

# TO THE NEW™



## Introduction to HTML/CSS

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

Ans.

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).

Block level elements in HTML:

<div>, <aside>, <article>, <address>.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<div style="background-color:black;color:white;padding:20px;">
  <h2>Header</h2>
  <p>London is the capital city of England. It is the most populous
city in the United Kingdom, with a metropolitan area of over 13
million inhabitants.</p>
  <p>UTKARSH VIKRAM SINGH BLOCK</p>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

### Header

**London is the capital city of England. It is the most populous city in the United Kingdom, with a metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.**

**UTKARSH VIKRAM SINGH BLOCK**

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

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p>This is an inline span <span style="border: 1px solid black">utkarsh vikram singh</span> element inside a paragraph.</p>

<p>The SPAN element is an inline element, and will not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.</p>

</body>
</html>

```

This is an inline span utkarsh vikram singh element inside a paragraph.

The SPAN element is an inline element, and will not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.

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

Ans.

**display: none;**

It is commonly used with JavaScript to hide and show elements without deleting and recreating them.

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:

**Visibility:hidden;**

It 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:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1.hidden {
  visibility: hidden;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a visible heading</h1>
<h1 class="hidden">This is a hidden heading</h1>
<p>Notice that the hidden heading still takes up space.</p>

</body>
</html>

```

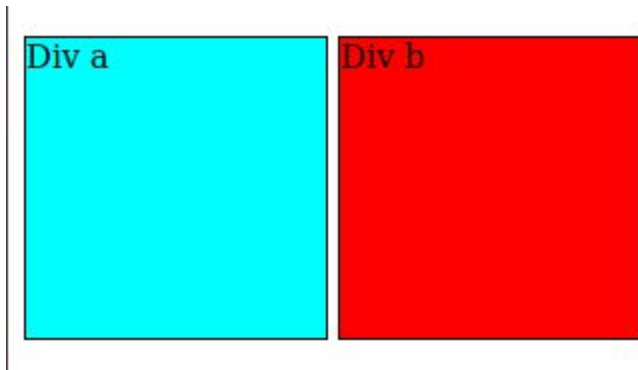
## This is a visible heading

Notice that the hidden heading still takes up space.

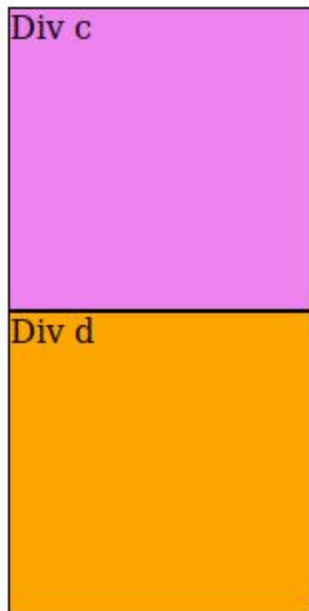
3. Explain the clear and float properties.

Ans.

The CSS **float property** specifies how an element should float and is used for positioning and formatting content e.g. let an image float left to the text in a container.



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



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

Ans.

#### **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: static;`**

This div element has `position: static`;

## Position: relative

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

**`position: relative;`**

This div element has `position: relative`;

## 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: fixed;`**

## 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.

**`position: absolute;`**

This div element has `position: relative`;

This div element has  
`position: absolute`;

This div element has `position: 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.

Ans.

## Employee Details

ID	Employee Name	Designation	Department
1	Utkarsh Vikram Singh	trainee	AMC
2	Raj	Manager	TTN
3	Ishrat	trainee	AMC
4	Abhjeet	trainee	DevOps
5	Sagar raj	trainee	AMC
6	Rakesh	trainee	JVM

```
table{  
    border-collapse: collapse;  
}  
table th{  
    text-align: left;  
    background-color: #3a6070;  
    color:#FFF;  
    border: 1px solid #000000;  
    padding: 4px 30px 4px 8px;  
}  
  
table td{  
    border: 1px solid #000000;  
    padding: 4px 8px;  
}
```

6. Why do we use meta tags?

Ans.

