1.How are inline and block elements different from each other?

Inline Element

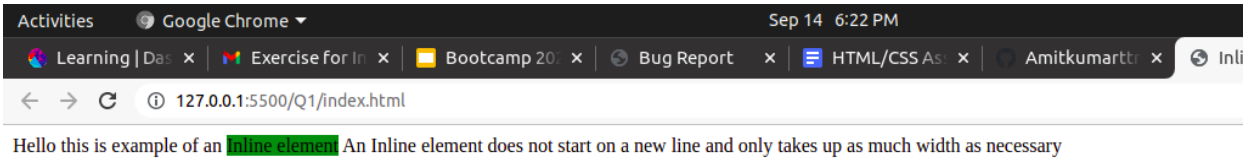
An Inline element does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary

Example: span, a,button i etc

Source Code:

```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">
    <title>Inline and Block Element</title>
</head>
<body>
    <style>
        .inline{
            background-color: green;
        }
    </style>
    <div>
        Hello this is example of an <span class="inline">Inline element</span>
        An Inline element does not start on a new line and only takes
        up as much width as necessary

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

Output Screenshot



Block Element

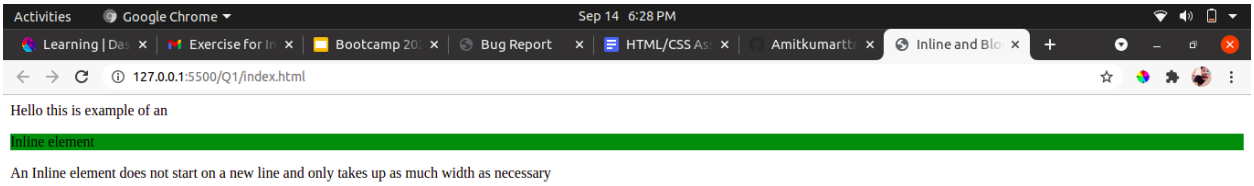
Block element take up as much space as possible by default. Each element will start a new line on the page

Example: p, section, ol, address etc

Source Code

```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">
    <title>Inline and Block Element</title>
</head>
<body>
    <style>
        .block-level{
            background-color: green;
        }
    </style>
    <div>
        Hello this is example of an <p class="block-level">Inline element</p>
        An Inline element does not start on a new line and only takes
        up as much width as necessary

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

Output Screenshot



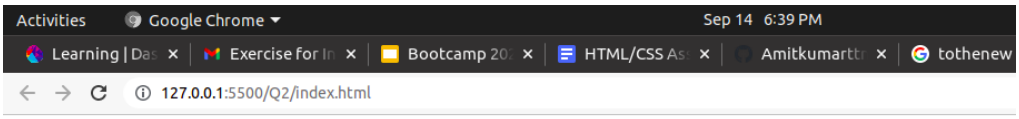
2.Explain the difference between visibility:hidden and display:none

Visibility: hidden; (hides the element, but it still takes up space in the layout).

Source Code (Visibility: hidden;)

```
<!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>Visibility hidden and display none</title>
</head>
<body>
    <div>
        <img src="https://bit.ly/2YPm8oN" alt="ttn logo">
        <h1>Welcome to the TO THE NEW</h1>
    </div>

    <style>
        img{
            visibility: hidden;
        }
    </style>
</body>
</html>
```

Normal View without visibility:hidden and display:none



Welcome to the TO THE NEW

Output Screenshot (Visibility: hidden;)

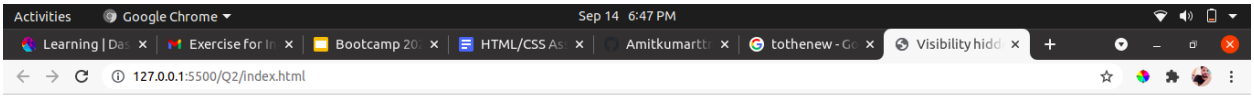
Welcome to the TO THE NEW

Display: none; (removes the element completely in front of the document. It does not take up any space, even though the HTML for it is still the source code.

Source Code(Display: none;)

```
<!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>Visibility hidden and display none</title>
</head>
<body>
    <div>
        <img src="https://bit.ly/2YPm8oN" alt="ttn logo">
        <h1>Welcome to the TO THE NEW</h1>
    </div>

    <style>
        img{
            display: none;
        }
    </style>
</body>
</html>
```

Output Screenshot(Display: none;)



Welcome to the TO THE NEW

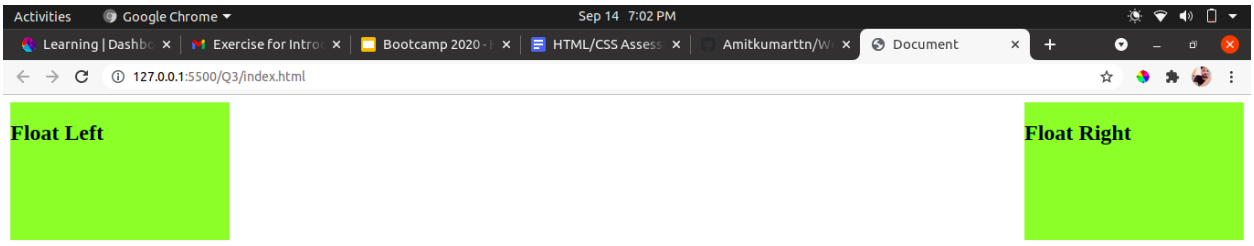
3. Explain the clear and float properties.

Float: The Float property specifies how an element should float.

Source Code(Float)

```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">
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <div class="container">
        <div class="left">
            <h2>Float Left</h2>
        </div>
        <div class="right">
            <h2>Float Right</h2>
        </div>
    </div>

    <style>
        .left{
            width: 240px;
            height: 150px;
            background-color: greenyellow;
            float: left;
        }
        .right{
            width: 240px;
            height: 150px;
            background-color: greenyellow;
            float: right;
        }
    </style>
</body>
</html>
```

Output Screenshot(Float)

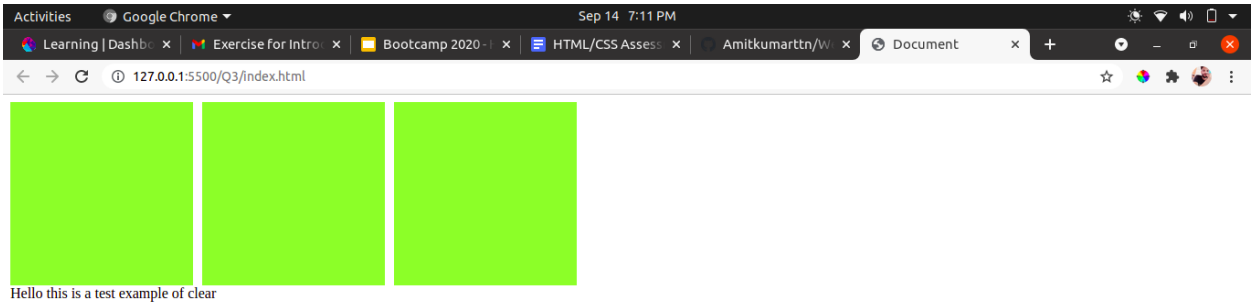


Clear: The Clear property specifies what elements can float beside the cleared element and on which side

