



# Introduction to HTML/CSS

By Nitin kumar

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

### Inline Elements

An inline element does not start on a new line.

An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.



inline\_Example **Hello World** is here .

An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.

## Block-level Elements

A block-level element always starts on a new line.

A block-level element always takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

A block level element has a top and a bottom margin, whereas an inline element does not.



Hello World

A block-level element always starts on a new line.

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

The **visibility: "hidden"**; property is used to specify whether an element is visible or not in a web document but the hidden elements take up space in the web document.

**visibility: visible | hidden | collapse | initial | inherit;**



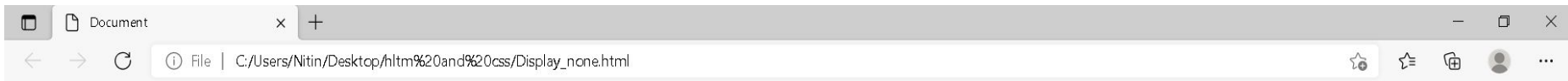
**This line is visible**

Hello world!!!!!!

This is a example of visibility hidden The hidden heading takes up space even after hiding it.

The **visibility** is a property in CSS that specifies the visibility behavior of an element and **display: "none"** property is used to specify whether an element is exist or not on the website.

**display: none | inline | block | inline-block;**



**This line is visible**

**Hello world!!!!!!**

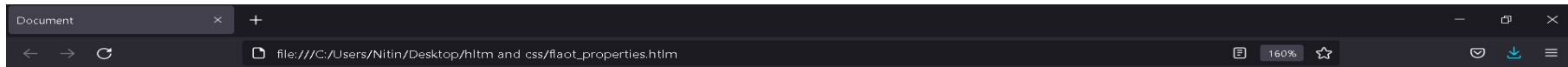
This is a example of Display none The hidden heading takes up no space even after hiding it.

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

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

The float property can have one of the following values:

- left - The element floats to the left of its container
- right - The element floats to the right of its container
- none - The element does not float (will be displayed just where it occurs in the text). This is default
- inherit - The element inherits the float value of its parent



#### float properties Example

## Our Stroy

We started with a bunch of passionate techies in 2008, and now have grown into a family of 1500+ Newers, spread across our three locations - New Delhi, Dubai, and NYC, catering to over 200 customers worldwide. In 2008, when the entire world was staring at one of the biggest depressions, we came into being. Our birth in the toughest of the times helped us in two ways - first, we had to be very cutting-edge with a clear differentiating factor, and second, we had to have very strong values and culture to attract and retain top-notch talent.

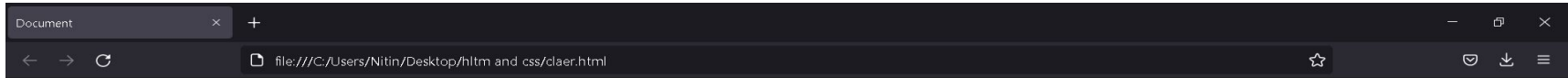


When we use the float property, and we want the next element below (not on right or left), we will have to use the clear property.

The clear property specifies what should happen with the element that is next to a floating element.

The clear property can have one of the following values:

- none - The element is not pushed below left or right floated elements. This is default
- left - The element is pushed below left floated elements
- right - The element is pushed below right floated elements
- both - The element is pushed below both left and right floated elements
- inherit - The element inherits the clear value from its parent

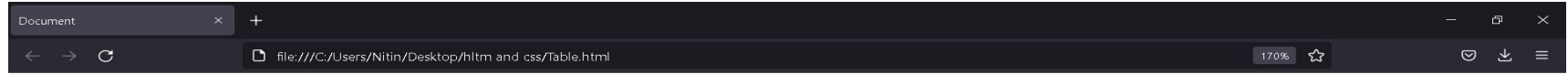


### clear Example

div3

div4 - Here, clear: left; moves div4 down below the floating div3. The value "left" clears elements floated to the left. You can also clear "right" and "both".

