

5SQUARE TECHNOLOGIES

CSS PROJECT REPORT

TOPIC:

CSS-based Question and Answer Portal

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CSS Introduction

CSS is the language we use to style a Web page.

What is CSS?

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.
- CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on the screen, paper, or in other media.
- CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once.
- External stylesheets are stored in CSS files.

Why Use CSS?

CSS is used to define styles for your web pages, including the design, layout, and variations in display for different devices and screen sizes.

CSS Solved a Big Problem

HTML was NEVER intended to contain tags for formatting a web page!

HTML was created to describe the content of a web page, like:

```
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
```

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

When tags like ``, and color attributes were added to the HTML 3.2 specification, it started a nightmare for web developers. The development of large websites, where fonts and color information were added to every single page, became a long and expensive process.

To solve this problem, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) created CSS.

CSS removed the style formatting from the HTML page!

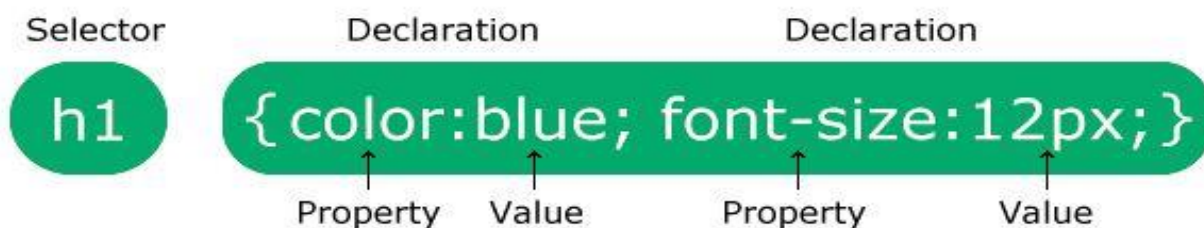
CSS Saves a Lot of Work!

The style definitions are normally saved in external .css files.

With an external stylesheet file, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file!.

CSS Syntax

A CSS rule consists of a selector and a declaration block.



The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.

The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.

Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.

Multiple CSS declarations are separated with semicolons, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.

Example:

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

Example Explained

- p is a selector in CSS (it points to the HTML element you want to style: `<p>`).
- color is a property, and red is the property value.
- text-align is a property, and center is the property value.

HTML Introduction

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. It is used to design web pages using a markup language. HTML is the combination of Hypertext and Markup language. Hypertext defines the link between web pages. A markup language is used to define the text document within the tag which defines the structure of web pages. This language is used to annotate (make notes for the computer) text so that a machine can understand it and manipulate text accordingly. Most markup languages (e.g. HTML) are human-readable. The language uses tags to define what manipulation has to be done on the text. HTML is a markup language used by the browser to manipulate text, images, and other content, to display it in the required format. HTML was created by Tim Berners-Lee in 1991. The first-ever version of HTML was HTML 1.0, but the first standard version was HTML 2.0, published in 1999.

Elements and Tags: HTML uses predefined tags and elements which tell the browser how to properly display the content. Remember to include closing tags. If omitted, the browser applies the effect of the opening tag until the end of the page.

HTML page structure: The basic structure of an HTML page is laid out below. It contains the essential building-block elements (i.e. doctype declaration, HTML, head, title, and body elements) upon which all web pages are created.

Features of HTML:

- It is easy to learn and easy to use.
- It is platform-independent.
- Images, videos and audio can be added to a web page.
- Hypertext can be added to the text.
- It is a markup language.

Why learn HTML?

- It is a simple markup language. Its implementation is easy.
- It is used to create a website.
- Helps in developing fundamentals about web programming.
- Boost professional career.

Advantages:

- HTML is used to build websites.
- It is supported by all browsers.
- It can be integrated with other languages like CSS, JavaScript, etc.

Disadvantages:

- HTML can only create static web pages. For dynamic web pages, other languages have to be used.
- A large amount of code has to be written to create a simple web page.
- The security feature is not good.

Structure of HTML code

Example: This example illustrates the basic structure of HTML code.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Demo Web Page</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Google</h1>
<p>This is a Paragraph </p>
</body>
</html>
```

Tags Used In This Project

Tag	Description
<!DOCTYPE>	Defines the document type
<a>	Defines a hyperlink
<body>	Defines the document's body
<div>	Defines a section in a document
<h1> to <h6>	Defines HTML headings
<head>	Contains metadata/information for the document
<hr>	Defines a thematic change in the content
<html>	Defines the root of an HTML document
<p>	Defines a paragraph
<style>	Defines style information for a document
<title>	Defines a title for the document

Project Code

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

