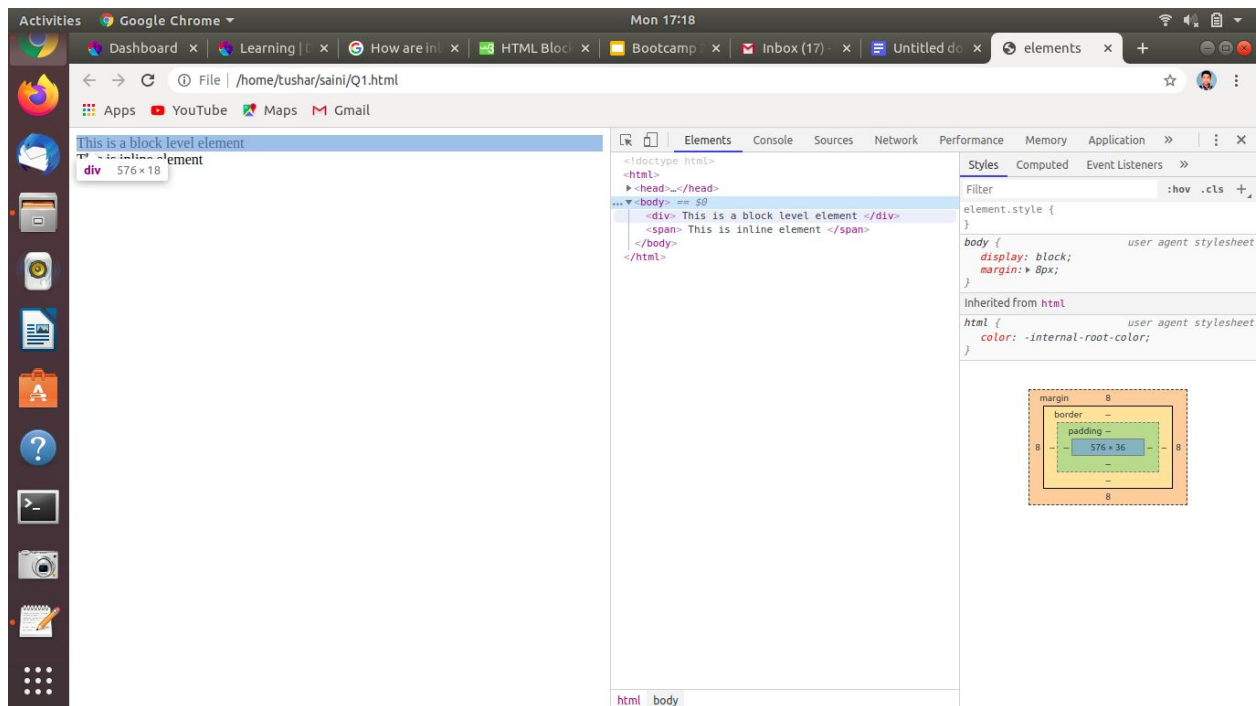
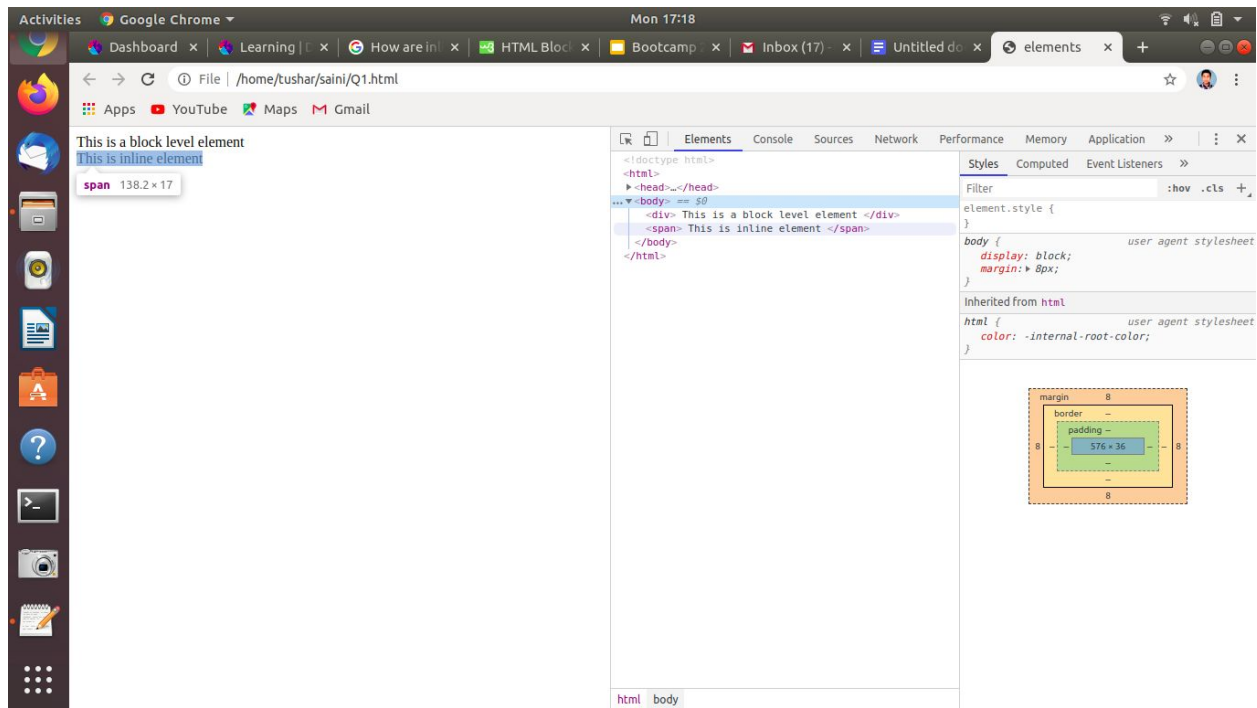


