**Module 3**

1. We can center a block-level element by giving auto margin-left and margin-right provided it has a specified width. For centering two or more block-level horizontally in a row we can make the display type as inline-block.
2. CSS can be integrated in 3 ways
   1. Inline using the style attribute
   2. Embedded in style element inside the head tag.
   3. Imported from an external file using link element.
3. Logical tags are designed to mention the meaning of the enclosed text and to give information about the text like variable or strong tag while physical tags are designed to provide style or certain instructions regarding the display of enclosed text like bold or italic.
4. The declaration block are blocks surrounded by curly braces that contain multiple CSS properties separated by semicolons with each property having a name and a value.
5. Class selector is used to select all elements which belong to a particular class and set CSS properties to them.
6. To overrule underlining Hyperlinks we can set text-decoration as none.
7. RGB and HEX both convey the same information of amount of red green and blue colour. However in RGB format we specify these as 3 values in range of 0-255 using decimal system while in HEX format we write the same value from 00 to FF, combine the three and preceed it with a #.
8. Nesting is used to apply CSS to a selector inside a selector like a paragraph inside a specific div while grouping is used to apply the same CSS to multiple classes at the same time.
9. The z-index property specifies the stack order of an element thus deciding priority. An element with greater stack order is shown on top of an element with a lower stack order.
10. The attribute selector is used to select elements with a specified attribute and value or value containing a specified word.
11. Properties can be a set in recommended places and the document modified for CSS to mix with user’s personal sheet.
12. The import statement should be put at the top to make the code more efficient and use calls as and when required.

**Module 4**

1. The <area> tag defines an area inside an image map using properties like shape and coords.
2. The The <bdi> tag can be used to isolate a part of the text that might be formatted in a different direction from other text outside it.
3. The <col> tag can be used to specify the column properties of each column within a colgroup element.
4. The <embed> tag can define a container for an external (non-HTML) application?
5. The <noscript> tag can define an alternate content for users that do not support client-side scripts.
6. The <option> tag can be used to define an option in a drop-down list.
7. The <u> tag can be used to underline a text in an HTML document.