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.



**Employee Table**

ID	Employee Name	Designation	Department
1	Amit	Software Engineer	Java
2	jhon	Software Engineer	DevOps
3	Amit	Associate Software Engineer	Java
4	Rahul	Software Engineer	Rust
5	Arun	Senior Software Engineer	Agile
6	Amit	Cloud Software Engineer	Cloud



# Why do we use meta tags?

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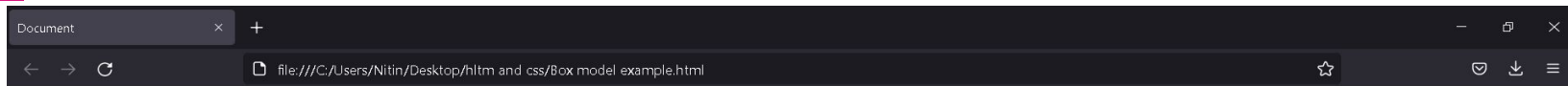
The `<meta>` tag defines metadata about an HTML document. Metadata is data (information) about data.

`<meta>` tags always go inside the `<head>` element, and are typically used to specify character set, page description, keywords, author of the document, and viewport settings.

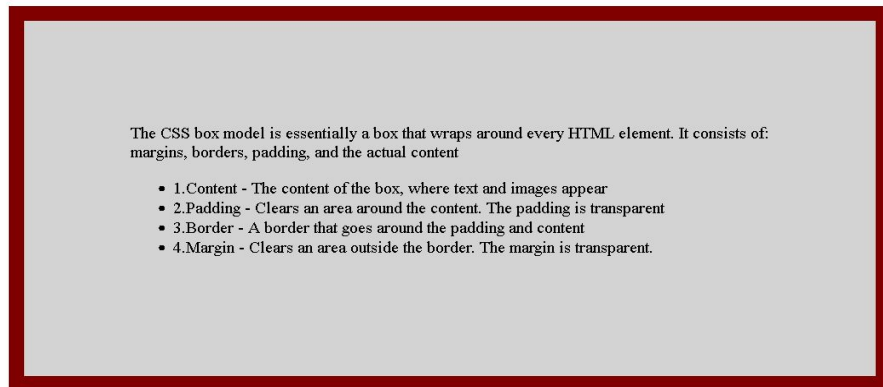
Metadata will not be displayed on the page, but is machine parsable.

Metadata is used by browsers (how to display content or reload page), search engines (keywords), and other web services.

## 7.Explain box model.



### Box Model



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

CSS selectors are used to "find" (or select) the HTML elements you want to style.

We can divide CSS selectors into five categories:

- Simple selectors (select elements based on name, id, class)
- [Combinator selectors](#) (select elements based on a specific relationship between them)
- [Pseudo-class selectors](#) (select elements based on a certain state)
- [Pseudo-elements selectors](#) (select and style a part of an element)
- [Attribute selectors](#) (select elements based on an attribute or attribute value)

## 9. Define Doctype.

**Doctype:** A doctype or document type declaration is an instruction that tells the web browser about the markup language in which the current page is written. The Doctype is not an element or tag, it lets the browser know about the version of or standard of HTML or any other markup language that is being used in the document.

**Declaration of a Doctype:** A DOCTYPE declaration appears at the top of a web page before all other elements. According to the HTML specification or standards, every HTML document requires a document type declaration to ensure that the pages are displayed in the way they are intended to be displayed

< !DOCTYPE html >

# Explain 5 HTML5 semantic tags.

## HTML <article> Element

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

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

## HTML <footer> Element

The <footer> element 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

## HTML <aside> Element

The <aside> element defines some content aside from the content it is placed in (like a sidebar).