Q1 How are inline and block elements different from each other?



# 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 `<span>` element inside a paragraph.

Q2 Explain the difference between `visibility:hidden` and `display:none`

The `display: none` property is used to hide elements without deleting them. It does not take up any space.

The `visibility: hidden` property also hides an element, but affects the layout i.e. takes up space.

Activities Google Chrome Mon 17:48

Dashboard x Learning | x .Explain th x Difference: x Inbox (18) x Untitled do x q2.1.html x q2.2.html x +

File | /home/tushar/saini/q2.1.html

Apps YouTube Maps Gmail

## This heading is visible

The hidden heading does not take up space even after hiding it since we have used display: none;.

Elements

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
  <head>
    <style>
      h3 {
        display: none;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h2>This heading is visible</h2>
    <h3>This is a hidden heading</h3>
    <p></p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Styles

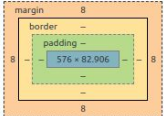
Filter :hov .cls +

element.style { }

body { user agent stylesheet  
display: block;  
margin: 8px; }

Inherited from html

html { user agent stylesheet  
color: -internal-root-color; }



html body h3

Activities Google Chrome Mon 17:48

Dashboard x Learning | x .Explain th x Difference: x Inbox (18) x Untitled do x q2.1.html x q2.2.html x +

File | /home/tushar/saini/q2.2.html

Apps YouTube Maps Gmail

## This heading is visible

The hidden heading takes up space even after hiding it.

Elements

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
  <head>
    <style>
      h3 {
        visibility: hidden;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h2>This heading is visible</h2>
    <h3>This is a hidden heading</h3>
    <p>The hidden heading takes up space even after hiding it.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Styles

