Exercise
1.How are inline and block elements different from each other?
Inline elements are the elements which do not start on the new line and takes up the width space which is necessary while on the other hand block elements starts from the new line and takes up the maximum width space.
Inline eg: <small>, <big>, <li> etc
Block eg: <p>, <ul>, <ol> etc
2.Explain the difference between visibility:hidden and display:none
Visibility property tells us whether the element is visible on the page or not.
Visibility:hidden tells us that the element is not visible on the page but is still taking up the space.
Display property displays the element on the page. Display:none tells us that element will not be visible on the page and will not take any space.
3. Explain the clear and float properties.
Clear property tells on which side of the page the floating of element is not allowed.
Eg: clear : left;
Float property tells us on which side of the page the element will float.
Eg: float : right;
4. explain difference between absolute, relative,fixed and static.
These methods are used in position property.
Static is default value. Elements are displayed as they exist in document flow.
In absolute, the element is displayed with respect to it’s first ancestor element.
In relative, elements are displayed with respect to its relative normal position.
In fixed, elements are displayed with respect to browser window.
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 CODE

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Table</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="/home/ttn/Desktop/html/5.css" />
</head><body>
<table class="t" border='2px'>
<thead class="h">
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Employee Name</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Department</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody class="b">
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Amit</td>
<td>Manager</td>
<td>CS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Sneha</td>
```

```
<td>Tech Lead</td>
<td>CS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>Daksh</td>
<td>Assistant</td>
<td>EE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>Diksha</td>
<td>Junior Engineer</td>
<td>ME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>Jatin</td>
<td>Trainee</td>
<td>CS</td></tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>Himanshu</td>
<td>Trainee</td>
<td>EEE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
</html>
```

CSS CODE

```
.h{
color: red;
}
.b{
color:blue;
}
th, td{
padding: 10px;
text-align: left;
}
```

OUTPUT

6. Why do we use meta tags?

Meta tags are used to provide data about the HTML documents. Metadata is never shown on the HTML page but it provides details such as page description, keywords used, author. They always go inside <head> tag.

7. Explain box model.

The box model is used for design and layouts of the page in CSS.

It consists of 4 things;

- Margin is the transparent outer layer which is present outside the border layer and it clears the area outside the border.
- Border is present outside the padding and content.
- Padding is the area outside the content. It is the spacing between content and border.

● Content is the main box where all the data will be displayed.8. What are the different types of CSS Selectors?
CSS Selectors automatically select the data which you want to style.
● Element Selector selects element based on element names.
○ p {
text-align: center;
color: red;
}
● Id Selector uses id attribute to select specific element.
○ #para1 {
text-align: center;
color: red;
}
● Class selector uses particular class to select specific element.
○ .center {
text-align: center;
color: red;
}
9. Define Doctype.
Doctype declaration is not an HTML tag. It is an instruction to web browser about the version of HTML we are using. Before writing HTML document, we always declare the doctype we are using. It also specifies rules for browser to render the content correctly.
Eg: <!DOCTYPE html>
10. Explain 5 HTML5 semantic tags.

<header> contains the introduction for the web page.
<footer> contains details such as contact information, references, name of author etc.
<nav> is used for navigation links to other pages.
<aside> contains data which is apart from the other part of the page.
<section> defines a particular section in a document.
<article> defines a self contained content within itself.