CCA-104: Web Technologies Assignment

Part1

Q1. Write html and css for the following using div

Ans Header

HTML <header> Tag

Example

A header for an <article>:

```
<article>
  <header>
    <h1>A heading here</h1>
    <p>Posted by John Doe</p>
    <p>Some additional information here</p>
  </header>
  <p>Lorem Ipsum dolor set amet....</p>
</article>
```

Navigation

Navigation Bars

Having easy-to-use navigation is important for any web site.

With CSS you can transform boring HTML menus into good-looking navigation bars.

Navigation Bar = List of Links

A navigation bar needs standard HTML as a base.

In our examples we will build the navigation bar from a standard HTML list.

A navigation bar is basically a list of links, so using the <ul> and <li> elements makes perfect sense:

Example

```
<ul>
  <li><a href="default.asp">Home</a></li>
  <li><a href="news.asp">News</a></li>
  <li><a href="contact.asp">Contact</a></li>
  <li><a href="about.asp">About</a></li>
</ul>
```

Content

HTML content Attribute

Definition and Usage

The `content` attribute gives the value associated with the `http-equiv` or `name` attribute.

Applies to

The `content` attribute can be used on the following element:

Element	Attribute
<meta>	content

Example

Meta Example

Describe metadata within an HTML document:

```
<head>
<meta name="description" content="Free Web tutorials">
```

```
<meta name="keywords" content="HTML,CSS,XML,JavaScript">
</head>
```

sidebar

How TO - Fixed Sidebar

Create a Fixed Sidebar

Step 1) Add HTML:

Example

```
<!-- Side navigation -->
<div class="sidenav">
  <a href="#">About</a>
  <a href="#">Services</a>
  <a href="#">Clients</a>
  <a href="#">Contact</a>
</div>

<!-- Page content -->
<div class="main">
  ...
</div>
```

Step 2) Add CSS:

Example

```
/* The sidebar menu */
.sidenav {
  height: 100%; /* Full-height: remove this if you want "auto" height
*/
  width: 160px; /* Set the width of the sidebar */
  position: fixed; /* Fixed Sidebar (stay in place on scroll) */
  z-index: 1; /* Stay on top */
  top: 0; /* Stay at the top */
  left: 0;
  background-color: #111; /* Black */
  overflow-x: hidden; /* Disable horizontal scroll */
  padding-top: 20px;
```

```
}

/* The navigation menu links */
.sidenav a {
  padding: 6px 8px 6px 16px;
  text-decoration: none;
  font-size: 25px;
  color: #818181;
  display: block;
}

/* When you mouse over the navigation links, change their color */
.sidenav a:hover {
  color: #f1f1f1;
}

/* Style page content */
.main {
  margin-left: 160px; /* Same as the width of the sidebar */
  padding: 0px 10px;
}

/* On smaller screens, where height is less than 450px, change the
style of the sidebar (less padding and a smaller font size) */
@media screen and (max-height: 450px) {
  .sidenav {padding-top: 15px;}
  .sidenav a {font-size: 18px;}
}
```

Footer

HTML <footer> Tag

Example

A footer section in a document:

```
<footer>
  <p>Author: Hege Refsnes</p>
  <p><a href="mailto:hege@example.com">hege@example.com</a></p>
</footer
```

Definition and Usage

The `<footer>` tag defines a footer for a document or section.

A `<footer>` element typically contains:

- authorship information
- copyright information
- contact information
- sitemap
- back to top links
- related documents

You can have several `<footer>` elements in one document.

Q 2. Write html for the following table

Ans H1

HTML: <h1> tag

This HTML tutorial explains how to use the HTML element called the **<h1> tag** with syntax and examples.

Description

The HTML **<h1> tag** defines the highest level or most important heading in the HTML document. This tag is also commonly referred to as the <h1> element.

Syntax

In HTML, the syntax for the **<h1> tag** is:

```
<body>
<h1>Heading 1 goes here</h1>
</body>
```

H2

HTML <h2> Tag

The HTML `<h2>` tag represents a level 2 heading in an HTML document.

HTML includes 6 levels of headings, which are ranked by importance. These are `<h1>`, `<h2>`, `<h3>`, `<h4>`, `<h5>`, and `<h6>`.