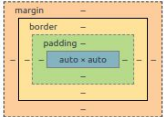
Filter :hov .cls +

element.style { }

style { user agent stylesheet  
display: none; }

Inherited from html

html { user agent stylesheet  
color: -internal-root-color; }

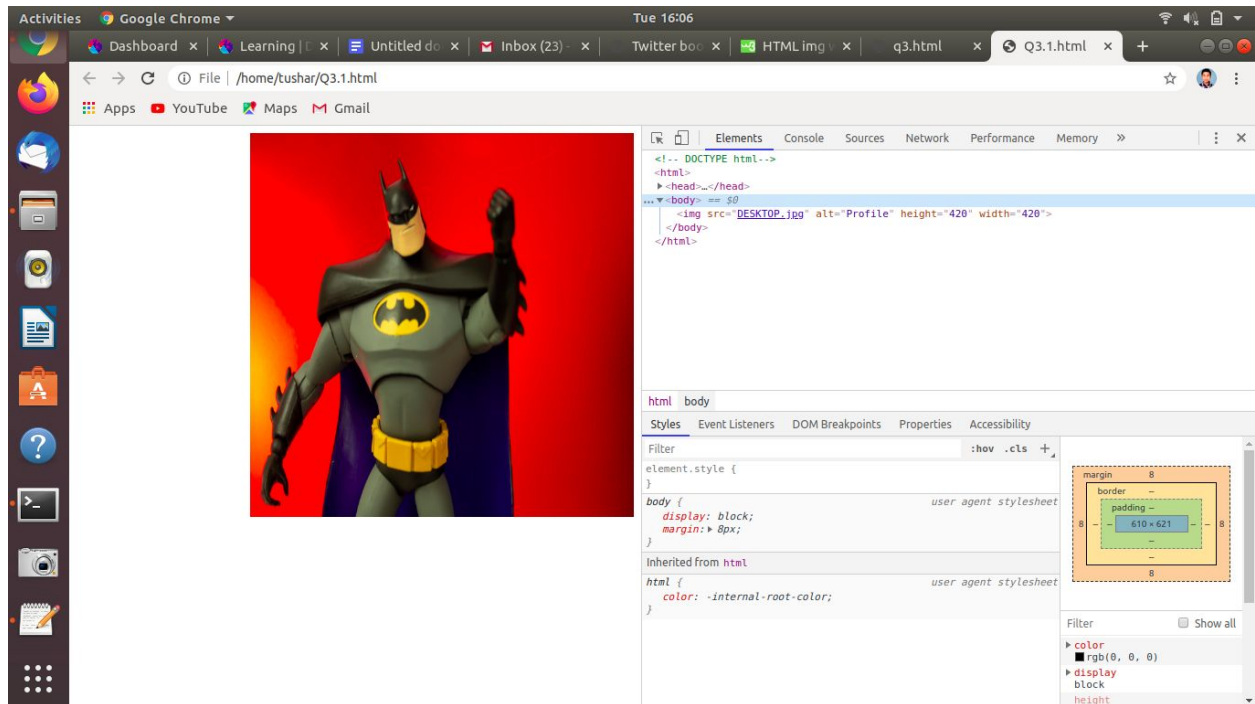


html head style

Q3 Explain the clear and float properties

The CSS `float` property specifies how an element should float.

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



Q4 explain difference between absolute, relative, fixed and static.

The `position` property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element (static, relative, fixed, absolute )

