ASSIGNMENT-4

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

We cannot put **block elements** inside **inline elements**.
Inline elements do not force a new line to begin **in the** document flow.
Block elements can cause a line break to occur

Eg is a block element
-> hello xyz
 is a inline element
->hello, how are you.

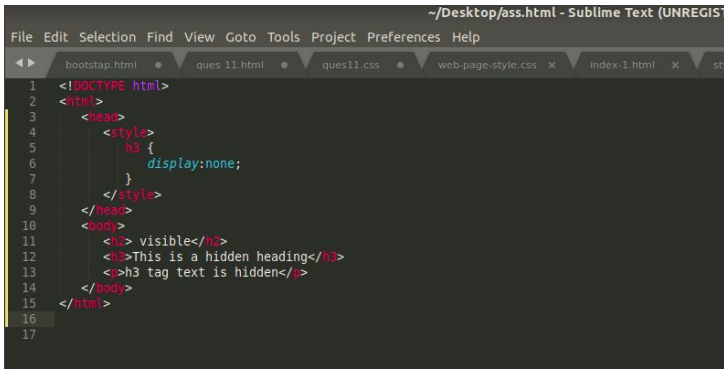
2.Explain the difference between visibility:hidden and display:none

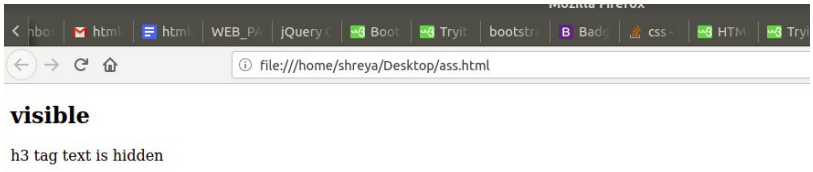
The display:none property is used to hide elements without deleting them and do not takes any space.

Eg.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

  <head>

    <style>

      h3 {

        display:none;

      }

    </style>

  </head>

  <body>

    <h2> visible</h2>

    <h3>This is a hidden heading</h3>
```

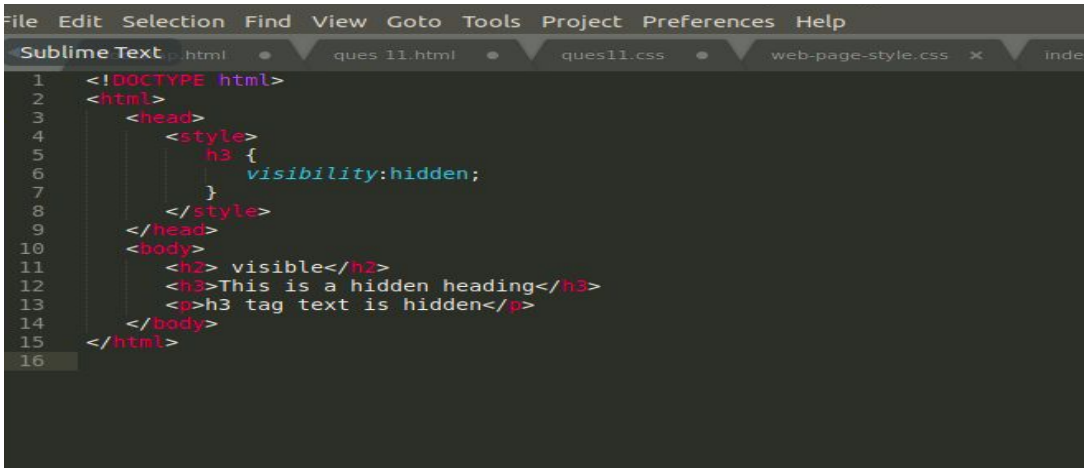
```
    <p>h3 tag text is hidden</p>

