with different size**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
    <style>
        #box1{
            border: 2px solid black;
            background-color: red;
            height: 200px;
            width: 200px;
        }
        #box2{
            border: 2px solid black;
            background-color: green;
            height: 200px;
            width: 300px;
        }
        #box3{
            border: 2px solid black;
            background-color: blue;
            height: 300px;
            width: 200px;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <div id="box1"> </div>
    <br>
    <div id="box2"> </div>
    <br>
    <div id="box3"></div>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ **2box same size attached one below other**

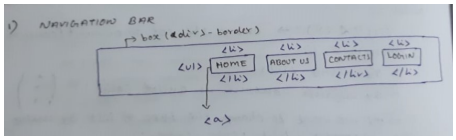
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
    <style>
        #box{
            border: 2px solid black;
            width: 200px;
        }
        #red{
            background-color: red;
            height: 100px;
            width: 200px;
        }
        #green{
            background-color: green;
            height: 100px;
            width: 200px;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <div id="box">
        <div id="red"></div>
        <div id="green"></div>
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ **2box same size attached one beside other**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
   <style>
    #box{
        border: 2px solid black;
        overflow: auto; //(When we use float property the border cannot
                            fix correctly)
    }
    #left{
        background-color: red;
        height: 100px;
        width: 50%; //(We want half of the screen width)
        float: left; //(To keep the box left)
    }
    #right{
        background-color: green;
        height: 100px;
        width: 50%;
        float: right; //(Tokeep the box Right)
    }
   </style>
</head>
<body>
    <div id="box">
        <div id="left"> </div>
        <div id="right"> </div>
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

28. **Interview Coding Question 6 (Navigation Bar)**

▼ **Ans**



▼ **Example**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Manu</title>
    <style>
        div{
            border: 3px solid black;
            overflow: auto; //(When using float the border will change)
            background-color: green;
          }
        ul{
            float: right;
          }
        li{
            float: left;
            list-style-type: none; //(No need of bullets)
            border: 2px solid black;
            padding: 10px;  //(Give some space inside box)
            margin: 10px;  //(Give some space outside box)
            background-color: aqua;
            border-radius: 50px;
          }
        a{
            text-decoration: none;
            color: blue);
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <div>
```

```
        <ul>
            <li><a href="">Home</a></li>
            <li><a href="">ABOUT US</a></li>
            <li><a href="">CONTACTS</a></li>
            <li><a href="">LOGIN</a></li>
        </ul>
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

35. **Interview Coding Question 7**

▼ **Ans**

▼ GOOGLE (by using id→#a{ })

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
    <style>
        .blue{color: blue;}
        .red{color:red;}
        .yellow{color: yellow}
        .green{color: green}
        h1{
            text-align: center;
            font-style:oblique;
           font-size: 100px;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>
        <span class="blue">G</span>
        <span class="red">o</span>
        <span class="yellow">o</span>
        <span class="blue">g</span>
        <span class="green">l</span>
        <span class="red">e</span>
    </h1>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ GOOGLE With animation (by using class→.a{ })

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Manu</title>
    <style>
        body{
            font-size: 100px;
            text-align: center;
        }
        #g{
            color: blue;
        }
        #o1{
            color: red;
        }
        #o2{
            color:orange;
        }
        #g1{
            color:blue ;
```

```
        }
        #l{
            color: green;
        }
        #e{
            color: red;
        }
    .g{
        color: blue;
    }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
   <marquee behavior="alternate" direction="left">
    <span id="g">G</span>
    <span id="o1">o</span>
    <span id="o2">o</span>
    <span id="g1">g</span>
    <span id="l">l</span>
    <span id="e">e</span>
</marquee>
<br>
<marquee behavior="alternate" direction="right">
    <span class="g">G</span>
    <span id="o1">o</span>
    <span id="o2">o</span>
    <span id="g1">g</span>
    <span id="l">l</span>
    <span id="e">e</span>
</marquee>

