Assignment 4 (HTML AND CSS)

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

An inline element does not cause a line break (start on a new line) and does not take up the full width of a page. It is usually used within other HTML elements.
Examples of inline elements are:
• anchor <a> tag
• emphasis tag
• image <img> tag
• span tag

where as

A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width of a page, from left to right.

Examples of the block-level tag are:
• Heading tags <h1> to <h6>
• List (Ordered, Unordered, Description and List Item) tags <ol> , <ul> ,<dl> ,
• division tag

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

Hiding an element can be done by setting the display property to none. The element will be hidden, and the page will be displayed as if the element is not there.Basically it is used to hide and show elements without deleting and recreating them.

visibility:hidden also hides an element.
However, the element will still take up the same space as before. The element will be hidden, but still affect the layout.

3. Explain the clear and float properties.

The float property specifies how an element should float.
Whereas
The clear property specifies what elements can float beside the cleared element and on which side.

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

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

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

position: static;

HTML elements are positioned static by default.
Static positioned elements are not affected by the top, bottom, left, and right properties.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.

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.

position: absolute
An element with position: absolute; is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor However; if an absolute positioned element has no positioned ancestors, it uses the document body, and moves along with page scrolling.

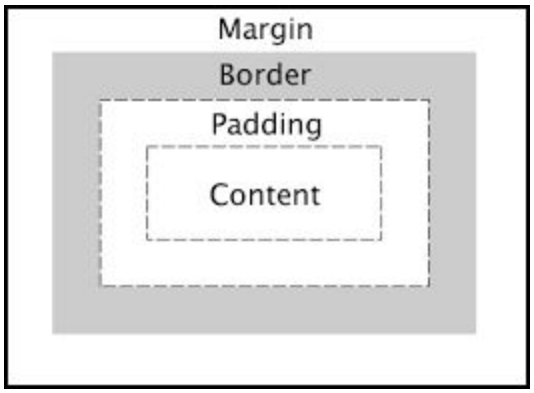
6. Why do we use meta tags?

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.

7. Explain box model.

All HTML elements can be considered as boxes. In CSS, the term "box model" is used when talking about design and layout.
The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content.

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



8. What are the different types of CSS Selectors?

There are several different types of selectors in CSS.
1. CSS Element Selector
2. CSS Id Selector
3. CSS Class Selector
4. CSS Universal Selector
5. CSS Group Selector

1 Element
```
   P{

   }
```
2 Id
```
 #para{

    }
```
3 Class
```
 .para1{

    }
```
4 Universal
```
   *{

  }
```
5 Group
```
  h1,p,img{

   }
```

9. Define Doctype.

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.

10. Explain 5 HTML5 semantic tags.

1.The <section> element defines a section in a document.
2.The <article> element specifies independent, self-contained content.
3.The <header> element specifies a header for a document or section.
The <header> element should be used as a container for introductory content.
4.The <footer> element specifies a footer for a document or section.
5.The <nav> element defines a set of navigation links.