

Exercise-4

HTML & CSS

Date-08-02-2019

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

Ans:- A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can). While An inline element does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary. For example-<div>,<article>,<aside> are block-level element .and ,<select> etc. re inline element.

As here when i used tag then Hello World! Is in the same line ,while when i use <div> each <div> element starts from a new line.



The screenshot shows an 'HTML Code Editor' interface. The editor has a toolbar with various HTML tags like h1, h2, h3, p, b, i, u, span, link, img, ul, and li. The code area contains the following HTML code:

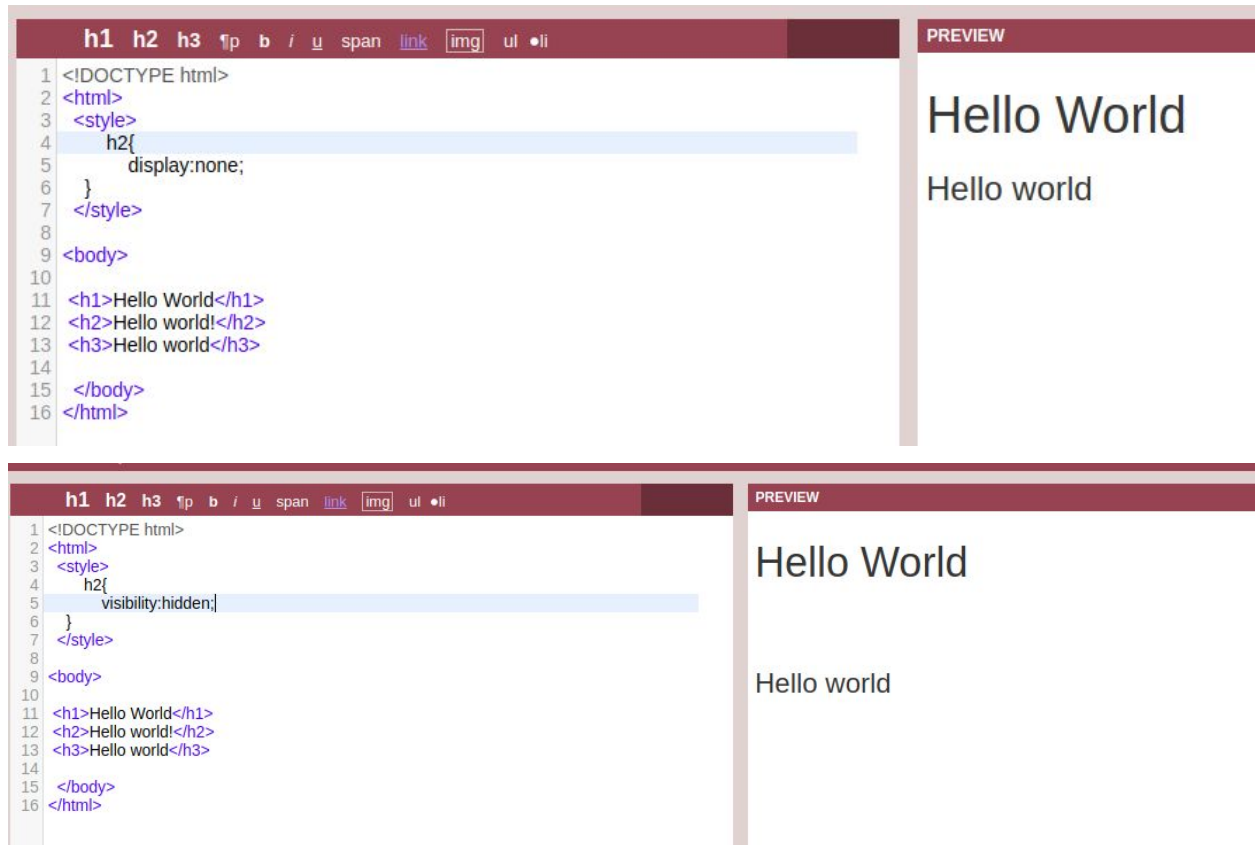
```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4
5 <span>Hello</span>
6 <span>World!</span>
7
8 <div>Hello </div>
9 <div>World!</div>
10
11 </body>
12 </html>
```

On the right side, there is a 'PREVIEW' section showing the rendered output:

```
Hello World!
Hello
World!
```

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

Ans:- Visibility:hidden and display:none both property are used to hide Elements.but the difference is:In case of visibility:hidden,the element will still take up the same space as before. The element will be hidden, but still affect the layout. However when we used display:none,The element will be hidden, and the page will be displayed as if the element is not there.



3. Explain the clear and float properties.

Ans:- The float property is used for positioning and formatting the content. For an example ,let an image float left to the text in a container.then float:left property can be used.

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.

The clear property specifies what elements can float beside the cleared element and on which side.

The clear property can have one of the following values:

- left - No floating elements allowed on the left side.
- right- No floating elements allowed on the right side.
- both - No floating elements allowed on either the left or the right side.

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

Ans:-The position property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element.

1.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.

2.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.

3.fixed:-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.
A fixed element does not leave a gap in the page where it would normally have been located.

4.Static:-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.