</body>
</html>
```

36. **Interview Coding Question 8 (Profile Box Project by Prajwal Sir)**

▼ **Ans**

- **For Icon, We have to go to “fontawsome cdn” and “fontawsome ”**

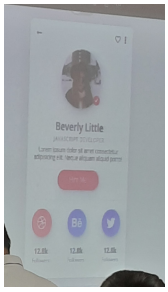
▼ **HTML**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="Profile.css">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-awesome/6.3.0/css/all.min.css"
    integrity="sha512-SzlrxWUlpfuzQ+pcUCosxcglQRNAq/DZjVsC0lE40xsADsfeQoEypE+enwcOiGjk/bSuGGKHEyjSoQ1zVisanQ=="
    crossorigin="anonymous" referrerpolicy="no-referrer" />
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <section>
        <article>
            <div class="image"></div>
            <div class="descript">
                <h1>TOM</h1>
                <p class="para2">JAVASCRIPT DEVELOPER</p>
                <p class="para">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.</p>
                <button>Hire Me</button>
            </div>
            <div class="incons">
                <i class="fa-brands fa-facebook"></i>
                <i class="fa-brands fa-instagram"></i>
                <i class="fa-brands fa-twitter"></i>
            </div>
        </article>
    </section>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ **CSS**

```
*{
    padding: 0px;
    margin: 0px;
    box-sizing: border-box;
}
section{
    height: 100vh;
    width: 100%;
    background-color: black;
    padding: 100px;
}
section>article{
    height: 400px;
    width: 250px;
    background-color: white;
    margin-left: 500px;
    border-radius: 5px;
    box-shadow: 0px 0px 35px white;
    padding-top: 20px;
}
section>article>.image{
    height: 100px;
    width: 100px;
    background-image: url(./wallpaperflare.com_wallpaper.jpg);
    background-size: cover;
    background-position: center;
    border-radius: 100%;
    margin-left: 73px;
    box-shadow: 0px 0px 15px black;
}
section>article>.descript{
    height: 45%;
    width: 100%;
    /* background-color: red; */
    text-align: center;
    line-height: 40px;
}
section>article>.descript>h1{
    color: rgb(72, 72, 72);
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    text-shadow: 1px 1px 5px gray;
    font-style: italic;
}
section>article>.descript>.para2{
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    font-size: 10px;
    letter-spacing: 3px;
}
section>article>.descript>.para{
    line-height: 14px;
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
}
section>article>.descript>button{
    height: 30px;
    width: 100px;
    border-radius: 100px;
    border: none;
    background: rgb(87,87,87);
    color: white;
    box-shadow: 0px 0px 5px black;
    margin-top: 15px;
}
section>article>.descript>button:hover{
    background-color: black;
    cursor: pointer;
    transform: scale(1.1);
    transition: 0.8s;
}
section>article>.incons{
    height: 25%;
    width: 100%;
    /* background-color: blue; */
}
section>article>.incons>i{
    font-size: 30px;
    margin-left: 35px;
    margin-top: 20px;
}
section>article>.incons>.fa-facebook{
```

