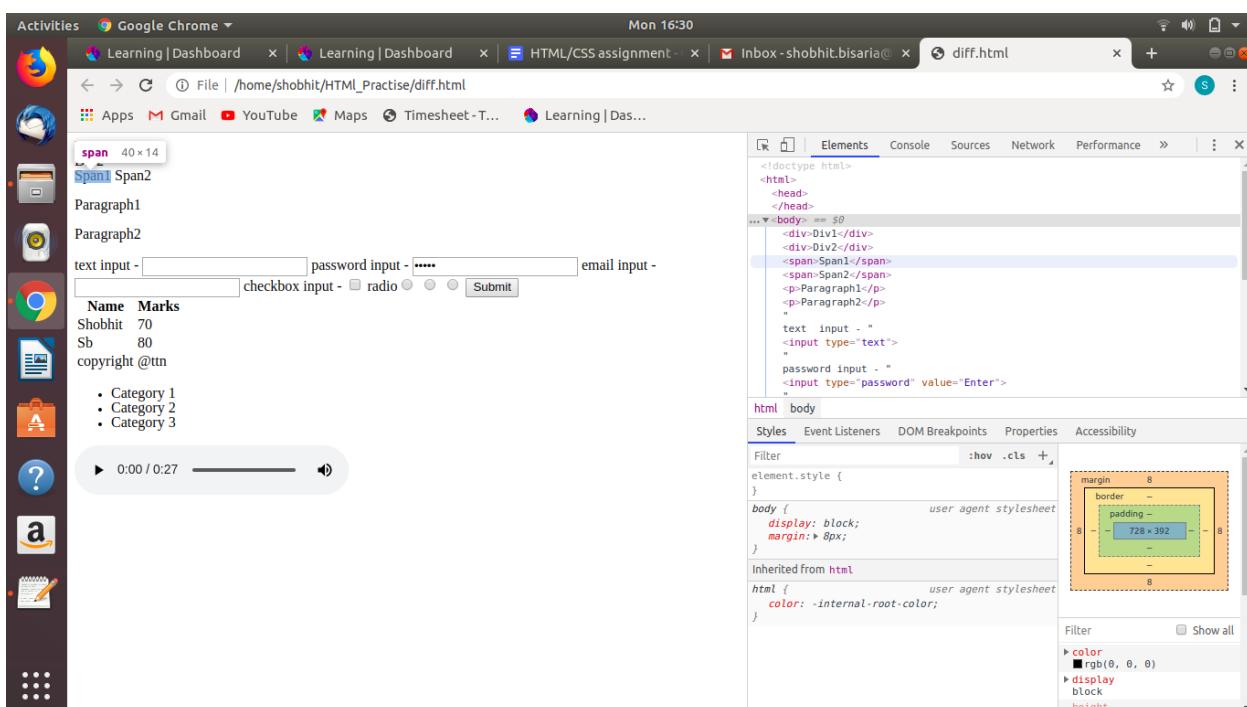
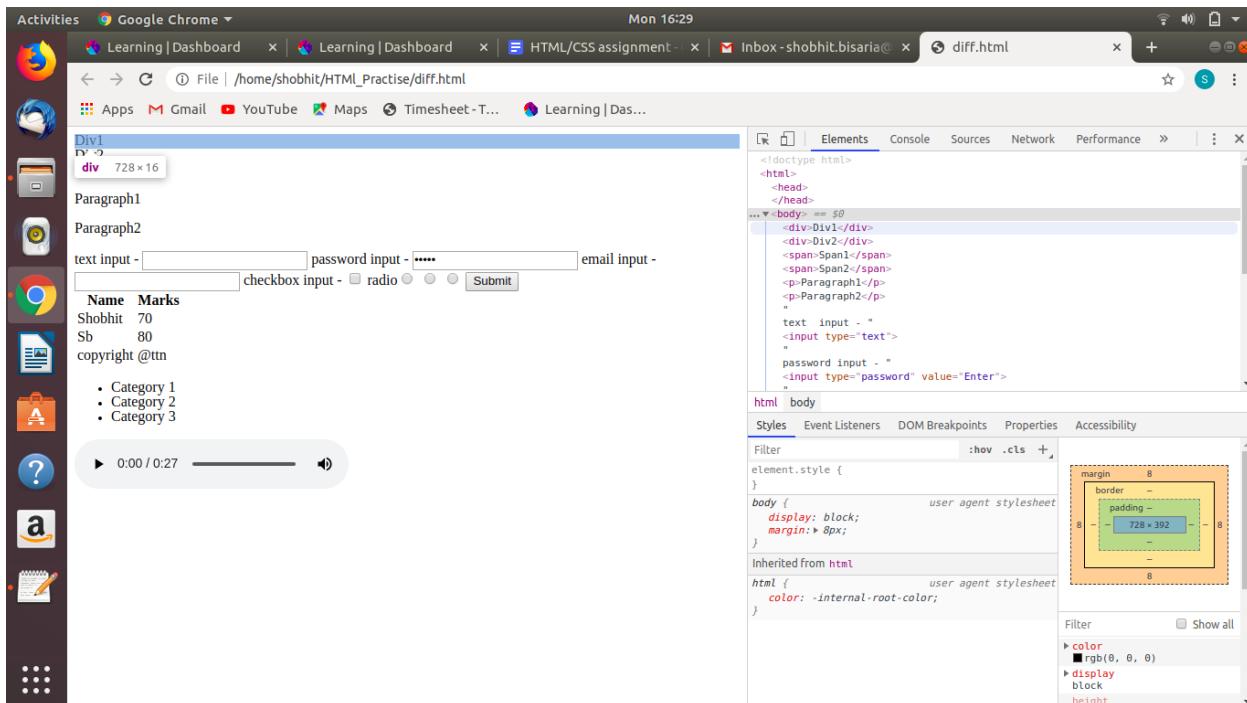


1.

An inline element does not cause a line break (start on a new line) and does not take up the full width of a page, only the space bounded by its opening and closing tag. It is usually used within other HTML elements.

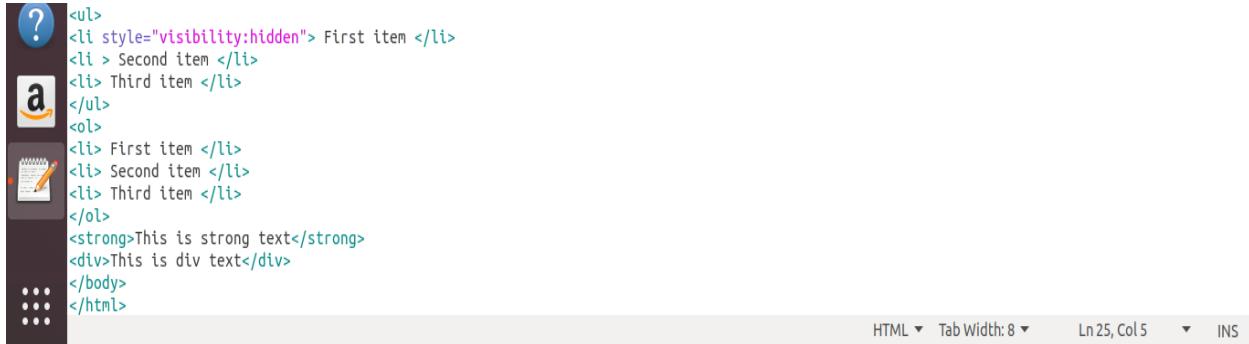
A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width of a page, from left to right. A block-level element can take up one line or multiple lines and has a line break before and after the element.



2.

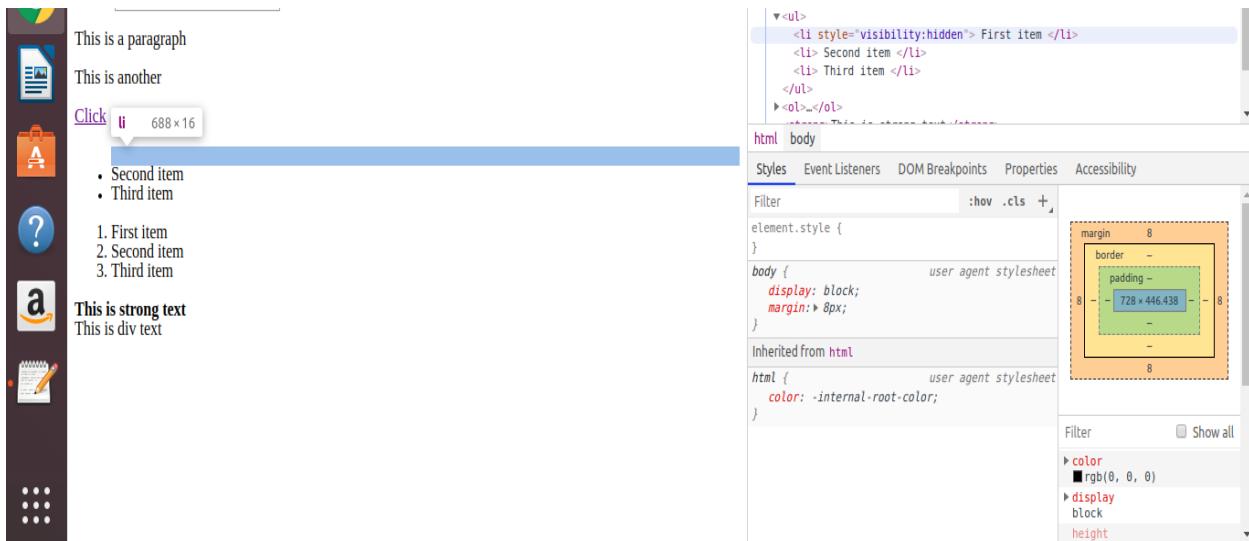
visibility:hidden means that the tag is not visible, but space is allocated for it on the page. The tag is rendered, it just isn't seen on the page.