## `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.

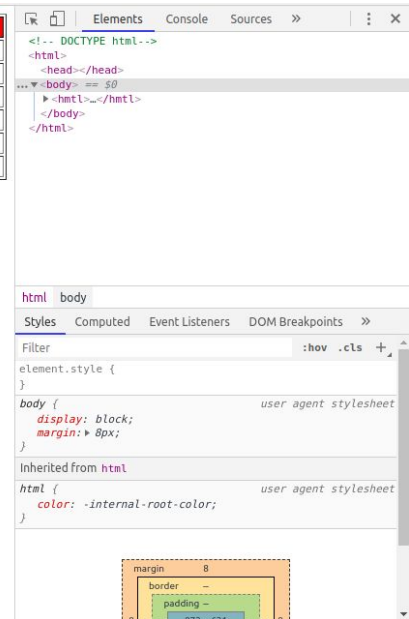
Q5 Write the HTML code to create a table in which there are 4 columns( ID , Employee Name, Designation, Department) and at least 6 rows. Also do some styling to it.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title> Table </title>
<style>
thead{background-color: red; border: 2px solid black;}
tbody{color: blue;}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<table style="width:100%" border=1>
<thead> <tr>
    <th> ID </th>
    <th> Employee Name </th>
    <th> Designation </th>
    <th> Department </th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody> <tr>
    <td> 4066 </td>
    <td> Naresh </td>
    <td> Trainee </td>
    <td> QE </td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td> 4157 </td>
    <td> Tushar Garg </td>
    <td> Trainee </td>
    <td> QE </td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td> 4556 </td>
    <td> veena </td>
    <td> Trainee </td>
    <td> Devops </td>
</tr>
<tr>
```

Screenshot

ID	Employee Name	Designation	Department
4066	Naresh	Trainee	QE
4157	Tushar Garg	Trainee	QE
4556	veena	Trainee	Devops
4559	shweta	Trainee	Java
4006	anmol	Trainee	Devops
4996	sachin	Trainee	Big Data



Q6 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. Also, it helps to improve the SEO( Search Engine Optimization) of a web page by using certain keywords related to the web page.
- <meta> tags always go inside the <head> element.

Following are few examples of <meta> tag with different attributes :

- 1) <meta name="keywords" content="HTML, CSS, XML, XHTML, JavaScript"> **(For Search engines)**
- 2) <meta name="description" content="Free Web tutorials on HTML and CSS"> **( Description of web page)**
- 3) <meta name="author" content="John Doe"> **(Author of web page)**
- 4) <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0"> **(Responsiveness)**

# The CSS Box Model

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





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

We can divide CSS selectors into five categories:

- Simple selectors (select elements based on name, id, class)
- [Combinator selectors](#) (select elements based on a specific relationship between them)
- [Pseudo-class selectors](#) (select elements based on a certain state)
- [Pseudo-elements selectors](#) (select and style a part of an element)
- [Attribute selectors](#) (select elements based on an attribute or attribute value)

Q9 Define Doctype.

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.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Title of the document</title>
</head>

<body>
The content of the document.....
</body>

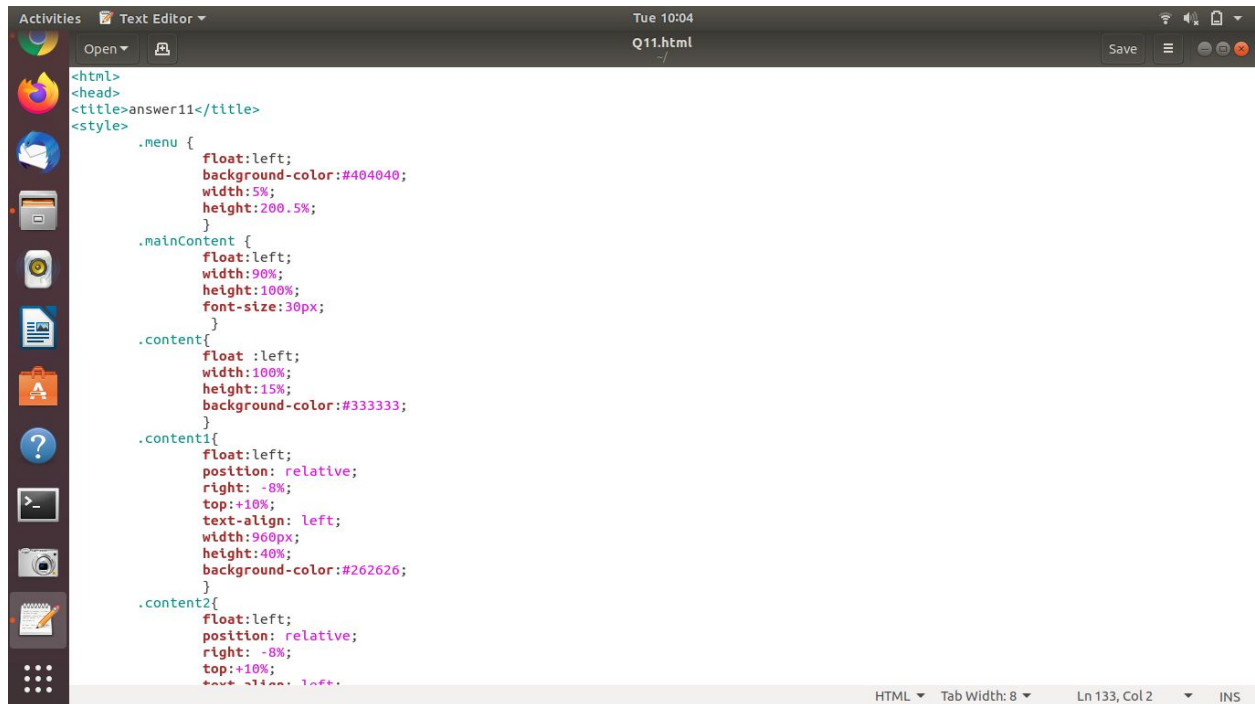
</html>
```