```
    color: rgb(38,147,216);
}
section>article>.incons>.fa-instagram{
    color: rgb(212,60,90);
}
section>article>.incons>.fa-twitter{
    color: rgb(77,187,255);
}
section>article:hover{
    transform: rotate3d(1,1,1,360deg);
    transition: 3s;
}
```



37. **Interview Coding Question 9 (Myntra Webpage Project by Prajwal Sir)**

▼ **Ans**

▼ **index.html**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

    <link rel="stylesheet" href="diff.css">
    <link rel="icon" href="./Images/myntra2.jpeg">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-awesome/6.3.0/css/all.min.css"
    integrity="sha512-SzlrxWUlpfuzQ+pcUCosxcglQRNAq/DZjVsC0lE40xsADsfeQoEypE+enwcOiGjk/bSuGGKHEyjSoQ1zVisanQ=="
    crossorigin="anonymous" referrerpolicy="no-referrer" />
    <title>Online shoppin for Women,Men,Kids Fashion & Lifestyle - myntra</title>
</head>
<body>
    <section class="nav">
        <article>
            <div class="Logo">
                <img src="./Images/download.png" alt="">
            </div>
            <div class="Menu">
                <ol>
                    <li><a href="">MEN</a></li>
                    <li><a href="">WOMEN</a></li>
                    <li><a href="">KIDS</a></li>
                    <li><a href="">HOME&LIVING</a></li>
                    <li><a href="">BEAUTY</a></li>
                    <li><a href="">STUDIO<sup>NEW</sup></a></li>
                </ol>
            </div>
            <div class="SearchBar">
                <div>
                    <i class="fa-solid fa-magnifying-glass"></i>
                    <input type="text" placeholder="Search for products, brands and more">
                </div>
            </div>
            <div class="Icons">
                <div>
                    <i class="fa-regular fa-user"></i>
                    <p>Profile</p>
                </div>
                <div>
                    <i class="fa-regular fa-heart"></i>
```

```
                    <p>Wishlist</p>
                </div>
                <div>
                    <i class="fa-sharp fa-solid fa-bag-shopping"></i>
                    <p>Bag</p>
                </div>
            </div>
        </article>
    </section>
<!-- ========================nav bar====================================================== -->

        <section>
            <div class="name"><img src="./Images/6107d28b-2bcb-44e6-9743-655b54550b8f1659020199598-Workwear_Desk--1-.webp" alt
        </section>

        <section class="main">
            <h4>BEST OF MYNTRA EXCLUSIVE BRANDS</h4>
            <div class="row1">
                <img src="./1row/b25f89eb-fbeb-4013-829e-32ee5b5daaa01646895183668-Roadster-HRX_Unisex.webp">
                <img src="./1row/bfa5c871-a5a5-4d81-b46e-18aedccfdc9b1644407437913-Kurta_sets-_Anouk-_AAY_-_more.webp">
                <img src="./1row/046147d1-1874-4c10-adb9-6dbd88b606e71644407437923-Kurtas-_Anouk-_Sangria_-_more.webp">
                <img src="./1row/76acf345-fc62-4b49-8b2c-9c0fc9c925311644407437977-Tops_-_Dressberry-_AAY_-_more.webp">
                <img src="./1row/3923c0c1-2260-4f0e-9598-15b6f9d7731c1644407437960-Roadster_and_H-N_Shirts.webp">
                <img src="./1row/eb70855e-98c4-412d-bf20-50804546d57e1644407437883-Dresses_-_Dressberry-_Chemistry_-_more.webp
                <img src="./1row/eff5a33f-ea24-4e70-84e5-ec4d25ee5c7b1644407437968-Roadster_and_KnK_Tshirts.webp">