```
<style>
body
{
border:3px solid black ;
}
h1
{font-variant:small-caps ;font-size:50px ;text-align:center;
}
p.p
{
font-size:28px;
}
p.b
{
font-size:28px;
}
p.a
{
font-size:28px;
}
p.r
{
font-size:28px;
}
p.h
{
font-size:28px;
}
p
{
font-size:200% ;
}
h2
{font-size:44px;
}
p.as
{color:black ;}
p.ad
{color:black ;}
p.ce
{color:black ;}
p.mn
{color:black ;}
h2
{
background-color:violet;
font-family:"Brush script MT","Lucida handwriting",cursive ;text-align:center;font-size:70px ;
}

</style>
```

```
</head>
<body>
<h1> HTML QUESTIONS.</h1>
<hr>
<p class="p"><a href="#h1"> <strong> Click Here For Chapter Number 1</a></p>

<p class="b"><a href="#h3"> Click Here For Chapter Number 3 </a></p>

<p class="a"><a href="#h5"> Click Here For Chapter Number 5 </a></p>

<p class="r"><a href="#h7"> Click Here For Chapter Number 7</a></p>

<p class="h"><a href="#h9"> Click Here For Chapter Number 9</strong> </a></p>
<hr>
```

<h2 ID ="h1">Chapter Number 1</h2>

```
<hr>
<p style="color:purple";><b>1. What is HTML5?</b></p>
<br>
```

<p style="color:red ;background-color:lightyellow";> HTML5 is a markup language used for structuring and displaying content on the internet.

This includes animations, audio, images, and text, among many other things, and all without the need for additional software.

HTML5 is the most recent and most advanced version of HTML.
</p>
<hr>

```
<p style="color:purple";><b>2.What are elements in HTML5? </b></p>
<br>
```

<p style="color:red ;background-color:lightyellow";> Elements are components of HTML5 code that instruct the web browser how to structure and interpret the HTML5 document.

Typically, they encompass an opening tag, a closing tag, and specified content between the opening and closing tags, depending on the type of tag used.
</p>

<hr>

```
<p style="color:purple";> <b>3.What are attributes in HTML5? </b></p>
<br>
```

<p style="color:red ;background-color:lightyellow";> Attributes are special properties or characteristics used within an element to modify its behavior.

For example, attributes can be used to specify the dimensions or positioning values of an image.

Attributes are specified within the opening tag and must be enclosed in quotation marks.
</p>
<hr>

