

Aditya Kumar

HTML and CSS assignment

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

An inline element does not cause a line break (start on a new line) and does not take up the full width of a page, only the space bounded by its opening and closing tag. It is usually used within other HTML elements. A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width of a page, from left to right. A block-level element can take up one line or multiple lines and has a line break before and after the element. `` element is used as an inline element and a `<div>` element as a block level element.

display: inline

Ach, was muß man oft von bösen
Kindern hören oder lesen!
Wie zum Beispiel hier von diesen
Welche Max und Moritz hießen.
Die, anstatt durch weise Lehren
Sich zum Guten zu bekehren,
Oftmals noch darüber lachten
Und sich heimlich lustig machten.

display: inline-block

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display: block

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

`display:none` means that the tag in question will not appear on the page at all (although you can still interact with it through the dom). There will be no space allocated for it between the other tags.

`visibility:hidden` means that unlike `display:none`, the tag is not visible, but space is allocated for it on the page. The tag is rendered, it just isn't seen on the page.

For example:

```
test | <span style="[style-tag-value]">Appropriate style in this tag</span> |  
test
```

Replacing `[style-tag-value]` with `display:none` results in:

```
test |   | test
```

Replacing `[style-tag-value]` with `visibility:hidden` results in:

```
test |                               | test
```

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 be used to wrap text around images. The clear property specifies what elements can float beside the cleared element and on which side.

Usage:

```
img {  
float: none;  
}  
div {  
clear: left;  
}
```

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

These are the position property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element.

Relative: Making an HTML element relative, gives you the privilege to move the element from its current position. It does not refer to a different element's position.

Absolute: Absolute positioning an HTML element positions the element to its nearest positioned parent. Thus it refers to the nearest parent's position.

Fixed: An HTML element positioned fixed is relative to the viewport and not to any other element.

Static: 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.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <style>
    table {
      font-family: arial, sans-serif;
      border-collapse: collapse;
      width: 100%;
    }
    td, th {
      border: 1px solid #dddddd;
      text-align: left;
      padding: 8px;
    }
    tr:nth-child(even) {
      background-color: #dddddd;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Employee Table</h2>
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>ID</th>
    <th>Employee Name</th>
    <th>Designation</th>
    <th>Department</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>E001</td>
    <td>Aditya</td>
    <td>Developer</td>
    <td>Development</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>E002</td>
    <td>Rahul</td>
    <td>HR</td>
    <td>IT</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>E003</td>
    <td>Raj</td>
    <td>clerk</td>
    <td>Finance</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>E004</td>
    <td>Amit</td>
    <td>IT Head</td>
    <td>IT</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>E005</td>
    <td>Yogi Aditya</td>
    <td>Manager</td>
    <td>Account</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td></td>
    <td></td>
    <td></td>
    <td></td>
  </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

```

<td>E006</td>
<td>Modi</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Health</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>

```

Employee Table

ID	Employee Name	Designation	Department
E001	Aditya	Developer	Development
E002	Rahul	HR	IT
E003	Raj	clerk	Finance
E004	Amit	IT Head	IT
E005	Yogi Aditya	Manager	Account
E006	Modi	Director	Health

6. Why do we use meta tags?

The <meta> tag provides metadata about the HTML document. Meta elements are typically used to specify page description, keywords, author of the document, last modified, and other metadata.

The metadata can be used by browsers (how to display content or reload page), search engines (keywords), or other web services.

7. Explain box model.

The term “box model” is used when talking about design and layout. The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content.

The content area, bounded by the content edge, contains the “real” content of the element, such as text, an image, or a video player. Its dimensions are the content width (or content-box width) and the content height (or content-box height). It often has a background color or background image.

The padding area, bounded by the padding edge, extends the content area to include the element’s padding. Its dimensions are the padding-box width and the padding-box height.

The border area, bounded by the border edge, extends the padding area to include the element’s borders. Its dimensions are the border-box width and the border-box height.

The margin area, bounded by the margin edge, extends the border area to include an empty area used to separate the element from its neighbors. Its dimensions are the margin-box width and the margin-box height.

8.What are the different types of CSS Selectors?

CSS selectors are used *to select the content you want to style*. Selectors are the part of CSS rule set. CSS selectors select HTML elements according to its id, class, type, attribute etc.

There are several different types of selectors in CSS.

1. CSS Element Selector
2. CSS Id Selector
3. CSS Class Selector
4. CSS Universal Selector
5. CSS Group Selector

1.A **CSS** rule-set consists of a **selector** and a declaration block: The **selector** points to the HTML **element** you want to style. The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons. Each declaration includes a **CSS** property name and a value, separated by a colon.

2.The id selector selects the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element. An id is always unique within the page so it is chosen to select a single, unique element. It is written with the hash character (#), followed by the id of the element.

3.The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute. It is used with a period character . (full stop symbol) followed by the class name.

4.The universal selector is used as a wildcard character. It selects all the elements on the pages.