Q10 Explain 5 HTML5 semantic tags.

HTML5 is the latest version of HTML and it introduces many new <tags> and features. Some of the commonly used new tags of HTML5 are :

- <article> - Defines an article in the document
- <aside> - Defines content aside from the page content like sidebar.
- <footer> - Defines a footer for the document or a section
- <header> - Defines a header for the document or a section
- <nav> - Defines navigation links in the document
- <section> - Defines a section in the document

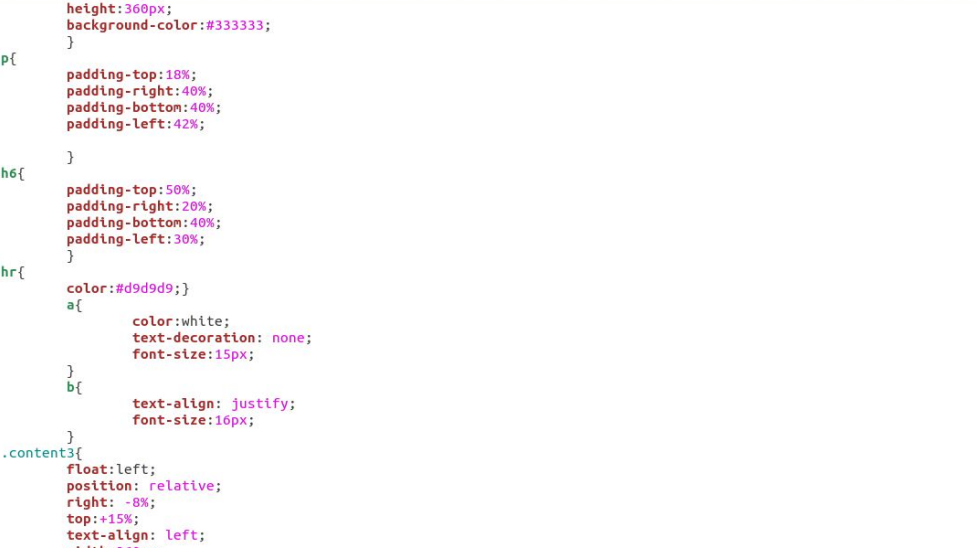
Q11 Create HTML for web-page.jpg (check resources, highest weightage for answers)



The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment with a text editor open. The text editor's title bar indicates it is editing 'Q11.html'. The code is written in HTML and CSS, defining a layout with a menu, main content area, and two content blocks. The CSS uses float, position, and background-color properties to create a structured layout. The status bar at the bottom shows 'HTML', 'Tab Width: 8', 'Ln 133, Col 2', and 'INS'.

```
<html>
<head>
<title>answer11</title>
<style>
    .menu {
        float:left;
        background-color:#404040;
        width:5%;
        height:200.5%;
    }
    .mainContent {
        float:left;
        width:90%;
        height:100%;
        font-size:30px;
    }
    .content{
        float :left;
        width:100%;
        height:15%;
        background-color:#333333;
    }
    .content1{
        float:left;
        position: relative;
        right: -8%;
        top:+10%;
        text-align: left;
        width:960px;
        height:40%;
        background-color:#262626;
    }
    .content2{
        float:left;
        position: relative;
        right: -8%;
        top:+10%;
        text-align: left;
```

