

**Q1. Write html and css for the following using div
DIV CLASS HEADER:**

The DIV tag or element is the most widely used tag in HTML. Header, Nav and Footer tags were introduced as part of latest HTML5 similar to <div> tag, targeted to be specific and suit their content. In this lesson, let us see how and why to use these tags on your webpages.

Frank is a web developer in a tech company. He is showing a webpage he has recently coded to his colleague Manny, "Some of the guys were saying the other day that we need more divs, but I'm not sure why!"

Manny laughed "I know you're not fond of the code on the homepage for the New York Times, but recently I discovered that they have over 300 div tags on their home page. Must be useful for something."

DIV tags, primarily when used in conjunction with **Cascading Style Sheets** (CSS) are key to implementing a consistent layout for different screens. With differences in mobile and responsive designs on the web, the <div> tag enable us to maintain a consistent layout.

Evolution of Webpage Layout

Over the years, the design of the web pages has evolved a long way. In the early years, typical laptop and desktop screens had low resolutions, up to 640x480 pixels. Display screens progressed to rise in resolutions - forcing the designers & developers to handle and adapt their webpages to different screen sizes. Web pages often used **tables** in the past to control layout, but that is very much discouraged in that role.

The introduction of Smartphones made the laying out of web pages even more complicated, as front-end teams have to fit their web-content to screens with a varying width from 320 pixels to 1920 pixels wide and even more these days.

HTML Div Tag

We can consider a <div> tag as a block/section/division of a webpage that has a specific design layout or separate information hierarchy. An outer <div> can contain multiple inner <div> tags, and a complex web page has multiple nested divs with inner elements. Modern responsive web pages are developed to vary the

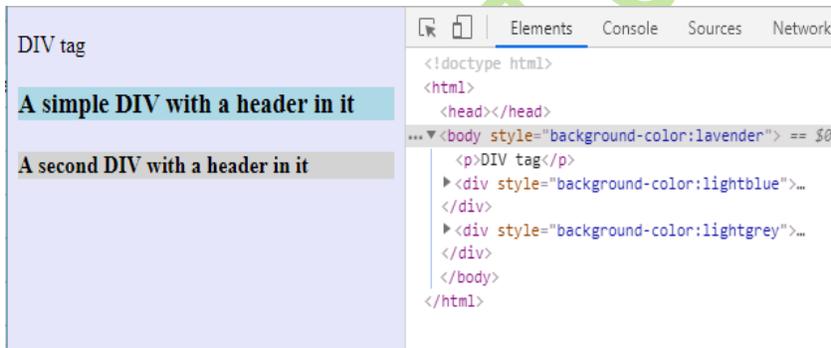
width and position of divs depending on the screen resolution, and in some cases, we even hide the <div> tags to accommodate information on smaller screens.

Examples

To put it, a <div> is an element that places content in a separate container. A <div> can contain text, links or images. It usually has a specific CSS style or class that affects the size, location, and design for its inner elements.

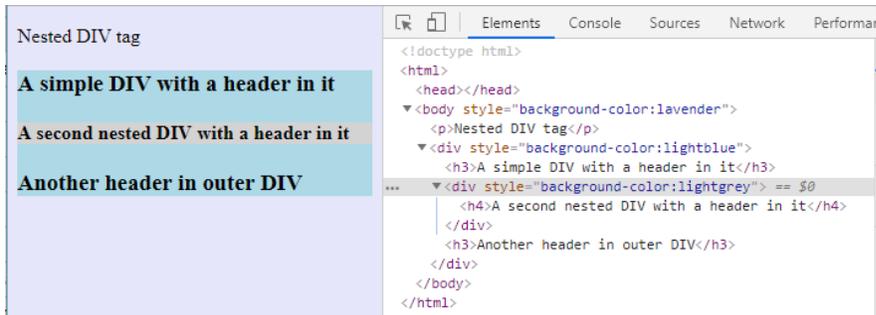
1. `<div style='background-color:lightblue'>`
2. `<h3>A simple DIV with a header in it</h3>`
3. `</div>`
4. `<div style='background-color:lightgrey'>`
5. `<h4>A second DIV with a header in it</h4>`
6. `</div>`

