**Introduction to HTML/CSS**

**NOTE:- For Q-11 and 12 please refer to the zip folder(htmlAssignment).**

**Q-1. How are inline and block elements different from each other**

* **Inline Elements:** Inline elements does not start a new line on a Web Page. They takes up only as much width as needed for the text.

Examples:-<span>,<a>,<img>.

* **Block Elements:** Block elements starts a new line on a Web Page . They takes up full width available.

Examples:<div><p><form> .

**Q-2. Explain the difference between visibility:hidden and display:none.**

* **visibility:hidden:-** visibility:hidden allows a tag to hide. The tag will be invisible on a Web Page but it will occupy the space. The tag will be considered as a DOM Element.
* **display:none:-** display**:**none also hides an element. But in this the tag will not occupy the space on a web page.The tag will not be considered as a DOM element.

**Q-3. Explain the clear and float properties.**

* **clear:-** Clear, if applied on a tag will tell the other tags whether they should float or not. if clear:none than float is allowed and if clear:both than float is not allowed.
* **float:-** Float, if applied on a tag will tell the tag whether it should float or not. If float:left than it should float to left, if float:right than it should float to right and if float:none than float is not allowed.

**Q-4. Explain difference between absolute, relative, fixed and static.**

Most of the element in html has a property display:block, in which element starts from a new line and cover the entire part from left to right of a page.

We can set the width and height of the element according to our need. If we need to set the element according to our need in html page, we need some properties for this.

**Static**

This is the default property that every element contained in html, still it is available to b set so that we can remove forcefully existing display property to default static.

For example, we have 5 div elements in our html, using css class selector, we set display of all div elements to relative, but we need that 2nd div should be static, so we can set 2nd div property to static using inline styling

**Relative**

This property is generally used with other positioning attributes such as - top,left,right or bottom. without this, there will be no effect on the position of element of which property has set to be relative.

We can set the element where we want using top,left,bottom,right attributes, and setting position to relative.

**Absolute**

We can position the element to any place using top,left,right,bottom attributes, but these values will b relative to the next parent element which have property position to relative.

If there is no such parent, then it will treat html as is parent, and placed relatively to the page.

**Fixed**

This property is used to fix the position of any element to the window, even if the page is scrolled down. this is generally used for fixing the navigation bar of a website.

**Q-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>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="table.css">

<title></title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Employee Details</h1>

<table>

<thead>

<tr>

<th>ID</th>

<th>Employee Name</th>

<th>Designation</th>

<th>Department</th>

</tr>

</thead>

<tbody>

<tr>

<td>101</td>

<td>Amit</td>

<td>Sales Manager</td>

<td>Sales</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>102</td>

<td>Anjali</td>

<td>HR Manager</td>

<td>HR</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>102</td>

<td>Amita</td>

<td>Finance Manager</td>

<td>Finance</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>103</td>

<td>Ankur</td>

<td>Finance Manager</td>

<td>Finance</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>104</td>

<td>Anuj</td>

<td>Sales Manager</td>

<td>Sales</td></tr>

<tr>

<td>106</td>

<td>Anita</td>

<td>Finance Manager</td>

<td>Finance</td></tr>

</tbody>

</table>

</body>

</html>

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**CSS Code:**

th, td {

border-bottom: 1px solid #ddd;

}

table{

width:100%;

text-align:left;

height:20px;

line-height: 50px

}

tr:nth-child(even) {background-color: #f2f2f2}

**OUTPUT:**

****

**Q-6. Why do we use meta tags?**

Meta Tag is used to specify description, author of the document, keywords and other related information about the Web Page. They don't display anything on a web browser but they are machine parsable.

They are used by the search engines to index web pages. They are appeared on search results.

**Q-7. Explain box model.**

HTML elements can be considered as a rectangular box i.e. a box model. Box model is consists of : margins, borders , padding, and the actual content.

The Parts of the model are as follows:-

**Content:-**It consists of content of the html page like text, images etc.

**Padding:-** It is used to give space inside the border.

**border:-** It specifies the color and style of a border around the content.

**Margin:-** It is used to give space outside the border.

**Q-8. What are the different types of CSS Selectors?**

There are many kind of css selectors

**1. Universal selector**

**Example-**

\* {

color: green;

font-size: 20px;

line-height: 25px;

}

This will apply to all elements on the html page

**2. Element type selector**

**Example-**

a {

list-style: none;

border: solid 1px #ccc;

}

These properties will be applied to all <a> tag in html page, we can use any element and set the properties.