Source Code(clear: left)

```
<!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>
</head>
<body>
    <div class="container">
        <div class="left"></div>
        <div class="left"></div>
        <div class="left"></div>
        <p class="text-clear">Hello this is a test example of clear</p>
    </div>

    <style>
        .left{
            float: left;
            background-color: greenyellow;
            height: 200px;
            width: 200px;
            margin-right: 10px;
        }
        .text-clear{
            clear: left;
        }
    </style>
</body>
</html>
```

Output Screenshot(clear: left)

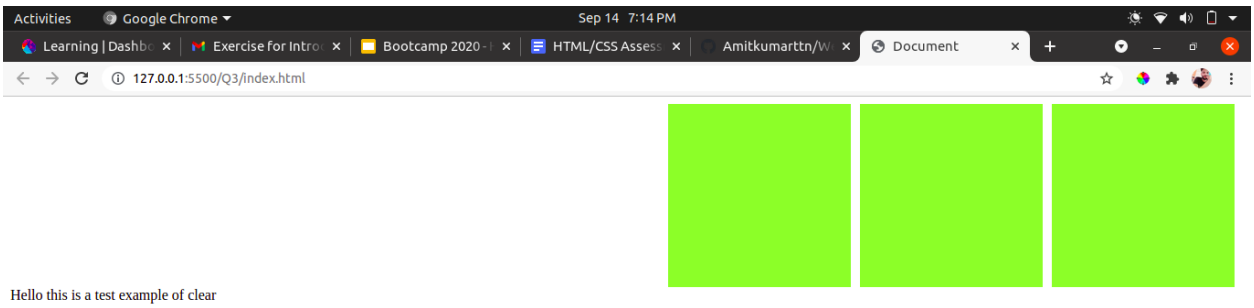


Here **float: left;** applied to them. After I have set **clear: left** to the text paragraph, it moved below

Source Code(clear: right)

```
<!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>
</head>
<body>
    <div class="container">
        <div class="right"></div>
        <div class="right"></div>
        <div class="right"></div>
        <p class="text-clear">Hello this is a test example of clear</p>
    </div>

    <style>
        .right{
            float: right;
            background-color: greenyellow;
            height: 200px;
            width: 200px;
            margin-right: 10px;
        }
        .text-clear{
            clear: right;
        }
    </style>
</body>
</html>
```

Output Screenshot(clear: right)

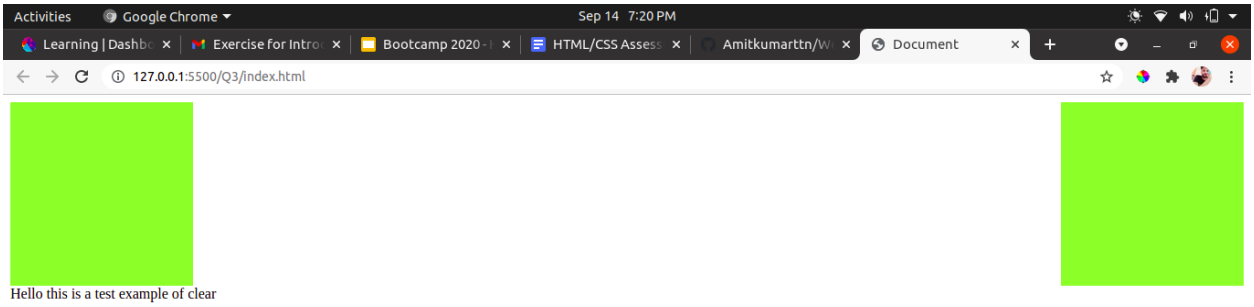


Two divs with the **Float: right** property and a paragraph with the **clear: right** property. By setting this, the paragraph gets moved below

Source Code(clear: both)

```
<!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>
</head>
<body>
    <div class="container">
        <div class="left"></div>
        <div class="right"></div>
        <p class="text-clear">Hello this is a test example of clear</p>
    </div>

    <style>
        .left{
            float: left;
            background-color: greenyellow;
            height: 200px;
            width: 200px;
        }
        .right{
            float: right;
            background-color: greenyellow;
            height: 200px;
            width: 200px;
        }
        .text-clear{
            clear: both;
        }
    </style>
</body>
</html>
```

Output Screenshot(clear: both)



Above shows the usage of the **clear: both** property.

4. Explain difference between absolute, relative,fixed and static.

Using one of the four values above, an element can be positioned. We can then use the top, bottom, left and right properties to further define the elements off-shift position on the page.

Absolute: An element with position: absolute; is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor

Output Screenshot (Absolute)

```
position: relative;
background-color: red;
width: 250px;
height: 70px;
top: 20px;
left: 50px;
```

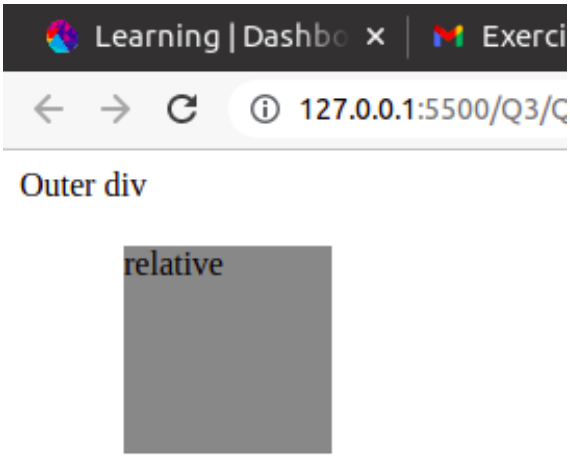
```
position: absolute;
background-color: red;
width: 250px;
height: 70px;
top: 20px;
left: 50px;
```

Relative: At this position, the HTML element would shift relative to its original position

Source Code(position: relative)

```
<!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>Positions in HTML/CSS</title>
</head>
<body>
    <div class="firstDiv"> Outer div
        <div class="secondDiv">
            static
        </div>
    </div>

    <style>
        .secondDiv{
            position: relative;
            top: 20px;
            left: 50px;
            width: 100px;
            height: 100px;
            background-color: #888;
        }
    </style>
</body>
</html>
```