display means that the tag in question will not appear on the page at all (although you can still interact with it through the dom). There will be no space allocated for it between the other tags.



```
<ul>
<li style="visibility:hidden"> First item </li>
<li> Second item </li>
<li> Third item </li>
</ul>
<ol>
<li> First item </li>
<li> Second item </li>
<li> Third item </li>
</ol>
<strong>This is strong text</strong>
<div>This is div text</div>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML ▾ Tab Width: 8 ▾ Ln 25, Col 5 ▾ INS



3.

The **float** property is used for positioning and formatting content e.g. let an image float left to the text in a container.

The float property can have one of the following values:

- left - The element floats to the left of its container
- right - The element floats to the right of its container
- none - The element does not float (will be displayed just where it occurs in the text). This is default
- inherit - The element inherits the float value of its parent

The **clear** property specifies what elements can float beside the cleared element and on which side.

The clear property can have one of the following values:

- none - Allows floating elements on both sides. This is default
- left - No floating elements allowed on the left side
- right - No floating elements allowed on the right side
- both - No floating elements allowed on either the left or the right side
- inherit - The element inherits the clear value of its parent

The most common way to use the clear property is after you have used a float property on an element.



Activities Google Chrome ▾

Mon 17:43

File | /home/shobhit/HTML_Practise/firstdoc.html

Apps Gmail YouTube Maps Timesheet - T... Learning | Das...

Main heading

Paragraph

paragraph2

Span1
Span2

Level-1 (H1)

Level-2 (H2)

Level-3 (H3)

Level-4 (H4)

Level-5 (H5)

Level-6 (H6)



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```
<img src='download.jpeg' style="float:right"/>
<h1>Level-1 (H1)</h1>
<h2>Level-2 (H2)</h2>
<h3>Level-3 (H3)</h3>
<h4>Level-4 (H4)</h4>
<h5>Level-5 (H5)</h5>
<h6>Level-6 (H6)</h6>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
```

Activities Google Chrome ▾

Mon 17:46

File | /home/shobhit/HTML_Practise/firstdoc.html

Apps Gmail YouTube Maps Timesheet - T... Learning | Das...

Main heading

Paragraph

paragraph2

Span1
Span2

Level-1 (H1)

Level-2 (H2)

Level-3 (H3)

Level-4 (H4)



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4.

The Position Property: The position property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element.

There are four different position values:

- static
- relative
- fixed
- absolute

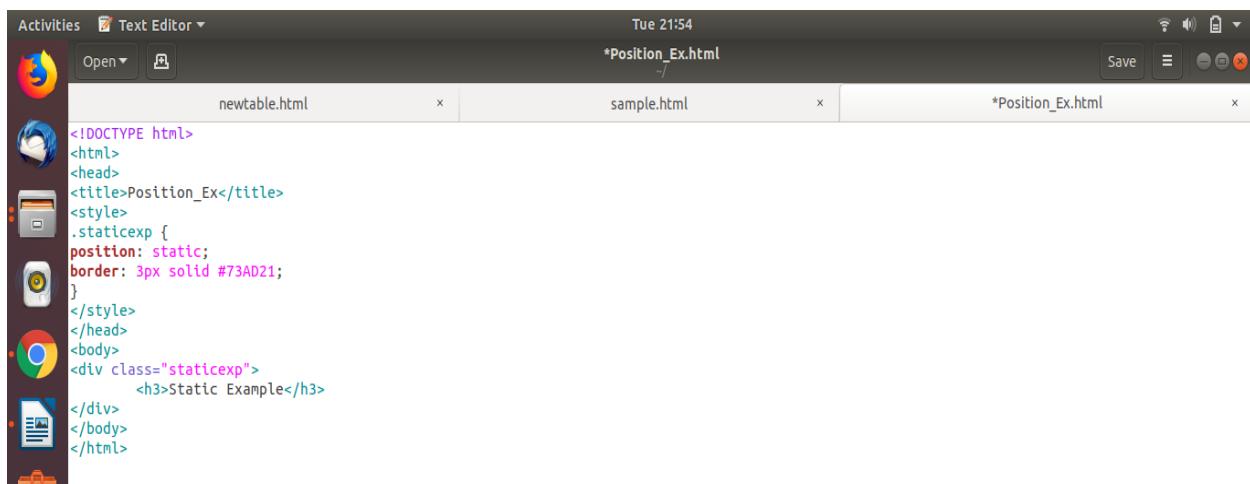
Elements are then positioned using the top, bottom, left, and right properties. However, these properties will not work unless the position property is set first. They also work differently depending on the position value.

1. **position: static;**

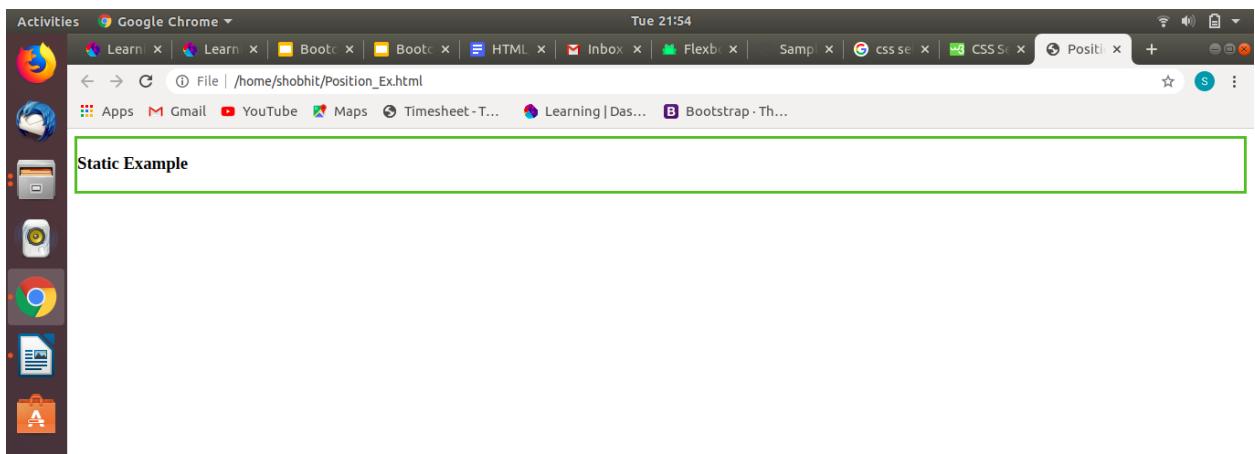
HTML elements are positioned static by default.

Static positioned elements are not affected by the top, bottom, left, and right properties.

An element with position: static; is not positioned in any special way; it is always positioned according to the normal flow of the page



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Position_Ex</title>
<style>
.staticexp {
position: static;
border: 3px solid #73AD21;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="staticexp">
<h3>Static Example</h3>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```



2. position: relative;

An element with position: relative; is positioned relative to its normal position.

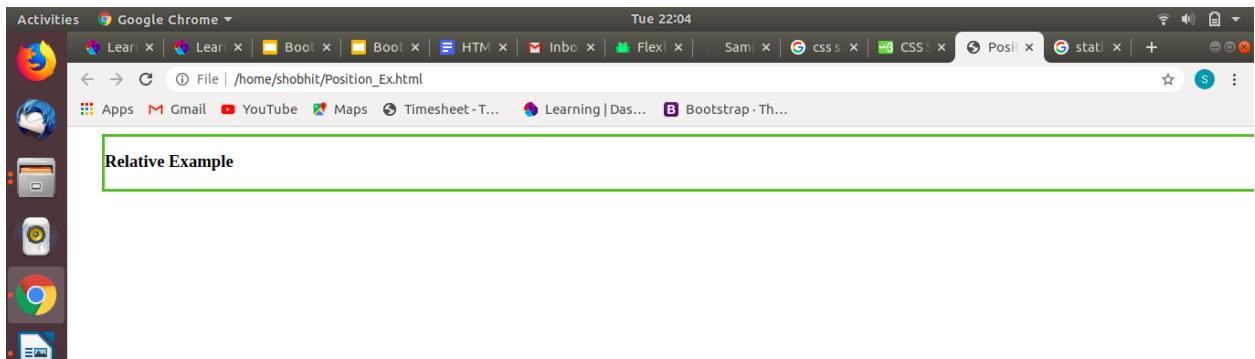
Setting the top, right, bottom, and left properties of a relatively-positioned element will cause it to be adjusted away from its normal position. Other content will not be adjusted to fit into any gap left by the element.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Position_Ex</title>
<style>
.relativeexp {
position: relative;
left: 30px;
border: 3px solid #73AD21;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="relativeexp">
<h3>Relative Example</h3>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

The code editor shows an HTML file named "Position_Ex.html". It contains a single

element with a class of "relativeexp". Inside this div is an

element with the text "Relative Example". A CSS style block is defined to set the position of the div to relative and move it 30 pixels to the left, while also adding a 3px solid border.



3. position: fixed;

An element with position: fixed; is positioned relative to the viewport, which means it always stays in the same place even if the page is scrolled. The top, right, bottom, and left properties are used to position the element.

A fixed element does not leave a gap in the page where it would normally have been located.

Notice the fixed element in the lower-right corner of the page.

