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Q2)

HTML5 Semantic Elements:

→ Semantic elements are those elements that clearly describe their meaning & in a human-readable & machine-readable way

- Elements such as header, footer & article are all considered semantic because they accurately describe the purpose of the element & the type of the content inside them
- <article>, <aside>, <details>, <footer>, <header>, <section> are some semantic elements
- As shown, these elements clearly describe what functionality they provide in the page

Eg:

<header> </header>

<section>

<article>

<article>

<section>

<footer> </footer>

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c) CSS Selectors:

- CSS selectors are a set of symbols for selecting elements in a DOM (Document Object Model) so that styles can be added to them.
- CSS selectors are useful when we want to target a very specific element using their id, class name or tag name to apply styles for them.

Selectors

1) Class Selector [.]

The dot selector or the class selector is used to select HTML classes from within CSS.

Syntax : .<class_name>

Example : .my-header {

color: red;

2) ID selector [#]

The hash selector or the ID selector is used to select ~~first~~ HTML elements by their ids.

Syntax : #<id_of_element>

Example : `#my-input { border: 1px solid red; }`

3) Element selector

- The element selector also known as the type selector, is used to select all elements with the name tag specified.
- This is helpful when we want to target all elements by their tag & apply styles to all of them collectively.

Syntax : `<element-tag-name>`

Example : `a { text-decoration: none; }`

4) Universal selector [`*`]

- The universal selector is used to select all the elements of the DOM regardless of their id, class or tag name.
- This is useful when we initially want to target all elements and remove default browser user agent styles.

Syntax : `*`

Example: * {

margin: 0;

padding: 0;

}

5) Attribute selector

- The attribute selector is very powerful for selecting ~~several~~ specific elements but with a great level of specificity.
- For example, the element selector will select all elements with a given type name, but the attribute selector allows us to select elements by the attributes they have.
- If we have elements that are different, have different tags, ids & classes, we can still select them using the attribute selector if they have some common attribute.

Syntax: [attr] or [attr=value]

Example: [name=password] {

margin: 10px;

}

Q3)

```

<html>
  <head>
    <title> IP IATI </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <form name="register" onsubmit="validate()">
      <input type="text" placeholder="Name">
      <input type="email" placeholder="email">
      <input type="text" placeholder="address">
      <input type="text" placeholder="contact">
      <input type="text" placeholder="dob">
      <input type="text" placeholder="percentage">
      <select name=">

```

b) Window

- Window is an interface in Javascript that represents a window like a container holding a DOM document.
- This document property of the window points to the DOM loaded in the browser currently.
- The "window" is a global object in Javascript.
- It has also has a lot of functions & properties.
- It has methods that give access to the browser API, like window.location, window.confirm(), window.alert()

Javascript code to change bg color of web page after five seconds

// app.js

window.onload = () => {

const colors = ['red', 'blue', 'green', 'yellow'];

setInterval(changeColor, 5000);

function changeColor() {

let color = colors[Math.floor(Math.random() * colors.length)];

~~document.body.style.backgroundColor~~

document.body.style.backgroundColor = color;

}

}