Output Screenshot (position: relative)

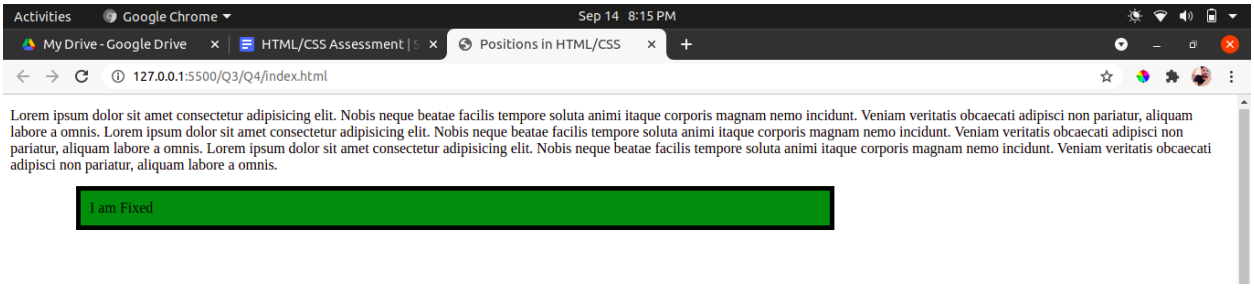


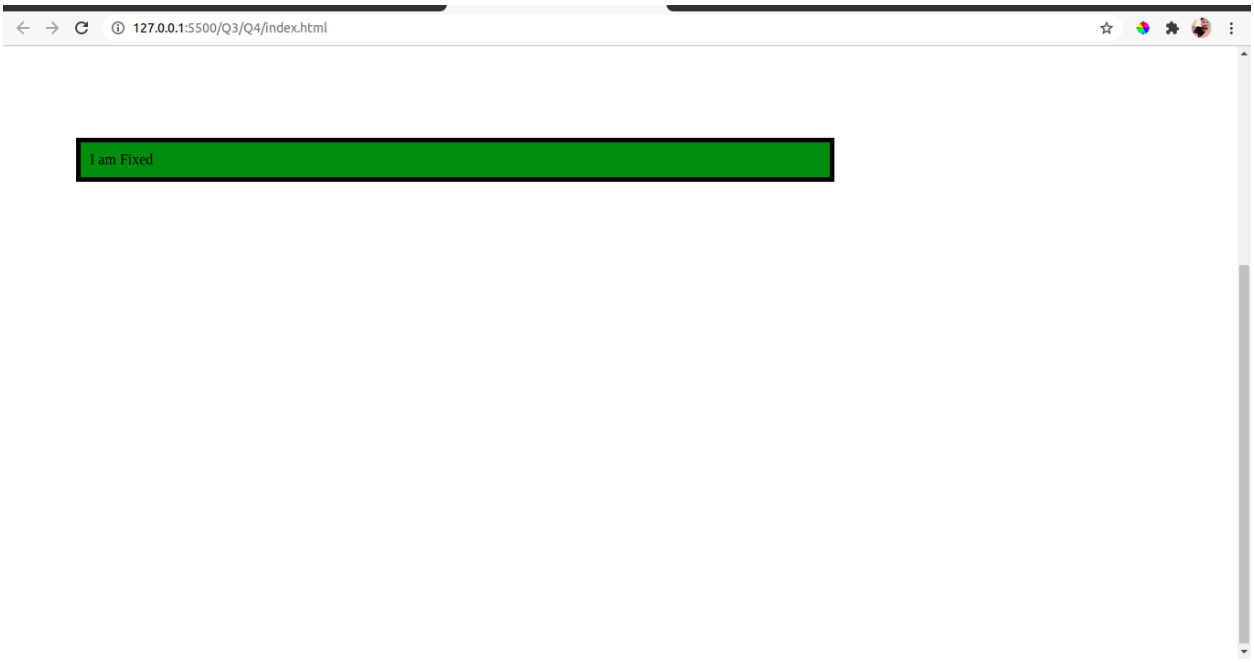
Fixed: At position fixed the element is positioned relative to the viewport. And as the name suggests, the HTML us fixed at the defined position, even if the page is scrolled. There is no space left where it would have been allocated in the page layout initially/originally.

Source Code

```
<body>
    <div class="fixed">I am Fixed</div>

    <div class="lotsofText">
        <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Nobis
            neque beatae facilis tempore soluta animi itaque corporis magnam
            nemo incidunt. Veniam veritatis obcaecati adipisci non pariatur,
            aliquam labore a omnis.
            Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Nobis
            neque beatae facilis tempore soluta animi itaque corporis magnam
            nemo incidunt. Veniam veritatis obcaecati adipisci non pariatur,
            aliquam labore a omnis.
            Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Nobis
            neque beatae facilis tempore soluta animi itaque corporis magnam
            nemo incidunt. Veniam veritatis obcaecati adipisci non pariatur,
            aliquam labore a omnis.</p>
    </div>

    <style>
        p{
            min-height: 150vh;
        }
        .fixed{
            position: fixed;
            border: 5px solid #000;
            background: green;
            padding: 10px;
            top: 100px;
            left: 80px;
            width: 800px;
        }
    </style>
</body>
```

Output Screenshot(Fixed)



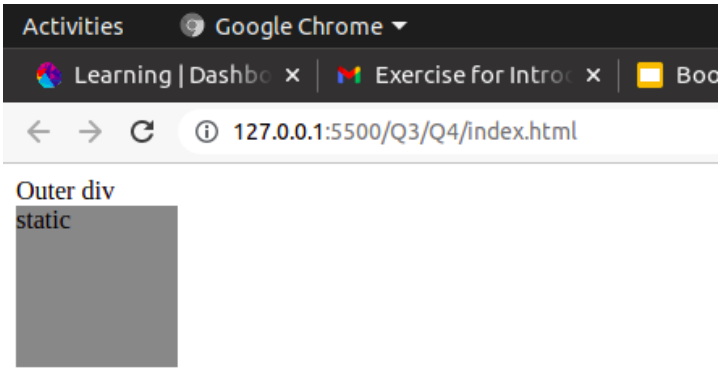


Static: This is the **default** position of every HTML element. The HTML element don’t change it’s position, no matter what value we associate with properties like top, bottom, right and left

Source Code(position: static)

```
<!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>Positions in HTML/CSS</title>
</head>
<body>
    <div class="firstDiv"> Outer div
        <div class="secondDiv">
            static
        </div>
    </div>

    <style>
        .secondDiv{
            position: static;
            top: 20px;
            left: 50px;
            width: 100px;
            height: 100px;
            background-color: #888;
        }
    </style>
</body>
</html>
```

Output Screenshot (position: static)



5. Write the HTML code to create a table in which there are 4 columns(ID , Employee Name, Designation, Department) and at least 6 rows. Also do some styling to it.

