

## CCA-104 WEB TECHNOLOGIES

### ASSIGNMENT-4

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Dept : B. Sc Physics

Assignment : Assign ④

Subject : CCA

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## ASSIGNMENT- 4 WEB TECHNOLOGIES

### part-1

1) write Html and css for the following using div.

Header:-

HTML

```
<div class="header">
  <h1>Header </h1>
  <p> My supercool header </p>
</div>
```

CSS

style the header with a large padding, centered text, a

specific background-color and a big sized text.

```
.header {
```

padding: 60px;

text-align: center;

background: #1abcac;

color: white;

font-size: 30px;

}

content:-

```
<style>
```

```
h2:after {
```

```
content: '100A7';
```

y

```
</style>
```

css can insert text content before or after an element or change the content of a list item marker (such as a bullet symbol or number) before a `<li>` or other element with `display: list-item`; To specify this, make a rule and add `::before`, `::after`, or `::marker` to the selector. In the declaration, specify the `content` property with the text content as its value.

⇒ HTML

A text where I need to `<span>`  
`class="ref">something</span>`

⇒ CSS

```
.ref::before {  
    font-weight: bold;  
    color: navy;  
    content: "reference";
```

y

Navigation!

⇒ HTML

```
<div class="nav">  
<a class="active">
```

```
        href="#home">Home</a>
    <a href="#news">News</a>
    <a href="#contact">Contact</a>
    <a href="#about">About</a>
</div>
```

→ CSS

```
/* Add a black background color to the top navigation */
```

```
.nav {
    background-color: #333;
    overflow: hidden;
```

```
}
```

```
/* style the links inside the navigation bar */
```

```
.nav a {
    float: left;
    color: #f2f2f2;
    text-align: center;
    padding: 14px 16px;
    text-decoration: none;
    font-size: 17px;
```

```
}
```

```
/* change the color of links on hover */
```

```
.nav a:hover {
    background-color: #add;
    color: black;
}
```

## sidebar:-

→ HTML & CSS

To create this you need to create an HTML and CSS file.

Then copy the structure below and paste it into the HTML file.  
In the HTML structure below I have put all the information  
where you will add the required etc.

```
<html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://use.fontawesome.com/
releases/v5.8.1/css/all.css">
<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>
<style>
</style>
</head>
</body>
<div class="wrapper">
<!-- Top menu -->
<div class="sidebar">
<!-- profile image & text -->
<!-- menu item -->
</div>
```

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

I added some basic CSS code that basically designed the background and gave the sidebar a shape @ import url('https://fonts.googleapis.com/c882?family=open+sans&display=swap');

```
{ list-style: none;  
text-decoration: none;  
margin: 0;  
padding: 0;  
box-sizing: border-box;  
font-family: 'open sans', sans-serif;
```

```
y  
body {  
background: #f5f6f7;
```

```
y wrapper.sidebar{  
background:rgb(5,68,104);  
position: fixed;  
top: 0;  
left: 0;  
width: 225px;  
height: 100%;
```

padding: 20px 0;

transition: all 0.5s ease;

3

footer 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

⇒ <footer>

<p>Author: Hege Refsnes</p>

<p>/

<a href="mailto:hege@example.com">hege@example.com</a></p>

</footer>

⇒ <html>

<head>

<style>

footer {

text-align: center;

padding: 3px;

background-color: darksalmon;

background-color: darksalmon;

```

color:white;
y
</style>
</head>
<body>
<footer>
  <p>Author: Hege Refsnes<br>
    <a href="mailto:hege@example.com">hege@example.com</a></p>
</footer>
</body>
</html>

```

write html for the following table.

| place     | state          | maximum Temperature in C |
|-----------|----------------|--------------------------|
| wardha    | Maharashtra    | 47.5                     |
| A Kola    |                | 46.4                     |
| Kanjivara | Madhya Pradesh | 46.4                     |
| Sagar     |                | 46.2                     |

solution:-

```

<table border="1" cellpadding="10">
  <thead bg color="pink" align="center">
    <tr>
      <th>place</th>
      <th>state</th>

```

<th> maximum <br> Temperature <br> in </th>

</th>

</thead>

<tbody> bg color = "skyblue" align = "center">

<br>

<td> Wardha </td>

<td> rowspan = "2" > maharashtra </td>

<td> 47.5 </td>

</tr>

<br>

<td> Akola </td>

<td> 46.4 </td>

</tr>

<br>

<td> Khajuraho </td>

<td rowspan = "2" > madhya <br> pradesh </td>

<td> 47.5 </td>

</tr>

<br>

<td> Sagar </td>

<td> 46.2 </td>

</tr>

</body>

</table>

## part-2

Write a program to display count, from 5 to 15 using PHP loop as given below?

```
<?php  
$count=5;  
while ($count<=15)  
{  
    echo $count;  
    echo "<br>";  
    $count++;  
}  
n>
```

Output:-

```
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15
```

Write a program in Java Script for unit conversion from kilometer (km) to centimeter?

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

$$1 \text{ km} = 100000 \text{ cm}, \text{ cm} = 100000 * \text{kilometer}$$

→ // 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 (double kilometer)
    {
        double centimeter;
        centimeter = 100000 * kilometer;
        System.out.print ("value in centimeters is : % .2f / n",
                          centimeter);
        return 0;
    }
    public static void main (String args[])
    {
        double kilometer = 2.008457;
        conversion_kilometer_to_cm (kilometer);
    }
}

```

Output :- value in centimeter is = 200845.70.