**3. ID Selector**

**example-**

#container {

width: 960px;

margin: 0 auto;

}

we can set any element id as its attribute, and we can set its css properties by using id selector.

**4. Class selector**

**Example-**

.myform {

padding: 20px;

margin: 10px;

width: 240px;

}

we can combine different elements to use same property. we can set a class and assign class attribute to all those element of which we want to apply css.

**5. Descendant combinator**

**Example-**

#container .myform {

float: left;

padding-bottom: 15px;

}

we can combine different selectors and set the properties. in the example, the properties will be set to all those classes .myform which are inside container id.

**6. Child combinator**

**Example-**

#container > .myform {

float: left;

padding-bottom: 15px;

}

this selector is same as Descendant combinator except it is applied to only target child elements. not to all elements

**7. General sibling combinator**

Example-

div ~ h2 {

margin-bottom: 20px;

}

this work like a relationship. it finds all the sibling h2 elements of div element. and properties will be apllied to those only. it matches the sibling relationship only.

**8. Adjacent sibling combinator**

**Example-**

div + div {

text-indent: 1.5em;

margin-bottom: 0;

}

This is same as General sibling combinator except that the the target must be adjacent siblings only, not the general sibling.

**9. Attribute selector**

Example-

input[type="text"] {

background-color: #444;

width: 200px;

}

this selector will work according to the attribute value passed in the selector square bracket. in the above example, all the input having type=text, properties will be applied.

**10. Pseudo classes**

**Example-**

a:hover {

color: red;

}

These classes a colon : for identification of the element. we can use this selector with different states of the element. we can use it with hover event.

In this example, red color will be set to all the anchor tag when we hover them.

**11. Pseudo-element**

**Example-**

.container:before {

content: "";

display: block;

width: 50px;

height: 50px;

background-color: #141414;

}

This Pseudo-element is to set some properties to the before of element content.

**Q-9. Define Doctype.**

Doctype is used to specify what version of html the document is using. It should be declared on a first line of the web page. It is an instruction to the browser.

**Q-10. Explain 5 HTML5 semantic tags.**

**<Form>:** This tag is used to collect the information from the user.

**<table>:** It isused to display data in the form of rows and columns.

**<footer>:** It defines the footer of the document.

**<header>:** Itdefinestheheader of the document

**<article>**: It defines an article on a web page.

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

**HTML CODE:-**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head></head>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="exercise1.css">

<body>

<div class="divForm">

<div class="formHead">'

<span class="spanHead">To the New</span>

<ul id="headli">

<li>TEXT LINK1</li>

<li>TEXT LINK</li>

<li>TEXT LINK</li>

<li>TEXT LINK</li>

<li>TEXT LINK</li>

</ul>

</div>

<div class="formMid">

<div class="block"></div>

<p id="para1">dksjdksjdksdjksdj</p>

<p id="para2">Latest From Gallery</p>

<hr>

<div class="img">

<div class="topDiv">

<div class="inDiv">

</div>

<div class="div1">

<span class="divimg">IMAGE CAPTION HERE</span>

</div>

</div>

<div class="topDiv">

<div class="inDiv">

</div>

<div class="div">

<span class="divimg">IMAGE CAPTION HERE</span>

</div>

</div>

<div class="topDiv">

<div class="inDiv">

</div>

<div class="div">

<span class="divimg">IMAGE CAPTION HERE</span>

</div>

</div>

<div class="topDiv">

<div class="inDiv">

</div>

<div class="div">

<span class="divimg">IMAGE CAPTION HERE</span>

</div>

</div>

</div>

</div>

<footer>

<span class="footerLeft"> Copyright@2009-2017-All Rights Reserved-To the new</span>

<span class="footerRight">Web layout by To the new</span>

</footer>

</div>

</body>

</html>

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**CSS CODE**

.divForm{

border: solid #191919;

margin-right: 66px;

margin-left: 66px;

background-color: white;}

body{

background-color:#262626;

}

.formHead{

padding: 40px;

background-color: #191919;

}

.formMid{

background-color:white;

padding:25px 0px 8px 119px

}

.block{

background-color: #191919;

height: 360px;

width: 960px;

}

#headli{

list-style-type: none;

color: white;

margin-left: 80px;

padding: 14px;

background-color: black;

margin-right: 80px;

}

#headli li{

display: inline;

padding-left: 20px;

}

#para1{

background-color: gainsboro;

margin-right: 116px;

padding: 17px;

}

#para2{

margin-top: 31px

}

hr{

margin-right: 115px;

}

footer{

background-color: #191919;

padding: 20px;

color: white;