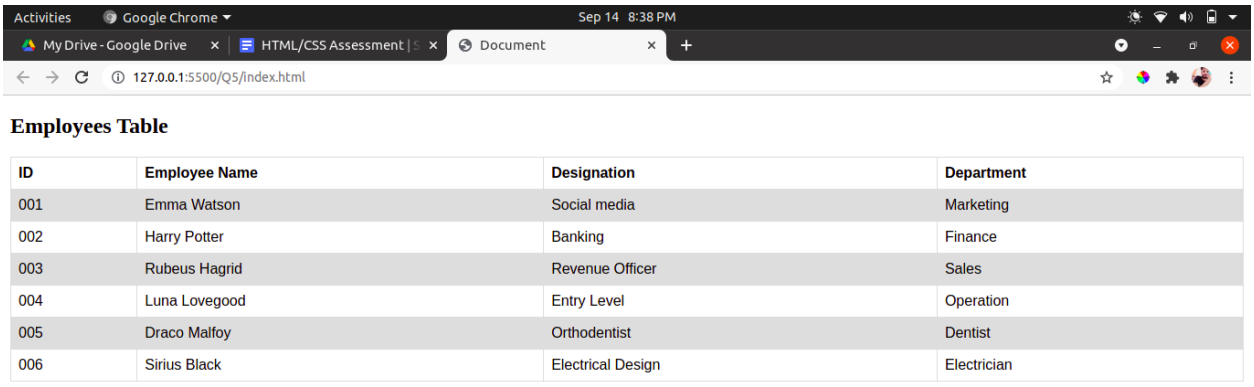
Source Code(HTML)

```
<body>
    <h2>Employees Table</h2>

    <table>
      <tr>
        <th>ID</th>
        <th>Employee Name</th>
        <th>Designation</th>
        <th>Department</th>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td>001</td>
        <td>Emma Watson</td>
        <td>Social media</td>
        <td>Marketing</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td>002</td>
        <td>Harry Potter</td>
        <td>Banking</td>
        <td>Finance</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td>003</td>
        <td>Rubeus Hagrid</td>
        <td>Revenue Officer</td>
        <td>Sales</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td>004</td>
        <td>Luna Lovegood</td>
        <td>Entry Level</td>
        <td>Operation</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td>005</td>
        <td>Draco Malfoy</td>
        <td>Orthodentist</td>
        <td>Dentist</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td>006</td>
        <td>Sirius Black</td>
        <td>Electrical Design</td>
        <td>Electrician</td>
      </tr>
    </table>
```

Source Code(CSS)

```
    <style>
        table {
          font-family: arial, sans-serif;
          border-collapse: collapse;
          width: 100%;
        }

        td, th {
          border: 1px solid #dddddd;
          text-align: left;
          padding: 8px;
        }

        tr:nth-child(even) {
          background-color: #dddddd;
        }
    </style>
</body>
```

Output Screenshot



6. Why do we use meta tags?

The <meta> tag is used to provide such additional information. This tag is an empty element and so does not have a closing tag but it carries information within its attributes. The **<meta>** tag defines metadata about an HTML document. Metadata is data (information) about data.

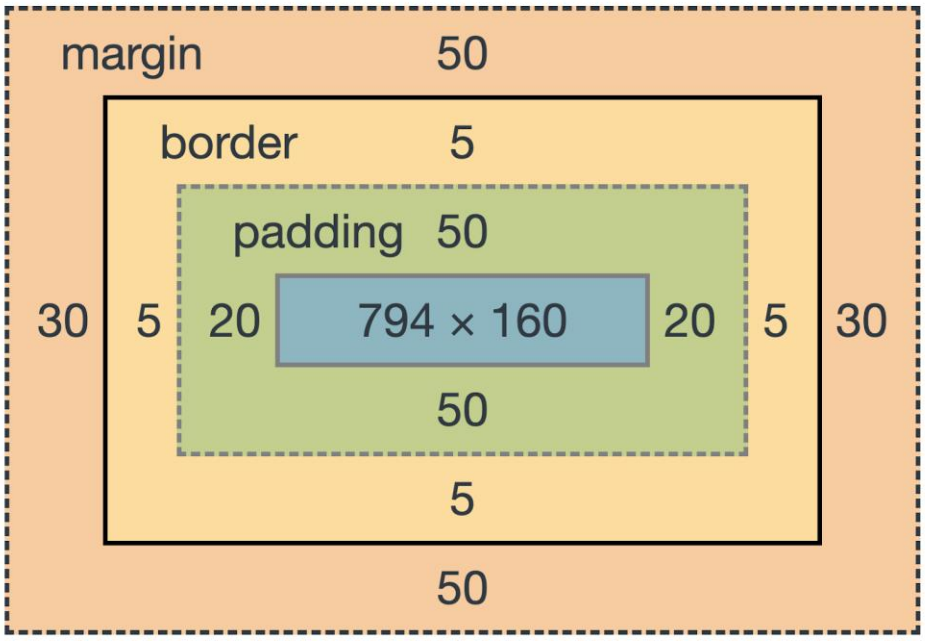
<meta> tags always go inside the <head> element, and are typically used to specify character set, page description, keywords, author of the document, and viewport settings. Metadata will not be displayed on the page, but is machine parsable. Metadata is used by browsers (how to display content or reload page), search engines (keywords), and other web services.

```
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="description" content="TTN Assignment">
    <meta name="keywords" content="Bootcamp Assignment">
    <meta name="author" content="Amit Kumar">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  </head>
```

7. Explain box model.

The CSS box model is a container that contains multiple properties including borders, margin, padding, and the content itself. It is used to create the design and layout of web pages. According to the CSS box model, the web browser supplies each element as a square prism.

Output Screenshot



There are several properties in the CSS box model. They are as mentioned below:

Content

The content area consists of content like image, text, or other forms of media content. The height and width properties help to modify the box dimensions.

Padding

The padding area is the space around the content area and within the border-box. It can be applied to all sides of the box or to the specific, selected side(s) - top, right, bottom, and/or left.

Border

The border area surrounds the padding and the content, and can be applied to all the sides of the box or to selected side(s) - top, right, bottom, and/or left.