  </body>

</html>
```

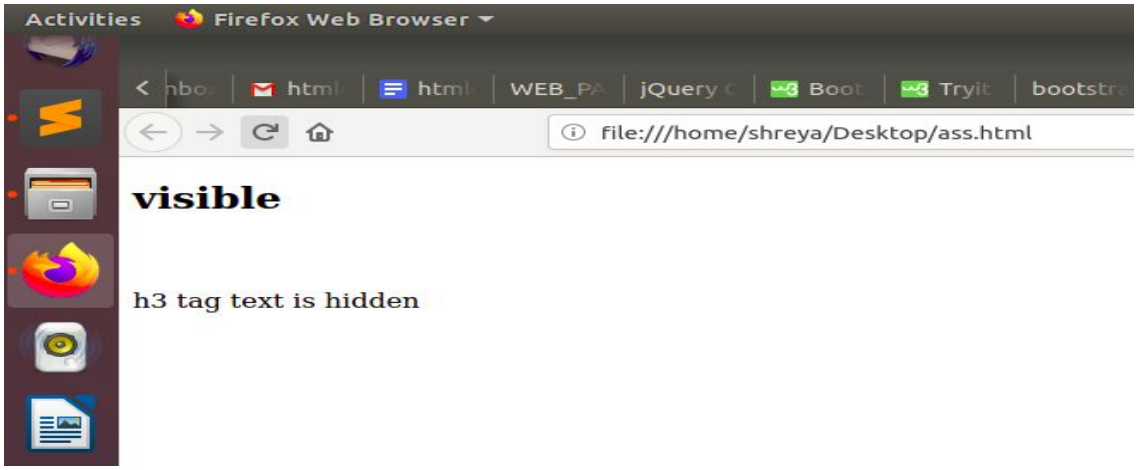




The visibility:hidden property is also used to hide element but effects the layout ie. takes up space.

Eg.





3. Explain the clear and float properties.

The float property specifies how an element should float.

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

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

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.

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.

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.

absolute:-

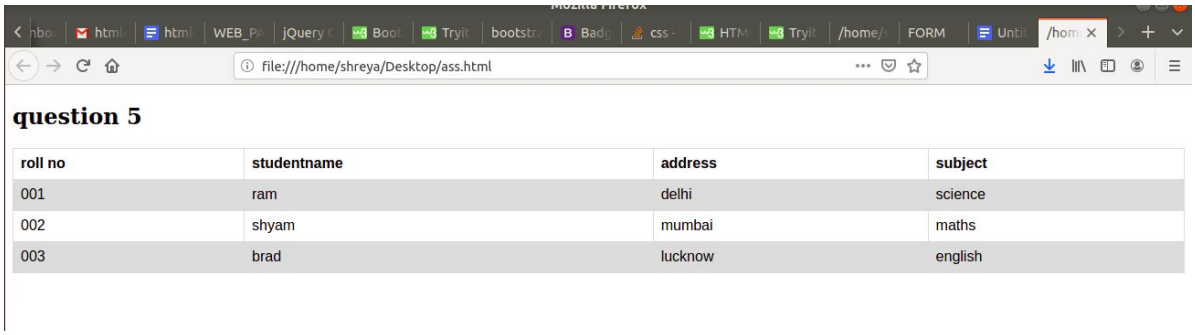
An element with position:absolute; is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor (instead of positioned relative to the viewport, like fixed).

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.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
table {
  font-family: arial, sans-serif;
  border-collapse: collapse;
  width: 100%;
}
td, th {
  border: 1px solid #dddddd;
  text-align: left;
  padding: 8px;
}
tr:nth-child(even) {
  background-color: #dddddd;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>question 5</h2>
<table>
```

```
<tr>
        <th>roll no</th>
        <th>studentname</th>
        <th>address</th>
        <th>subject</th>
</tr>
<tr>
        <td>001</td>
        <td>ram</td>
        <td>delhi</td>
        <td>science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
        <td>002</td>
        <td>shyam</td>
        <td>mumbai</td>
        <td>maths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
        <td>003</td>
        <td>brad</td>
        <td>lucknow</td>
        <td>english</td>
</tr>
```

```
</table>

</body>

</html>
```



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.

eg:-

```
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="description" content="Free Web tutorials">
  <meta name="keywords" content="HTML,CSS,XML,JavaScript">
  <meta name="author" content="John Doe">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
</head>
```

7. Explain box model.

It 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

Example:-

```
div {
  width: 300px;
  border: 15px solid green;
  padding: 50px;
  margin: 20px;
}
```

8. What are the different types of CSS Selectors?

CSS selectors are used to "find" (or select) the HTML elements you want to style.