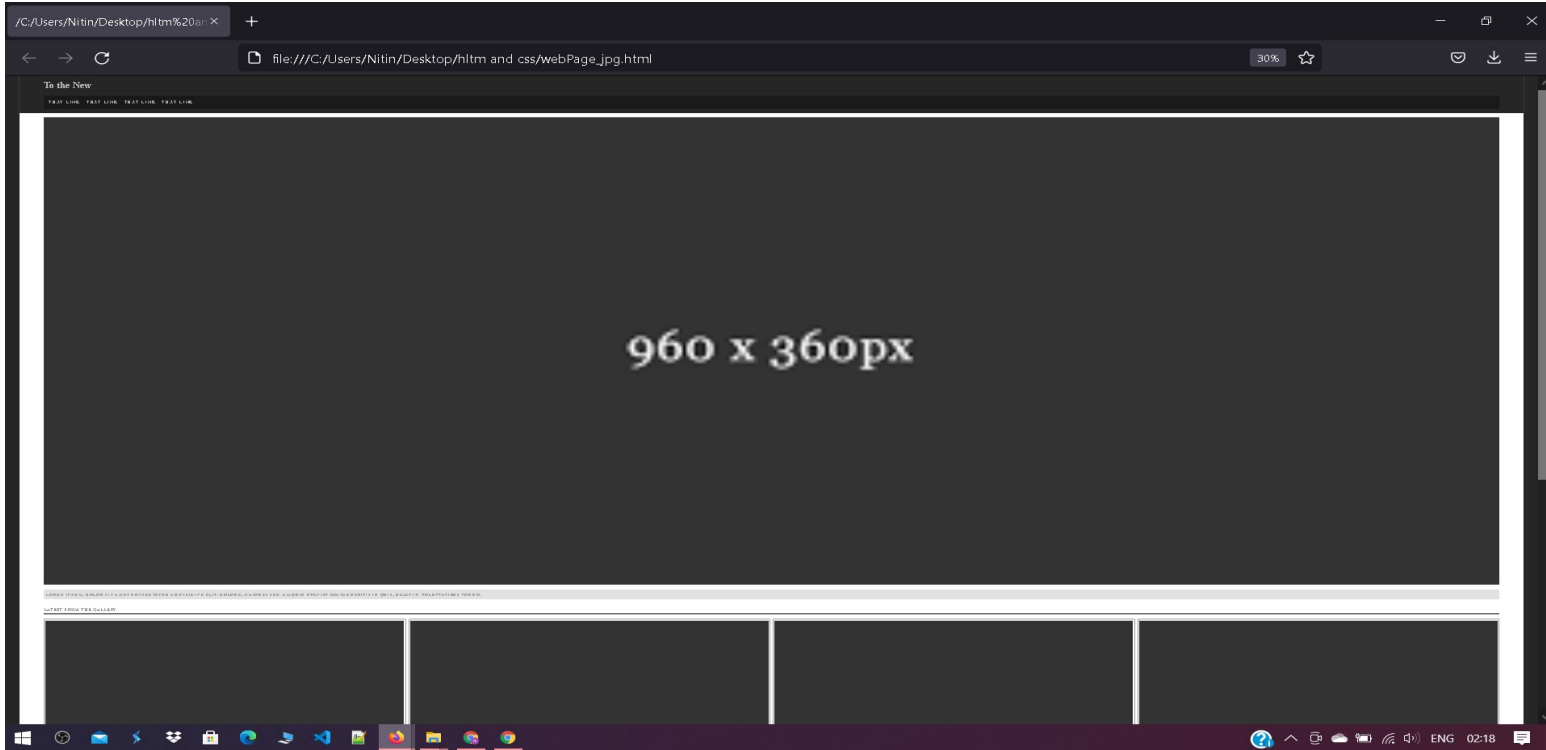
The <aside> content should be indirectly related to the surrounding content.

## HTML <nav> Tag

The <nav> tag 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.

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



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



Document x +

file:///C:/Users/Nitin/Desktop/html and css/form\_png.html

TO THE NEW Home Quick Help

### Bug Report

Title:\*

Description:\*

Operating System:

Windows XP

Product:\*

Formoid

Version:\*

License:\*

☐ Free ☐ Business

Severity:

Critical

Attachments

No file selected. Browse...

