**HTML and CSS Assignment**

**1). What is difference between Tag and Element in HTML?**

Ans :

1. TAGS : HTML tags are used to hold the HTML element.  
   Elements : HTML element holds the content.
2. TAGS : HTML tag starts with < and ends with >  
   Elements : Whatever written within a HTML tag are HTML elements.
3. TAGS : HTML tags are almost like keywords where every single tag has unique meaning.  
   Elements : HTML elements specifies the general content.
4. TAGS : Tags define the type of HTML element (e.g., heading, paragraph).

Elements : Elements represent the complete, functional unit on a webpage.

**2). Which are void elements in HTML?**

Ans:

area , base , br , col , command , embed , hr , img , input , link , meta , param , source , track , wbr. this are the selfclosing tags which dosen't require closing tag like others.

**3. What is semantic code in HTML?**

Ans :

Semantic HTML, also known as semantic markup, refers to the use of HTML tags that convey the meaning—or semantics—of the content contained within them.

For example, tags like <header>, <article>, and <footer> are semantic HTML tags. They clearly indicate the role of the content they contain.

On the other hand, tags like <div> and <span> are typical examples of non-semantic HTML elements. They serve only as content holders but give no indication as to what type of content they contain or what role that content plays on the page.

**4. What is the difference between pseudo class and pseudo elements in CSS?**

Ans :

Pseudo-classes (:) are primarily used to style an element that's under various states. When referring to state, this includes the condition or user behavior, for example hover, active, focus, or disabled. States generally involve user interaction.

For example, we can target all links to have a text color of lavender when the user hovers over the link.

a:hover {

color: lavender;

}

Pseudo-elements (::) are used to style specified parts of an element. They can be used to target the first letter or first line. Or they can be used to insert content before or after the element.

As an example, to create a large first letter of a paragraph, you can do that using first-letter like this:

p::first-letter {

font-size: 9em;

}

**5. Where in an HTML document is the correct place to refer to an external style sheet?**

Ans :

inside the <link> element,inside the head section.

**6. Which HTML tag is used to define an internal style sheet?**

Ans :

<style></style> tag is used to define internal style sheet.

**7. Which HTML attribute is used to define inline styles?**

Ans :

"Style" attribute is used to define inline styles.

**8. How do you insert a comment in a CSS file?**

Ans :

place comment text between /\* \*/.

ex: /\* this is comment \*/

**9. Which property is used to change the background color?**

Ans :

background-color property is used to change background color.

**10. How do you add a background color for all <h1> elements?**

Ans :

h1 { background-color : yellow; } write this in css file it will apply all tags h1.

**11. Which CSS property controls the text size?**

Ans :

font-size property used to control text size.

**12. How do you display hyperlinks without an underline?**

Ans :

a {text-decoration : none;} by applying this css all hyperlinks will show without underline.

**13. How do you make each word in a text start with a capital letter?**

Ans :

By applying the text-transform property.

ex: h1{text-transform : capitalize;}

**14. How do you display a border like this:**

**The top border = 10 pixels**

**The dotted bottom border = 5 pixels**

**The dashed left border = 20 pixels**

**The right border = 1pixel?**

Ans :

.className { border-top : 10px solid black;

border-bottom : 5px dotted black;

border-left : 20px dashed black;

border-right : 1px solid black; }

**15. When using the padding property; are you allowed to use negative values?**

Ans :

No, Padding only takes positive values. Negatives are ignored or treated as 0, which would have the same effect none.

**16. How do you group selectors?**

Ans : To group selectors write all selectors with separation of comma(,).

ex :

.className1 , .className2, .className3 { apply custom css for all the selectors}

**17. What is the default value of the position property?**

Ans :

Default value of position property is static.

**18. How you can define pseudo element?**

Ans :

selector::pseudo-element {

property: value;

}

above is syntax to define pseudo element this way we can define pseudo elements in css.

**19. What is box model?**

Ans :

The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: content, padding, borders and margins. The image below illustrates the box model:

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

**Padding** - Clears an area around the content and it reside inside the border . The padding is transparent

**Border** - A border that goes around the padding and content

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

this way box model is the term that contain above four parts.

**20. What is flex model?**Ans :

Flex model is the term which is used to set the manner of order means how you want to display boxes.

It provides column and row wise order in which you can specify in which col or row manner you want to arrange boxes.

It provides flex-wrap property which wraps the content of each box within them according to screen size so its responsive also.

We can use flex property in nested manner also so basically it provides various flexibility with less code in arranging the elements or boxes in webpages.