}

.footerLeft{

margin-left: 100px;

}

.footerRight{

margin-left: 427px;

}

.spanHead{

margin-left: 75px; font-size:26px;color:white;

}

.img{

display: flex;

margin-left: -24px;

margin-bottom: 30px;

margin-right: 29px;

}

.topDiv{

background-color: white;

height: 380px;

width: 20%;

padding: 3px;

border: 1px solid black;

margin-left:25px

}

.inDiv{

background-color: black;

height: 85%;

width: 100%;

}

.div1{

background-color: lightgray;

height: 15%;

width: 100%;

}

.divimg{

text-align: center;

display: block;

padding-top: 10px;

}

.div{

background-color: lightgray;

height: 15%;

width: 100%;

}

**OUTPUT:-**

**Refer zip folder.**

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

**HTML CODE:-**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<title></title></head>

<body>

<form>

<span class="headLeft">TO THE NEW</span>

<span class="headRight">Home</span>

<span class="headRight1">Quick Help</span>

<hr class="headLine"/>

<div class="divForm">

<div class="divHead"><h2 class="formHead">Bug Report</h4></div>

<h4>Title:\*</h4>

<input type="text" class="txt">

<h4>Description:\*</h4>

<textarea name="Text1" cols="40" rows="5" class="txt"></textarea>

<h4>Operating System:\*</h4>

<select class="select">

<option value="volvo">Windows XP</option>

<option value="saab">Ubuntu</option>

<option value="mercedes">Mercedes</option>

<option value="audi">Audi</option>

</select>

<h4>Product:\*</h4>

<select class="select" >

<option value="volvo">Formoid</option>

<option value="saab">Pencil</option>

<option value="mercedes">Pen</option>

<option value="audi">Sharpner</option>

</select>

<h4>Version:\*</h4>

<input type="text" class="verText">

<h4>License:\*</h4>

<input type="radio" class="radio" name="same" value="free" >Free

<input type="radio" class="radio1" name="same" value="license">License

<h4>Severity:\*</h4>

<select class="select">

<option value="volvo">Critical</option>

<option value="saab">Normal</option>

</select>

<h4>Attachments:\*</h4>

<input class="file-upload-input" text="No file selected" type="text">

<button type="button" class="file-upload-button">Choose File</button><br/>

<div class="footer">

<input type="submit" class="footerButton">

</div>

</footer>

</div>

</form>

</body>

</html>

**CSS CODE**

.headLeft{

margin-left: 65px;

font-size: 25px;

color: #009688;

}

.headRight{

margin-left: 905px;

color: #009688;

}

.headRight1{

margin-left: 13px;

color: #009688;

}

.headLine{

margin-left: 65px;

margin-right: 65px;

margin-top: 24px;

}

.divForm{

border: solid;

margin-top: 30px;

margin-left: 408px;

border-color: darkgray;

margin-right: 408px;

border-radius: 11px;

}

.formHead{

margin: 20px;

color: white;}

h4{

margin:10px 20px 10px;

color: darkgray;

}

.txt{

margin:0px 10px 12px 24px; width: 452px;

border-radius: 6px;

height: 27px;

}

h4{

margin:10px 20px 10px;

color: darkgray;

}

.radio{

margin-left: 20px;

}

.verText{

margin: 0px 10px 12px 24px;

width: 96px;

border-radius: 6px;

height: 27px;

}

.select{

margin:0px 10px 12px 24px; width: 452px;

border-radius: 6px;

height: 27px;

background-color: #009688;

color: white

;

}

.file-upload-button {

width: 143px;

color: #fff;

border: none;

background-color: darkgray;

float: left;

border-bottom-right-radius: 6px;

border-top-right-radius: 6px;

line-height: 26px;

}

.radio1{

margin-left: 199px;

}

.file-upload-input {

width: 300px;

color: #fff;

border: none;

background-color: white;

float: left;

border-top-left-radius: 6px;

border-bottom-left-radius: 6px;

margin-left: 24px;

border: solid darkgray;

line-height:20px;

}

.footer{

background-color: whitesmoke;

padding-top: 20px;

padding-bottom: 13px;

border-top: solid darkgray; margin-top:20px

}

.footerButton{

margin: 9px 415px 10px;

border-radius: 7px;

padding-top: 11px;

padding-bottom: 11px;

padding-left: 14px;

padding-right: 14px;

background-color: #009688;

color: white;

}

.divHead{

color: gray;

background-color: darkgray;

border-radius: 0px;

line-height: 45px;

padding-top: 1px;

}

**OUTPUT:-**

**Refer zip folder.**