The rank is given in the heading name; `<h1>` has the highest rank, and `<h6>` has the lowest rank. Two headings of the same name have the same rank.

Browsers typically render the various headings in different sizes - with `<h1>` being the largest and `<h6>` being the smallest.

Syntax

The `<h2>` tag is written as `<h2></h2>` with the heading text inserted between the start and end tags.

Like this:

```
<h2>Heading</h2>
```

Examples

Basic tag usage

Run

Stack editor Unstack editor

H3

HTML <h3> Tag

The HTML `<h3>` tag represents a level 3 heading in an HTML document.

HTML includes 6 levels of headings, which are ranked by importance. These are `<h1>`, `<h2>`, `<h3>`, `<h4>`, `<h5>`, and `<h6>`.

The rank is given in the heading name; `<h1>` has the highest rank, and `<h6>` has the lowest rank. Two headings of the same name have the same rank.

Browsers typically render the various headings in different sizes - with `<h1>` being the largest and `<h6>` being the smallest.

Syntax

The `<h3>` tag is written as `<h3></h3>` with the heading text inserted between the start and end tags.

Like this:

```
<h3>Heading</h3>
```

Examples

Basic tag usage

```
<h3>Heading 3</h3>
<p>Paragraph text....</p>
```

C1

C2

C3

C4

Part 2

Q3. Write a Program to display count, from 5 to 15 using PHP loop as given below.

Ans

Write a program to count 5 to 15 using PHP loop

Description:
Write a Program to display count, from 5 to 15 using PHP loop as given below.

Rules & Hint

- You can use “for” or “while” loop
- You can use variable to initialize count
- You can use html tag for line break

View Solution/Program

```php
<?php

$count = 5;

while($count <= 15)

{

  echo $count;

  echo "<br>" ;


  $count++;
```

```
}

?>
```

PHP

Copy

```
Tutorials Class - Output Window
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
```

Q4. Write a program in javascript for Unit Conversion from Kilometer (km) to Centimeter (cm). use of message box is necessary .

Ans

Program to Convert Kilometer to cm

Here, we will learn how to convert the length value, which is given in Kilometer, to the length in centimeter.

If we want to convert the value of Kilometer into cm value, then we have to use the following formula:

$$1 \text{ km} = 100000 \text{ cm. cm} = 100000 * \text{Kilometer.}$$

Program 1: Write a Program in C for converting the length value of Kilometer into centimeter.

```
1. #include<stdio.h>
2. int main()
```

```
{
double Kilometer = 4;
double centimeter;
centimeter = 100000 * Kilometer;
printf ("Value of 4 kilometer in Centimeter is:", centimeter);
return 0;
}
```

Output:

```
Value of 4 kilometer in Centimeter is: 400000
```

Program 2: Write a Program in PHP for converting the value of Kilometer into cm.

```
<?php
// This is a PHP program which converts the value of Kilometer into the value of cm

$Kilometer = 10.4;
$centimeter = 100000 * $Kilometer;
echo("Value of 10.4 Kilometer in Centimeter is " . $centimeter . "\n");
?>
```

Output:

```
Value of 10.4 Kilometer in Centimeter is: 1040000
```

Program 3: Write a Program in Java for converting the value of Kilometer into cm.

```
// This is a Java program which converts the value of Kilometer into the value in cm

import java.io.*;
class convert {
static double Conversion_Kilometer_to_cm(int Kilometer)
{
double centimeter;
centimeter  = 100000 * Kilometer;
System.out.printf("Value in Centimeter is: %.2f \n", centimeter);
return 0;
}
```

```
11. public static void main(String args [])
12. {
13. int Kilometer = 2.008457;
14. Conversion_Kilometer_to_cm(Kilometer);
15. }
16. }
```

Output:

```
Value in Centimeter is: 200845.70
```

Program 4: Write a Program in Python for converting the value of Kilometer into cm.

```
1. # This is a Python program which converts the value of Kilometer into cm
2.
3. Kilometer=int(input("Enter the length in Kilometer:"))
4. #convert Kilometer to cm
5. centimeter  = 100000 * Kilometer;
6.
7. print("The length in centimeter",round(centimeter,2))
```

Output:

```
Enter the length in Kilometer: 25
The length in centimeter 2500000.00
```