

# **Assignment -1(Basic HTML and CSS Layouts)**

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Internet Programming

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Question (a) Define and give some examples of inline and block level elements in HTML.

Answer:

Inline elements are displayed on the same line. They do not start on a new line and take up only as much width as their contents require.

Example: `<p>This is how <span style="border: 1px solid black">span</span> works. </p>`

Block elements take up the whole horizontal space available in its container. They start on a new line and take up as much height as their contents require.

Example: `<p style="border: 1px solid black">This is how block elements works. </p>`

Question (b) What do you mean by semantic tag in HTML? Give some examples of semantic and non-semantic tags.

Answer:

A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer. Examples of non-semantic elements: `<div>` and `<span>` - Tells nothing about its content.

Example: `<article>`, `<aside>`, `<details>`, `<figcaption>`, `<figure>`, `<footer>`, `<header>`, `<main>`, `<mark>`, `<nav>`, `<section>`, `<summary>`, `<time>`

Question (c) Discuss about HTML ordered and unordered list.

Answer:

HTML lists are used to present list of information in well formed and semantic way. There are three different types of list in HTML and each one has a specific purpose and meaning.

*Unordered list* — Used to create a list of related items, in no particular order.

*Ordered list* — Used to create a list of related items, in a specific order.

*Description list* — Used to create a list of terms and their descriptions.

Question (d) How many ways are there for inserting stylesheet in HTML? Give some examples of all the ways.

Answer:

There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

*External CSS* — With an external style sheet, one can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file. Each HTML page must include a reference to the external style sheet file inside the <link> element, inside the head section.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="mystyle.css">
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
```

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

*Internal CSS* — An internal style sheet may be used if one single HTML page has a unique style. The internal style is defined inside the `<style>` element, inside the head section.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
  background-color: linen;
}
h1 {
  color: maroon;
  margin-left: 40px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

*Inline CSS* — An inline style may be used to apply a unique style for a single element. To use inline styles, add the style attribute to the relevant element. The style attribute can contain any CSS property.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1 style="color:blue;text-align:center;">This is a heading</h1>
<p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Question (e) Discuss about CSS Box Model.

Consider the following example and find out the total width the div element will have.

```
div {  
  width: 300px;  
  border: 15px solid green;  
  padding: 50px;  
  margin: 20px;  
}
```

Answer:

The CSS 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.

The total width the div element will have is 385px.

Question (f) What are Pseudo-classes? Why do we use Pseudo-classes?

Answer:

A Pseudo class in CSS is used to define the special state of an element. It can be combined with a CSS selector to add an effect to existing elements based on their states. For Example, changing the

style of an element when the user hovers over it, or when a link is visited. All of these can be done using Pseudo Classes in CSS.

Question (g) Discuss the following CSS rule/style :

margin: 15px 70px;

Answer:

Top and Bottom margins are 15px and Right and Left margins are 70px.

Question (g) Discuss about CSS descendant selectors.

Answer:

The CSS descendant selector is used to match the descendant elements of a particular element. The word Descendant indicates nested anywhere in the DOM tree. It can be a direct child or deeper than five levels, but it will still be referred to as a descendant.