Send

Windows taskbar icons: File Explorer, Edge, Chrome, Firefox, VS Code, etc. System tray: Network, Volume, Date/Time (ENG 02:19)





















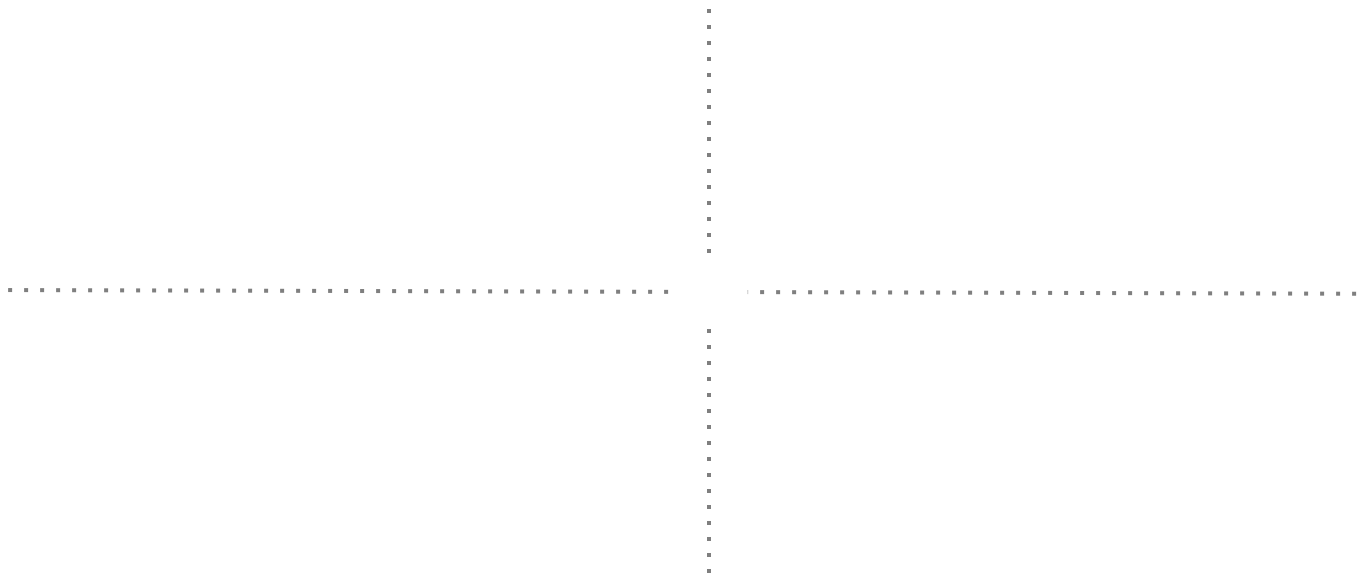














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# Case Study Name

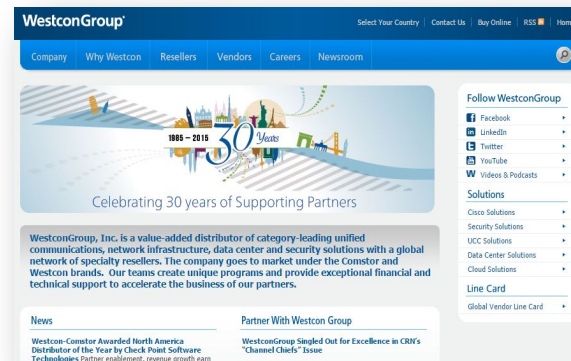
Name – Single line text

## Objective

Click to add text

## Highlights

- Click to add text



Backend  
Development

Grails, MongoDB,  
MySQL



Frontend  
Development

AngularJS



Cloud &  
DevOps

AWS, Jenkins



Automation  
Testing

Selenium, Jasmine



Agile  
Development

Kanban,  
SCRUM

# Contact us



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