

Introduction to HTML/CSS 08-Feb-2019

Q1.

Block-level Elements

A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

The `<div>` element is a block-level element.

Inline Elements

An inline element does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.

This is an inline `` element inside a paragraph.

Q2.

In `visibility: hidden`; hides the element, but it still takes up space in the layout. Child element of a hidden box will be visible if their visibility is set to visible.

In `display:none`; turn off the display and removes the element completely from the document.

Q3.

The float Property

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 have one of the following values:

- `left` - The element floats to the left of its container
- `right` - The element floats to the right of its container
- `none` - The element does not float (will be displayed just where it occurs in the text). This is default
- `inherit` - The element inherits the float value of its parent

In its simplest use, the `float` property can be used to wrap text around images.

The clear Property

The `clear` property specifies what elements can float beside the cleared element and on which side.

The `clear` property can have one of the following values:

- `none` - Allows floating elements on both sides. This is default
- `left` - No floating elements allowed on the left side
- `right` - No floating elements allowed on the right side
- `both` - No floating elements allowed on either the left or the right side
- `inherit` - The element inherits the clear value of its parent

The most common way to use the `clear` property is after you have used a `float` property on an element.

Q4.

`position: static;`

HTML elements are positioned static by default.

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

`position: relative;`

An element with `position: relative;` is positioned relative to its normal position.

Setting the top, right, bottom, and left properties of a relatively-positioned element will cause it to be adjusted away from its normal position. Other content will not be adjusted to fit into any gap left by the element.

`position: fixed;`

An element with `position: fixed;` is positioned relative to the viewport, which means it always stays in the same place even if the page is scrolled. The top, right, bottom, and left properties are used to position the element.

A fixed element does not leave a gap in the page where it would normally have been located.

`position: absolute;`

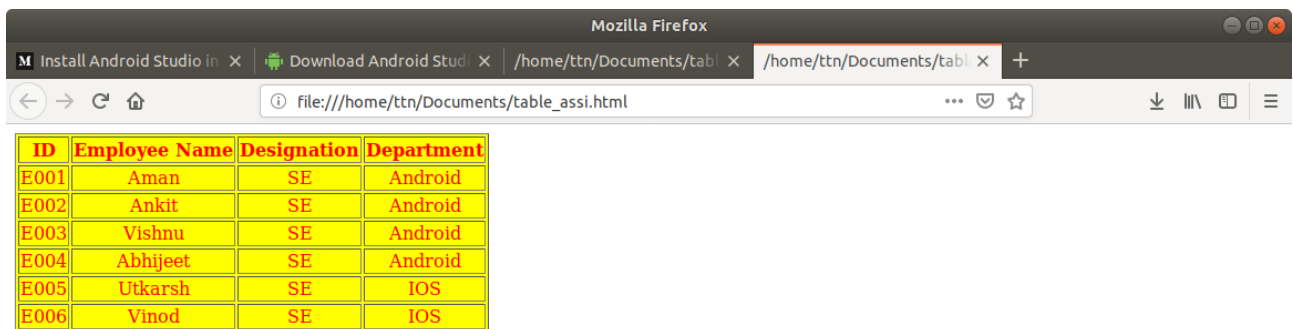
An element with `position: absolute;` is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor (instead of positioned relative to the viewport, like fixed).

However; if an absolute positioned element has no positioned ancestors, it uses the document body, and moves along with page scrolling.

Q5.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
table{color:red;background:yellow;text-align:center}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<table border="1">
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Employee Name</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Department</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E001</td>
<td>Aman</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>Android</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E002</td>
<td>Ankit</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>Android</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E003</td>
<td>Vishnu</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>Android</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E004</td>
<td>Abhijeet</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>Android</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E005</td>
<td>Utkarsh</td>
<td>SE</td>
```

```
<td>IOS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E006</td>
<td>Vinod</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>IOS</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```



The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window with the address bar displaying the file path: file:///home/ttn/Documents/table_assi.html. The browser has several tabs open, including 'Install Android Studio in', 'Download Android Studi', and two tabs for the current file. The table displayed in the browser is as follows:

ID	Employee Name	Designation	Department
E001	Aman	SE	Android
E002	Ankit	SE	Android
E003	Vishnu	SE	Android
E004	Abhijeet	SE	Android
E005	Utkarsh	SE	IOS
E006	Vinod	SE	IOS

Q6.

Metadata is data (information) about data.