OUTPUT:



1. `<div style='background-color:lightblue'>`
2. `<h3>A simple DIV with a header in it</h3>`
3. `<div style='background-color:lightgrey'>`
4. `<h4>A second nested DIV with a header in it</h4>`
5. `</div>`
6. `<h3>Another header in outer DIV</h3>`
7. `</div>`

OUTPUT:



DIV NAVIGATION BAR

Inline List Items

One way to build a horizontal navigation bar is to specify the `` elements as inline, in addition to the "standard" code from the previous page:

Example

```
li {
  display: inline;
}
```

Example explained:

- **display: inline;** - By default, `` elements are block elements. Here, we remove the line breaks before and after each list item, to display them on one line

Floating List Items

Another way of creating a horizontal navigation bar is to float the `` elements, and specify a layout for the navigation links:

Example

```
li {
  float: left;
}

a {
  display: block;
  padding: 8px;
}
```

```
background-color: #dddddd;  
}
```

<div>: The Content Division element

The <div> [HTML](#) element is the generic container for flow content. It has no effect on the content or layout until styled in some way using [CSS](#) (e.g. styling is directly applied to it, or some kind of layout model like [Flexbox](#) is applied to its parent element).

As a "pure" container, the <div> element does not inherently represent anything. Instead, it's used to group content so it can be easily styled using the [class](#) or [id](#) attributes, marking a section of a document as being written in a different language (using the [lang](#) attribute), and so on.

EXAMPLE:

```
<div class="warning">  
  
    
  
  <p>Beware of the leopard</p>  
  
</div>
```

Content categories

[Flow content](#), palpable content.

Permitted content

[Flow content](#).

Or (in [WHATWG HTML](#)): If the parent is a <dl> element: one or more <dt> elements followed by one or more <dd> elements, optionally intermixed with <script> and <template> elements.

Tag omission	None, both the starting and ending tag are mandatory.
Permitted parents	Any element that accepts flow content . Or (in WHATWG HTML): <code><dl></code> element.
Implicit ARIA role	No corresponding role
Permitted ARIA roles	Any
DOM interface	HTMLDivElement

FOOTER OF DIV CLASS:

`<footer>`

The Text which we want to insert in footer.

Step 3: And, after that we have to close the `</footer>` tag.

`<footer>`

The Text which we want to insert in footer.

`</footer>`

Step 4: And, at last, we have to save the Html file and then run the file in the browser.

```
<!Doctype Html>  
<Html>
```

```
<Head>
<Title>
Make a footer using Html tag
</Title>
</Head>
<Body>
<header>
Html Tutorial <br>
This page helps us to understand how to make a footer. <br>
<br>
And, this section helps you to understand how to make a footer using Html tag.
</header> <footer>
```

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```
</footer>
</Body>
</Html>
```

Q2. Write html for the following table?

We have to using the <table> tag to create a table in html

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> CREATING A TABLE </TITLE>
<BODY>
<table border align =CENTER >
<tr align =center>
<td>H1</td>
<td>H2</td>
<td>H3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1</td>
<td colspan="2" >C2</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td>C3</td>
<td>C4</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

H1	H2	H3
C1	C2	
	C3	C4

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

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
$count = 5;
while($count <= 15)
{
    echo $count;
```

```
echo "<br>" ;  
$count++;  
}  
?>
```

Output:

```
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 .

Program to convert centimeter into meter and kilometer

Given length in centimeter, the task is to convert it into meter and kilometer.

Examples :

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EXAMPLE PROGRAM:

```
/ Java program to convert  
// centimeter into meter
```

```
// and kilometer

import java.io.*;

class GFG

{

    public static void main (String[] args)

    {

        double cm, meter, kilometer;

        cm = 1000;

        // Converting centimeter

        // into meter and kilometer

        meter = cm / 100.0;

        kilometer = cm / 100000.0;

        System.out.println("Length in meter = " +

            meter + "m");

        System.out.println("Length in Kilometer = " +

            kilometer + "km");

    }

}
```

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```
}
```

```
// This code is contributed by anuj_67.
```

Output:

Length in meter = 10 m

Length in kilometer = 0.01 km

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