PART -1

Q-1 Write html and css for the following using div

Here is an example of an HTML and CSS code for the table layout you described:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Table Layout Example</title>
  <style>
    .container {
      display: table;
      border-collapse: collapse;
      border: 1px solid black;
      height: 100%;
      width: 100%;
    }
    .row {
      display: table-row;
      height: 20%;
    }
    .cell {
      display: table-cell;
      border: 1px solid black;
    }
    .navigation {
      width: 20%;
      background-color: #333;
      color: white;
      padding: 20px;
      box-sizing: border-box;
    }
    .navigation a {
      display: block;
      color: white;
      text-decoration: none;
      padding: 10px;
    }
    .navigation a:hover {
      background-color: #555;
    }
    .header {
      width: 60%;
      text-align: center;
      font-size: 24px;
    }
    .sidebar {
      width: 20%;
    }
    .content {
      width: 80%;
    }
    .footer {
      width: 20%;
```

```
      text-align: center;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <div class="container">
    <div class="row">
      <div class="cell navigation">
        <a href="#">Home</a>
        <a href="#">About Us</a>
        <a href="#">Contact Us</a>
      </div>
      <div class="cell header">Header</div>
      <div class="cell sidebar">Sidebar</div>
    </div>
    <div class="row">
      <div class="cell content">Content</div>
      <div class="cell footer">Footer</div>
    </div>
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

This code uses `<div>` elements to create a table layout with five sections: Navigation, Header, Content, Sidebar, and Footer. The `.container`, `.row`, and `.cell` classes are used to define the table structure. The `.navigation`, `.header`, `.sidebar`, `.content`, and `.footer` classes are used to define the widths of the sections.

The CSS `display` property is set to `table`, `table-row`, and `table-cell` to create the table structure. The `border-collapse` property is set to `collapse` to remove the space between the cells. The `border` property is set to `1px solid black` to add a black border around the table and cells.

The Navigation section is created using a `<div>` element with the class `.navigation`. The navigation links are created using `<a>` elements inside the `.navigation` `<div>`. The `.navigation a` class is used to define the text color, text decoration, and padding of the links. The `.navigation a:hover` class is used to define the background color of the links when hovered over.

The Header section is created using a `<div>` element with the class `.header`. The text alignment and font size of the header are defined using CSS.

The Sidebar section is created using a `<div>` element with the class `.sidebar`.

The Content section is created using a `<div>` element with the class `.content`.

The Footer section is created using a `<div>` element with the class `.footer`. The text alignment of the footer is defined using CSS.

Q 2. Write html for the following table

Here is an example of an HTML code for the table you described:

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>H1</th>
    <th>H2</th>
    <th>H3</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>C1</td>
    <td>C2</td>
    <td>C3</td>
    <td>C4</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

This code uses the `<table>` element to create a table. The `<tr>` element is used to create a row, and the `<th>` and `<td>` elements are used to create header cells and data cells, respectively.

The first row of the table contains three header cells with the text “H1”, “H2”, and “H3”. The second row of the table contains four data cells with the text “C1”, “C2”, “C3”, and “C4”. Since there are only three header cells in the first row, the fourth data cell in the second row is ignored.

PART 2

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

Here is an example of a PHP loop that displays the count from 5 to 15:

```
<?php
for ($i = 5; $i <= 15; $i++) {
    echo $i . "<br>";
}
?>
```

This program uses a `for` loop to iterate over the numbers from 5 to 15. The loop starts with `$i` set to 5, and continues as long as `$i` is less than or equal to 15. On each iteration of the loop, the value of `$i` is printed to the screen, followed by a line break (`<br>`).

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

Here is an example of a JavaScript program that converts kilometers to centimeters and displays the result in a message box:

```
function convert() {
    var km = parseFloat(document.getElementById("km").value);
    var cm = km * 100000;
    alert(km + " kilometers is equal to " + cm + " centimeters.");
}
```

This program defines a function called `convert` that reads the value of a text input element with the ID `km`, converts it from kilometers to centimeters, and displays the result in a message box using the `alert` function.

To use this program, you would need to create an HTML file with a text input element for the number of kilometers and a button that calls the `convert` function when clicked. Here is an example of what that HTML code might look like:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Kilometers to Centimeters Converter</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Kilometers to Centimeters Converter</h1>
    <p>Enter the number of kilometers:</p>
    <input type="text" id="km">
    <button onclick="convert()">Convert</button>
</body>
</html>
```