5.The grouping selector is used to select all the elements with the same style definitions. Grouping selector is used to minimize the code. Commas are used to separate each selector in grouping.

9.Define Doctype.

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration must be the very first thing in your 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.

In HTML 4.01, the <!DOCTYPE> declaration refers to a DTD, because HTML 4.01 was based on SGML. The DTD specifies the rules for the markup language, so that the browsers render the content correctly.

10.Explain 5 HTML5 semantic tags.

<header> defines a header for the document or a section

- **<footer>** defines a footer for the document or a section
- **<nav>** defines navigation links in the document
- **<main>** defines the main content of a document
- **<section>** defines a section in the document—the spec defines this as “a thematic grouping of content, typically with a heading,” so you can think of it as being like a chapter
- **<article>** defines an article in the document
- **<aside>** defines content aside from the page content
- **<address>** defines the contact information for the author/owner of a document or an article
- **<figure>** defines self-contained content, like illustrations, diagrams, photos, code blocks, etc.

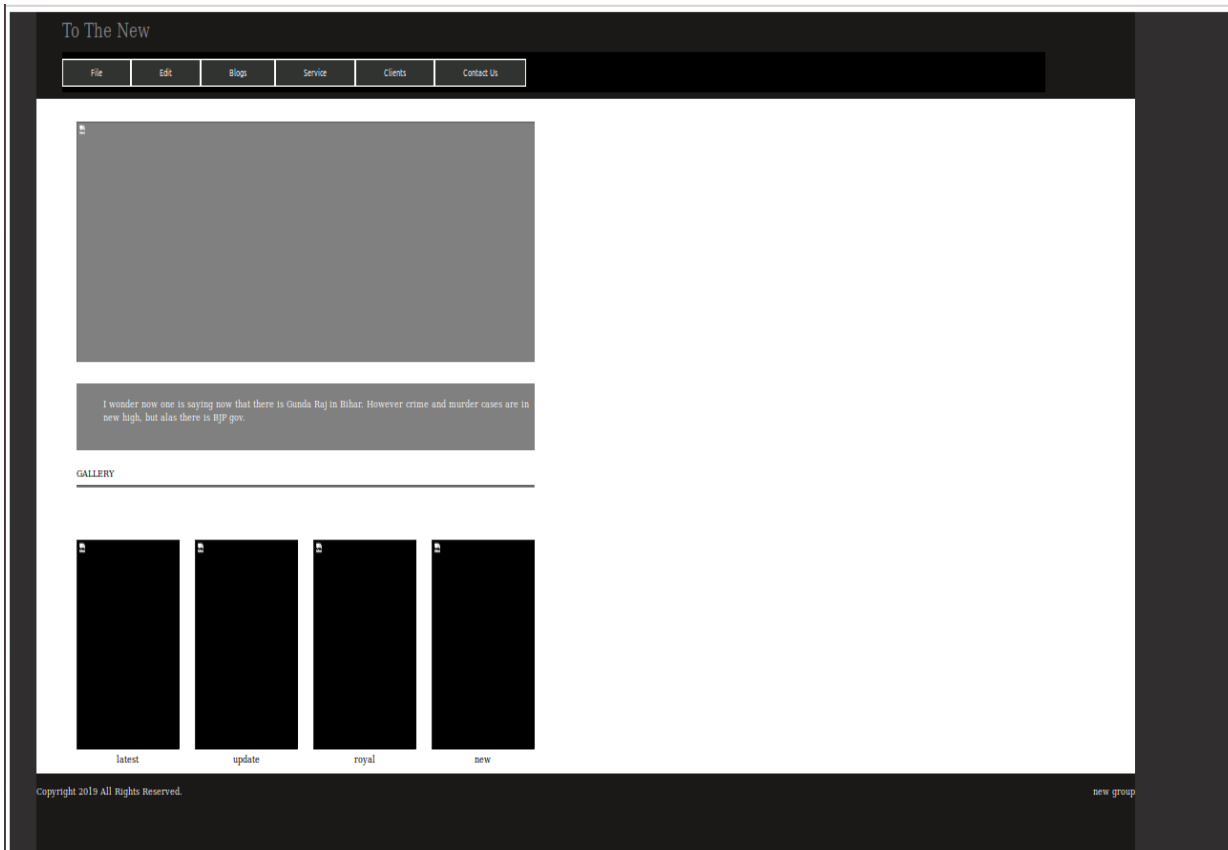
11.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <style>
    .maindiv {
      width: 100%;
      height: 1270px;
      background-color: #302e2e;
    }
    .bodydiv {width: 90%;
      height: 130px;
      margin:0px 0px 0px 55px;
    }
    .threediv {
      width: 960px;
      margin:33px 0px 0px 85px;
      background-color: grey;
      position: absolute;
    }
    .smallimg {
      width: 215px;
      height: 315px;
      margin:70px 0px 0px 33px;
      background-color:black;
      position: absolute;
    }
    .btn-group button {
      background-color: rgb(49, 51, 49);
      border: 1px solid #fdfffd;
      color: white;
      padding: 10px 58px;
      margin: 10px 0px 0px 0px;
      cursor: pointer;
      float: left;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="maindiv">
```

