Assignment
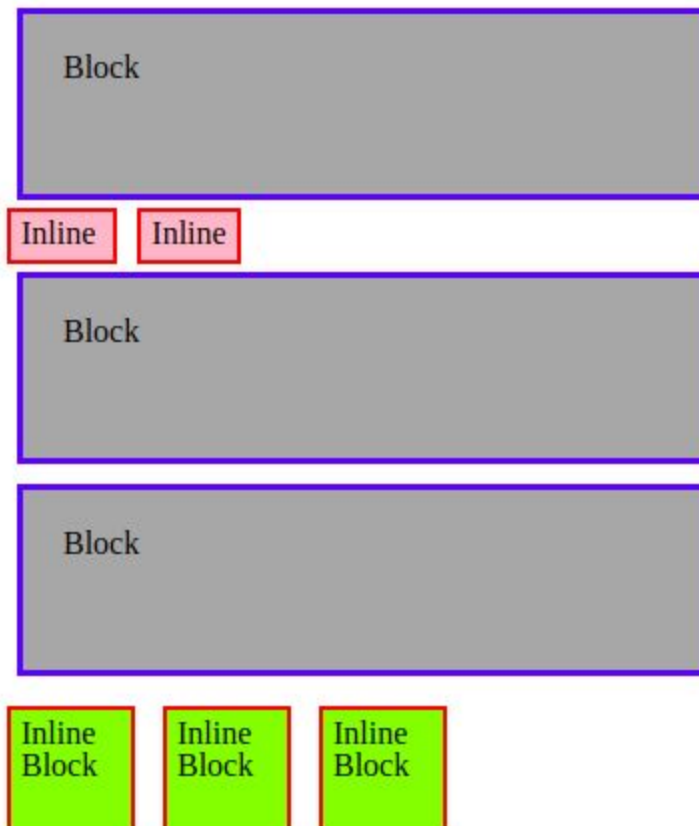# Introduction to HTML and CSS

Nitin Maurya

Group 5

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

Ans.

1. Inline elements do not take the full width of the parent, they only take width of the content they have while block elements take full width of the parent regardless of the content.

2. Inline elements properties like (height, width) cannot be changed but for block elements and inline block elements these properties can be changed.

3. Multiple inline elements will lie on the same line while multiple block elements will take new line for each block element.
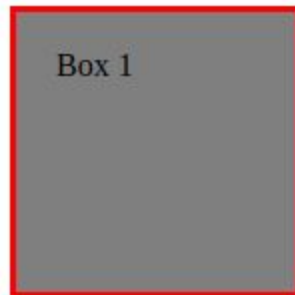
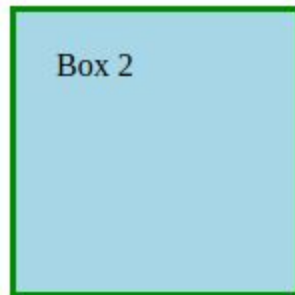**2.Explain the difference between visibility:hidden and display:none**

Ans.

- **Visibility: hidden** makes the element hidden but it does take the space and we can only see the white space there
- **display:none** property completely removes the element from the html page, it seems like there's never been any element there.