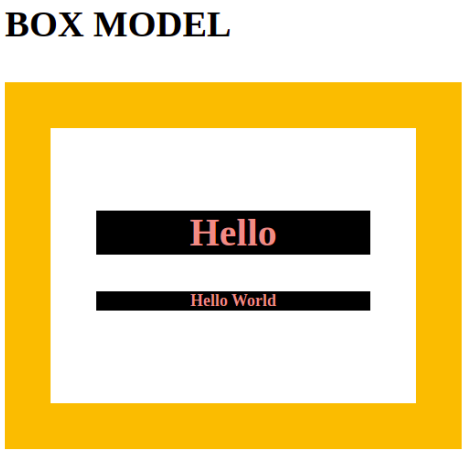
Margin

The margin area consists of space between the border and the margin. The margin does not possess its own background color and is completely transparent. It shows the background color of the element, like the body element.

Source Code

```html
<body>
    <div class="main">BOX MODEL</div>
    <div class="content" align="center">
        <div class="content1">Hello</div>
        <div class="content2">Hello World</div>
    </div>
    <style>
        .main{
            font-size: 40px;
            font-weight: bold;
            margin: 40px;
        }
        .content{
            margin-left: 40px;
            border: 50px solid #F6B533;
            width: 300px;
            height: 200px;
            text-align: center;
            padding: 50px;
            align-items: center;
        }
        .content1 {
            font-size: 42px;
            font-weight: bold;
            color: #E8948D;
            margin-top: 40px;
            background-color: #000;
        }
        .content2{
            font-size: 18px;
            font-weight: bold;
            color: #E8948D;
            margin-top: 40px;
            background-color: #000;
        }
    </style>
</body>
```

Output Screenshot



8. What are the different types of CSS Selectors?

Types of CSS Selectors are used to choose the content that we want to style. It helps in selecting elements based on their class, id, type, etc. A CSS Selector is a component of the CSS Ruleset.

Types of CSS Selectors

There are 5 varieties of CSS Selectors available

1. CSS Universal Selector.
2. CSS Element Selector.
3. CSS Id Selector.
4. CSS Class Selector.
5. CSS Attribute Selector

1. CSS Universal Selector

In an HTML page, the content depends on HTML tags. A pair of tags defines a specific webpage element. The CSS universal selector selects all the elements on a webpage.

Example:

```
* {
    color: blue;
    font-size: 21px;
    }
```

2. CSS Element Selector

CSS Element Selector is also known as a Type selector. Element Selector in CSS tries to match the HTML elements having the same name. Therefore, a selector of <ul> matches all the <ul> elements i.e. all the unordered lists in that HTML page.

Example

```
ul {
    border: solid 1px #ccc;
    }
```

```
<ul>
    <li>A</li>
    <li>B</li>
    <li>C</li>
</ul>
    <div class="demo">
        <p>Demo text</p>
    </div>
<ul>
    <li>1</li>
    <li>2</li>
    <li>3 </li>
</ul>
```

3. CSS ID Selector

CSS ID selector helps the developer to match the ID created by the developer to its styling content.

ID Selector is used with the help of the hash (#) sign before the ID name declared by the developer.

ID selector matches every HTML element having an ID attribute with the value the same as that of the selector, without the hash sign.

Example

```css
#box {
    width: 90px;
    margin: 10px;
}
```

4. CSS Class Selector

The CSS Class selector is one of the most helpful selectors of all the selectors. It is declared by using a dot followed by the name of the class. This class name is defined by the coder, as is the case with the ID selector. The class selector searches for every element having an attribute value with the same name as the class name, without the dot.

Example

```css
.square {
    margin: 20px;
    width: 20px;
}
```

```html
<div class="square"></div>
```

5. CSS Attribute Selector

The CSS Attribute selector styles content according to the attribute and the attribute value mentioned in the square brackets. No spaces can be present ahead of the opening square bracket.

Example

```
<ul>
    <li>A</li>
    <li>B</li>
    <li>C</li>
</ul>
    <div class="demo">
        <p>Demo text</p>
    </div>
<ul>
    <li>1</li>
    <li>2</li>
    <li>3 </li>
</ul>
```

```
#box {
    width: 90px;
    margin: 10px;
}
```

9. Define Doctype.

The HTML <doctype> tag is used for specifying which version of HTML the document is using. This is referred to as the document type declaration (DTD). Technically <!DOCTYPE > is not a tag/element, it just an instruction to the browser about the document type. It is a null element which does not contain the closing tag, and must not include any content within it.

```
<!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>
</head>
<body>

</body>
</html>
```

10. Explain 5 HTML5 semantic tags.

Semantic elements are one of the most significant introductions in HTML5. In the previous versions of HTML, the generic tag with an id or class attribute was used for structuring a web page. For example, for defining sidebars, footers, menu or other structural blocks, the tag was used with the corresponding meaning (div class="footer").

Semantic elements in HTML have intrinsic meaning and convey that meaning both to the browser and the developer. They clearly define what kind of content they contain (for example, the <footer> tag is used instead of).

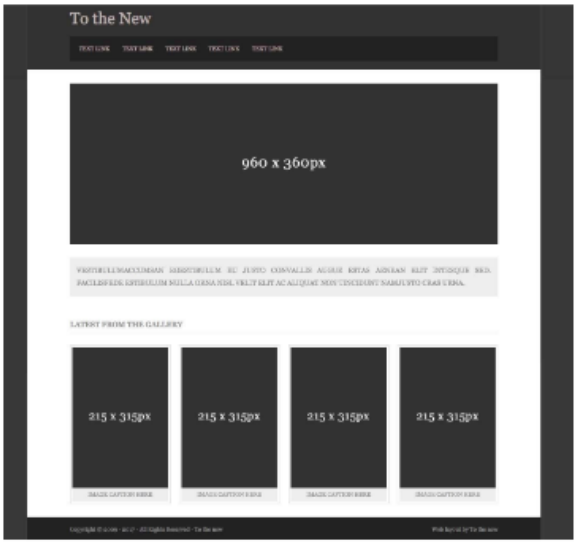
Some commonly used tags of HTML elements are:

1.	<article>	Defines an article
2.	<aside>	Defines content aside from the page content
3.	<details>	Defines additional details that the user can view or hide
4.	<figcaption>	Defines a caption for a <figure> element
5.	<figure>	Specifies self-contained content, like illustrations, diagrams, photos, code listings, etc.
6.	<footer>	Defines a footer for a document or section
7.	<header>	Specifies a header for a document or section
8.	<main>	Specifies the main content of a document
9.	<mark>	Defines marked/highlighted text
10.	<nav>	Defines navigation links
11.	<section>	Defines a section in a document
12.	<summary>	Defines a visible heading for a <details> element