```

<header>
  <div class="bodydiv" style="background-color: hsl(0, 4%, 10%); font-size: 30px;">
    <font color="grey" style="margin:10px 0px 0px 55px; position: absolute;">
      To The New
    </font>
    <div style="width:80%; height: 60px; background-color: black; position: absolute;
margin:60px 0px 0px 55px" >
      <div class="btn-group">
        <button>File</button>
        <button>Edit</button>
        <button>Blogs</button>
        <button>Service</button><button>Clients</button>
        <button>Contact Us</button>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
</header>
<main>
  <div class="bodydiv" style="background-color: white; height: 1010px;">
    <div class="threediv" style="height:360px;">
      
    </div>
    <div class="threediv" style="height:100px; margin:426px 0px 0px 85px;">
      <font color="white" style="margin:20px 0px 0px 55px; position: absolute;">
        I wonder now one is saying now that there is Gunda Raj in Bihar.
        However crime and murder cases are in new high, but alas there is BJP gov.
      </font>
    </div>
    <div class="threediv" style="height:420px; margin:549px 0px 0px 85px;
background-color: white">
      GALLERY
      <hr>
      <div class="smallimg" style="margin:70px 0px 0px 0px;">
        <center>latest
      </center></div>
      <div class="smallimg" style="margin:70px 0px 0px 248px;">
        <center>update
      </center></div>
      <div class="smallimg" style="margin:70px 0px 0px 496px;">
        <center>royal
      </center></div>
      <div class="smallimg" style="margin:70px 0px 0px 744px;">
        <center>new
      </center></div>
    </div>
    <br></div>
  </main>
  <footer>
    <div class="bodydiv" style="background-color:hsl(0,4%,10%); margin:0px 0px 0px
55px;">
      <div style="overflow: hidden;">
        <p style="float: left; color:white">Copyright 2019 All Rights Reserved.</p>
        <p style="float: right; color:white">new group</p>
      </div>
    </div>
  </footer>
</div>
</body>
</html>

```



12.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Bug Report form</title>
  <style type="text/css">
    * {
      font-family: "Roboto", Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
    }
    .submit{
      border-radius: 5px;
      border: 2px solid grey;
      width:60px;
      height: 30px;
      background-color: #179b7c;
      color: white;
      margin-left:350px;
    }
    textarea{
      border-radius: 5px;
    }
    input {
      border-radius: 5px;
      border: 2px solid grey;
```



```

}
select {
    border-radius: 5px;
    width:460px;
    background-color: #179b7c;
    color: white;
    -webkit-appearance: caret ;
}
.topnav {
    overflow: hidden;
}
.topnav a {float: right;
    color: #1BE6E6;
    text-align: center;
    padding: 30px 16px;
    text-decoration: none;
    font-size: 17px;
}
.topnav h1{
    float: left;
    color: #1BE6E6;
}
h2{
    background-color: #B9C9C3;
    padding: 20px 16px;
    color: white;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="topnav">
    <h1>TO THE NEW</h1>
    <a href="#quicknews">Quick Help</a>
    <a href="#home">Home</a>
</div>
<hr>
<div style="position: absolute;background-color: #eeeeee; color: grey; border:thin
#A9C7C7;
border-style : solid ; line-height: 30px; padding-left: 20px; padding-bottom: 20px;
padding-right:
20px; left: 35%; margin-left: 1px;">
    <h2>Bug Report</h2>
    <form class = "" action= "#" method = "post" >
        Title:*<br>
        <input type="text" name="Title" size="55" required><br>
        Description:*<br>
        <textarea name="message" rows="6" cols="55" required></textarea><br>
        Operating System:<br>
        <select name="os">
            <option value="Ubuntu">Windows</option>
            <option value="RHEL">Unix</option><option value="Mint">RHEL</option>
            <option value="Windows">MAC</option>
        </select><br>
        Product:*<br>
        <select name="Product">
            <option value="Formoid">java</option>
            <option value="Docker">mean</option>
            <option value="Jenkins">feen</option>
            <option value="Ansible">dev</option>
        </select><br>
        Version:*<br>
        <input id="version" type="text" size="10 " name="Version" required><br>
        License:<br>
        <input type="radio" name="License" value="Free" required>Free &nbsp; &nbsp; &nbsp;

```

```
<input type="radio" name="License" value="Business" required>Business<br>Severity:<br><select name="Severity">
  <option value="Critical">Critical</option>
  <option value="Medium">Medium</option>
  <option value="Low">Low</option>
</select><br>Attachments:<br><input class="file" type="file" name="File" value="fileupload" accept="*" ><br><br>
<last style="background-color: lightgray ; margin: 0; padding: 20px 70px; color:
white" >
  <input class="submit" type="submit" name="send" value="send">
</last>
</form>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

[Home](#) [Quick Help](#)