Before

Box 1

text2

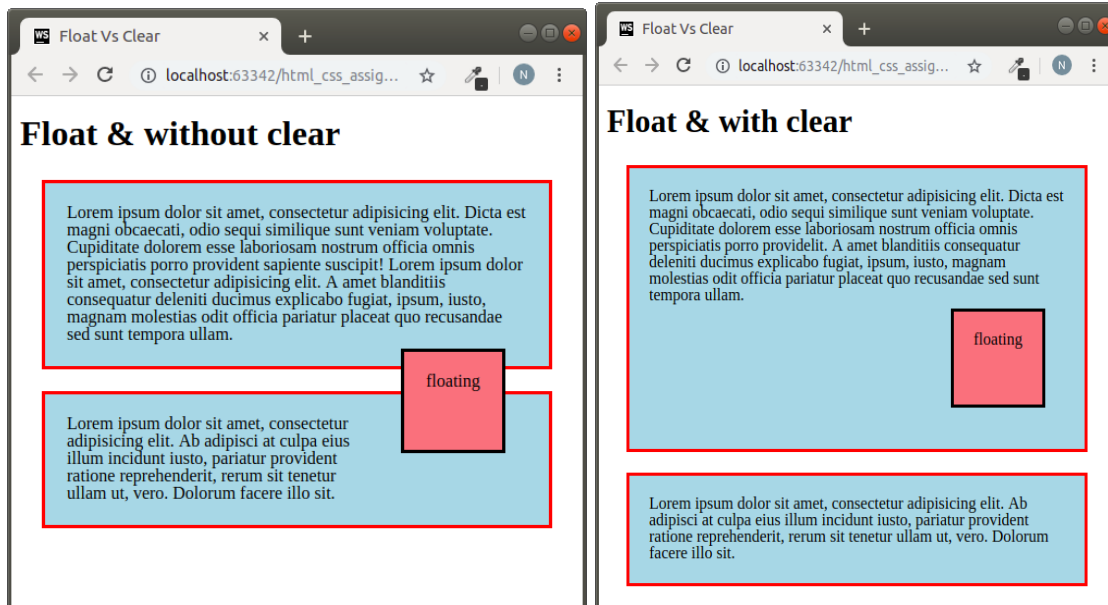**After**

text2
text3

Box 2

text3

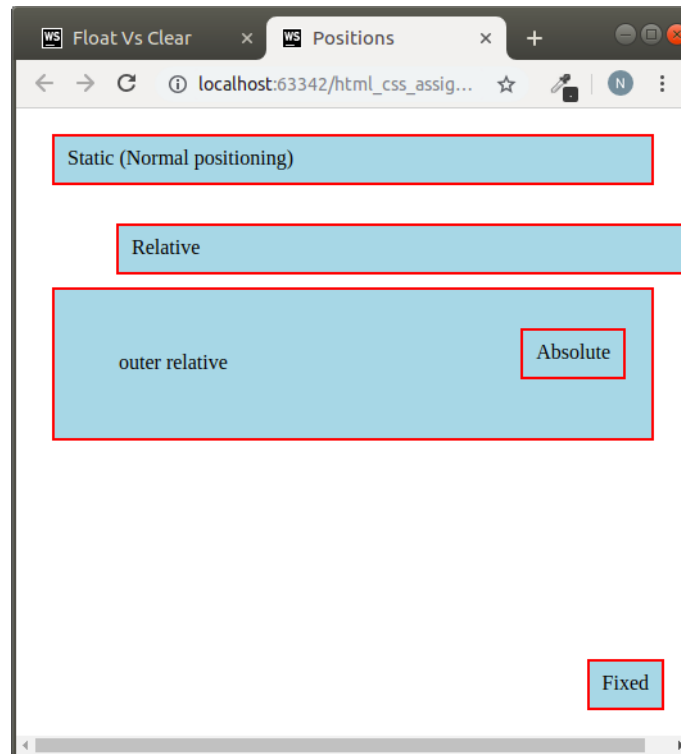**3. Explain the clear and float properties.**

Ans.

- **Float property** specifies how the element will float between any elements.
- **Clear property** specifies what elements can float beside the cleared element and on which side.

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

Ans.

- **Position: absolute** positions the element relative to the parent element.
- **Position: relative** positions the element relative to its normal position using the (top, left, right, bottom) properties.
- **Position: fixed** positions the element relative to the viewport i.e. the device's screen using the (top, left, right, bottom) properties.
- **Position: static** positions the element in its normal position. The element is not positioned in any special way.
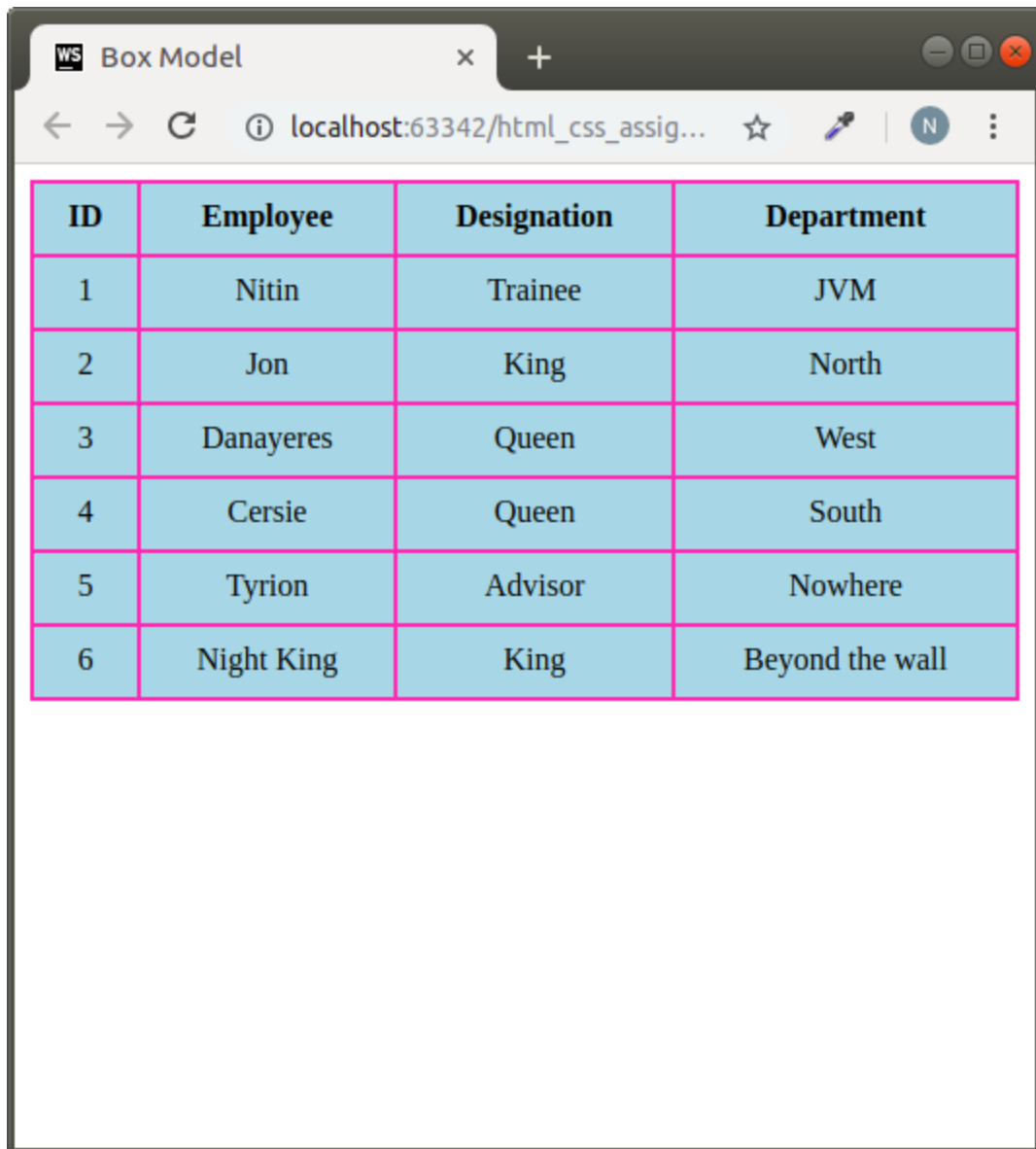
5. Write the HTML code to create a table in which there are 4 columns(ID , Employee Name, Designation, Department) and at least 6 rows. Also do some styling to it.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>Box Model</title>
    <style>
        .tbl, td, th{
            border: 2px hotpink solid;
            border-collapse: collapse;
            text-align: center;
            background: lightblue;
            padding: 10px;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <div>
        <table class="tbl" style="width: 100%">
```