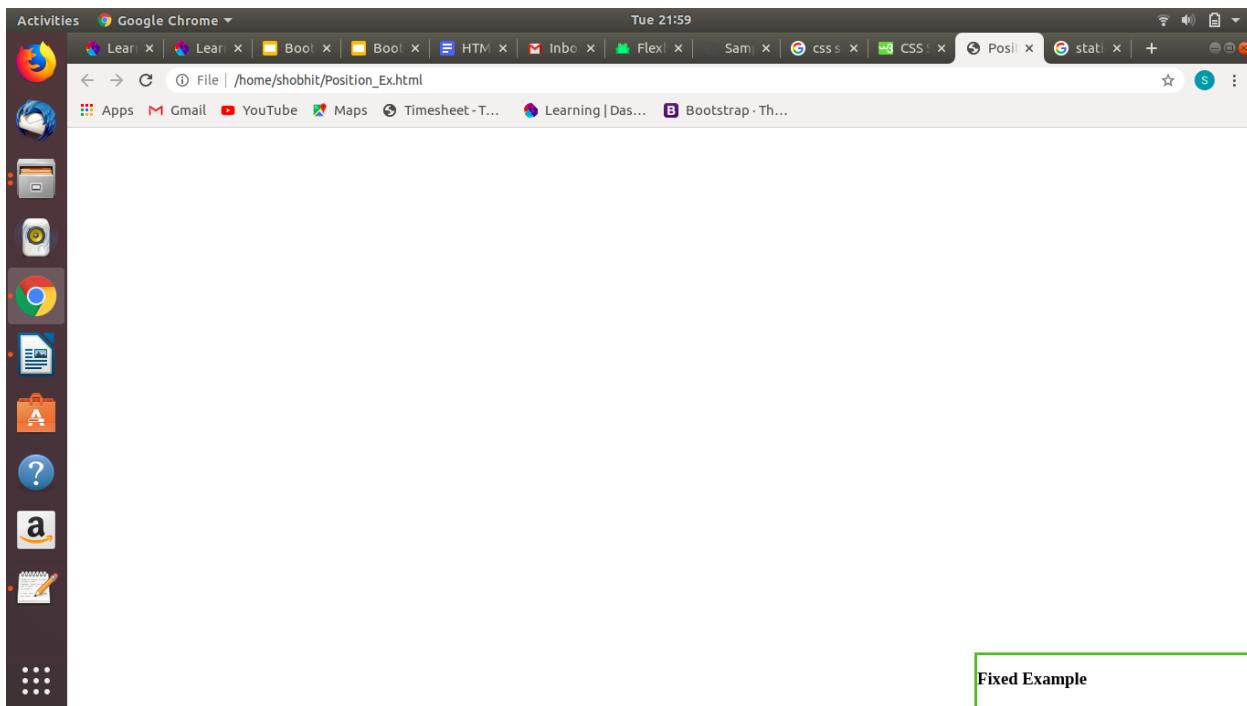


```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Position_Ex</title>
<style>
.fixedexp {
position: fixed;
bottom: 0;
right: 0;
width: 300px;
border: 3px solid #73AD21;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>


### Fixed Example


</body>
</html>
```

HTML ▾ Tab Width: 8 ▾ Ln 34, Col 18 ▾ INS



4. position: absolute;

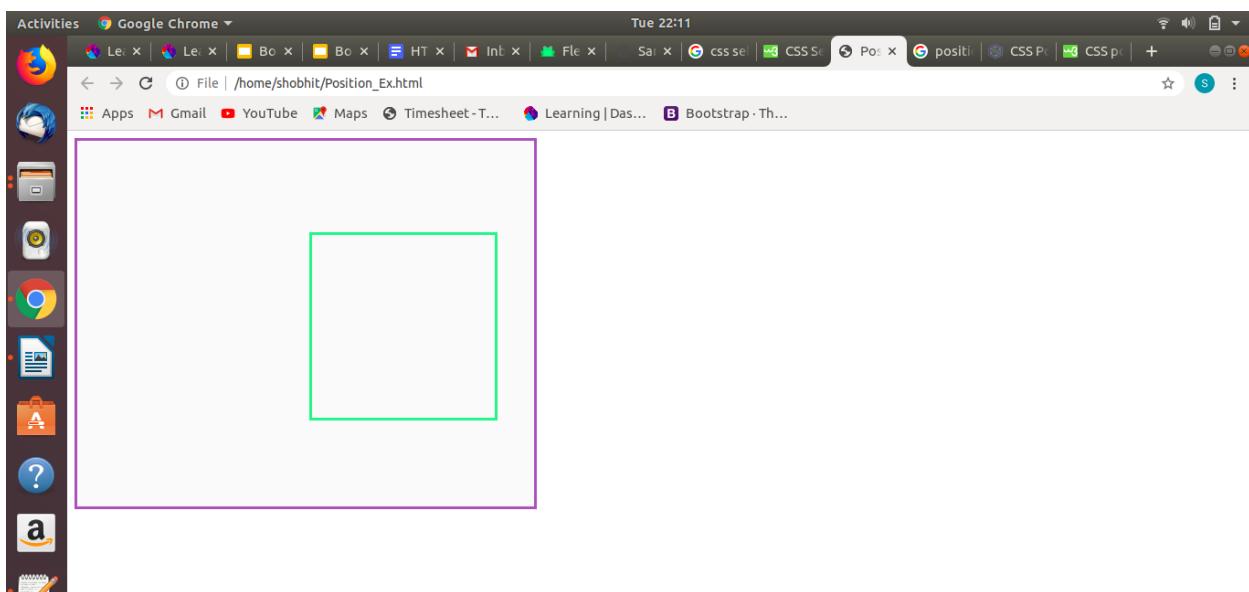
An element with position: absolute; is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor (instead of positioned relative to the viewport, like fixed). However; if an absolute positioned element has no positioned ancestors, it uses the document body, and moves along with page scrolling.

Note: A "positioned" element is one whose position is anything except static.

