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Assignment-01

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TASK 8: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

- **Define and give some examples of inline and block level elements in HTML.**

Inline and Block-Level Elements in HTML:

Inline elements are elements that do not start on a new line and only take up as much width as necessary. Examples of inline elements are ``, `<a>`, ``, and ``.

Block-level elements, on the other hand, start on a new line and take up the full width available. Examples of block-level elements are `<div>`, `<p>`, `<h1>` to `<h6>`, and ``.

- **What do you mean by semantic tag in HTML? Give some examples of semantic and non-semantic tags.**

Semantic tags in HTML provide meaning to the content they enclose, making it easier for search engines, screen readers, and developers to understand the structure and purpose of the content. Examples of semantic tags include `<header>`, `<nav>`, `<main>`, `<section>`, `<article>`, `<aside>`, `<footer>`, and `<figure>`.

Non-semantic tags are those that do not carry any inherent meaning or structure, and they are used primarily for styling and layout purposes. Examples of non-semantic tags are `<div>` and ``.

- **Discuss about HTML ordered and unordered list.**

HTML Ordered and Unordered List:

HTML provides two types of lists: ordered lists () and unordered lists ().

Ordered List (): Represents a list where the items are numbered. Each list item is defined using the (list item) tag.

Unordered List (): Represents a list where the items are bulleted. Each list item is defined using the (list item) tag.

- **How many ways are there for inserting stylesheet in HTML? Give some examples of all the ways.**

Inserting Stylesheet in HTML:

There are three ways to insert stylesheets in HTML:

- a) **Inline CSS:** Apply styles directly to an element using the style attribute.

Example:`<div style="color: red; font-size: 18px;">This is a red text with font size 18px.</div>`

- b) **Internal CSS:** Place CSS within the <style> element in the <head> section of the HTML document.

Example:

```
<head>
  <style>
    body {
      font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
    }
    h1 {
      color: blue;
    }
  </style>
</head>
```

- c) **External CSS:** Link an external CSS file to the HTML document using the <link> element.

Example:

```
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css">
</head>
```

- **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;
}
```

CSS Box Model:

The CSS Box Model describes how elements are rendered on a webpage. It consists of four parts:

Content: The actual content of the element (text, images, etc.).

Padding: The space between the content and the element's border.

Border: A border that surrounds the padding and content.

Margin: The space between the element and its neighboring elements.

For the given example:

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

The total width of the <div> element will be calculated as follows:

Total Width = width + (left & right padding) + (left & right border) + (left & right margin)

Total Width = 300px + (50px + 50px) + (15px + 15px) + (20px + 20px) = 470px

- **What are Pseudo-classes? Why do we use Pseudo-classes?**

Pseudo-classes:

Pseudo-classes are special keywords in CSS that allow you to select and style elements based on their state or position in the document. They start with a colon (:) and are used to add specific styles when an element is in a certain state, like when a link is hovered over or when an element is the first child of its parent.

Example of using a pseudo-class:

```
a:hover {  
  color: red;  
}
```

In this example, the :hover pseudo-class is used to change the color of a link when it is being hovered over by the mouse.

- **Discuss the following CSS rule/style:**

margin: 15px 70px;

CSS Margin Rule:

The CSS rule margin: 15px 70px; sets the margin for an element. The margin property can take up to four values, which represent the margin on all sides of the element (in the order: top, right, bottom, left). If two values are provided, they represent the top/bottom and left/right margins. In this case:

Top and bottom margins are set to 15px.

Left and right margins are set to 70px.

- **Discuss about CSS descendant selectors.**

CSS Descendant Selectors:

CSS descendant selectors allow you to target elements that are descendants of another element. They are formed by chaining together multiple selectors with space between them. The rule will apply to the innermost elements that match the rightmost selector while being descendants of the outer selector.

```
<div>
```

```
  <p>This is a paragraph inside a div.</p>
```

```
</div>
```

```
div p {
```

```
  color: blue;
```

```
}
```

In this example, the CSS rule `div p` will select and apply styles to the `<p>` element inside the `<div>`, making the text blue.