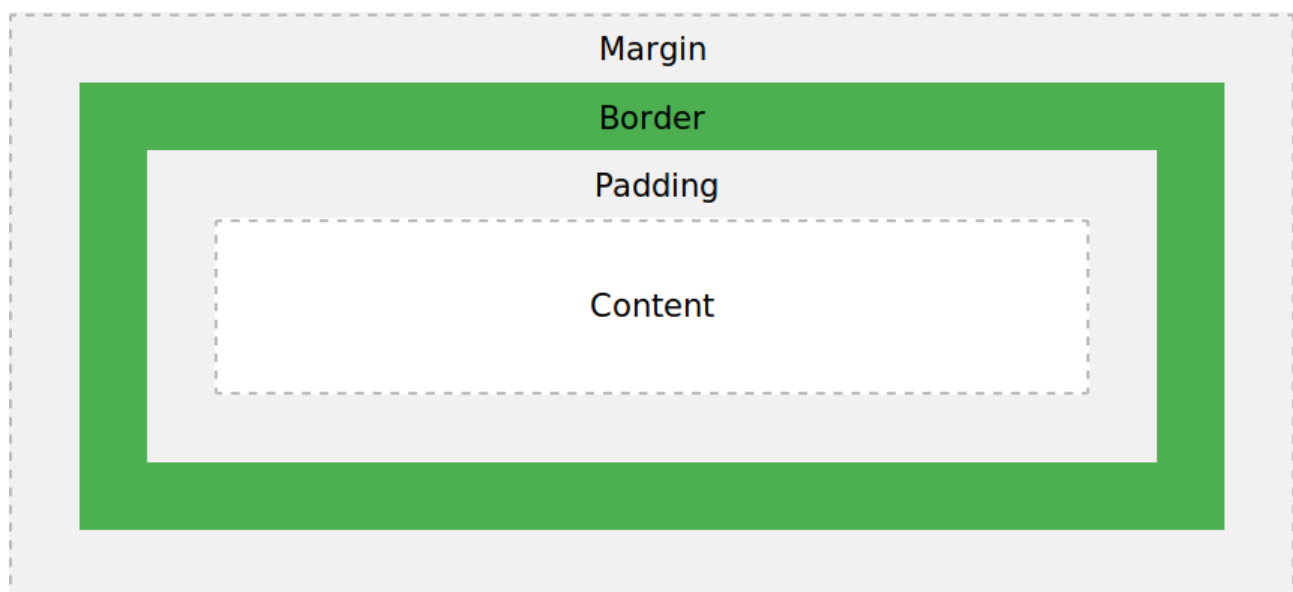
The <meta> tag provides metadata about the HTML document. Metadata will not be displayed on the page, but will be machine parsable.

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.

Q7.

The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content.



Explanation of the different parts:

- **Content** - The content of the box, where text and images appear
- **Padding** - Clears an area around the content. The padding is transparent
- **Border** - A border that goes around the padding and content
- **Margin** - Clears an area outside the border. The margin is transparent

The box model allows us to add a border around elements, and to define space between elements.

Q8.

In CSS, selectors are patterns used to select the element(s) you want to style.

Selector	Example	Example description
<u>.class</u>	.intro	Selects all elements with class="intro"
<u>#id</u>	#firstname	Selects the element with id="firstname"
<u>*</u>	*	Selects all elements
<u>element</u>	p	Selects all <p> elements
<u>element,element</u>	div, p	Selects all <div> elements and all <p> elements
<u>element element</u>	div p	Selects all <p> elements inside <div> elements

Q9.

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.

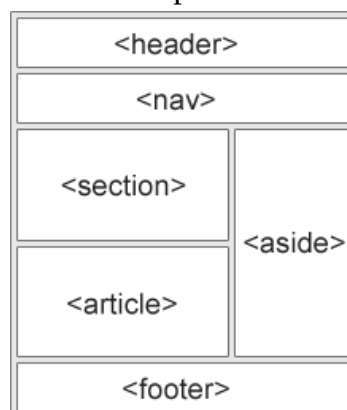
HTML5 is not based on SGML, and therefore does not require a reference to a DTD.

Q10.

A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer.