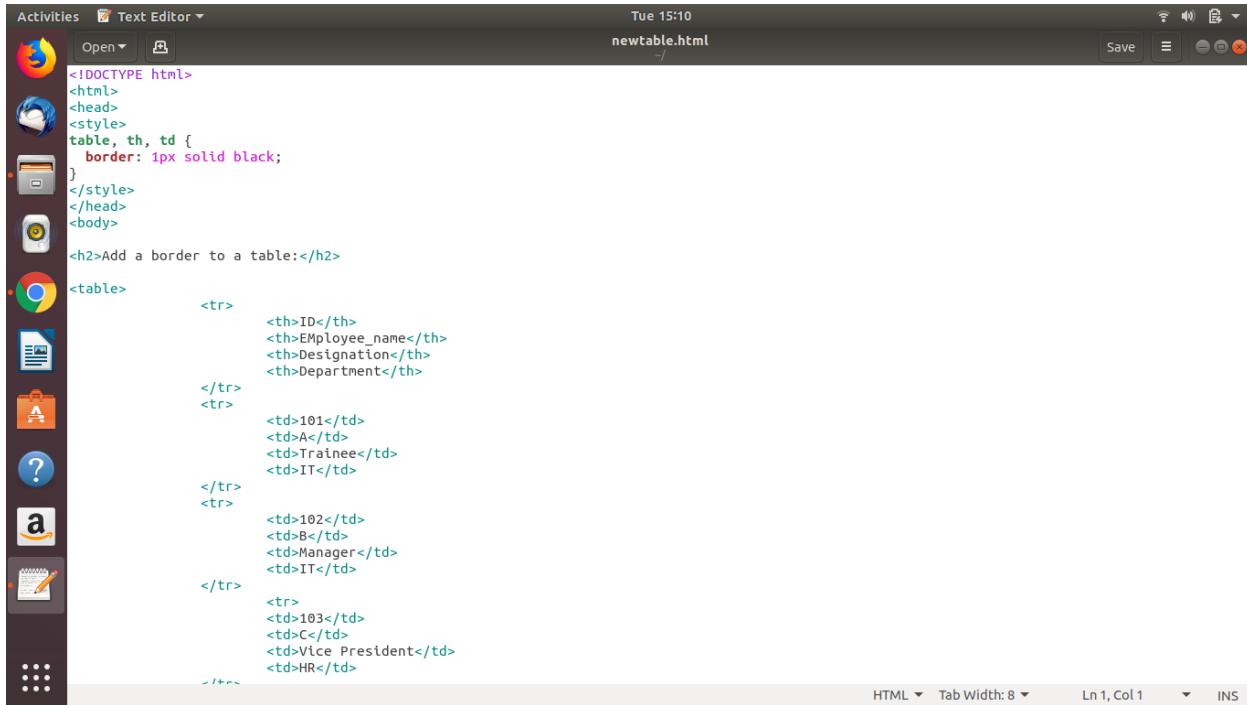


```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Position_Ex</title>
<style>
.parent {
    position: relative;
    width: 500px;
    height: 400px;
    background-color: #fafafa;
    border: solid 3px #9e70ba;
    font-size: 24px;
    text-align: center;
}
.child {
    position: absolute;
    right: 40px;
    top: 100px;
    width: 200px;
    height: 200px;
    background-color: #fafafa;
    border: solid 3px #78e382;
    font-size: 24px;
    text-align: center;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="parent">
    <div class="child"></div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

The screenshot shows a code editor window with the above CSS and HTML code. The code defines a parent div with a relative position, a width of 500px, a height of 400px, a light gray background, a 3px border, and a font size of 24px. It also contains a centered text alignment. Inside the parent div, there is an absolute-positioned child div with a right margin of 40px, a top margin of 100px, a width and height of 200px each, a light gray background, a 3px border, and a font size of 24px. The child div is also centered. The status bar at the bottom of the code editor indicates 'HTML' is selected, 'Tab Width: 8', 'Ln 85, Col 21', and 'INS'.



5.

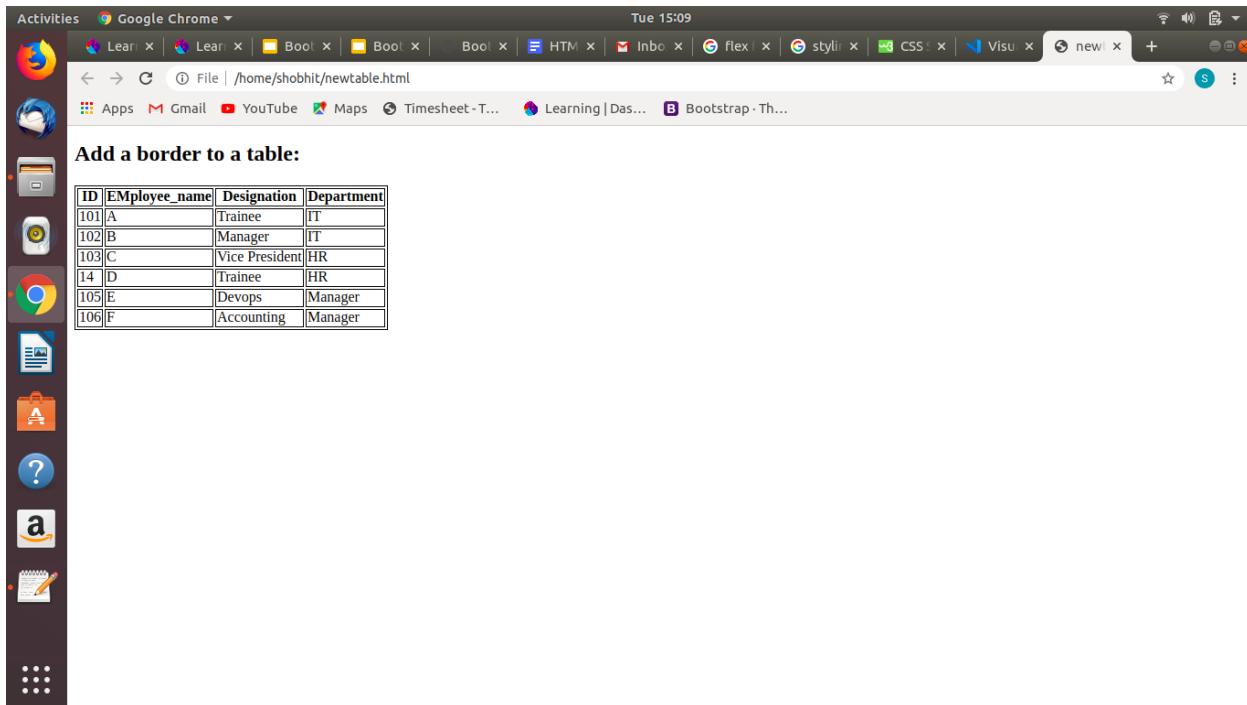


The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "newtable.html" with the following content:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
table, th, td {
border: 1px solid black;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Add a border to a table:</h2>

<table>
    <tr>
        <th>ID</th>
        <th>Employee_name</th>
        <th>Designation</th>
        <th>Department</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>101</td>
        <td>A</td>
        <td>Trainee</td>
        <td>IT</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>102</td>
        <td>B</td>
        <td>Manager</td>
        <td>IT</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>103</td>
        <td>C</td>
        <td>Vice President</td>
        <td>HR</td>
    </tr>
</table>
```



The screenshot shows a Google Chrome browser window displaying the rendered HTML table. The page title is "Add a border to a table:". The table has four columns: ID, Employee_name, Designation, and Department. The data is as follows:

| ID | Employee_name | Designation | Department |
|-----|---------------|----------------|------------|
| 101 | A | Trainee | IT |
| 102 | B | Manager | IT |
| 103 | C | Vice President | HR |
| 14 | D | Trainee | HR |
| 105 | E | Devops | Manager |
| 106 | F | Accounting | Manager |

6.

Metadata is data (information) about data.

The <meta> tag provides metadata about the HTML document. Metadata will not be displayed on the page, but will be machine parsable.

Meta elements are typically used to specify page description, keywords, author of the document, last modified, and other metadata.



A screenshot of a Linux desktop environment. At the top, there's a dark header bar with icons for activities, a text editor, time ('Tue 15:25'), and system status. Below the header, a terminal window titled 'newtable.html' is open, showing the following HTML code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<style>
table, th, td {
    border: 1px solid black;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

7.

In CSS, the term "box model" is used when talking about design and layout.

The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content.

Explanation of the different parts:

- Content - The content of the box, where text and images appear
- Padding - Clears an area around the content. The padding is transparent
- Border - A border that goes around the padding and content
- Margin - Clears an area outside the border. The margin is transparent

The screenshot shows a browser window with the following elements:

- Toolbar:** Apps, Gmail, YouTube, Maps, Timesheet-T..., Learning | Das..., Bootstrap - Th...
- Header:** shutterstock.com • 789679552
- Left Sidebar:**
 - Level-1 (H1)
 - Level-2 (H2)
 - Level-3 (H3)
 - Level-4 (H4)
 - Level-5 (H5)
 - Level-6 (H6)
 - This is a paragraph
 - This is another
- Elements Tab:** Shows the DOM tree structure:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head></head>
  <body> == $0
    <h1>Main heading</h1>
    <p>Paragraph</p>
    <hr>
    <p>paragraph</p>
    <span>Span1</span>
    <br>
    <span>Span2</span>
    
    <h1 style="clear:both">Level-1 (H1)</h1>
    <h2>Level-2 (H2)</h2>
    <h3>Level-3 (H3)</h3>
    <h4>Level-4 (H4)</h4>
    <h5>Level-5 (H5)</h5>
```

- Styles Tab:** Shows the computed styles for the selected element. A box model diagram is displayed with the following dimensions:
 - Margin: 8px (orange)
 - Border: 0px (grey)
 - Padding: 8px (green)
 - Content Area: 1268 x 848.156px (blue)
 - Total width: 1344px
 - Total height: 936.156px

8.

CSS selectors are used to *select the content you want to style*. Selectors are the part of CSS rule set. CSS selectors select HTML elements according to its id, class, type, attribute etc.

There are several different types of selectors in CSS.

1. Simple Selectors

i. CSS Element Selector

The screenshot shows a text editor window with the following details:

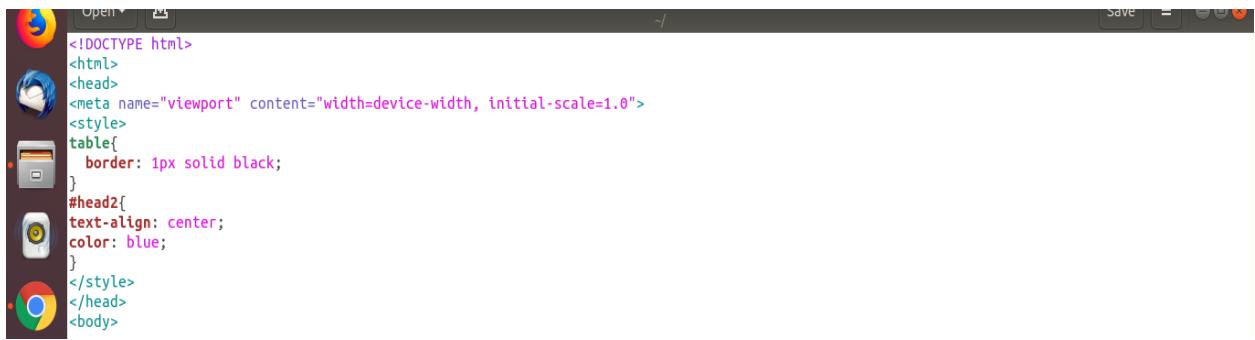
- Toolbar:** Activities, Text Editor ▾
- File Menu:** Open ▾
- File Name:** *newtable.html
- Code View:**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <style>
      table{
        border: 1px solid black;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>

    <h2>Add a border to a table:</h2>

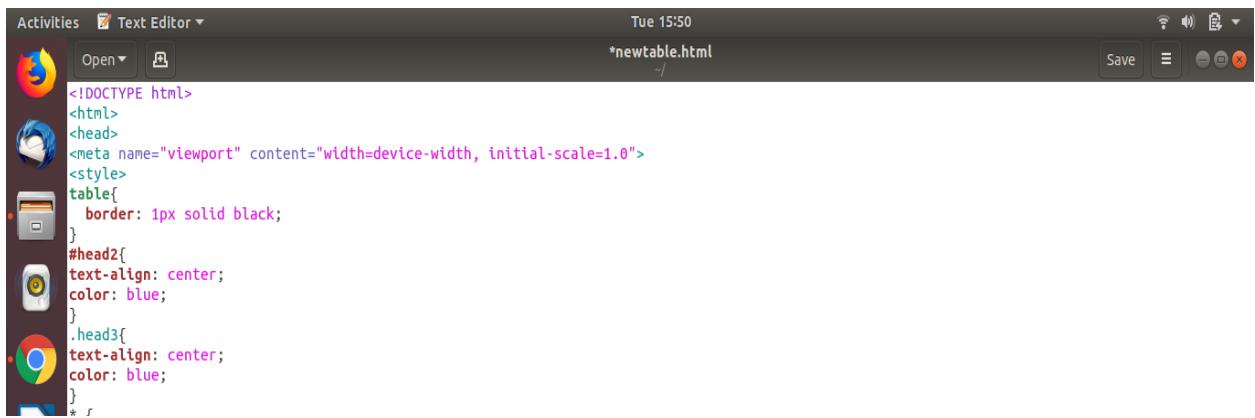
    <table>
      <tr>
        <th>ID</th>
        <th>Employee_name</th>
        <th>Designation</th>
      </tr>
    </table>
```

