

## ANUJA PANDEY BATCH 5

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

- A. An **inline** element does not cause a line break (start on a new line) and does not take up the full width of a page, only the space bounded by its opening and closing tag. It is usually used within other HTML elements.

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.

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

- A. '**visibility:hidden**' means that unlike 'display:none', the tag is not visible, but space is allocated for it on the page. The tag is rendered, it just isn't seen on the page.

'**display:none**' means that the tag in question will not appear on the page at all (although you can still interact with it through the dom). There will be no space allocated for it between the other tags.

3. Explain the clear and float properties.

- A. The **clear** property is directly related to floats. If the element can fit horizontally in the space next to another element which is floated, it will. Unless you apply clear to that element in the same direction as the float. Then the element will move down below the floated element.

The **float** property is used for positioning and formatting content e.g. let an image float left to the text in a container.

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

- A. 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.

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.

An element with **position: fixed**; is positioned relative to the viewport, which means it always stays in the same place even if the page is scrolled. The top, right, bottom, and left properties are used to position the element.

HTML elements are positioned static by default. 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:

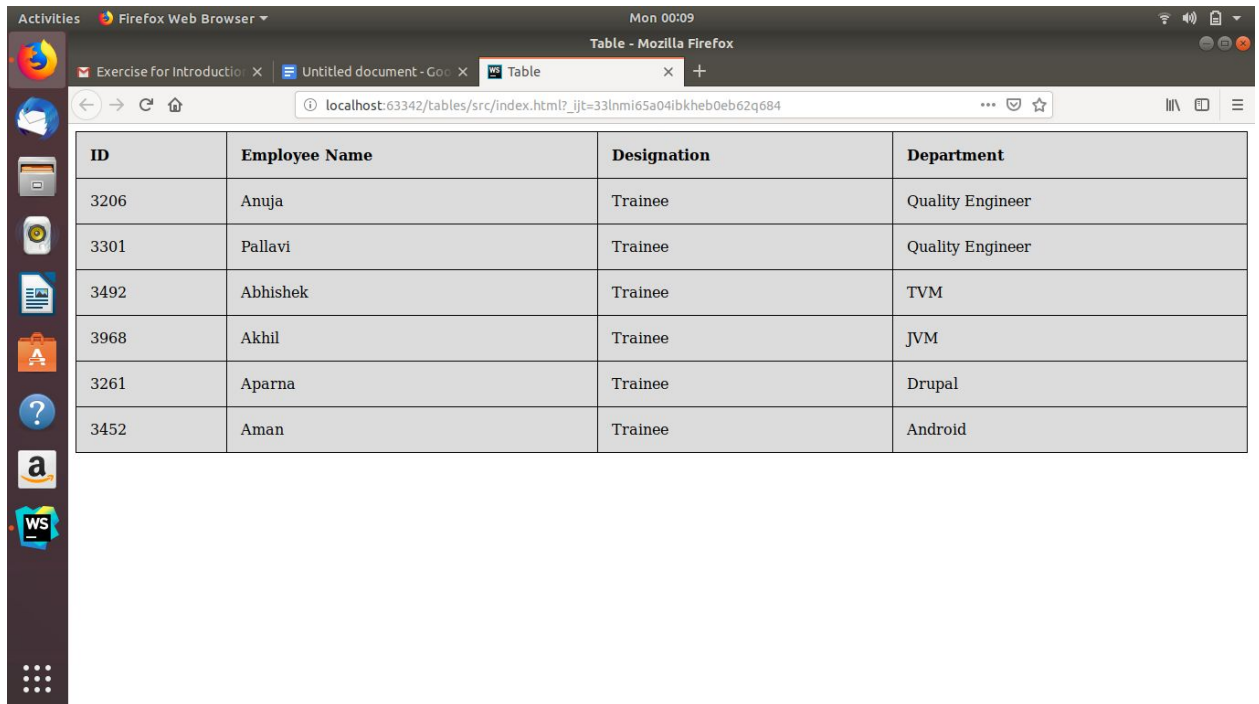
5. Write the HTML code to create a table in which there are 4 columns( ID , Employee Name, Designation, Department) and at least 6 rows. Also do some styling to it.

```
A. <!doctype html>
<html class="en">

<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title>Table</title>
<style>
table, th, td{
border: 1px solid black;
border-collapse: collapse;
padding: 15px;
text-align: left;
background-color: gainsboro;
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<table style="width:100%">
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Employee Name</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Department</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3206</td>
<td>Anuja</td>
<td>Trainee</td>
<td>Quality Engineer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3301</td>
```

```
<td>Pallavi</td>
<td>Trainee</td>
<td>Quality Engineer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3492</td>
<td>Abhishek</td>
<td>Trainee</td>
<td>TVM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3968</td>
<td>Akhil</td>
<td>Trainee</td>
<td>JVM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3261</td>
<td>Aparna</td>
<td>Trainee</td>
<td>Drupal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3452</td>
<td>Aman</td>
<td>Trainee</td>
<td>Android</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```



| ID   | Employee Name | Designation | Department       |
|------|---------------|-------------|------------------|
| 3206 | Anuja         | Trainee     | Quality Engineer |
| 3301 | Pallavi       | Trainee     | Quality Engineer |
| 3492 | Abhishek      | Trainee     | TVM              |
| 3968 | Akhil         | Trainee     | JVM              |
| 3261 | Aparna        | Trainee     | Drupal           |
| 3452 | Aman          | Trainee     | Android          |

6. Why do we use meta tags?

- A. 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.

7. Explain box model.

- A. 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.

8. What are the different types of CSS Selectors?

- A. The **universal selector** selects all elements on a page. Every HTML page is built on content placed within HTML tags. Each set of tags represents an element on the page.