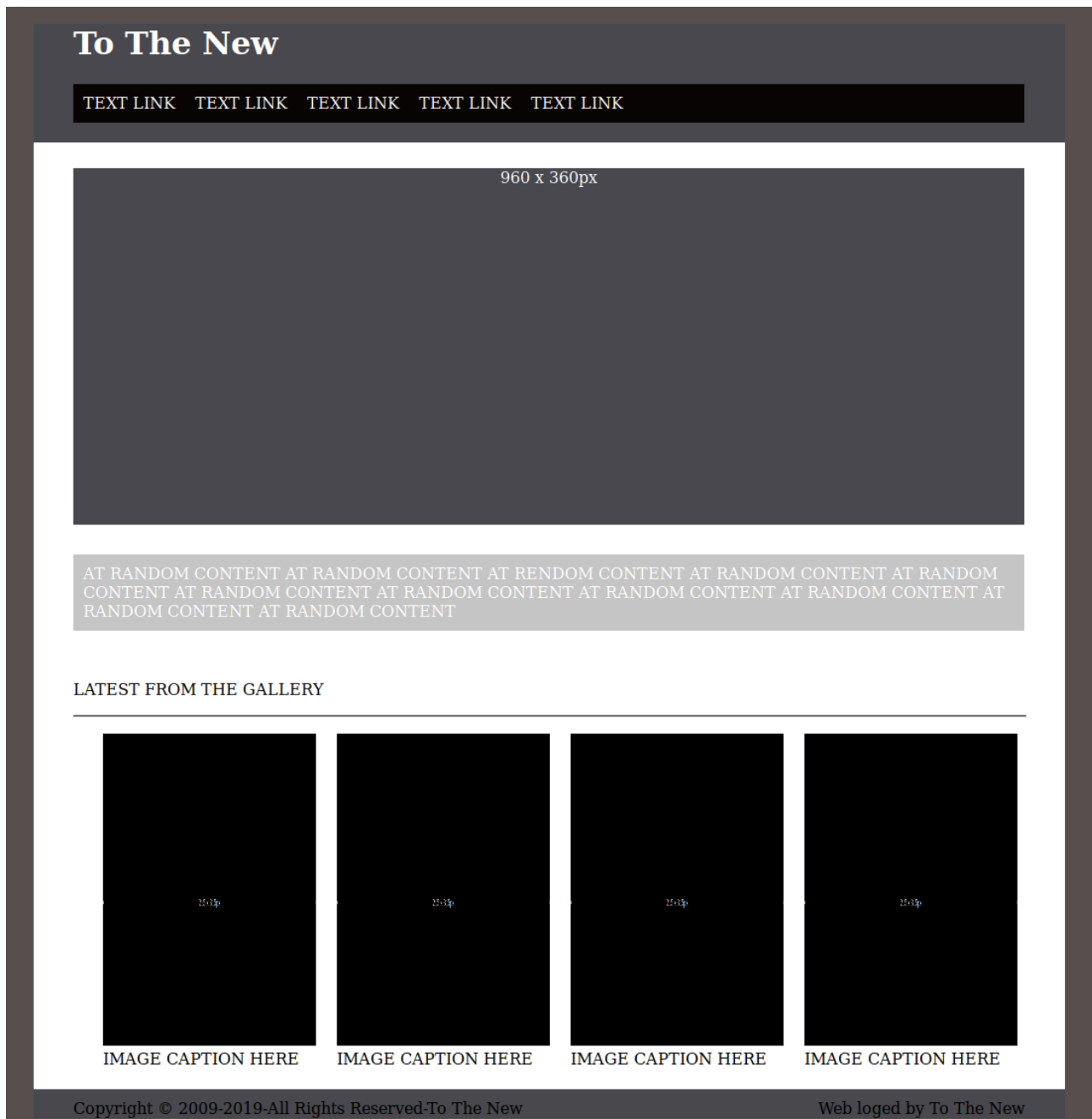
HTML5 offers new semantic elements to define different parts of a web page:

- <article>
- <aside>
- <details>
- <figcaption>
- <figure>
- <footer>
- <header>
- <main>
- <mark>



- <nav>
- <section>
- <summary>
- <time>

Q11.



<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

```
<head>

<meta name="author" content="Utkarsh Patel">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<style type="text/css">

header {

background-color:#48484E;

padding-left: 40px;

color: white;

padding-bottom: 20px;

margin-right: 210px;

margin-left: 20px;


}

nav {

background-color: #090404;

width: 940px;

padding: 10px;

}

a {

text-decoration: none;

color:white

}

section {

background-color: white;

padding-left: 40px;


padding-bottom: 20px;

padding-top: 10px;

margin-right: 210px;

margin-left: 20px;
```


align:

}

#a1 {

background-color: #48484E;

height: 360px;

width: 960px;

color: white;

}

#a2 {

background-color: #C5C5C5;

margin-top: 30px;

margin-bottom: 50px;

width: 940px;

color: white;

padding: 10px;

}

table { border-collapse: collapse; }

td { padding-right: 20px; }

hr {

width: 960px;