                <img src="./1row/667a71f0-c24b-4a00-a98c-cc6a54a815e91644407437985-Tshirts_-_Roadster-_KnK_-_more.webp">
            </div>
            <div class="row2">
                <img src="./1.1row/ffaa74a6-4824-4b19-8936-70ffaef92f001644407437937-M-H_and_HRX_Tshirts.webp">
                <img src="./1.1row/f9621136-0f00-44d5-aa06-b727a6c8f7c51644407437944-M-H_and_Wrogn_Shirts.webp">
                <img src="./1.1row/e27ee3af-3f6b-4106-9b20-2b4463c80ba41644407437953-Roadster-_Wrogn_Jeans.webp">
                <img src="./1.1row/931b0b8f-c14d-4ec7-b923-cf512de99173164407437891-HOP_and_Anouk_Kurtas_-_sets.webp">
                <img src="./1.1row/745cec57-af58-4ba6-8ae1-a3ccbe7c54e91644407437930-Lingerie_-_Loungewear_-_DB-_ETC.webp">
                <img src="./1.1row/3f41465b-7109-4bb2-bf79-ab89ff2128be1644407437899-HRX_and_Harvard_Trackpants.webp">
                <img src="./1.1row/2b15a87a-1d92-4edf-99c2-ec390a38089e1644407437872-Activewear_-_HRX-_Slazenger.webp">
                <img src="./1.1row/201d1bfd-287e-47b6-bef6-3c46eac444a51644407437906-Jeans_-_Roadster-_M-H_and_more.webp">
            </div>
        </section>

        <section class="main">
            <h4>TOP PICKS</h4>
            <div class="row1">
                <img src="./2row/062cea23-9a6a-44b9-bdd4-87cae6a462311645602543339-Kurta-sets.webp">
                <img src="./2row/8d65d400-decd-4f42-902c-a40350a16ed11645602543346-Kurtas.webp">
                <img src="./2row/398ee53b-5899-4a9a-9d0b-b35d60c01cb41645602543325-Dresses.webp">
                <img src="./2row/2f410d81-7fae-400e-9ecc-b4a8b6df72b91645602543430-Women-Jeans.webp">
                <img src="./2row/82a9be01-3032-4725-9500-bcc94366b7931645602543399-Mens-Shirts.webp">
                <img src="./2row/c6b09c0f-5c57-472c-a3fc-854ec506a90e1645602543387-Men-T-shirt.webp">
                <img src="./2row/f08e2bac-9bed-4f87-b022-0dce8defeded1645602543380-Men-Trousers.webp">
            </div>
        </section>

        <section class="main">
            <h4>BEST OF MYNTRA EXCLUSIVE BRANDS</h4>
            <div class="row1">
                <img src="./3row/420ebd43-1270-4954-bad6-e9e50b52384d1645602339422-Heels.webp">
                <img src="./3row/32f343c6-74e1-45c3-9923-8e161b484a641645602339538-Tops.webp">
                <img src="./3row/90867e68-f373-4e21-a3ac-bbbb4f199c7f1645602339404-Flats.webp">
                <img src="./3row/c62327cb-acc8-436b-9350-ac52c86719dd1645602339517-Sports-Shoes.webp">
                <img src="./3row/1908b009-5fed-4681-add0-62c8a838b72e1645602339504-Shorts.webp">
                <img src="./3row/c8946606-d520-4ba6-a9df-2e6a6ad70fe91645602339490-Sarees.webp">
                <img src="./3row/4d7c5595-b7be-42a4-8640-d66d65bd0a2d1645602339441-Innerwear.webp">
            </div>
            <div class="row2">
                <img src="./3.1row/9fb1cb10-a734-4457-9f59-58abc3bab3631645602339477-Makeup-Essentials.webp">
                <img src="./3.1row/6b063e28-1fe4-410c-852b-a932a2c7252d1645602339462-Lingerie.webp">
                <img src="./3.1row/907cd30b-caa9-4030-9e6f-c015cfbb9ffa1645602339382-Belts-_-Wallets (1).webp">
                <img src="./3.1row/1cde2cbb-f762-40a4-bdc1-eadfb7616d841645602339410-Formal-Shoes.webp">
                <img src="./3.1row/e18662fa-fe65-437b-b385-71b31cd10f021645602339470-Loungewear.webp">