```html
    <tr>
        <th>ID</th>
        <th>Employee</th>
        <th>Designation</th>
        <th>Department</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>1</td>
        <td>Nitin</td>
        <td>Trainee</td>
        <td>JVM</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>2</td>
        <td>Jon</td>
        <td>King</td>
        <td>North</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>3</td>
        <td>Danayeres</td>
        <td>Queen</td>
        <td>West</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>4</td>
        <td>Cersie</td>
        <td>Queen</td>
        <td>South</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>5</td>
        <td>Tyrion</td>
        <td>Advisor</td>
        <td>Nowhere</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>6</td>
        <td>Night King</td>
        <td>King</td>
        <td>Beyond the wall</td>
    </tr>
</table>
```

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

ID	Employee	Designation	Department
1	Nitin	Trainee	JVM
2	Jon	King	North
3	Danayeres	Queen	West
4	Cersie	Queen	South
5	Tyrion	Advisor	Nowhere
6	Night King	King	Beyond the wall

6. Why do we use meta tags?

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.

- **Example 1 - Define keywords for search engines:**
  <meta name="keywords" content="HTML, CSS, XML, XHTML, JavaScript">
- **Example 2 - Define a description of your web page:**
  <meta name="description" content="Free Web tutorials on HTML and CSS">
- **Example 3 - Define the author of a page:**
  <meta name="author" content="John Doe">
- **Example 4 - Refresh document every 30 seconds:**
  <meta http-equiv="refresh" content="30">
- **Example 5 - Setting the viewport to make your website look good on all devices:**
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

7. Explain box model.
Ans.
- **Content** - The content of the box, where text and images appear
- **Padding** - Clears an area around the content. 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

8. What are the different types of CSS Selectors?
Ans.
- **Class selector:** denoted by '.' followed by class name. It is used when we want the multiple elements that share same properties to have the same styling.
- **Id Selector:** denoted by '#' followed by id name. It is used when we want to style a unique element.
- **Pseudo Selectors:** These are the selectors which are used to select a single or multiple elements in a DOM structure like selecting all child or selecting sibling of a element.

9. Define Doctype.
Ans.
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.
Example - for HTML5 the doctype declaration is <!DOCTYPE html>

10. Explain 5 HTML5 semantic tags.
Ans.
- **<article>** Defines an article
- **<footer>** Defines a footer for a document or section '
- **<header>** Specifies a header for a document or section
- **<section>** Defines a section in a document
- **<figure>** Specifies self-contained content, like illustrations, diagrams, photos, code listings, etc.

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

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

Ans. 11 & 12 :
URL:
https://github.com/MauryaNitin/Bootcamp19_Assignments/tree/html_css_assignment/Introduction_to_html_and_css