Html Assignment
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Group 5

1.How are inline and block elements different from each other?

Block

A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width of a page, from left to right. A block-level element can take up one line or multiple lines and has a line break before and after the element.

Other examples of the block-level tag are:

- Heading tags <h1> to <h6>
- List (Ordered, Unordered, Description and List Item) tags <ol> , <ul> ,<dl> ,

Inline

The element is usually used as a container for other HTML elements and to separate them for the rest. The element is an unstyled tag, in other words, using it does not change the look of an HTML element. Also, it has no required attribute.

2.Explain the difference between visibility:hidden and display:none

Hidden:takes the space while none do not take any space.

3.Explain the clear and float properties.

Float

It is used to wrap text around images.

```
img

{

float:right;

margin: 0 0 20px 20px;

}
```

Clear

It is used to control the behaviour of floating elements.The clear propert specifies on which side of on element floating elements are not allowed to float.

4.explain difference between absolute, relative,fixed and static.

Static

Static positioned elements are not affected by the top, bottom, left, and right properties.

An element with position: static; is not positioned in any special way; it is always positioned according to the normal flow of the page:

Relative

An element with position: relative; is positioned relative to its normal position.

Setting the top, right, bottom, and left properties of a relatively-positioned element will cause it to be adjusted away from its normal position. Other content will not be adjusted to fit into any gap left by the element.

Absolute

An element with position: absolute; is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor (instead of positioned relative to the viewport, like fixed).

However; if an absolute positioned element has no positioned ancestors, it uses the document body, and moves along with page scrolling.

Question 6. Why do we use meta tags?

Metadata is data (information) about data.

The <meta> tag provides metadata about the HTML document. Metadata will not be displayed on the page, but will be machine parsable.

Meta elements are typically used to specify page description, keywords, author of the document, last modified, and other metadata.

The metadata can be used by browsers (how to display content or reload page), search engines (keywords), or other web services.

HTML5 introduced a method to let web designers take control over the viewport (the user's visible area of a web page), through the <meta> tag (See "Setting The Viewport" example below).

Question 7. Explain box model.

All HTML elements can be considered as boxes. In CSS, the term "box model" is used when talking about design and layout.

The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It

consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content. The image below

illustrates the box model:

Explanation of the different parts:

●**Content**- The content of the box, where text and images appear

- **Padding**- Clears an area around the content. The padding is transparen
- **Border**- A border that goes around the padding and content

- **Margin**- Clears an area outside the border. The margin is transparent

The box model allows us to add a border around elements, and to define space between elements.

Question 8. What are the different types of CSS Selectors?

CSS Selectors

CSS selectors are used to "find" (or select) HTML elements based on their element name, id, class, attribute, and more.

The element Selector

The element selector selects elements based on the element name.

You can select all <p> elements on a page like this (in this case, all <p> elements will be center-aligned, with a red text color).

The id Selector

The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element. The id of an element should be unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element!

To select an element with a specific id, write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element.

The style rule below will be applied to the HTML element with id="para1".

The class Selector

The class selector selects elements with a specific class attribute.

To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the name of the class.

In the example below, all HTML elements with class="center" will be red and center-aligned.

Question 9. Define Doctype.

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration must be the very first thing in your HTML document, before the <html> tag.

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration is not an HTML tag; it is an instruction to the web browser about what version of HTML the page is written in.

In HTML 4.01, the <!DOCTYPE> declaration refers to a DTD, because HTML 4.01 was based on SGML. The DTD specifies the rules for the markup language, so that the browsers render the content correctly.

HTML5 is not based on SGML, and therefore does not require a reference to a DTD.

Question 10. Explain 5 HTML5 semantic tags.

Many web sites contain HTML code like: to indicate navigation, header, and footer.

HTML5 offers new semantic elements to define different parts of a web page:

- <article>
- <aside>
- <details>
- <figcaption>
- <figure>
- <footer>
- <header>
- <main>
- <mark>
- <nav>
- <section>
- <summary>

- <time>

HTML5 <section> Element

The <section> element defines a section in a document.

According to W3C's HTML5 documentation: "A section is a thematic grouping of content, typically with a heading."

A home page could normally be split into sections for introduction, content, and contact information.

Example

```
<section>
<h1>WWF</h1>
<p>The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is....</p>
</section>
```

HTML5 <article> Element

The <article> element specifies independent, self-contained content.

An article should make sense on its own, and it should be possible to read it independently from the rest of the web site.

Examples of where an <article> element can be used:

- Forum post
- Blog post
- Newspaper article

Example

```
<article>

<h1>What Does WWF Do?</h1>

<p>WWF's mission is to stop the degradation of our planet's natural environment, and build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.</p>

</article>
```

HTML5 <header> Element

The <header> element specifies a header for a document or section.

The <header> element should be used as a container for introductory content.

You can have several <header> elements in one document.

The following example defines a header for an article:

Example

```
<article>

<header>

<h1>What Does WWF Do?</h1>

<p>WWF's mission:</p>

</header>

<p>WWF's mission is to stop the degradation of our planet's natural environment, and build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.</p>

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HTML5 <footer> Element

The <footer> element specifies a footer for a document or section.

A <footer> element should contain information about its containing element.

A footer typically contains the author of the document, copyright information, links to terms of use, contact information, etc.

You may have several <footer> elements in one document.

Example

```
<footer>

<p>Posted by: Hege Refsnes</p>

<p>Contact information: <ahref="mailto:someone@example.com">
someone@example.com</a>.</p>

</footer>
```

HTML5 <nav> Element

The <nav> element defines a set of navigation links.

Notice that NOT all links of a document should be inside a <nav> element. The <nav> element is intended only for major block of navigation links.

Example

```
<nav>
<ahref="/html/">HTML</a>|
<ahref="/css/">CSS</a>|
<ahref="/js/">JavaScript</a>|
<ahref="/jquery/">jQuery</a>
</nav>
```

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The box model allows us to add a border around elements, and to define space between elements.

Example

```
div {
width:300px;
border:25px solid green;
padding:25px;
margin:25px;

}
```

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