```
* {
  color: green;
  font-size: 20px;
  line-height: 25px;
}
```

**Type selector** must match one or more HTML elements of the same name.

Thus, a selector of `nav` would match all HTML `nav` elements, and a selector of `<ul>` would match all HTML unordered lists, or `<ul>` elements.

An **ID selector** is declared using a hash, or pound symbol (#) preceding a string of characters. The string of characters is defined by the developer. This selector matches any HTML element that has an ID attribute with the same value as that of the selector, but minus the hash symbol.

```
#container {  
  width: 960px;  
  margin: 0 auto;  
}
```

The **class selector** is the most useful of all CSS selectors. It's declared with a dot preceding a string of one or more characters. Just as is the case with an ID selector, this string of characters is defined by the developer.

```
.box {  
  padding: 20px;  
  margin: 10px;  
  width: 240px;  
}
```

## 9. Define Doctype.

- A. The `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration is used to inform a website visitor's browser that the document being rendered is an HTML document. While not actually an HTML element itself, every HTML document should begin with a DOCTYPE declaration to be compliant with HTML standards.

## 10. Explain 5 HTML5 semantic tags.

- A. A semantic element describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer. HTML5 offers new semantic elements to define different parts of a web page.

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

```
<section>  
  <h1>TTN</h1>  
  <p>To The New...</p>  
</section>
```

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

```
<article>  
  <h1>Deforestation</h1>
```

<p>Clearing is the removal of a forest or stand of trees from land which is then converted to a non-forest use. Deforestation can involve conversion of forest land to farms, ranches, or urban use.</p>

</article>

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

<header>

<h1>TTN</h1>

<p>To The New</p>

</header>

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

<footer>

<p>Page:10</p>

</footer>

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

<nav>

<a href="/html/">HTML</a> |

<a href="/css/">CSS</a>

</nav>

11. Create HTML for web-page.jpg (check resources, highest weightage for answers)

A. <!doctype html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<style>

.top {

width: 100%;

height: 1270px;

background-color: #302e2e;

}

.topdiv {

width: 90%;

height: 130px;

```
margin:0px 0px 0px 55px;

}

.division {

width: 960px;

margin:33px 0px 0px 85px;

background-color: gray;

position: absolute;

}

.design {

width: 215px;

height: 315px;

margin:70px 0px 0px 33px;

background-color:black;

position: absolute;}

.buttons {

background-color: rgb(49, 51, 49);

border: 1px solid #fdffd;

color: white;

padding: 10px 58px;

margin: 10px 0px 0px 0px;

cursor: pointer;

float: left;
```

```

    }

</style>
</head>

<body>
<div class="top">
<header>
  <div class="topdiv" style="background-color: black;font-size: 30px">
    <font color="#808080" style="margin: 10px 0px 0px 55px;position: absolute">
      To The New
    </font>
    <div style="width: 80%;height: 60px;background-color: black;position:
absolute;margin:60px 0px 0px 55px">
      <div class="buttons">
        <button>About Us</button>
        <button>Services</button>
        <button>Blogs</button>
        <button>Team</button>
        <button>Clients</button>
        <button>Contact Us</button>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
</header>
<main>
  <div class="topdiv" style="background-color: white;height: 1010px;">
    <div class="division" style="height: 360px">
      