ii. CSS Id Selector



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<style>
table{
  border: 1px solid black;
}
#head2{
  text-align: center;
  color: blue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

iii. CSS Class Selector



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<style>
table{
  border: 1px solid black;
}
#head2{
  text-align: center;
  color: blue;
}
.head3{
  text-align: center;
  color: blue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

iv. CSS Universal Selector



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<style>
table{
  border: 1px solid black;
}
#head2{
  text-align: center;
  color: blue;
}
.head3{
  text-align: center;
  color: blue;
}
* {
  color: green;
  font-size: 20px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

v. CSS Group Selector



A screenshot of a Linux desktop environment. The window title is "newtable.html". The content of the text editor shows the following CSS code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<style>
table,td,th{
    border: 1px solid black;
}
#head{
```

2. Combinator Selectors

- descendant selector (space)

The descendant selector matches all elements that are descendants of a specified element.

The following example selects all `<p>` elements inside `<div>` elements:

```
div p {  
  
background-color: yellow;  
  
}
```

- child selector (>)

The child selector selects all elements that are the children of a specified element.

The following example selects all `<p>` elements that are children of a `<div>` element:

```
div > p {  
  
background-color: yellow;  
  
}
```

- adjacent sibling selector (+)

The adjacent sibling selector selects all elements that are the adjacent siblings of a specified element.

Sibling elements must have the same parent element, and "adjacent" means "immediately following".

The following example selects all `<p>` elements that are placed immediately after `<div>` elements:

```
div + p {  
  
background-color: yellow;  
  
}
```

- general sibling selector (`~`)

The general sibling selector selects all elements that are siblings of a specified element.

The following example selects all `<p>` elements that are siblings of `<div>` elements:

```
div ~ p {  
  
background-color: yellow;  
  
}
```

3. Pseudo Class Selectors

A pseudo-class is used to define a special state of an element.

For example, it can be used to:

- Style an element when a user mouses over it
- Style visited and unvisited links differently
- Style an element when it gets focus

The syntax of pseudo-classes:

```
selector:pseudo-class {  
  
property:value;
```

}

4. Pseudo Element Selectors

A CSS pseudo-element is used to style specified parts of an element.

For example, it can be used to:

- Style the first letter, or line, of an element
- Insert content before, or after, the content of an element

The syntax of pseudo-elements:

```
selector::pseudo-element {  
    property:value;  
}
```

5. Attribute Selectors

It is possible to style HTML elements that have specific attributes or attribute values.

The [attribute] selector is used to select elements with a specified attribute.

The following example selects all <a> elements with a target attribute:

```
a[target] {  
    background-color: yellow;  
}
```

9.

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration must be the very first thing in your HTML document, before the <html> tag.

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration is not an HTML tag; it is an instruction to the web browser about what version of HTML the page is written in.

<!DOCTYPE html>

10.

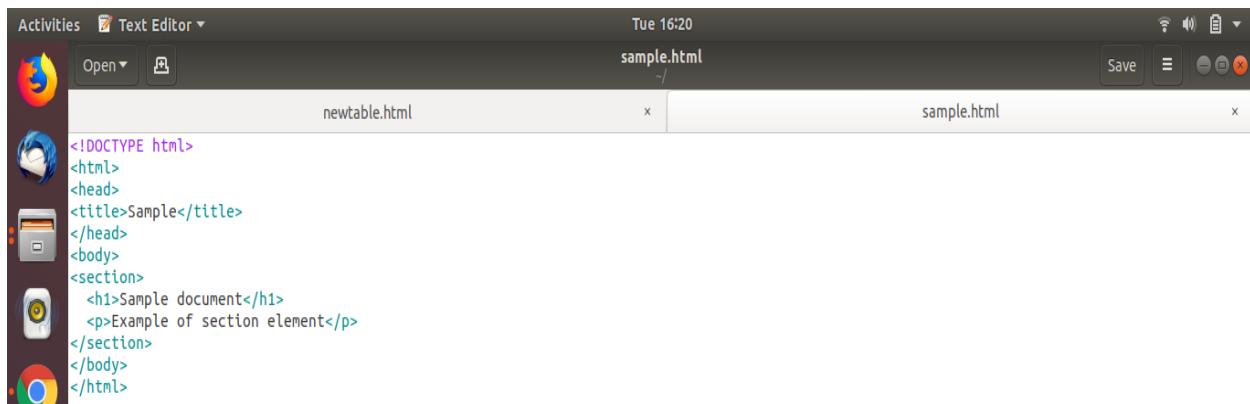
A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer.

HTML5 semantic elements:

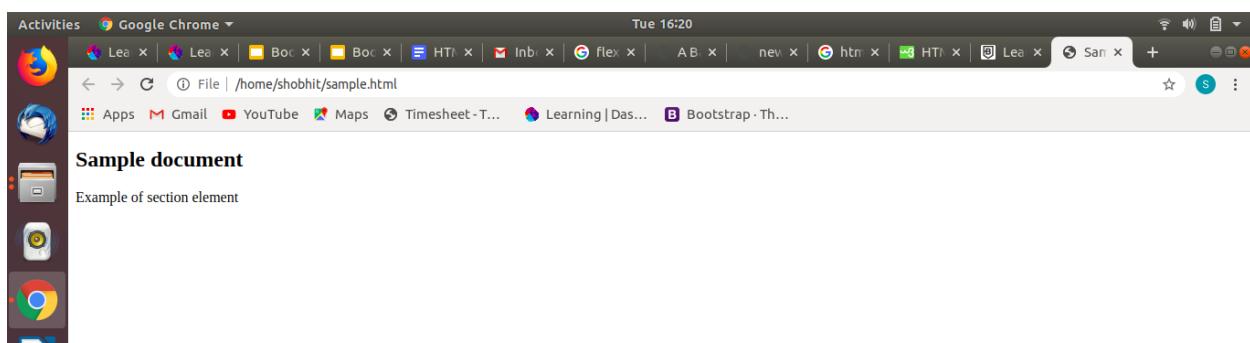
i. **section**

The <section> element defines a section in a document.

According to W3C's HTML5 documentation: "A section is a thematic grouping of content, typically with a heading."



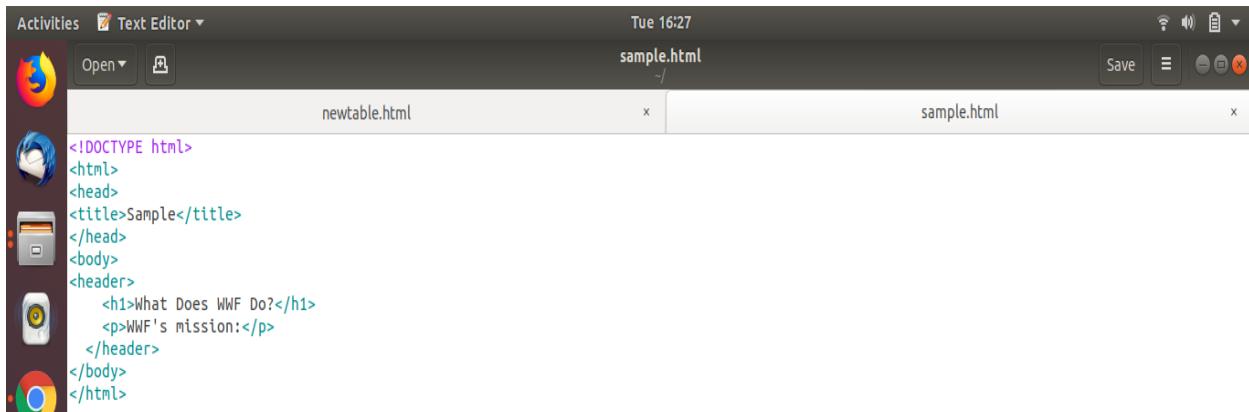
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Sample</title>
</head>
<body>
<section>
  <h1>Sample document</h1>
  <p>Example of section element</p>
</section>
</body>
</html>
```



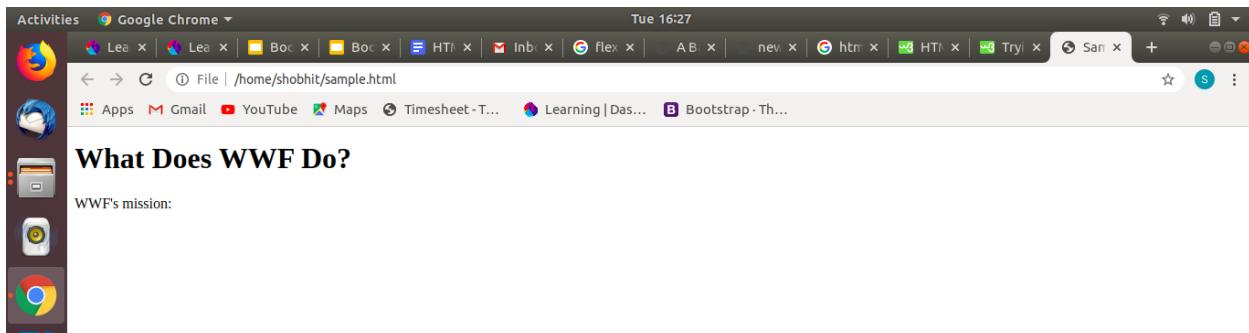
ii.header

The <header> element specifies a header for a document or section.