HTML Tab Width: 8 Ln 133, Col 2 INS



Activities Text Editor

Tue 15:28

Q11.html

Save

```
width:960px;
height:360px;
background-color:#333333;
}

p{
padding-top:18px;
padding-right:40px;
padding-bottom:40px;
padding-left:42px;
}

h6{
padding-top:50px;
padding-right:20px;
padding-bottom:40px;
padding-left:30px;
}

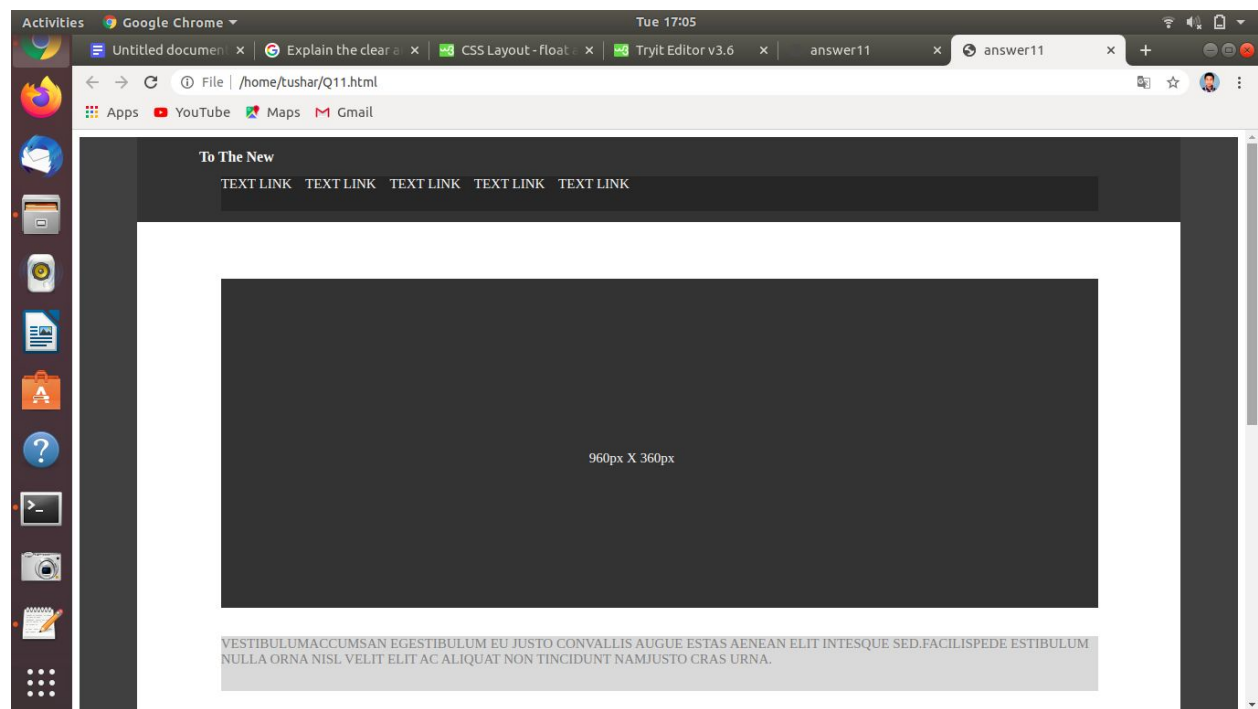
hr{
color:#d9d9d9;}
a{
color:white;
text-decoration: none;
font-size:15px;
}
b{
text-align: justify;
font-size:16px;
}
}
.content3{
float:left;
position: relative;
right: -8px;
top:+15px;
text-align: left;
width:960px;
height:60px;
color:#888888;
background-color:#d9d9d9;
```

