

22-1-2025

Task Name – Html Marquee Tag

Tasks Description - Refer this link : <https://www.w3schools.in/html/marquee-tag>

## HTML <marquee> Tag

Last Updated : 26 Aug, 2024



The **<marquee> tag in HTML** creates a scrolling text or image effect within a webpage. It allows content to move horizontally or vertically across the screen, providing a simple way to add dynamic movement to elements. Although this tag is **deprecated** in HTML5, it is still useful to understand its functionality for legacy projects.

*Note: This tag is **deprecated** from [HTML5](#)*

### What is the HTML <marquee> Tag?

The <marquee> tag is used to create a scrolling effect for text or images. This tag can make content move left, right, up, or down, adding an interactive element to your web page.

### Syntax and Attributes

#### Basic Syntax

```
<marquee>  
  <!-- contents -->  
</marquee>
```

## Task Name – Space Element

Tasks Description - Refer this link : <https://blog.hubspot.com/website/html-space#:~:text=The%20simplest%20way%20to%20add,words%20or%20other%20page%20elements.>

# How to Insert a Space in HTML

First, let me clarify what we mean by “space.” We’ll mainly be talking about how to add space between words inside of an element like a paragraph. If you want to add space for styling purposes (for instance, [whitespace](#) between page elements), we recommend using CSS instead — jump to the [section below](#) to learn how.

Now, as you probably know, you can use the spacebar to add a standard white space character between characters in HTML, and this is the method that you should use most of the time.

But, as mentioned, if you try to use this method to add multiple adjacent spaces, the browser will condense these spaces down to just one. See the example below:

HTML	Result
<pre>&lt;p&gt;Even though I've added many spaces between these words, the browser only renders one space!&lt;/p&gt;</pre>	Even though I've added many spaces between these words, the browser only renders one space!

Resources 1x 0.5x 0.25x Rerun

Task Name – Video and audio tags

Tasks Description - Iframe tags (show a google map using iframe tag)

## HTML <audio> Tag

[< Previous](#)[Complete HTML Reference](#)[Next >](#)

### Example

Play a sound file:

```
<audio controls>
  <source src="horse.ogg" type="audio/ogg">
  <source src="horse.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
  Your browser does not support the audio tag.
</audio>
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

## Task Name – Css selectors & Block,Inline element

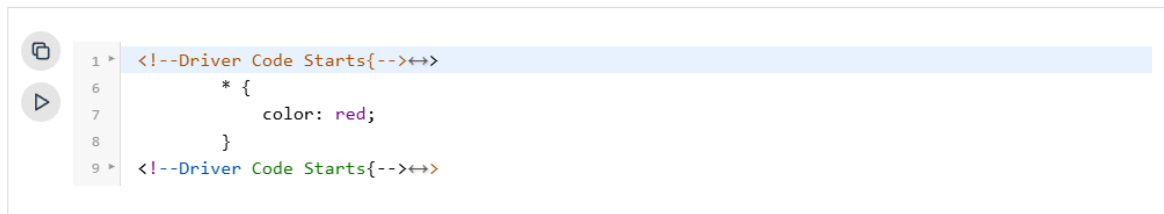
Tasks Description - a. Css elements selectors b. Id selectors c. Css selectors d. Universal selectors e. Group selectors

### Types of CSS Selectors

#### Basic Selectors

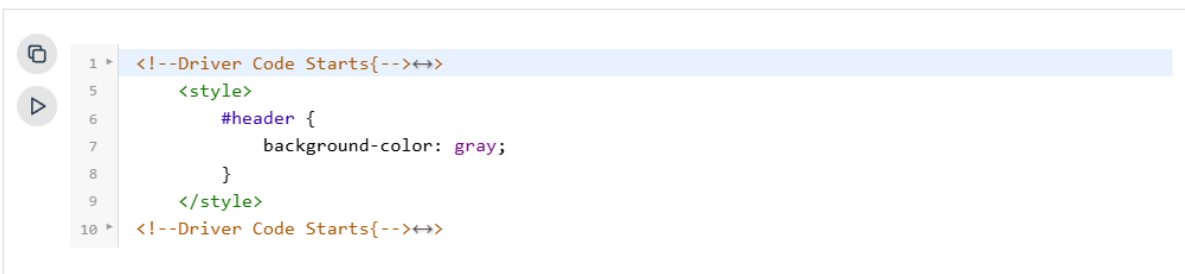
Basic selectors in **CSS** are simple tools used to target specific HTML elements for styling. These include selecting by element name (e.g., h1), class (.class Name), ID (#idName), or universally (\* for all elements).

1. **Universal Selector (\*)**: Selects all elements on the page and applies the same style universally. For example, setting the font color for every element.



```
1 <!--Driver Code Starts-->
6 * {
7     color: red;
8 }
9 <!--Driver Code Starts-->
```

4. **ID Selector (#)**: Styles a single element identified by its unique id. For example, changing the background color of a header



```
1 <!--Driver Code Starts-->
5 <style>
6     #header {
7         background-color: gray;
8     }
9 </style>
10 <!--Driver Code Starts-->
```

Task Name – Types of css

Tasks Description - a. Inline css b. Internal css c. External css

## Task Name – Css Basic propertices & Position

Tasks Description - a. Background color .and background image b. Border and border shorthand property ,outline and outline shorthand property c. Margin and padding (difference between margin and padding) , margin and padding shorthand property d. Height ,width,line-height,vertical-align,max-height,max-width,min-height e. Display properties : inline,inline-block, block ,none, visibility:hidden f. Css overflow : visible,hidden ,scroll,auto g. Font-family font-size ,font-weight,line-height h. Css cursor i. Text : Text-transformation( uppercase,lowercase,capitalize)text-indent j. Css float : left ,right,Text-decoration, css list property. k.Css button : hover , active, background –color, box-shadow,border-radius l.Css position : static, relative , absolute,fixed,sticky m.Using relative,absolute n.z-index

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
background-color: coral;
width: 200px;
height: 65px;
border: 1px solid;
overflow: visible;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Overflow: visible</h2>

<p>By default, the overflow is visible, meaning that it is not clipped and it renders outside the element's box:</p>

<div>You can use the overflow property when you want to have better control of the layout. The overflow property specifies what happens if content overflows an element's box.</div>

</body>
</html>
```

### Overflow: visible

By default, the overflow is visible, meaning that it is not clipped and it renders outside the element's box:

You can use the overflow property when you want to have better control of the layout. The overflow property specifies what happens if content overflows an element's box.

In these chapters, you will learn about the following CSS background properties:

- background-color
- background-image
- background-repeat
- background-attachment
- background-position
- background (shorthand property)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
border: 1px solid black;
margin: 25px 50px 75px 100px;
background-color: lightblue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>The margin shorthand property - 4 values</h2>

<div>This div element has a top margin of 25px, a right margin of 50px, a bottom margin of 75px,
and a left margin of 100px.</div>

<br>

</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
padding: 70px;
border: 1px solid #4CAF50;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>CSS Padding</h2>
<div>This element has a padding of 70px.</div>

</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
img {
position: absolute;
left: 0px;
top: 0px;
z-index: -1;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>

<p>Because the image has a z-index of -1, it will be placed behind the text.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

## The margin shorthand property - 4 values

This div element has a top margin of 25px, a right margin of 50px, a bottom margin of 75px, and a left margin of 100px.

## CSS Padding

This element has a padding of 70px.

## This is a heading

Because the image has a z-index of -1, it will be placed behind the text.