The **<meta>** tag provides **metadata** about the **HTML** document. **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.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
```

```
<meta name="description" content="Metadata description">
```

```
<meta name="keywords" content="HTML,CSS">
```

```
<meta name="author" content="Arpit Deora">
```

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

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>This is a webpage describing meta tags in HTML</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

7. Explain box model.

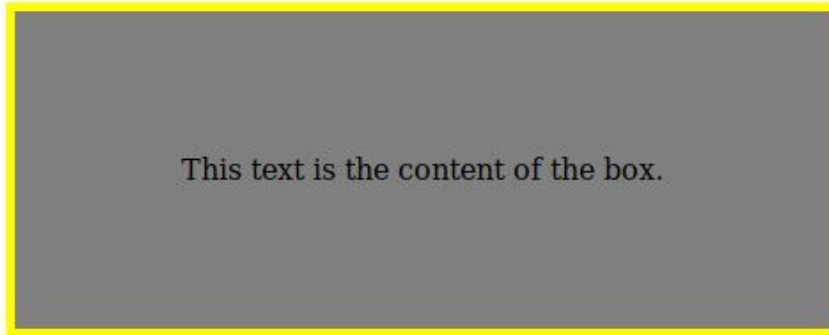
Ans.

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.

## Box Model

The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element.



8. What are the different types of CSS Selectors?

Ans.

### The CSS id Selector

The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element and the id of an element is unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element!

this is paragraph

This paragraph is not affected by the style.

### The CSS Universal Selector

The universal selector (\*) selects all HTML elements on the page.

# This is Heading

Everything on the page is designed by the css.

Me too!

And me!

## The CSS Grouping Selector

The grouping selector selects all the HTML elements with the same style definitions.

**Hello World!**

**Smaller heading!**

This is a paragraph.

9. Define Doctype.

Ans.

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.



## **My Html Page**

This HTML !DOCTYPE tag and tells the browser what version of HTML the document is written so that the browser knows what to expect.

10. Explain 5 HTML5 semantic tags.

Ans.

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration must be the very first thing in your HTML document, before the <html> tag.

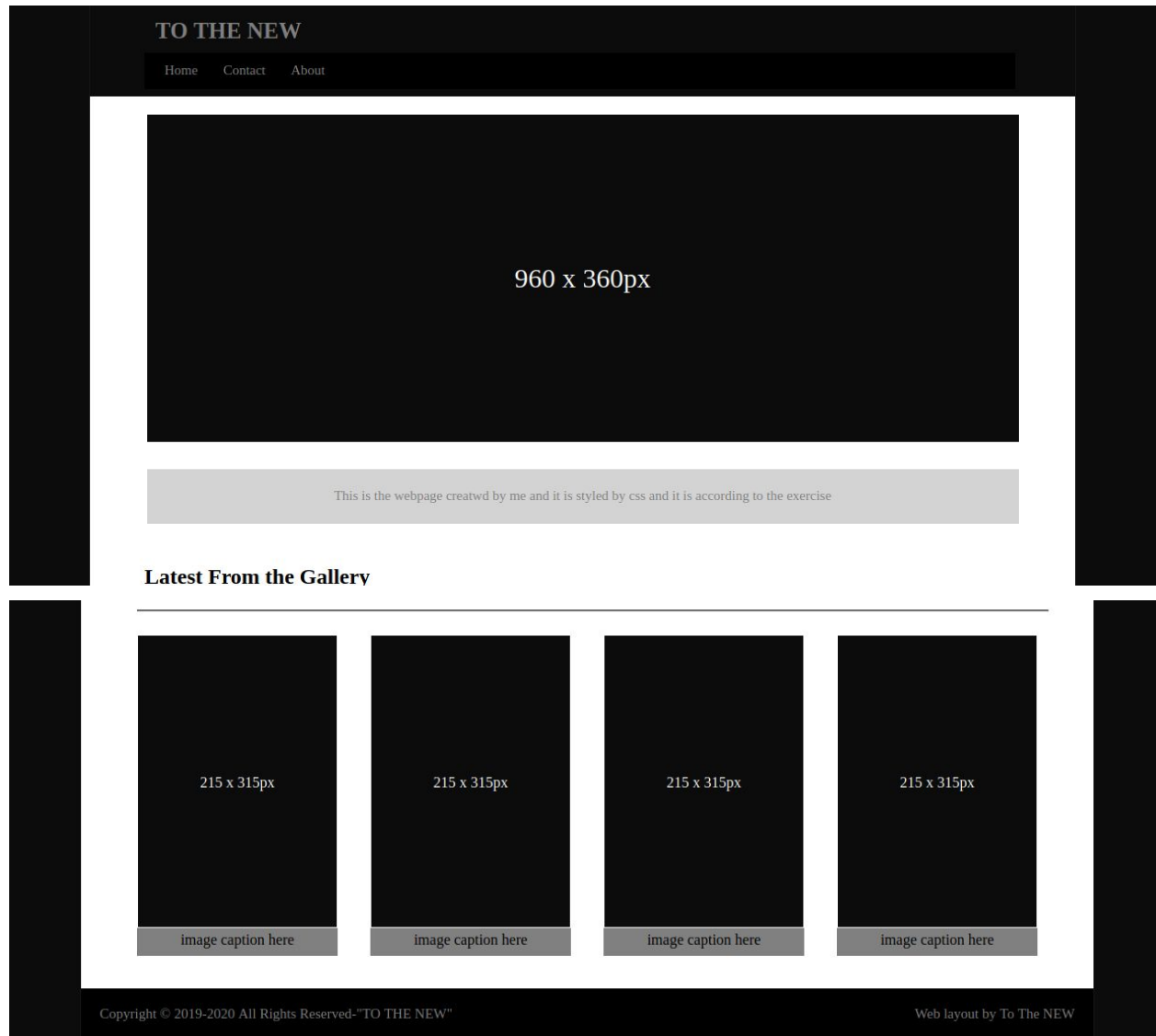
The <!DOCTYPE> declaration is not an HTML tag; it is an instruction to the web browser about what version of HTML the page is written in.

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.

## **My Html Page**

This HTML !DOCTYPE tag and tells the browser what version of HTML the document is written so that the browser knows what to expect.

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