    </div>
    <div class="division" style="height: 100px; margin: 426px 0px 0px 85px">
      <font color="white" style="margin: 20px 0px 0px 55px; position: absolute">

```

We are a digital technology company providing end-to-end product development services.

We leverage the power of experience design, cutting-edge engineering, and cloud to build disruptive web and mobile apps enabling digital transformation for businesses.

```

    </font>
  </div>
  <div class="division" style="height: 420px;margin: 549px 0px 0px 85px;
background-color: white">

```

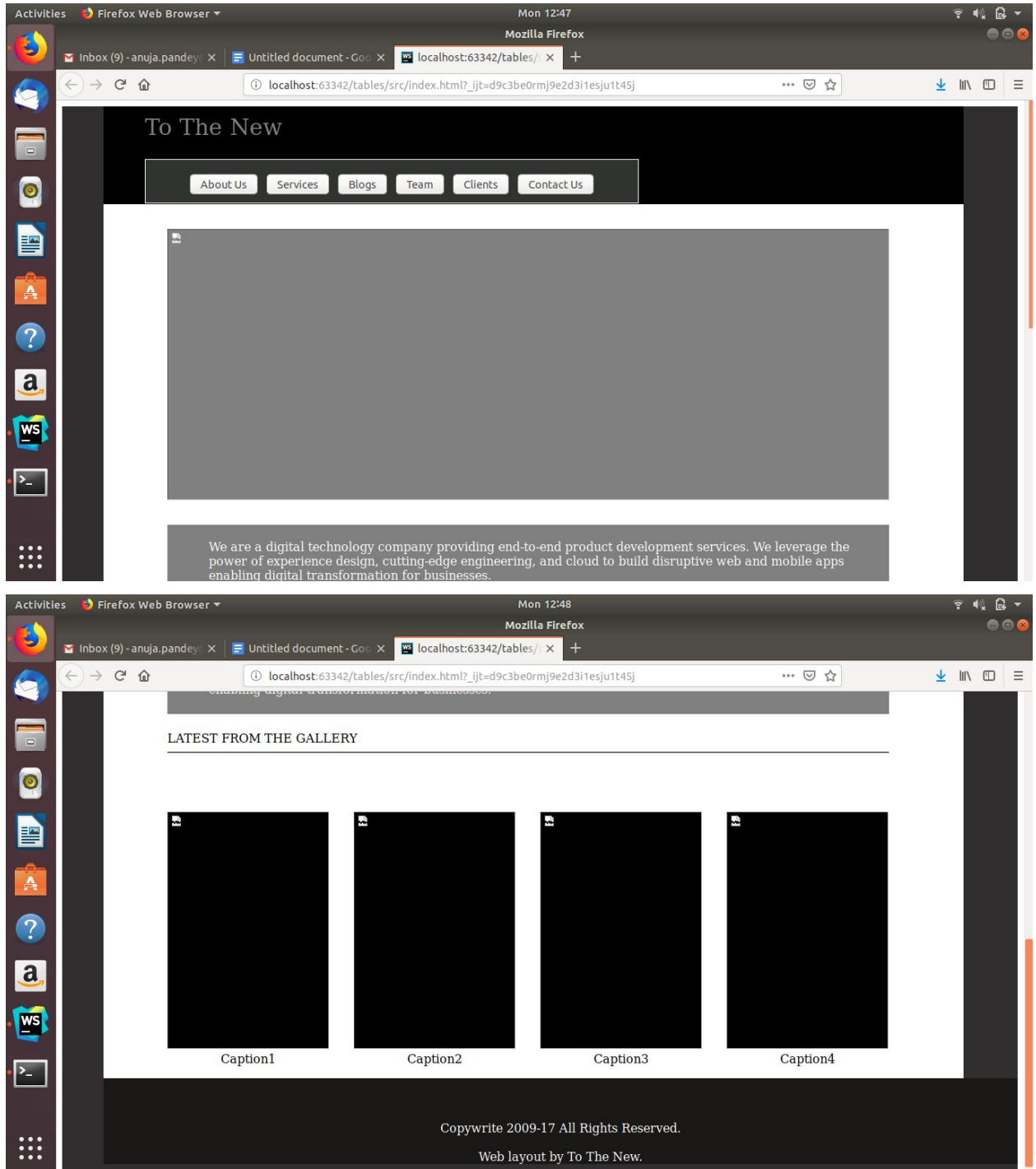
LATEST FROM THE GALLERY



