

Exercise

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

Ans.

block level element

inline level element

Block - it takes the full width.

Inline - It takes the space required for content used in that inline tag.

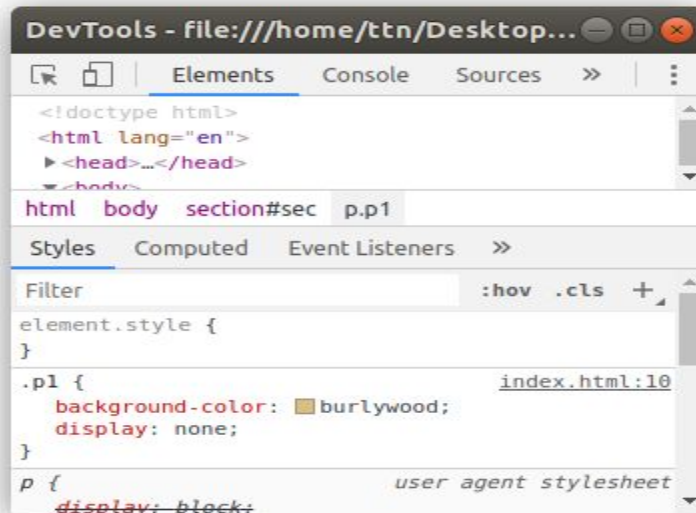
2.Explain the difference between visibility:hidden and display:none.

Ans.

this is html page

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
5      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6      <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
7      <title>Document</title>
8      <link rel="stylesheet" href="form.css">
9      <style>
10         .p1{
11             background-color: #burlywood;
12         }
13         span{
14             visibility: hidden;
15         }
16     </style>
17 </head>
18 <body>
19     <section>
20         <p class="p1">this is html <span>visibility hidden</span> page</p>
21     </section>
22 </body>
23 </html>
```

Visibility:hidden - It hide the content but still take space .



```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
7   <title>Document</title>
8   <link rel="stylesheet" href="form.css">
9   <style>
10     .p1{
11       background-color: burlywood;
12       display: none;
13     }
14     span{
15       visibility: hidden;
16     }
17     #sec{
18       height: 50px;
19       border: 1px solid red;
20     }
21   </style>
22 </head>
23 <body>
24   <section id="sec">
25     <p class="p1">this is html <span>visibility hidden</span> page</p>
26   </section>
27 </body>
28 </html>
```

Display: none - it hides the whole tag on which it is applied and spaces are also removed.

3. Explain the clear and float properties.

Ans.

```
#hdr{
  clear: both;
  overflow: hidden;
  border-bottom: 0.5px solid lightgray;
  margin-bottom: 2%;
}
.hdl{
  float: left;
  margin: 1% 1%;
}
```

Float : The float property is used for positioning and formatting content.

Clear: The clear property specifies what elements can float beside the cleared element and on which side. It basically clears elements to the direction specified.

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

Ans. Position:fixed - 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.

Position:static - HTML elements are positioned static by default. It is always positioned according to the normal flow of the page. It is not affected by top, bottom, left and right.

Position: relative - When we set position relative to an element, without adding any other positioning attributes(top, bottom, right, left), nothing will happen. When we add additional position, such as, left:20px, the element will move 20px to the right from its normal position.

Position:absolute - It is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor. If, there is no positioned parent element, it will be positioned related directly to the HTML element (The page itself)

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.

Ans.

| ID | Name | Designation | Department |
|------|---------|--------------|------------|
| 1001 | Rahul | Tech LEAD | MEAN |
| 1002 | Kunark | Trainee | MEAN |
| 1003 | Vishaka | Software dev | FEEN |
| 1004 | Rishika | Software dev | FEEN |
| 1005 | Sahil | Dev Ops | Server |
| 1006 | Rishabh | Software dev | Python |

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
  <title>Document</title>
  <style>
    thead{
      background-color: green;
      color: white;
    }
    #emp tr:nth-child(even){
      background-color: grey;
    }
    table#emp {
      background-color: rgba(129,200,155,0.1);
    }
  </style>