```
/* {box-sizing: border-box;}

body{
  margin: 0;
  font-family: Times new roman;
  color:white;
  background-color: #0c0c0c;
}

.header {
  overflow: hidden;
  background-color: #0c0c0c;
  padding: 8px 10px;
  width: 100%;
  margin-bottom: 20px;
  color:black;
}

.header a {
  color: grey;
  text-align: center;
  padding: 12px;
  text-decoration: none;
  font-size: 15px;
  line-height: 20px;
  border-radius: 4px;
}

.header a.logo {
  font-size: 25px;
  font-weight: bold;
  color:grey;
  float: left;
  margin-left: 50px;
  background-color: #0c0c0c;
}
```

```

.header-left {
  padding: 10px;
  margin-left: 50px;
  width: 90%;
  float: left;
  background: black;
  color: grey
}
.body1{
  overflow: hidden;
  text-align: center;
  background-color: #0c0c0c;
  padding: 8px 10px;
  padding-top: 130px;
  width: 960px;
  height: 360px;
  margin: 0 auto;
  color: black;
  margin-bottom: 30px;
}
.body1 p {
  color: white;
  text-align: center;
  padding: 12px;
  text-decoration: none;
  font-size: 30px;
  line-height: 20px;
  border-radius: 4px;
}
.text{
  overflow: hidden;
  background-color: #d3d3d3;
  width: 960px;
  margin: 0 auto;
  color: black;
  margin-bottom: 40px
}

```

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

Bug Report

Title:\*

Description:\*

Operating system:

Windows XP

Product:\*

1

Version:\*

License:

☐ Free

☐ Business

Severity:\*

Attachments:

Browse...

No file selected.

```
|  
body {  
  margin: 0;  
  font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
}  
  
.header {  
  overflow: hidden;  
  background-color: #ffffff;  
  padding: 20px 10px;  
  border-radius: 5px  
}  
  
.header a {  
  float: left;  
  color: #00B89A;  
  text-align: center;  
  padding: 12px;  
  text-decoration: none;  
  font-size: 18px;  
  line-height: 25px;  
  border-radius: 4px;  
}  
  
.header a.logo {  
  font-size: 25px;  
  font-weight: bold;  
}  
  
.header a:hover {  
  background-color: #ddd;  
}  
  
.header-right {  
  float: right;
```

---

```
.form-foot{
  overflow: hidden;
  background-color: #d3d3d3;
  color: #00B395;
  text-align: right;
  padding: 12px;
  text-decoration: none;
  font-size: 18px;
  line-height: 25px;
  border-radius: 4px;
  margin-top: 10px;
}
.box{
  width: 380px;
  border: 1px solid;
  border-color: grey;
  border-radius: 5px;
  margin: 20px auto 0;
}
.form{
  padding-top: 10px;
}
.l1{
  margin: 20px;
}
input[type="text"]{
  border-radius: 4px;
  width: 90%;
  margin-left: 20px;
  margin-bottom: 10px;
}
input[type="file"]{
  border-radius: 4px;
  width: 90%;
  margin-left: 20px;
  margin-bottom: 10px;
}
```

---

```
        margin-bottom: 10px;
    }
    select{
        border-radius: 4px;
        width: 92%;
        background-color: #00B89A;
        padding: 5px;
        color: white;
        margin-left: 20px;
        margin-bottom: 10px;
    }
    button{
        border:none;
        background-color: #04B4AE;
        border-radius: 5px;
        padding: 5px;
    }
}
```