The <header> element should be used as a container for introductory content.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Sample</title>
</head>
<body>
<header>
    <h1>What Does WWF Do?</h1>
    <p>WWF's mission:</p>
</header>
</body>
</html>
```

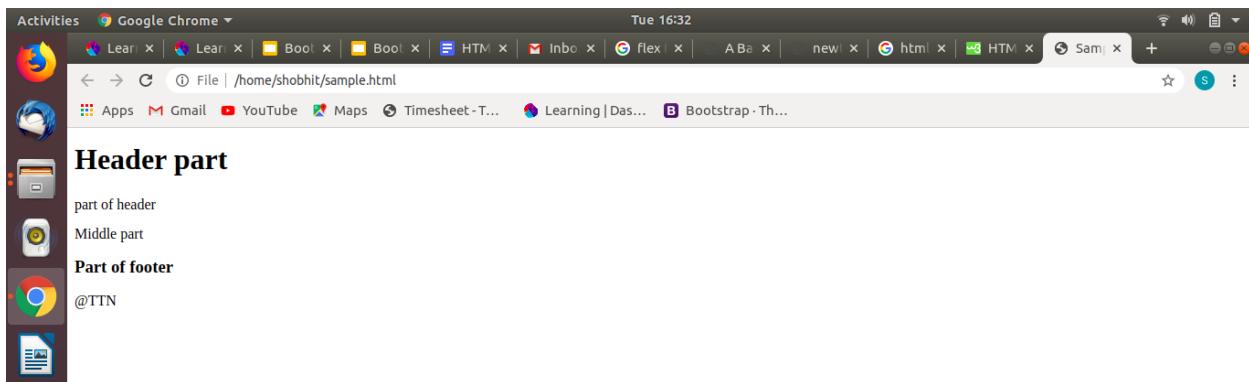


iii.footer

The <footer> element specifies a footer for a document or section.

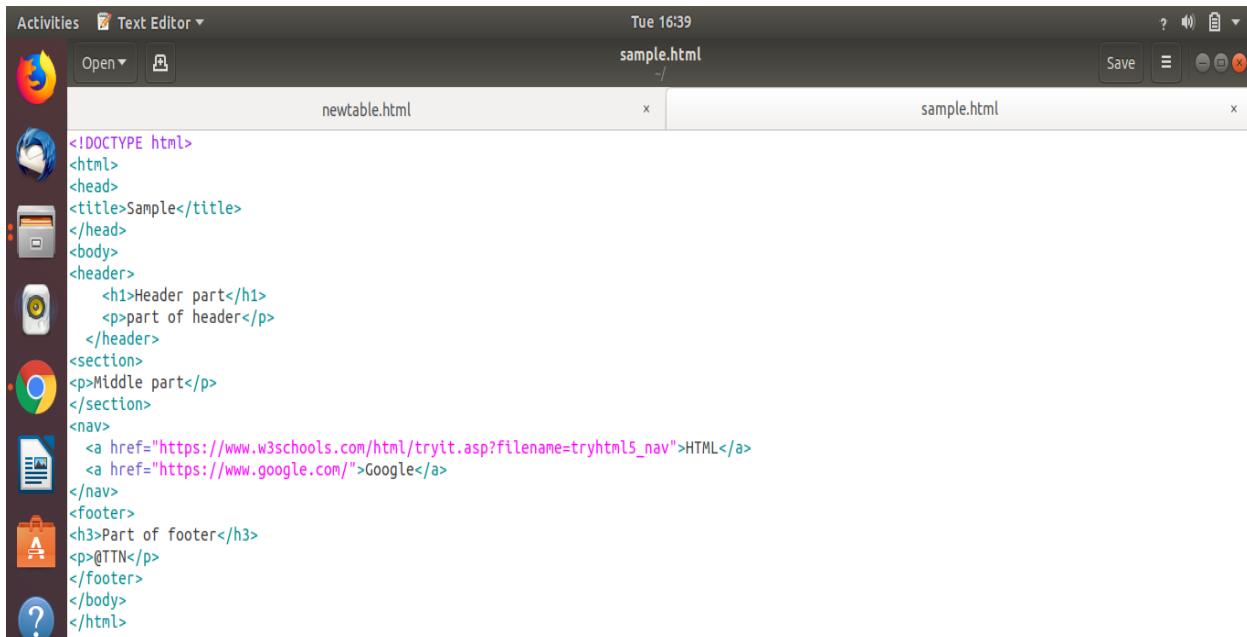
A <footer> element should contain information about its containing element.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Sample</title>
</head>
<body>
<header>
<h1>Header part</h1>
<p>part of header</p>
</header>
<section>
<p>Middle part</p>
</section>
<footer>
<h3>Part of footer</h3>
<p>@TTN</p>
</footer>
</body>
</html>
```

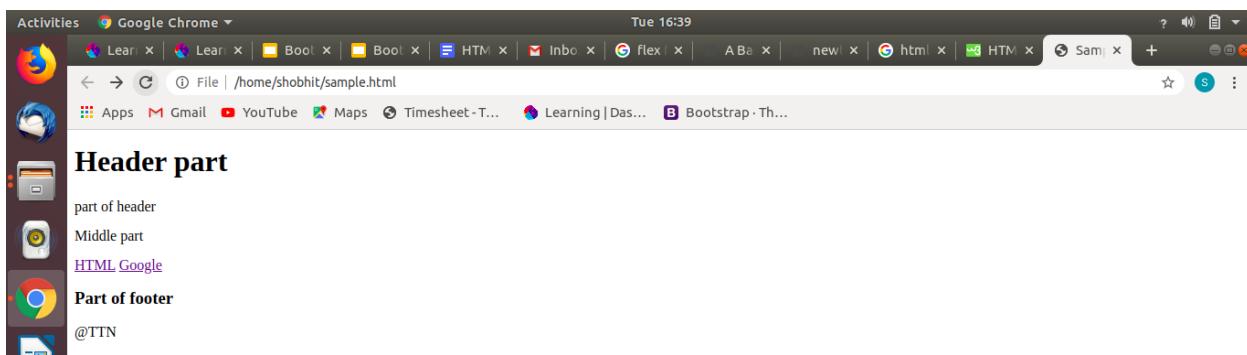


iv.nav

The `<nav>` element defines a set of navigation links.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Sample</title>
</head>
<body>
<header>
    <h1>Header part</h1>
    <p>part of header</p>
</header>
<section>
<p>Middle part</p>
</section>
<nav>
    <a href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml5_nav">HTML</a>
    <a href="https://www.google.com/">Google</a>
</nav>
<footer>
<h3>Part of footer</h3>
<p>@TTN</p>
</footer>
</body>
</html>
```



v.aside

The `<aside>` element defines some content aside from the content it is placed in (like a sidebar).

The `<aside>` content should be related to the surrounding content.

Activities Text Editor ▾

Tue 17:04

sample.html

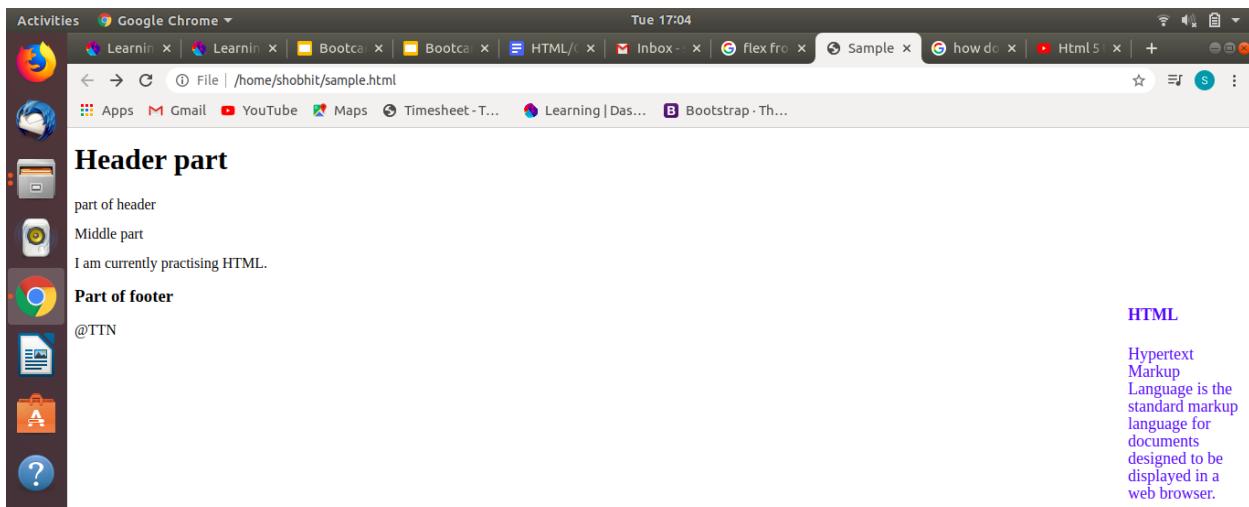
newtable.html

Save

Open

sample.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Sample</title>
</head>
<body>
<header>
  <h1>Header part</h1>
  <p>part of header</p>
</header>
<section>
<p>Middle part</p>
</section>
<p>I am currently practising HTML.</p>
<aside style="font-size:large;color:blue;float:right;width:130px">
  <h4>HTML</h4>
  <p>Hypertext Markup Language is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser.</p>
</aside>
<footer>
  <h3>Part of footer</h3>
  <p>@TTN</p>
</footer>
</body>
</html>
```