```

<hr>
<div class="design" style="margin: 70px 0px 0px 0px">
  <center>Caption1</center>
</div>
<div class="design" style="margin: 70px 0px 0px 248px">
  <center>Caption2</center>
</div>
<div class="design" style="margin: 70px 0px 0px 496px">
  <center>Caption3</center>
</div>
<div class="design" style="margin: 70px 0px 0px 744px">
  <center>Caption4</center>
</div>
</div><br>
</div>
</main>
<footer>
  <div class="foot" style="background-color: hsl(0,4%,10%);margin: 0px 0px 0px
55px">
    <br>
    <br><br><center>
    <font color="white">
      Copywrite 2009-17 All Rights Reserved.
    <br><br>
      Web layout by To The New.
    </font>
  </center>
</div>
</footer>
</div>
</body>
</html>

```



12. Create HTML for form.png (check resources, highest weightage for answers)

A. `<!DOCTYPE html>`  
`<html lang="en">`  
`<head>`  
`<meta charset="UTF-8">`  
`<title>Bug Report</title>`

```
<style type="text/css">
select{
  border-radius: 5px;
  width: 460px;
  background-color: #179b7c;
  color: white;
  -webkit-appearance: caret;
}
.submit{
  border-radius: 5px;
  border: 2px solid grey;
  width: 60px;
  height: 30px;
  background-color: #179b7c;
  color: white;
  margin-left: 350px;
}
textarea{
  border-radius: 5px;
}
input{
  border-radius: 5px;
  border: 2px solid grey;
}
.top{
  overflow: hidden;
}
.top a{
  float: right;
  color: #179b7c;
  text-align: center;
  padding: 30px 16px;
  font-size: 17px;
}
.top h1{
  float: left;
  color: #179b7c;
}
h2{
  background-color: #B9C9C3;
  padding: 20px 16px;
  color: white;
}
```

```
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="top">
<h1>TO THE NEW</h1>
<a href="#help">Quick Help</a>
<a href="#home">Home</a>
</div>
<hr>
<div style="position: absolute;background-color:#eeeeee;color: grey;border: thin
#A9C7C7;border-style: solid;line-height: 30px;padding-left: 20px; padding-bottom:
20px;padding-right:20px;left: 35%;margin-left: 1px;">
<h2>Bug Report</h2>
<form class="" action="#" method="post">
```

```
Title* : <br/>
<input type="text" name="title" size="55" required><br/>
```

```
Description*: <br/>
<textarea rows = "6" cols="55" name="description" required>
</textarea><br/>
```

```
Operating System: <br/>
<select name="os">
<option value="Windows XP">Windows XP</option>
<option value="Windows 7">Windows 7</option>
<option value="Windows 8.1">Windows 8.1</option>
<option value="Ubuntu">Ubuntu</option>
</select><br/>
```

```
Product*: <br/>
<select name="product" style="background-color: lightseagreen" required>
<option value="Formoid">Formoid</option>
<option value="Docker">Docker</option>
</select><br/>
```

```
Version*: <br/>
<input type="text" size="10" name="version" required><br/>
```

```
License: <br/>
<input type="radio" name="license" value="Free">Free
<input type="radio" name="license" value="Business">Business<br/>
```

Severity: <br/>

```
<select name="dropdown" style="background-color: lightseagreen">
<option value="Critical">Critical</option>
<option value="Medium">Medium</option>
<option value="Low">Low</option>
</select><br/>
```

Attachments: <br/>

```
<input type="file" name="file" value="fileupload" accept="*"><br><br>
<last style="background-color: lightgray"; margin:0;padding: 10px 70px;
color:white">
  <input class="submit" type="submit" name="send" value="Send">
</last>
</form>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