}

#a3 {

```
width: 960px;
}
```

```
img {
width: 215px;
height: 315px;
margin: 0px;
}
```

```
footer {
background-color:#48484E;
padding-left: 40px;
padding-top: 10px;
padding-right:40px;
```

```
margin-right: 210px;
margin-left: 20px;
}
```

```
span {
float: right;
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body bgcolor="#574E4E">
```

```
<header>
```

```
<h1>To The New</h1>
```

```
<div>
```

```
<nav>
```

```
<a href="www.google.com">TEXT LINK</a>&nbsp; &nbsp;
```

```
<a href="www.google.com">TEXT LINK</a>&nbsp; &nbsp;
```

TEXT LINK

TEXT LINK

TEXT LINK

</nav>

</div>

</header>

<section>

<article id="a1">

<center>

<p>

960 x 360px

</p>

</center>

</article>

<article id="a2">

AT RANDOM CONTENT AT RANDOM CONTENT AT RENDOM CONTENT AT RANDOM
CONTENT AT RANDOM CONTENT AT RANDOM CONTENT AT RANDOM CONTENT AT
RANDOM CONTENT AT RANDOM CONTENT AT RANDOM CONTENT AT RANDOM
CONTENT

</article>

<article id="a3">

<p>

LATEST FROM THE GALLERY<hr>

</p>

</article>

<center>

<table class="image">

<tr>

<td>

<figcaption>IMAGE CAPTION HERE</figcaption>

</td>

<td>

<figcaption>IMAGE CAPTION HERE</figcaption>

</td>

<td>

<figcaption>IMAGE CAPTION HERE</figcaption>

</td>

<td>

<figcaption>IMAGE CAPTION HERE</figcaption>

</td>

</tr>

</table>

</center>

</section>

<footer>

Copyright © 2009-2019-All Rights Reserved-To The New

Web logged by To The New

</footer>

</body>

</html>

Q12.

TO THE NEW

[Home Quick Help](#)

Bug Report

Title:*

Description:*

Operating system:

Windows XP

Product:*

Formoid

Version:*

License:

☐ Free

☐ Business

Severity:

Critical

Attachments:

Browse...

No file selected.

Send

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style type="text/css">

section { padding: 10px;}

form {

padding-left: 20px;

padding-right: 20px;

padding-bottom: 20px;

margin-top: 0px;

}


#t1 {

background-color: grey;

font-family: Arial;

font-weight: 800;

color: white;

padding: 20px;

margin-top: 0px;

}


select {

background-color: #3CBC8D;

color: white;


padding: 12px 20px;

margin: 8px 0;

box-sizing: border-box;

width: 100%;

border: none;

border-radius: 4px;
```

```
}
```

```
input[type=text] {
```

```
width: 100%;
```

```
margin: 8px 0;
```

```
box-sizing: border-box;
```

```
}
```

```
#myFile {
```

```
box-sizing: border-box;
```

```
width: 100%;
```

```
margin: 8px 0;
```

```
}
```

```
H3 {
```

```
float: left;
```

```
}
```

```
#he2 {
```

```
float: right;
```

```
margin-top: 20px;
```

```
font-size: 11px;
```

```
}
```

```
a {
```

```
text-decoration: none;
```

```
}
```

```
hr {
```

```
clear: both;
```

```
}
```

```
input[type=submit] {  
    background-color: #3CBC8D;  
    border: none;  
    color: white;  
    border-radius: 4px;  
    text-decoration: none;  
    margin: 4px 2px;  
    cursor: pointer;  
    padding: 12px 20px;  
}
```

```
#div1{  
margin-left: 300px;  
margin-right: 300px;  
}
```

```
#foot {  
background-color: #EBE6E6;  
margin-bottom: 0px;  
}
```

```
.container{  
    width:1100px;  
    margin: auto;  
}
```

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div class="container">

<header>

<H3>TO THE NEW</H3>Home

[Quick Help](www.google.com)

Bug Report

Title:

Description:

Operating system:

Windows XP

Windows 7

Windows 10

Linux

Ubuntu

MacOS

Product:

Formoid

Text Editor

Designing tool

</select>

Version:*

<input type="number" step="any" required>

License:

<input type="radio" name="lic"> Free

<input type="radio" name="lic"> Business

Severity:

<select>

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

<option value="low">Low</option>

<option value="high">High</option>

<option value="extreme">Extreme</option>

</select>

Attachments:

<input type="file" id="myFile">

</form>

</td>

</tr>

</table>

<p align="right" id="foot"><input type="submit" value="Send"></p>

</div>

</section>

</div>

</body>

</html>