CSS

```
* {box-sizing: border-box;}
```

```
body {  
    margin: 0;  
    color:grey;  
}

```
.border{
 border-style: solid;
 border-color: #333333;
 border-width: 20px;
}

```
/*..... Header css .....*/
```



```
.header {  
    overflow: hidden;  
    background-color: #333333;  
    padding: 8px 10px;  
    width: 100%;  
    margin: 0 auto;  
    color:black;  
}

```
/*..... Header NavBar css*/
```



```
.header a {
 color: lightgrey;
 text-align: center;
 padding: 12px;
 text-decoration: none;
 font-size: 15px;
 line-height: 20px;
 border-radius: 4px;
}

```
/*..... To The New logo css .....*/
```



```
.header a.logo {  
    font-size: 25px;  
    font-weight: bold;  
    color:lightgrey;  
    float: left;  
    margin-left: 152px;  
}.header a.logo:hover{  
    background-color: #333333;  
    color: lightgrey;  
}

```
.header a:hover {
 background-color: #ddd;
 color: black;
}

```
/*  
.header a.active {  
    !* background-color: dodgerblue;*!  
    color: white;  
}  
*/

```
.header-left {
 padding: 20px;
 margin-left: 152px;
 width:960px;
 float: center;
 background: black;
}
```


```


```


```

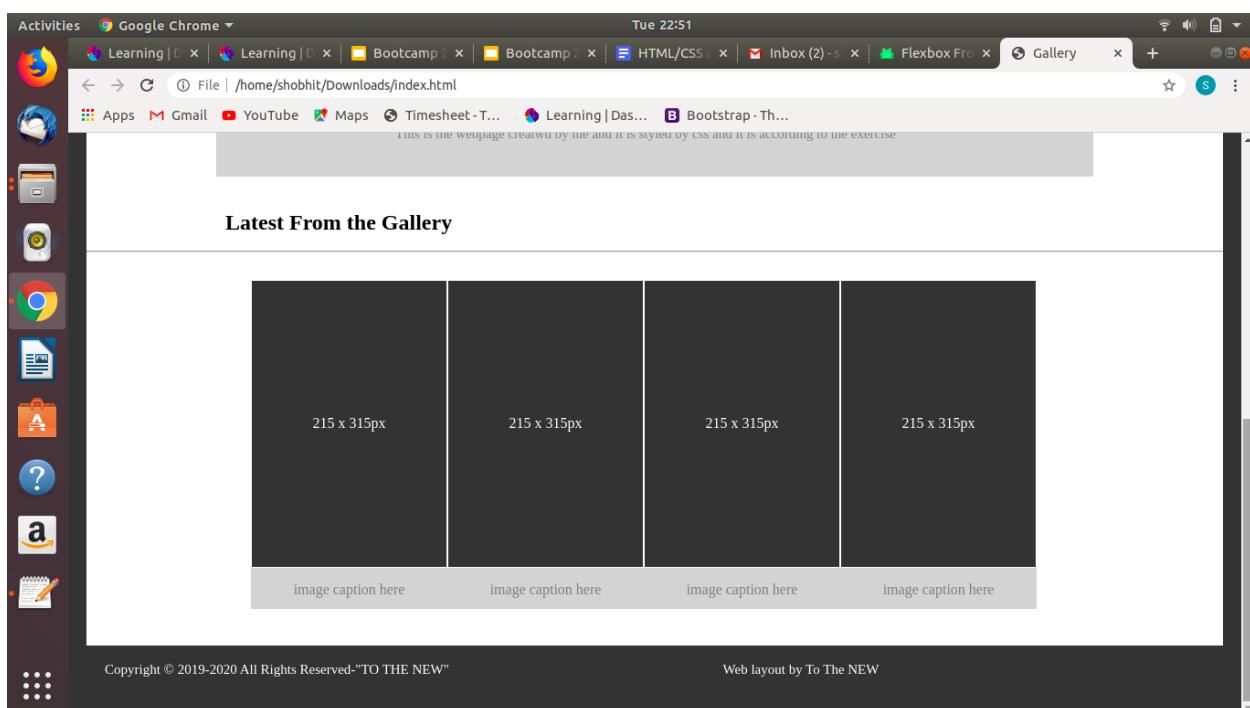
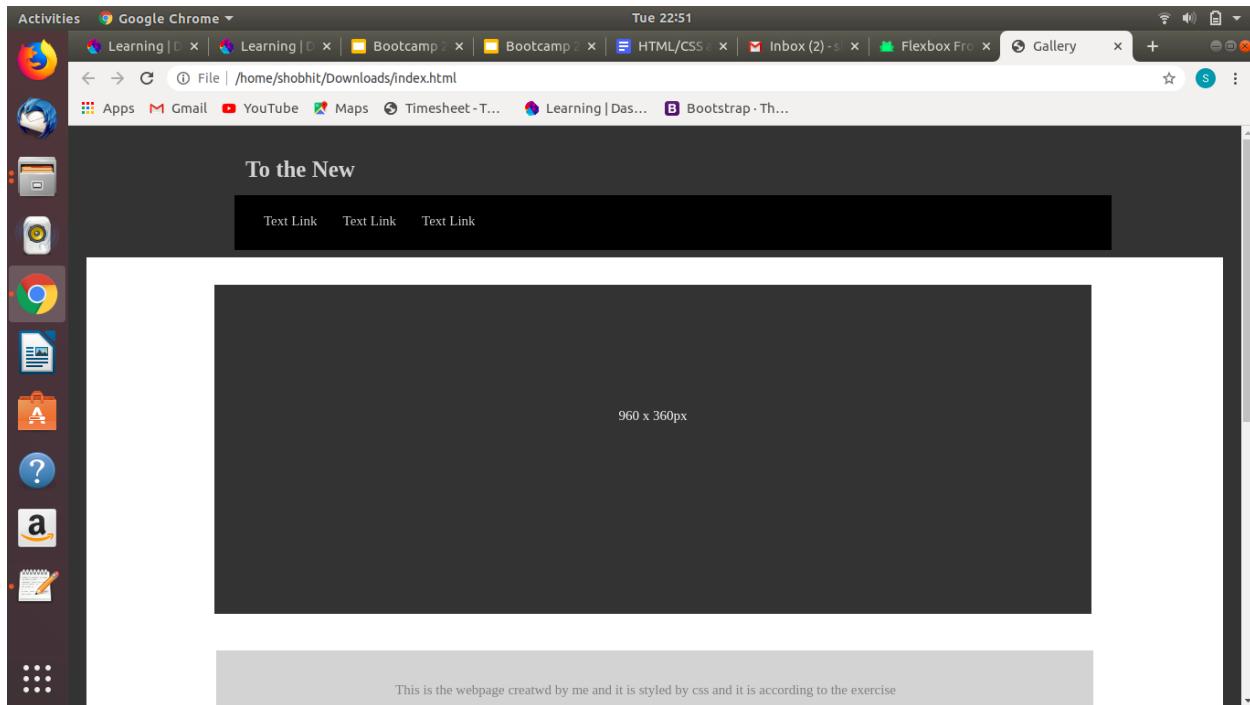

```


```


```


```

```
.heading{  
    overflow: hidden;  
    background-color: white;  
    padding: 8px 10px;  
    width: 960px;  
    margin: 0 auto;  
    color:black;  
}  
.heading h2 {  
    color: grey;  
    text-align: center;  
    padding: 12px;  
    text-decoration: none;  
    font-size: 15px;  
    line-height: 20px;  
    border-radius: 4px;  
}  
.list-item {  
    color: white;  
    text-align: center;  
    padding: 10px;  
    height: 315px;  
    width: 215px;  
    list-style: none;  
    background: #333333;  
    display: flex;  
    border: 1px solid white;  
    justify-content: center;  
    align-items: center;  
}  
.list-container{  
    display: flex;  
}  
  
Activities Text Editor ▾ Tue 22:52  
Open ▾ style.css  
newtable.html sample.html Position_Ex.html *Untitled Document 1 style.css  
style.css -/Downloads Save  
list-container{  
    display: flex;  
    width: 960px;  
    justify-content: space-evenly;  
    background-color: white;  
    margin: 0 auto;  
    padding-right: 60px;  
}  
list-item{  
    color: grey;  
    text-align: center;  
    padding: 10px;  
    height: 50px;  
    width: 215px;  
    list-style: none;  
    background: lightgrey;  
    display: flex;  
    justify-content: center;  
    align-items: center;  
}  
footer {  
    overflow: hidden;  
    background-color: #333333;  
    padding: 8px 10px;  
    width: 960px;  
    margin: 0 auto;  
    color:black;  
    width: 100%;  
}  
footer p {  
    --1--> b3-->..  
CSS ▾ Tab Width: 8 ▾ Ln 2, Col 1 ▾ INS
```



12.