We can divide CSS selectors into five categories:

1. Element-p
2. Id-#
3. Class-.
4. Universal-*
5. grouping-div,p

9. Define Doctype.

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration must be the very first thing in your HTML document, before the <html> tag. It is an instruction to the web browser about what version of HTML the page is written in.

Example:-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Title </title>
</head>
<body>
The content
</body>
</html>
```

10. Explain 5 HTML5 semantic tags

A Semantic element describes the meaning to both the browser and the developer.
Eg non semantic elements-, -Does Not tells about its content.
Semantic elements<form>,<table>,<article>defines its content.

1.<article>: The <article> element specifies independent, self-contained content. An article should make sense on its own, and it should be possible to read it independently from the rest of the web site.

2.<section>:A section is a thematic grouping of content, typically with a heading.
A home page could normally be split into sections for introduction, content, and contact
information.

3.**<header> :**The <header> element should be used as a container for introductor content. It specifies a header for a document or section.

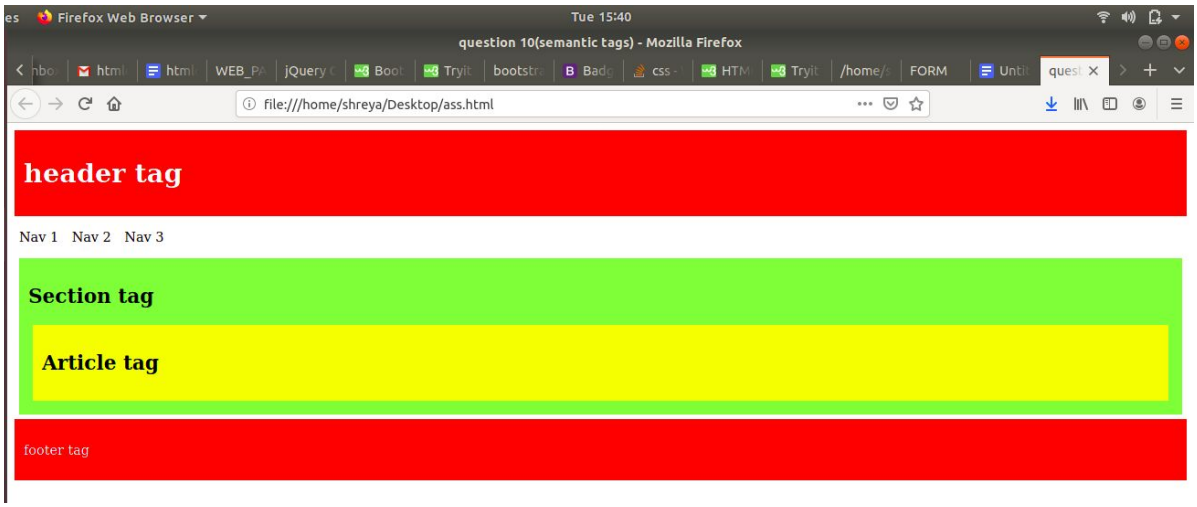
4.**<footer>:**A <footer> element should contain information about its containing element. A footer typically contains the author of the document, copyright information, links to terms of use, contact information, etc.

5.**<nav>:-**defines a set of navigation links.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<head>
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width initial-scale=1.0">
<title>question 10(semantic tags)</title>
<style>
body {
  font-size: 0.9em;
}
header, footer {
  padding: 10px;
  color: white;
  background-color: red;
}
section {
```

```
  margin: 5px;
  padding: 10px;
  background-color: greenyellow;
}
article {
  margin: 5px;
  padding: 10px;
  background-color: yellow;
}
nav ul {
  padding: 0;
}
nav ul li {
  display: inline;
  margin: 5px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<header>
  <h1>header tag</h1>
</header>
<nav>
  <ul>
        <li>Nav 1</li>
```

```
        <li>Nav 2</li>
        <li>Nav 3</li>
  </ul>
</nav>
<section>
  <h2>Section tag</h2>
  <article>
        <h2>Article tag</h2>
  </article>
</section>
<footer>
  <p>footer tag (copyrights)</p>
</footer>
</body>
</html>
```



11. Create HTML for web-page.jpg (check resources, highest weightage for answers)

File in repository

12. Create HTML for form.png (check resources, highest weightage for answers)

File in repository