                <img src="./3.1row/5be435fa-3b6d-4b07-9394-70ee808fb6fa1645602339448-Kurtas-_-Sets.webp">
                <img src="./3.1row/a2637231-0f57-4f0e-b25b-b36f8914d1f91645602339554-T-Shirts-1.webp">
            </div>
        </section>

        <section class="main">
            <h4>TRENDING OUTFITS BY INFLUENCERS</h4>
            <div class="row1">
                <img src="./4row/0d7a22b9-e201-44db-ba04-6dfba8ebd5061647418012721-Studiocontent-HPCarousel-Women-WesternWear.
                <img src="./4row/d8bee915-9dbd-4cbb-9562-896dd16afdf31647418012563-Studiocontent-HPCarousel-Men-BeyondBasicsCa
                <img src="./4row/fa1a37d5-db35-4df5-9f3b-dfeebf9a22bd1647418012703-Studiocontent-HPCarousel-Women-IndianWearGu
                <img src="./4row/843d4a44-833a-4179-a5a2-7f8c52bb1ef71647418012580-Studiocontent-HPCarousel-Men-FootwearFavour
```

```
                <img src="./4row/ce751fad-7e3a-456d-87cd-457c6de7fccc1647418012597-Studiocontent-HPCarousel-Men-FormalWear.jpg
                <img src="./4row/0b6937a5-cf76-49c6-a3ab-551b7a17fafa1647418012686-Studiocontent-HPCarousel-Women-GymWear.jpg"
                <img src="./4row/3edddaf4-c192-4651-966d-6b8e04fa309b1647418012668-Studiocontent-HPCarousel-Women-FormalWear.j
            </div>
        </section>

    <section id="last">
        <div class="online">
            <p>ONLINE SHOPPING <p><br>
            <ol>
                <li>Men</li>
                <li>Women</li>
                <li>Kids</li>
                <li>Home & Living</li>
                <li>Beauty</li>
                <li>Gift Cards</li>
                <li>Myntra Insider</li>
                <br>
                </ol>
                <p>USEFUL LINKS</p><br>
                <ol>
                    <li>Blog</li>
                    <li>Careers</li>
                    <li>Site Map</li>
                    <li>Corporate Information</li>
                    <li>Whitehat</li>
                </ol>

        </div>
        <div class="customer">
                <p>CUSTOMER POLICIES</p><br>
                <ol>
            <li>Contact Us</li>
            <li>FAQ</li>
            <li>T&C</li>
            <li>Terms Of Use</li>
            <li>Track Orders</li>
            <li>Shipping</li>
            <li>Cancellation</li>
            <li>Returns</li>
            <li>Privacy policy</li>
            <li>Grievance Officer</li>
            </ol>
        </div>
        <div class="icon">
            <p>
                EXPERIENCE MYNTRA APP ON MOBILE
            </p>
            <br>
            <img  src="./footer/80cc455a-92d2-4b5c-a038-7da0d92af33f1539674178924-google_play.png" >
            <img  src="./footer/bc5e11ad-0250-420a-ac71-115a57ca35d51539674178941-apple_store.png">
            <br><br>

            <p>KEEP IN TOUCH</p>
            <br>
            <i class="fa-brands fa-facebook"></i>
            <i class="fa-brands fa-twitter"></i>
            <i class="fa-brands fa-youtube"></i>
            <i class="fa-brands fa-instagram"></i>
        </div>
        <div class="info">
            <img src="./footer/a.png" >
            <img src="./footer/b.png" >
        </div>

        <div class="text">
            <p><b>100% ORIGINAL</b> guarentee for <br> all products at myntra.com</P><br>
            <p><b>Return within 30 days </b>of <br>receiving your order</p>
        </div>
    </section>
</body>
</html>
```