13.	<time>	Defines a date/time

11. Create HTML for web-page.jpg (check resources, highest weightage for answers)

1. Please create the following web page using html5 tags and required css.



GitHub Link: https://github.com/Amitkumarttn/WebLayout

Source Code (HTML Code)

```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">
    <title>To The New</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="./style.css">
</head>
<body>
    <header class="container">
        <h1 class="logo">To The New</h1>
        <nav class="navbar">
            <ul>
                <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>
                <li><a href="#">About</a></li>
                <li><a href="#">Services</a></li>
                <li><a href="#">Careers</a></li>
                <li><a href="#">Contact Us</a></li>
            </ul>
        </nav>
    </header>

    <section>
        <div class="bg-img"></div>
        <div class="content">
            <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Possimus delectus
                obcaecati officiis, voluptatem aliquid qui praesentium tempora magnam ipsam
                cumque placeat inventore consequuntur nihil, blanditiis ad labore, provident
                sit velit?</p>
        </div>
    </section>
```

Continue

```html
    <section>
        <div class="gallery-container">
            <h2>Latest news and Gallery</h2>

            <div class="box-container">
                <img src="http://medianama.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/ToXTheXNew.jpg.jpg" alt="">
                <h3>Greate place to work</h3>
            </div>
            <div class="box-container">
                <img src="https://media.glassdoor.com/lst/2e/55/c3/4b/image-office.jpg" alt="">
                <h3>Office</h3>
            </div>
            <div class="box-container">
                <img src="https://aniportalimages.s3.amazonaws.com/media/details/unnamed_1_N43xyin_e1Yz3bE.jpg" alt=
                <h3>Interier view</h3>
            </div>
            <div class="box-container">
                <img src="
https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcQ1nXzB4qDr1F18NNcFWX7lcvkSntigkRTTPlZZPE57VT-bbcOsFsH43fYM4kdL
" alt="">
                <h3>India best companies</h3>
            </div>
        </div>
    </section>

    <footer>
        <b>Copyright &copy; 2021 &#x25CF; All Right Reserved &#x25CF; To The New</b>
        <b id="name">Web Layout by Amit Kumar</b>
    </footer>
</body>
</html>
```

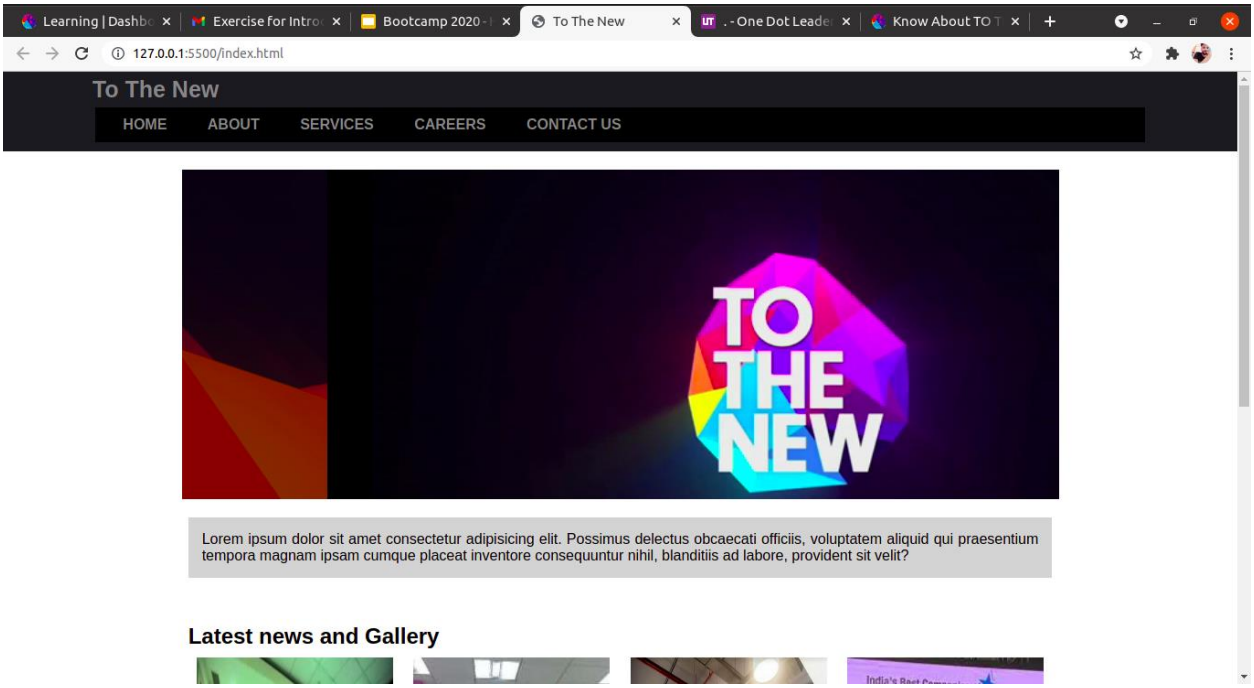
Source Code (CSS)

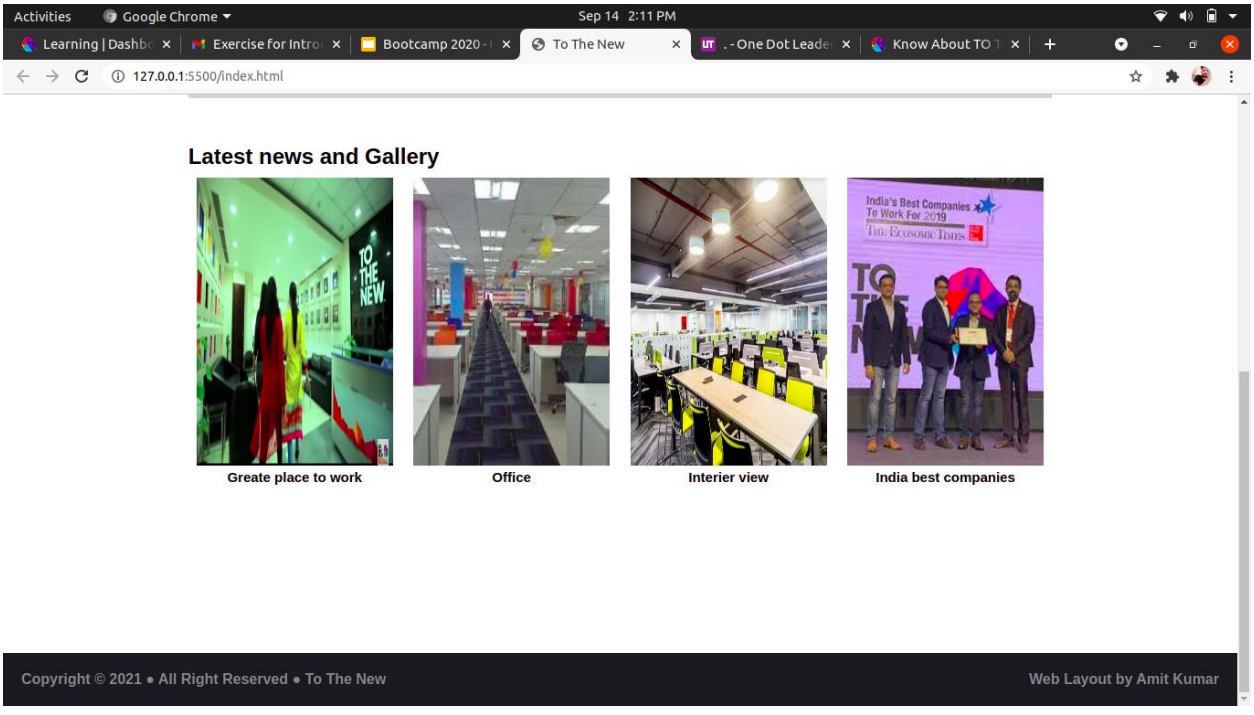
```css
*{
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
    box-sizing: border-box;
}
body{
    font-family: Verdana, Geneva, Tahoma, sans-serif;
}
.container{
    background-color: rgb(27, 27, 33);
    min-height: 13vh;
    width: 100%;
    position: relative;
}
.logo{
    margin-left: 5.8rem;
    color: #888;
    font-size: 25px;
    padding: 5px;
}
.navbar{
    background: #000;
    margin: auto;
    width: 85%;
    padding: 10px;
}
.navbar ul li{
    display: inline-block;
    margin: 0 20px;
}
.navbar ul li a{
    text-decoration: none;
    text-transform: uppercase;
    color: #888;
    font-weight: 600;
}

.bg-img{
    width: 960px;
    min-height: 360px;
    margin: auto;
    align-items: center;
    margin-top: 20px;
    background-color: blue;
    background: url('
https://thetechpanda.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/tothenew-2.jpg
');
}
```