```

```

<body>
  <h1>Table</h1>
  <table border="5" id="emp" cellspacing="10" cellpadding="10" width="100%">
    <thead>
      <tr>
        <th>ID</th>
        <th>Name</th>
        <th>Designation</th>
        <th>Department</th>
      </tr>
    </thead>
    <tbody>
      <tr>
        <td>1001</td>
        <td>Rahul</td>
        <td>Tech LEAD</td>
        <td>MEAN</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>...
      </tr>
      <tr>...
      </tr>
      <tr>...
      </tr>
      <tr>...
      </tr>
      <tr>...
      </tr>
    </tbody>
  </table>
</body>
</html>

```

6. Why do we use meta tags?

Ans.

```
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="description" content="info about meta data">
  <meta name="author" content="rahul jain">
  <meta name="keywords" content="Html,css">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
  <title>Document</title>
```

The tag provides metadata about the HTML document.

Metadata will not be displayed on the page and it is machine parsable.

It is used to specify page description, keywords, author of the document and other meta data.

It is used in SEO(search engine optimization)

7. Explain box model.

Ans.



```
8      <style>
9      |   div{
10     |       background-color: lightgrey;
11     |       width: 300px;
12     |       border: 25px solid green;
13     |       padding: 25px;
14     |       margin: 25px;
15     |   }
16     </style>
17 </head>
18 <body>
19 |   <div>
20 |       BOX MODEL
21 |   </div>
```

CSS box model consist of margin,border,padding,content

Margin : Area outside the border

Border: its is around the padding and content

Padding: Area around the content. It is transparent

8. What are the different types of CSS Selectors?

Ans.

```
<style>
  #p1{
    background-color: aqua;
  }
  div{
    background-color: brown;
  }
  .p2{
    background-color: coral;
  }
  *{
    color: yellowgreen;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <p style="background-color: blueviolet">
    inline css
  </p>
  <p id="p1">
    id selector
  </p>
  <div>
    element selector
  </div>
  <p class="p2">class selector</p>
</body>
```

9. Define Doctype.

Ans.

The <!DOCTYPE html> declaration is used to inform a browser that the document being rendered is an HTML document.

Also, it indicated the version of html being used.

Eg :

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN"

"<http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd>">


```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

10. Explain 5 HTML5 semantic tags.

Ans.

```
<h1>Semantics</h1>

<header id="header">
  <div class="logo">

  </div>
  <nav id="main-nav">

  </nav>
</header>

<div id="content">
  <main id="main">
    <article>
      <section id="section_1">
        <figure>
          <img src="" alt="image"/>
          <figcaption>Image Caption</figcaption>
        </figure>
      </section>
      <section id="section_2">

      </section>
    </article>
  </main>
  <aside id="sidebar_1">
</aside>
</div>

<footer id="footer"></footer>
```

<header> it is used for heading.

<section> It defines an div /section in document.

<nav> it is used for navigational links.

<article> It defines an article in document.

<figcaption> It defines a caption for an image.

<footer> It defines a footer for the page.

<aside> It defines content aside from the page content.

11. Create HTML for web-page.jpg.

Ans. Separated folder were made with name “web-page” .

Output ->



12. Create HTML for form.png.

Ans. Separated folder were made with name “form” .

Output ->

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `127.0.0.1:5500/Ques11-form/index.html`. The page has a header with the text "TO THE NEW" and links for "Home" and "Quick Help". The main content is a "Bug Report" form with the following fields:

- Title:*
- Description:*
- Operating system: (Dropdown menu showing "Windows XP")
- Product:*
- Version:*
- License: (Radio buttons for "Free" and "Business")
- Severity: (Dropdown menu showing "Critical")
- Attachments:

This screenshot is identical to the one above, but it includes the "Attachments" section and a "Send" button at the bottom right of the form. The "Attachments" section shows a "Choose file" button and the text "No file chosen".