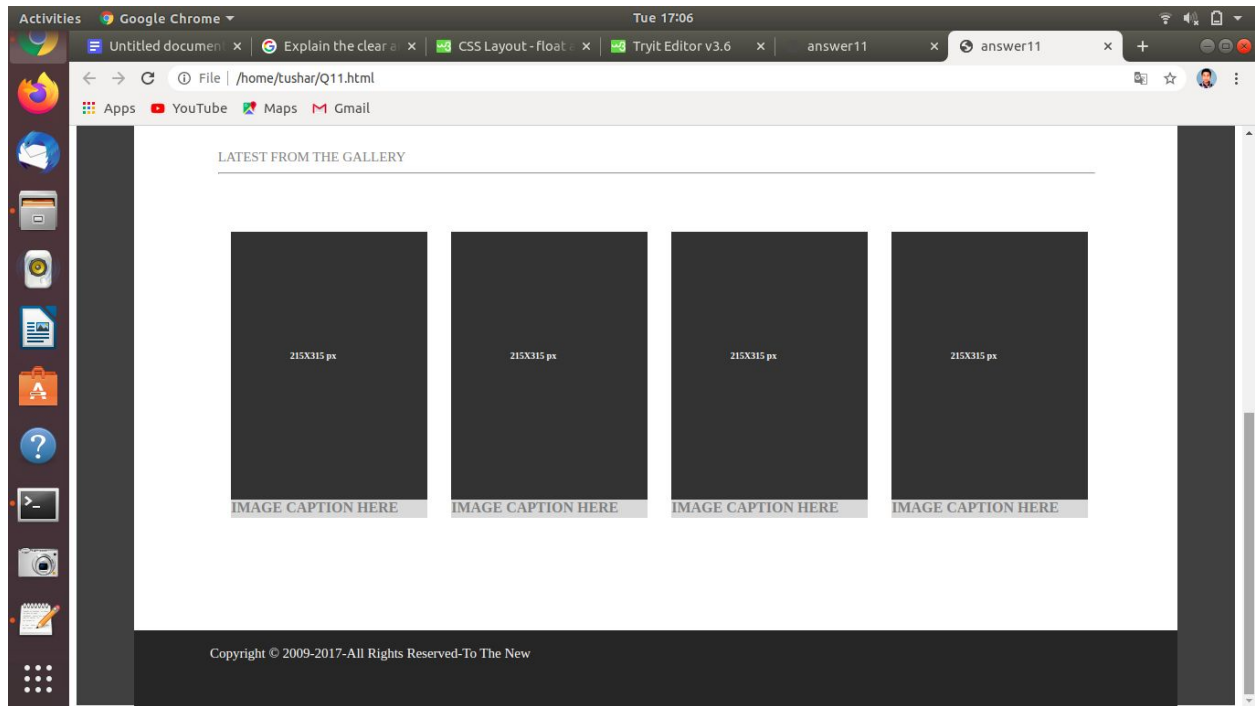
HTML Tab Width: 8 Ln 97, Col 18 INS

[illegible]

```
<div class="menu" >
</div>

</body>
</html>
```





Q12 Create HTML for form.png (check resources, highest weightage for answers).

```

Activities | Text Editor | Tue 16:57
Q12.html
~/Downloads

Q3.1.html x | Q11.html x | Q12.html x

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title> Question-12 </title>
</head>
<body>
<font color=#41CF74 size="5px"> TO THE NEW </font>
<a href="url" style="text-decoration: none; color:#41CF74; float: right"> Quick Help </a>
<a href="url" style="text-decoration: none; color:#41CF74; float: right"> Home &nbsp;  </a>
</body>
<form>
<table style="width:50%" border="1px" bordercolor=#C0C0C0 align=center cellpadding=25>
<thead>
<tr>
<td bgcolor=#C0C0C0 text="white">
<font size=5 color="white"> <b> Bug Report </b> </font>
</td>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>
<p> Title*
<input style="width:100%" required> <br>
</p>
<p> Description* <br>
<input style="width:100%; height:80px" required>
</p>
<p> Operating system:
<select style="width:100%; background-color:#41CF74; text-color: white" name="Operating System">
<option value="Windows XP"> Windows XP </option>
<option value="Linux"> Linux </option>
<option value="IOS"> IOS </option>
<option value="Windows 10"> Windows 10 </option>
</select> </p>
<p> Product:

```

```

</tr></td>
<tr><td bgcolor=#F0F3F1 align="right">
  <button type="submit" style="background-color:#41CF74" form="form1" value="Submit" onclick=alert("Done")> Send </button>
</tr></td>
</tbody>
</table>

</form>

</body>
</html>

```