```
<p style="color:purple";><b> 4. What is CSS and what is its relationship with HTML5?</b></p>
<br>
```

<p style="color:red ;background-color:lightyellow";>CSS, or Cascading Style Sheet, is a style sheet language used with HTML5 to format and

display the elements specified by the markup language for the end user.

While HTML5 defines the structure of a page, CSS specifies the document's style,

including page layout, colors, and fonts.
</p>

<hr>

<p style="color:purple";>5. What is the role of drag and drop in HTML5?</p>

<p style="color:red ;background-color:lightyellow";>Drag and drop is a user interface tool used to copy, reorder, and delete items with the cursor.

It's new to HTML5 and helps save a significant amount of time and effort while coding.
Once an element's 'draggable' attribute is set to true, it can be dragged and dropped with the mouse.
</p>

<hr>

<h2 Id ="h3">Chapter Number 3</h2>

<p style ="color:green";>1.What are input elements in HTML5?</p>

<p style="color:gray;background-color:powderblue";>Input elements are used to create interactive controls that receive and process information from the user.

For example, inputs could be used to process login details, collect customer feedback, or display a form.

</p>

<hr>

<p style ="color:green";>2.How do you link to another web page using HTML5?</p>

<p style="color:gray;background-color:powderblue";>The anchor tag, or <a> tag in code, is used with the 'href' attribute to link to other web pages. The URL and linked text are both included in the element.

For example, a link to the Google homepage would look like this in HTML5 code:

</p>

<hr>

<p style ="color:green";> 3. What are the new tags for multimedia in HTML5?</p>

<p style="color:gray;background-color:powderblue";>Unlike previous versions, HTML5 allows developers to create multimedia objects without the need for additional plugins.

The new tags that facilitate this are:

<audio> - used to embed audio content

<video> - used to embed video content

<embed> - used to embed content from an external source

<source> - used to embed multiple media resources

<track> - used to specify text tracks (such as subtitles) for audio and video content
</p>

<hr>

<p style ="color:green";> 4. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?</p>

<p style="color:gray;background-color:powderblue";>The HTML provides an anchor tag to create a hyperlink that links one page to another page. These tags can appear in any of the following ways:

Unvisited link – It is displayed, underlined and blue.

Visited link – It is displayed, underlined and purple.

Active link – It is displayed, underlined and red.
</p>

<hr>

<p style="color:green";> 5.What is semantic HTML?</p>

<p style="color:gray;background-color:powderblue";>Semantic HTML is a coding style. It is the use of HTML markup to reinforce the semantics or meaning of the content.

For example: In semantic HTML tag is not used for bold statement as well as <i> </i> tag is used for italic.

Instead of these we use and tags.
</p>

<hr>

<h2 ID="h5"> Chapter Number 5</h2>

<p style="color:blue";> 1.Does a hyperlink only apply to text?</p>

<p style="color:yellow;background-color:red";>No, hyperlinks can be used both on texts and images. The HTML anchor tag defines a hyperlink that links one page to another page.

The “href” attribute is the most important attribute of the HTML anchor tag.

Syntax:

1
</p>

<hr>

<p style="color:blue";> 2.What is a Style Sheet?</p>

<p style="color:yellow;background-color:red";>A style sheet is used to build a consistent, transportable, and well-designed style template.

You can add these templates on several different web pages. It describes the look and formatting of a document written in the markup language.
</p>

<hr>

<p style="color:blue";> 3.What is the difference between DIV and SPAN in HTML?</p>

<p style="color:yellow;background-color:red";>The difference between span and div is that a span element is in-line and usually used for a small chunk of HTML inside a line,

such as inside a paragraph. Whereas, a div or division element is block-line which is equivalent to having a line-break before and

after it and used to group larger chunks of code.
</p>

<hr>

<p style="color:blue";>4.Why is a URL encoded in HTML?</p>

<p style="color:yellow;background-color:red";>An URL is encoded to convert non-ASCII characters into a format that can be used over the Internet because

a URL is sent over the Internet by using the ASCII character-set only.

If a URL contains characters outside the ASCII set, the URL has to be converted.

The non-ASCII characters are replaced with a “%” followed by hexadecimal digits.
</p>

<hr>

<p style="color:blue";>5. What is the use of a span tag? Explain with example.

<p style="color:yellow;background-color:red";>The span tag is used for following things:

For adding color on text

To add background on text

Highlight any color text

Example:

1 In Red

</p>

<hr>

<h2 ID="h7"> Chapter Number 7</h2>

<p style="color:hotpink";>1. How can we comment in HTML?</p>

<p style="color:blue;background-color:lightgray";>Comments are used by developers to keep a track of the code functionality and also

help the other developers in understanding the code functionalities easily.

The commented outlines will not be shown in the browser.

To comment a line, the line should start by this <!-- and end by this -->. Comments can be of one line or of multiple lines.
</p>

<hr>

<p style="color:hotpink";>2.What are inline elements and block-level elements in HTML?

<p style="color:blue;background-color:lightgray";>Block elements are the blocks that take the full available width and always start from a new line.

It will stretch itself to the full available width of the available container width.

Block-level elements are <div>, <p>, and many more.
</p>

<hr>

<p style="color:hotpink";>3.What are
 tags in HTML?

<p style="color:blue;background-color:lightgray";> tags are used to enter a new line into the HTML contents.

These tags are generally used to separate two different lines of text between each other.
</p>

<hr>

<p style="color:hotpink";>4.Define forms in HTML.

<p style="color:blue;background-color:lightgray";>Forms in HTML are required when we want to collect the user information whenever

a user fills any form or provides any details and when we want to save it into our database.
</p>

<hr>

<p style="color:hotpink";>5.How to create a link in HTML?

<p style="color:blue;background-color:lightgray";>A Link is a connection from one Web resource to another. A link has two ends,

An anchor and direction. The link starts at the “source” anchor and points to the “destination” anchor,
which may be any Web resource such as an image, a video clip, a sound bite, a program, an HTML document, or

an element within an HTML document.
</p>

<hr>

<h2 ID="h9"> Chapter Number 9</h2>

<p style="color:brown";>1.How to change font color in HTML?</p>

<p style="background-color:lightyellow";> tag, is used to specify the text color.

</p>

<hr>

<p class="as" style="color:brown";> 2.What is doctype in HTML?</p>

<p style="background-color:lightyellow";>The HTML Document Type.

It is a way to give “information” to the browser about what will be the document type to expect.

In HTML5, the <! DOCTYPE> declaration is simple: <! DOCTYPE html>
</p>

<hr>

<p class="ad" style="color:brown";> 3.How to add image in HTML from a folder?</p>

<p style="background-color:lightyellow";>Copy the image from your images folder.

Open up the index.

Code: is the HTML code that inserts an image into the page.

Insert the file path into your HTML code between the double quote marks of the src="" code.
</p>

<hr>

<p class="ce" style="color:brown";> 4.How to save HTML file?</p>

<p style="background-color:lightyellow";>In order to save html file

On the main menu

click File > Save As

Right-click within the HTML document

click File > Save As

In the Save As dialog box, specify the file name and location, then click Save
</p>

<hr>

<p class="mn" style="color:brown";> 5.What is HTML used for? </p>

<p style="background-color:lightyellow";>HTML is used to make static web pages and HTML stands for markup language.
</p>

<hr>

</body>

</html>