▼ **style.css**

```
*{
    padding: 0;
    margin: 0;
```

```
    box-sizing: border-box;
}
.nav{
    display: flex;
    justify-content: center;
    height: 80px;
    width: 100%;
    box-shadow: 0px 0px 8px rgb(168, 164, 164);
    position: fixed;
    background-color: rgb(255,255,255);
    /* border: 3px solid red; */

}
.nav>article{
    height: 80px;
    width: 95%;
    display: flex;
    align-items: center;
    /* border: 3px solid blue; */
}


.nav>article>.Logo{
    height: 80px;
    width: 8%;
    display: flex;
    justify-content: center;
    align-items: center;
    /* border: 3px solid brown; */
}
.nav>article>.Logo>img{
    height: 51px;
    width: 51px;
    margin-right: 31px;
}


.nav>article>.Menu{
    height: 80px;
    width: 36%;
    box-sizing: border-box;
    /* border: 3px solid yellow; */
}
.nav>article>.Menu>ol{
    height: 80px;
    display: flex;
    align-items: center;
    justify-content: space-around;
    list-style-type: none;
}
.nav>article>.Menu>ol>li{
    word-spacing: 24px;
    margin-bottom: 12px;
}
.nav>article>.Menu>ol>li>a{
    display: flex;
    justify-content:space-evenly;
    text-decoration: none;
    color: rgb(59, 64, 90);
    -webkit-font-smoothing: antialiased;
    font-size: 13px;
    letter-spacing: 1px;
    font-family:sans-serif;
    font-weight: bolder;
    white-space: 50px;
 }
.nav>article>.Menu>ol>li>a>sup{
    color:rgb(239, 74, 113);
    font-size: 9px;
    font-weight: bolder;
}



.nav>article>.SearchBar{
    height: 80px;
    width: 40%;
    display: flex;
    align-items: center;
    margin-left: 15px;
    padding-left: 35px;
```

```
    /* border: 3px solid green; */
    /* padding-right: 30px; */
}
.nav>article>.SearchBar>div{
    height: 38px;
    width: 97%;
    display: flex;
    justify-content: flex-start;
    align-items: center;
    box-shadow: 0px 0px 1px gray;
    border-radius: 3px;
    padding-right: 12px;
    border-radius: 2px;
    padding-left: 10px;
    background-color: rgb(245,245,246);
}
.nav>article>.SearchBar>div>i{
    height: 38px;
    width: 40px;
    display: flex;
    justify-content: flex-start;
    align-items: center;
    color: grey;
    background-color: rgb(245,245,246);
    /* border: 2px solid red;  */
}
.nav>article>.SearchBar>div>input
{
    height: 39px;
    width: 90%;
    border: none;
    color: grey;
    background-color: rgb(245,245,246);
 }
.nav>article>.SearchBar>div>input:focus{
    outline: none;
}



.nav>article>.Icons{
    height: 80px;
    width: 15%;
    display: flex;
    justify-content: space-evenly;
    align-items: center;
    font-size: 20px;
    padding-left: 10px;
    color: rgb(97, 99, 109)
    /* border: 2px solid red; */
 }
.nav>article>.Icons>div {
    text-align: center;
    padding-left: 11px;
}
.nav>article>.Icons>div>p{
    font-size: 11px;
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    font-weight: bolder;
    color: rgb(70, 69, 69);
    /* margin-top: 5px; */
}

.main>h4{
    margin-top: 40px;
    margin-bottom: 40px;
    margin-left: 30px;
    text-transform: uppercase;
    color: #3e4152;
    letter-spacing: .15em;
    font-size: 1.8em;
    /* margin: 50px 0 10px 30px; */
    max-height: 5em;
    font-weight: 700;
    font-family:  Assistant,-apple-system,BlinkMacSystemFont,Segoe UI,Roboto,Helvetica,Arial,sans-serif;
}

section>.name{
    height: 70vh;
    width: 100%;
    padding-top: 90px;
```

```
}
section>.name>img{
    height: 100%;
    width: 100%;

}


.main>.row1{
    height: 245px;
    width: 100%;
    display: flex;
    /* background-color: blue;
    border: 3px solid red; */
 }
.main>.row2{
    height: 245px;
    width: 100%;
    display: flex;
    /* background-color: rgb(0, 255, 115);
    border: 3px solid orangered; */
 }
.main>.row1>img{
    height: 245px;
    width: 30%;
    padding: 3px;
}
.main>.row2>img{
    height: 245px;
    width: 30%;
}

#last{
    height: 70vh;
    width: 80%;
    /* background-color: aqua; */
    margin-left: 110px;
    margin-top: 90px;
    display: flex;
}


#last>.online{
    height: 70%;
    width: 17%;
    /* background-color: blue;  */

}
#last>.online>p{
    font-size: 12px;
    font-weight: bolder;
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    color: #2f3347;
    line-height: 20px;
    }

#last>.online>ol{
    list-style: none;
}

#last>.online>ol>li{
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    font-size: 13px;
    line-height: 20px;
    letter-spacing: 1px;
    color: rgb(139, 137, 137);
}

#last>.customer{
    height: 60%;
    width: 15%;
    /* background-color: rgb(0, 255, 4); */
}

#last>.customer>p {
    font-size: 12px;
    font-weight: bolder;
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    color: #2f3347;
    line-height: 20px;
}
```

```
#last>.customer>ol {
    list-style: none;
}

#last>.customer>ol>li {
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    font-size: 13px;
    line-height: 20px;
    letter-spacing: 1px;
    color: rgb(139, 137, 137);
}

#last>.icon{
        height: 40vh;
        width: 35%;
        /* background-color: rgb(242, 0, 0); */
        /* display: flex; */
        }

#last>.icon>p {
    font-size: 12px;
    font-weight: bolder;
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    color: #2f3347;
    line-height: 20px;
}

#last>.icon>img {
    height: 40px;
    width: fit-content;
}

#last>.icon>i{
    font-size: 23px;
    letter-spacing: 15px;
    color: #474955;
}

/* #last>.icon>.a {
    display: flex;
    height: 40px;
    width: auto;
} */

#last>.info{
        height: 170px;
        width: fit-content;
        /* background-color: yellow; */
        /* display: flex; */
        /* align-items: center; */

}

#last>.info>p{
    font-size: 15px;
    padding-left: 68px;
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    line-height: 20px;
}

#last>.info>img{
    height: 40px;
    display: flex;
    width: 50px;
    margin-bottom: 20px;
}

#last>.text{
    line-height: 18px;
    padding-left: 10px;
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    font-size: 15px;
    margin-top: 6px;
    /* color: #7c7d82; */
}
```

38. **Which property allows to specify the distance between the list and text relating to the list ?**

▼ **Ans**