Continue

```css
.content{
    margin-top: 20px;
    margin-bottom: 50px;
}
p{
    width: 70%;
    margin: auto;
    padding: 15px;
    background: lightgray;
    text-align: justify;
}
.gallery-container{
    margin: auto;
    width: 70%;
}
.box-container{
    width: 215px;
    height: 320px;
    margin: 9px;
    display: inline-block;
    margin-bottom: 200px;
}
.box-container img{
    width: 215px;
    height: 315px;
}
.box-container h3{
    text-align: center;
    font-size: 15px;
}

footer{
    background-color: rgb(27, 27, 33);
    padding: 20px;
}
footer b{
    color: #888;
}
footer #name{
    float: right;
}
```

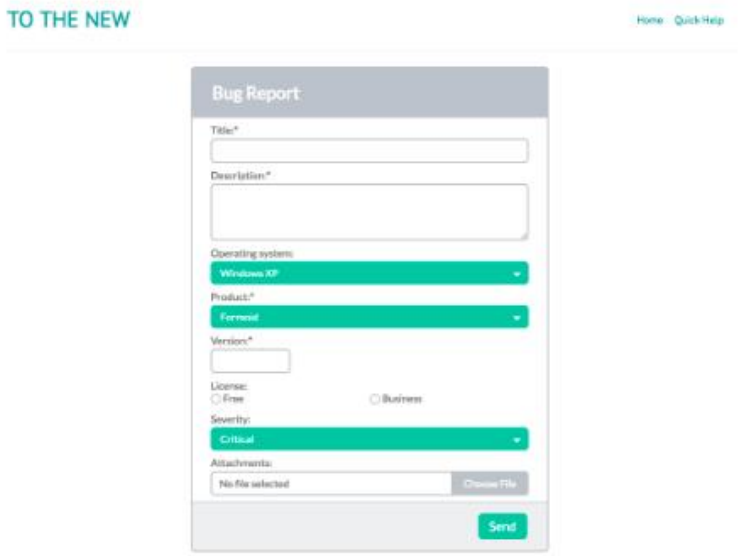
Output Screenshot





12. Create HTML for form.png (check resources, highest weightage for answers)

2. Please create the following form using required html5 form tags.



GitHub Link: https://github.com/Amitkumarttn/TTNFrom

Source Code (HTML)

```html
<body>
    <header>
        <nav class="navbar">
            <h1 class="logo">To The New</h1>
            <ul>
                <li><a href="">Home</a></li>
                <li><a href="">Quick help</a></li>
            </ul>
        </nav>
    </header>

    <section>
        <form class="container" action="">
            <div class="heading-container">
                <h1>Bug Report</h1>
            </div>
            <div class="input-fields">
                <label for="">Title:*</label>
                <input type="text" name="title" id="title" required>

                <label for="">Description:*</label>
                <textarea name="desc" id="desc" cols="30" rows="4" required></textarea>

                <label for="">Operating system:</label>
                <select name="os" id="os">
                    <option value="0" selected>Window XP</option>
                    <option value="1">Linux</option>
                    <option value="2">Mac OS</option>
                    <option value="3">Kali</option>
                </select>

                <label for="">Product:*</label>
                <select name="product" id="product">
                    <option value="0" selected>Form old</option>
                    <option value="1">From new</option>
                    <option value="2">Form mix</option>
                </select>
```

```
<label for="">Version:*</label><br>
                <input type="text" id="version" required>

                <div class="license">
                    <label for="html">License:*</label><br>

                    <div class="license-container">
                        <div class="free-container">
                            <input type="radio" name="free" id="free" value="free">
                        <label id="free" for="free">Free</label>
                        </div>

                        <div class="bss-container">
                            <input type="radio" name="bss" id="bss" value="bss">
                            <label for="bss">Business</label>
                        </div>
                    </div>

                </div>

                <label for="">Severity:*</label>
                <select name="product" id="product">
                    <option value="0" selected>Critial</option>
                    <option value="1">Normal</option>
                    <option value="2">Not normal</option>
                </select>
                <label for="">Attachments:</label>
                <label for="custom-file-upload" class="filupp">
                    <span class="filupp-file-name js-value">Browse Files</span>
                    <input type="file" name="attachment-file" value="1" id="custom-file-upload"/>
                    <div class="action">Choose file</div>
                </label>
            </div>

            <div class="action-btn-container">
                <button class="action-btn">Send</button>
            </div>
        </form>
    </section>

    <script>
        $(document).ready(function() {
  $('input[type="file"]').change(function(){
      var value = $("input[type='file']").val();
      $('.js-value').text(value);
  });

});

    </script>
</body>
```

