Answer any Five from the following questions.

a) What are the Text Tags?
* Heading
* Paragraph
* Line Break
* Horizontal line
* Bold
* Italic
* Underline

b) List any 4 Form tags.
* Checkboxes
* radio Buttons
* Submit Buttons
* Password

c) Define Hyperlink with an example.
Hyperlink is a link provided in an html document by hypertext to other documents, help sections, contents or any other files allowing us to develop relationship and switch between them by clicking the links.

D) Explain the Padding property in CSS
The padding property in CSS is used to create space betⁿ an element's content and its border. It controls the inner spacing inside an element.

Syntax:-

```
element {
    padding:10px;
}
```

e) Write the input and output statements of Javascript.
Input Output
* Writing into an HTML element, using inner-HTM or innerText.
* Writing into the HTML output using document.write().

ⓒ Writing into an alert box, using window.alert().
ⓓ Writing into the browser console, using console.log()

JavaScript ~~output~~ Input.
ⓐ Using document.write
ⓑ alert()

ⓕ What are the primitives in Javascript.
① Number   ③ Boolean   ⑤ Null.
② String   ④ Undefined

① Number → Represents numeric values (integers &
                       floating point numbers)

```
let num = 42;
    Pi = 3.14;
```

② String → Represents text enclosed in quotes ("," "", or)

```
let name = "John";
    greeting = 'Hello', ${name};
```

Answer any form the following questions.

1) Illustrate CSS types with an example.

1) Inline CSS → Applied directly to an element in HTML

eq:-

```
<p style = 'color : red;"> This is a red paragraph</p>.
```

2) Internal CSS → Defined inside <style> tag in the HTML <head

```
<style>
     P(color:green)
< /style>
```

3) External css → linked via an external file.

html

```
<link rel = "stylesheet "href = "style.css">
```

Style.css:

```
CSS
     P(color:purple;)
```

b) Explain list with their types and example.

1) Ordered list (ol>)An ordered list displays items with numbers

```
<ol>
    <li>Wake up</li>
    <li> Brush teeth</li>
    <li>Have breakfast</li>
    <lol>
```

② Unordered list (ul)

An unordered list displays items with bullet poin

```
<ul>
   <li>Apple</li>
   <li>Banana</li>
   <li>cherry<li>
</ul>
```

Common list – style type values.

- disc (default)
- circle
- square
- none (removes bullets)

③ Descriptive list (<dl>)

An descriptive list is used for terms and definitio

```
<dl>
   <dt>HTML<ldt>
   <dd>HyperText Markup Language</dd>
   <dt>CSS</dt>
   <dd>Cascading style sheets</dd>
</dl>
```

④ Nest list (lists inside lists)

you can nest one list inside other.

```
<ul>
   <li>fruits                  <li>carrat</li>
   <ul>                        <li>spinach</li>
      <li>Apple<li>            </ul>
      <li>Banana<li>           <li>
   </ul>                       <ul>
   <li>
   <li>vegetable
      <ul>
```

1) Explain operators in Javascripts.

> Javascript uses arithmetic operators (+, -, *, /) to compare / compute values.

```
<html>
<body>
<Script>
  document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = (5+6)*10;
</Script>
</body>
</html>
```

2) JS Assignment operator (==) to assign values to variable.

```
<html>
<body>
<Script>
  Let x, y;
  x = 5;
  y = 6;
  document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = x+y;
</Script>
</body>
</html>
```

III Answer the following questions.

a) Explain CSS selectors in detail with syntax.

i) Simple Selector.
   Also known as element selector selects HTML elements based on the element name.
```
p {
  text-align: center;
  color: blue;
}
```

② Class selector: Used to allow different occurrances of Same tag to use different style specifications. Same tag with multiple style Specifications.

```
P. center {
text-align : center;
color : red;
}
 P. large {
font-size: 300%;
}
<p class = "center"> A paragraph presented with "center"
              class specification</p>.
<p class = "large"> A paragraph presented with "large"
              class specification </p>.
</body>
</html>
```

③ Generic selector: Sometimes it is convenient to have a class of style specifications that applies to the content rather than a kind of tag.

```
. sale {font-family: Arial; font-weight: bold }
<h1 class = "sale">
<p class = "sale">
```

④ Id selectors:- An id selector applies the set of style specifications to the mentioned ID. It can be applied to atmost one element in a page.

```
# para1 { border: 1px; border-top-style: dashed; }
<h2 id = "para1"> This is displayed with para1 ID</h2>
```

descendent selectors:

The following example selects all `<p>` elements inside `<div>` elements.

```
div{color: red;}
```