Activities Text Editor ▾

Tue 23:11 q12.html ~/Downloads

newtable.html sample.html Position_Ex.html style.css *index.html q12.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Form Question</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="q12.css">
</head>
<body>
    <div class="container">
        <header>
            <nav>
                <div class="left font">
                    <a href="">TO THE NEW</a>
                </div>
                <div class="right">
                    <a href="">Home</a>
                    <a href="">Quick Help</a>
                </div>
            </nav>
        </header>
        <hr class="clear">
        <section class="clear border">
            <header class="header">
                <p class="content">Bug Report</p>
            </header>
            <form action="#">
                <table>
                    <div class="title padding">
                        <label class="lmargin display" for="">>Title:<sup>*</sup></label>
                        <input class="display width iborder" type="text">
                    </div>
                    <div class="desc padding">
                        <label class="lmargin display" for="">>Description:<sup>*</sup></label>
                        <textarea name="" id="" cols="30" rows="5" class="display width textarea"></textarea>
                    </div>
                </table>
            </form>
        </section>
    </div>
```

HTML Tab Width: 8 Ln 1, Col 1 INS

Activities Text Editor ▾

Tue 23:12 q12.html ~/Downloads

newtable.html sample.html Position_Ex.html style.css *index.html q12.html

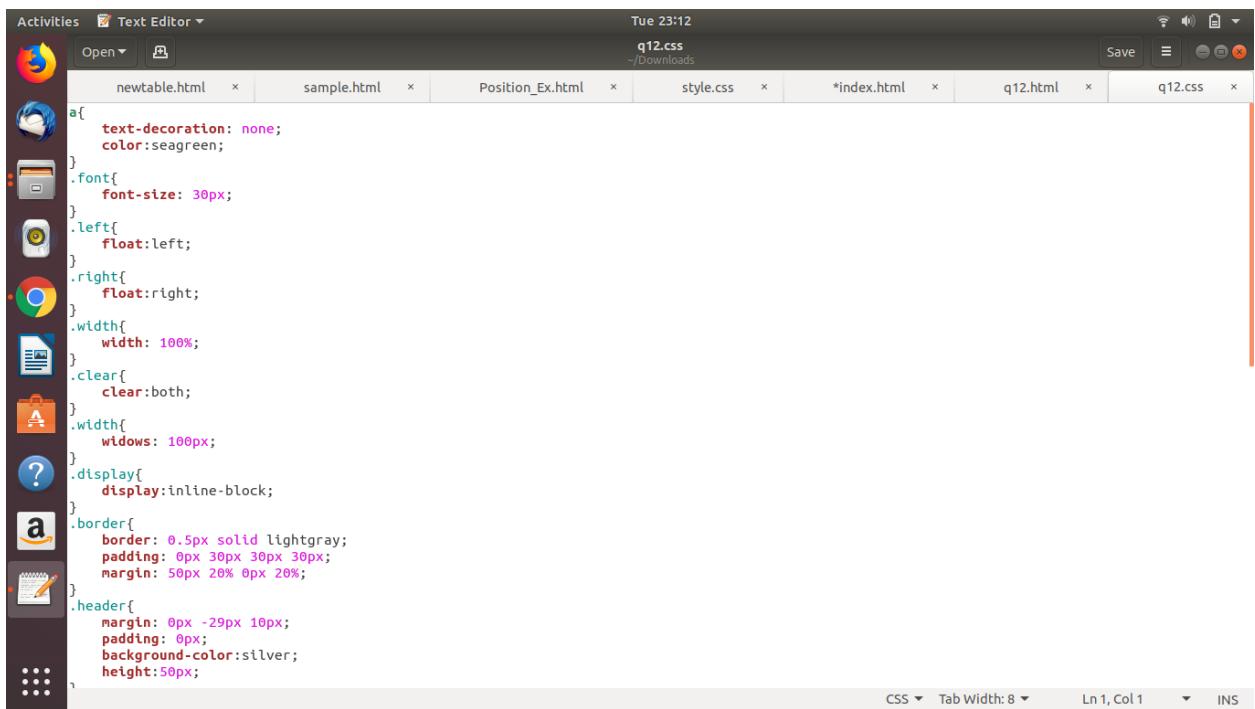
```
</div>
<div class="os padding">
    <label class="display lmargin" for="">>Operating System:<sup>*</sup></label>
    <select name="os" id="" class="display select width iborder">
        <option value="">Windows XP</option>
        <option value="">Ubuntu</option>
        <option value="">MAC</option>
        <option value="">Windows 8</option>
    </select>
</div>
<div class="product padding">
    <label class="lmargin display" for="">>Product:<sup>*</sup></label>
    <select name="product" id="" class="display select width iborder">
        <option value="">Formoid</option>
        <option value="">Vegetable</option>
        <option value="">Mobiles</option>
        <option value="">Laptop</option>
    </select>
</div>
<div class="version padding">
    <label class="display width lmargin" for="">>Version:<sup>*</sup></label>
    <input class="display version iborder" type="text">
</div>
<div class="license padding">
    <label class="display width lmargin" for="">>License:<sup>*</sup></label>
    <div>
        <input type="radio" name="license" checked="checked" value="">>Free
        <input type="radio" name="license" value="">>Business
    </div>
</div>
<div class="severity padding">
    <label class="display lmargin" for="">>Severity:<sup>*</sup></label>
    <select name="severity" id="" class="display select width iborder">
        <option value="">Critical</option>
    </select>
</div>
```

HTML Tab Width: 8 Ln 11, Col 13 INS



```
<div class="version padding">
    <label class="display width lmargin" for="">Version:<sup>*</sup></label>
    <input class="display version iborder" type="text">
</div>
<div class="license padding">
    <label class="display width lmargin" for="">License:<sup>*</sup></label>
    <div>
        <input type="radio" name="license" >Free
        <input type="radio" name="license" >Business
    </div>
</div>
<div class="severity padding">
    <label class="display lmargin" for="">Severity:<sup>*</sup></label>
    <select name="severity" id="" class="display select width tborder">
        <option value="">Critical</option>
        <option value="">Low</option>
        <option value="">High</option>
        <option value="">Medium</option>
    </select>
</div>
<div class="attachment padding">
    <label class="lmargin display" for="">Attachments:</label>
    <input class="display width iborder" type="text" placeholder="no file selected"><input type="file">
</div>
<footer class="footer">
    <input class="button" type="submit">
</footer>
</table>
</form>
</section>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML ▾ Tab Width: 8 ▾ Ln 11, Col 13 ▾ INS



```
a{
    text-decoration: none;
    color:seagreen;
}
.font{
    font-size: 30px;
}
.left{
    float:left;
}
.right{
    float:right;
}
.width{
    width: 100%;
}
.clear{
    clear:both;
}
.width{
    widows: 100px;
}
.display{
    display:inline-block;
}
.border{
    border: 0.5px solid lightgray;
    padding: 0px 30px 30px 30px;
    margin: 50px 20% 0px 20%;
}
.header{
    margin: 0px -29px 10px;
    padding: 0px;
    background-color:silver;
    height:50px;
```

Tue 23:12
q12.css
~/Downloads
Open ▾ Save ▾

CSS ▾ Tab Width: 8 ▾ Ln 1, Col 1 ▾ INS

Activities Text Editor ▾

Tue 23:12

Open q12.css

newtable.html sample.html Position_Ex.html style.css *index.html q12.html q12.css

Save

q12.css
-/Downloads

```
margin: 10px -20px -20px -20px;
background-color: lightgray;
height:50px;
```

}

```
.button{
margin:8px 35px 5px 5px;
padding:6px;
float:right;
background-color: mediumseagreen;
border: 1px solid mediumseagreen;
border-radius: 1.5mm;
```

}

```
.version{
width:50%;
```

.

```
.padding{
padding:5px;
```

.

```
.lborder{
border-radius: 1.5mm;
border: 0.5px solid lightgrey;
height:20px;
```

.

```
.textareaf{
border-radius: 1.5mm;
border: 0.5px solid lightgrey;
```

.

```
.margin{
margin:5px;
```

.

```
.lmargin{
margin:0px 0px 5px 0px;
```

.

```
.select{
background-color:mediumseagreen;
```

)

CSS ▾ Tab Width: 8 ▾ Ln 1, Col 1 ▾ INS

Activities Google Chrome ▾

Tue 23:30

Bootcamp 2020 - H | HTML/CSS assignn | GitHub - Shobhit-2 | create branch in g | Gmail | Form Question

File | /home/shobhit/Downloads/q12%20(1).html

Apps Gmail YouTube Maps Timesheet - T... Learning | Das... Bootstrap - Th... Flexbox Frogg...

TO THE NEW Home Quick Help

Bug Report

Title:*

Description:*

Operating System:*

Windows XP

Product:*

Formoid

Version:*

License:*

Free Business

Severity:*

Critical

Show all X

q12 (1).css q12 (1).html

This screenshot shows a bug report form in Google Chrome. The 'Description:' field is currently empty. A file input field is visible at the bottom of the form, with the placeholder 'No file Selected' and a 'Choose file' button.

Activities Google Chrome ▾

Tue 23:30

Bootcamp 2020 - H | HTML/CSS assignn | GitHub - Shobhit-2 | create branch in g | Gmail | Form Question

File | /home/shobhit/Downloads/q12%20(1).html

Apps Gmail YouTube Maps Timesheet - T... Learning | Das... Bootstrap - Th... Flexbox Frogg...

Bug Report

Title:*

Description:*

Operating System:*

Windows XP

Product:*

Formoid

Version:*

License:*

Free Business

Severity:*

Critical

No file Selected Choose file

Send

Show all X

q12 (1).css q12 (1).html

This screenshot shows the same bug report form in Google Chrome, but with the 'Description:' field now containing the text 'No file Selected'. The file input field is still present at the bottom of the form.