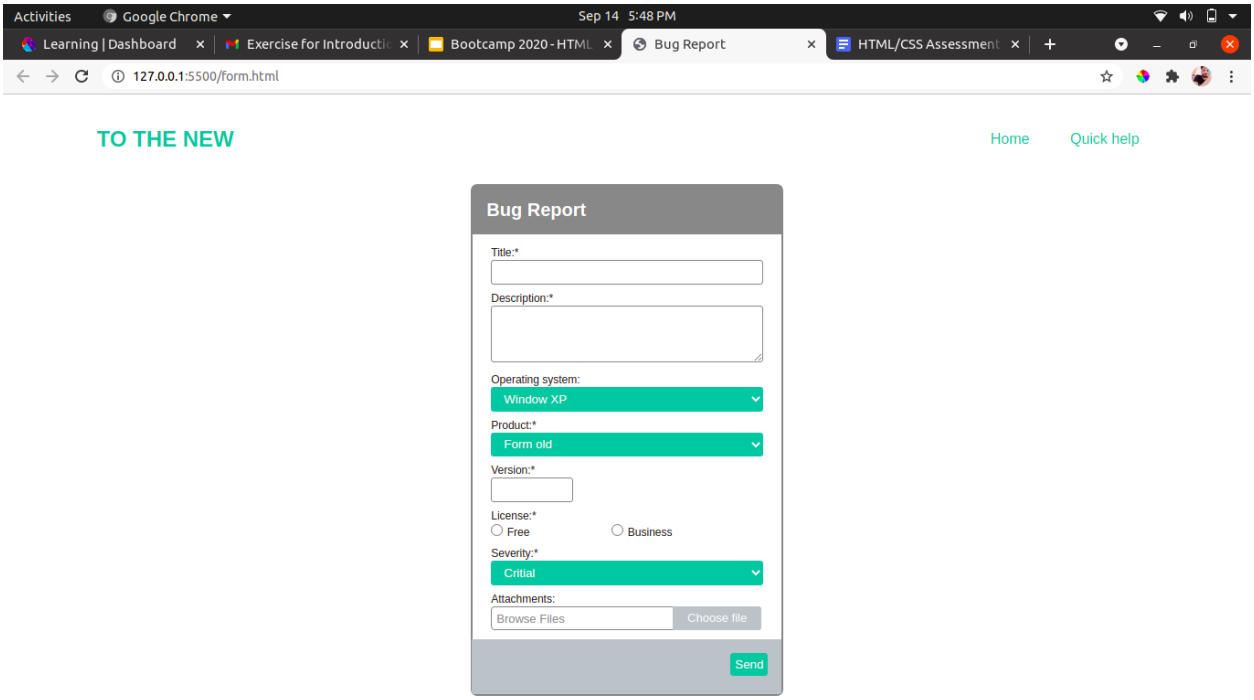
Source Code (CSS)

```css
*,*::before, *::after{
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
    box-sizing: inherit;
}
html{
    box-sizing: border-box;
}
body{
    font-family: Verdana, Geneva, Tahoma, sans-serif;
}
.logo{
    text-transform: uppercase;
    color: #4FBD9D;
}
.navbar{
    display: flex;
    margin: auto;
    justify-content: space-between;
    width: 85%;
    padding: 35px 0;
    align-items: center;
}
.navbar ul li{
    display: inline-block;
    margin: 0 20px;
}
.navbar ul li a{
    text-decoration: none;
    color: #4FBD9D;
}
.container{
    width: 25%;
    min-height: 75vh;
    border: 2px solid #888;
    margin: auto;
    padding-left: 20px;
    padding-right: 20px;
    border-radius: 7px;
}
.heading-container{
    background-color: #888;
    width: 113.5%;
    margin-left: -20px;
}
.heading-container h1{
    padding: 15px;
    font-size: 20px;
    color: #fff;
}
.input-fields{
    margin-top: 10px;
}
label{
    font-size: 12px;
    color: #222;
    font-weight: 300;
}
#title{
    width: 100%;
    border: 1px solid #888;
    border-radius: 3px;
    min-height: 4vh;
    margin-bottom: 5px;
}
```

```css
#desc{
    border: 1px solid #888;
    border-radius: 3px;
    width: 100%;
    margin-bottom: 5px;
}
select{
    width: 100%;
    min-height: 4vh;
    background-color: #4FBD9D;
    border: none;
    border-radius: 3px;
    outline: none;
    padding-left: 10px;
    padding-right: 10px;
    color: #fff;
}
option{
    color: #fff;
}
#version{
    width: 30%;
    min-height: 4vh;
    border-radius: 3px;
    border: 1px solid #888;
}
.license-container{
    display: flex;
}
.free-container{
    margin-right: 90px;
}
input[type="file"]{
    border: 1px solid #888;
    border-radius: 3px;
    width: 100%;
}
#os{
    margin-bottom: 5px;
}
#product{
    margin-bottom: 5px;
}
#version{
    margin-bottom: 5px;
}
.license{
    margin-bottom: 5px;
}
```

```css
.filupp > input[type=file] {
    position: absolute;
    width: 1px;
    height: 1px;
    padding: 0;
    margin: -1px;
    overflow: hidden;
    clip: rect(0, 0, 0, 0);
    border: 0;
  }

  .filupp {
    position: relative;
    border: 1px solid #888;
    display: flex;
    padding: 5px;
    font-size: 13px;
    width: 80%;
    border-radius: 4px;
    height: 2em;
    color: #888;
    cursor: pointer;
  }
  .filupp-file-name {
    width: 75%;
    display: inline-block;
    max-width: 100%;
    overflow: hidden;
    text-overflow: ellipsis;
    white-space: nowrap;
    word-wrap: normal;
  }

  .action{
    background-color: #BDC3C7;
    width: 41%;
    color: #fff;
    margin-left: 193px;
    height: 25.5px;
    margin-top: -5.7px;
    position: absolute;
    text-align: center;
    align-items: center;
    padding-top: 5px;
    border-top-right-radius: 3px;
    border-bottom-right-radius: 3px;
  }
  .action-btn-container{
    background-color: #BDC3C7;
    min-height: 9vh;
    margin-top: 10px;
    width: 114%;
    margin-left: -21px;
    margin-right: 5px;
    border-bottom-right-radius: 3px;
    border-bottom-left-radius: 3px;
  }
  .action-btn{
      float: right;
      padding: 5px;
      margin: 15px;
      color: #fff;
      background-color:#4FBD9D;
      border: none;
      border-radius: 3px;
  }
```

Output Screenshot


Activities
Google Chrome
Sep 14 5:48 PM
Learning | Dashboard
Exercise for Introductic
Bootcamp 2020 - HTML
Bug Report
HTML/CSS Assessment
127.0.0.1:5500/form.html
TO THE NEW
Home
Quick help
Bug Report
Title:*
Description:*
Operating system:
Window XP
Product:*
Form old
Version:*
License:*
Free
Business
Severity:*
Critial
Attachments:
Browse Files
Choose file
Send