Ans: Code is attached in file section.

ID	Name	Designation	Department
5345	Sachin		Computer Science
5346	Sankalp		Human Resource
5347	Shubham		Computer Science
5348	Ravi		Computer Science
5349			
5350			

6. Why do we use meta tags?

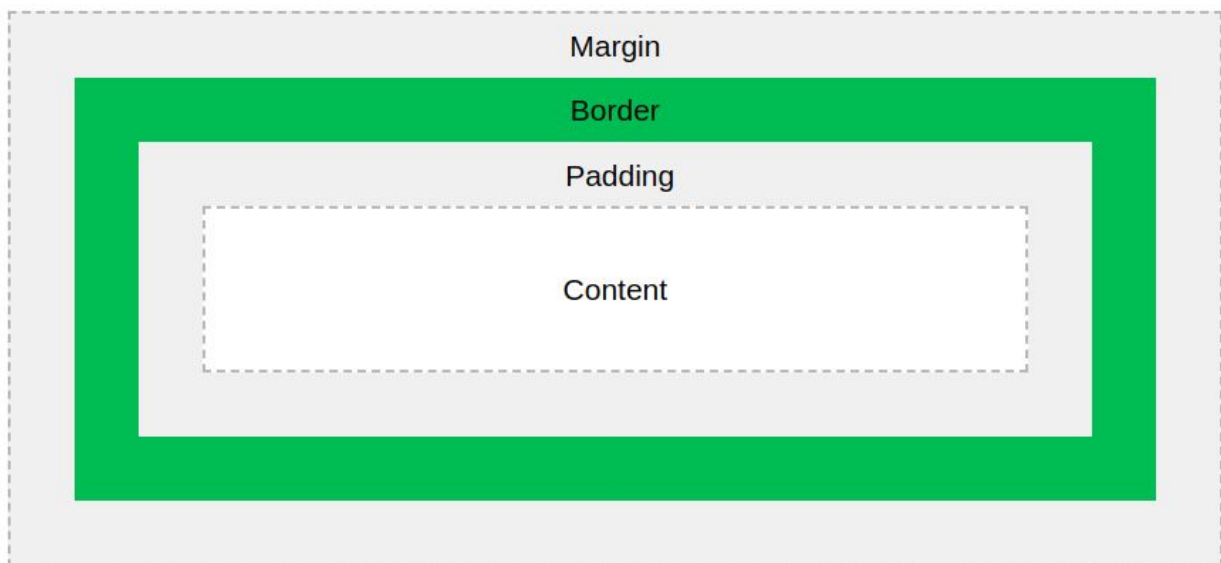
Ans:-The <meta> tag provides metadata about the HTML document. Metadata will not be displayed on the page, but will be machine parsable. Meta elements are typically used to specify page description, keywords, author of the document, last modified, and other metadata.

7. Explain box model.

Ans:-The Box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content.

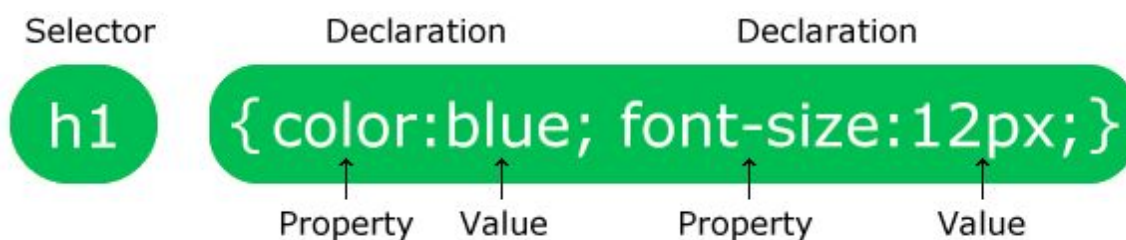
Explanation of the different parts:

- Content - The content of the box, where text and images appear
- Padding - Clears an area around the content. The padding is 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:-A CSS rule-set consists of a selector and a declaration block.



1. Class Selector:-We can define style rules based on the class attribute of the elements. All the elements having that class will be formatted according to the defined rule.

```
.black {  
  color: #000000;  
}
```

This rule renders the content in black for every element with class attribute set to black in our document.

2. Id Selector:-We can define style rules based on the id attribute of the elements. All the elements having that id will be formatted according to the defined rule.

```
#black {  
  color: #000000;  
}
```

This rule renders the content in black for every element with id attribute set to black in our document.

3. Name Selector:-We can define style rules based on the name of the tag; All the element having that name tag formatted according to the defined rule.

```
h1 {  
  color: #36CFFF;  
}
```

9. Define Doctype.

Ans:-The <!DOCTYPE> declaration must be the very first thing in 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.

10. Explain 5 HTML5 semantic tags.

Ans:-five HTML5 semantic tags are given below:

- 1.<article> - Defines an article in the document.
- 2.<aside> - Defines content aside from the page content like sidebar.
- 3.<footer> - Defines a footer for the document or a section.
- 4.<header> - Defines a header for the document or a section.
- 5.<nav> - Defines navigation links in the document.

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

Ans:-code attached.

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

Ans:-code attached.