Name : Vidhi Manglik **Group_Numer:5**

Exercise 4
Introduction to HTML and CSS

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

Ans :
Block elements are those elements which always start from a new line and acquires full length of the parent.For example div tag, p tag.
Inline elements are those elements which doesn't acquires full width of the container instead they acquire width of the content . Multiple elements can be placed in one line. For example span tag, input tag.

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

Ans:
"Visibility : hidden" simply hides the elements from the DOM but it still take its space and its doesn't disturbs the layout i.e. the layout will be the same as before when the element is hidden whereas **"display : none"** simply removes the elements from the DOM. By removing it mean that it is like non-existent. Element will not be there so doesn't take any space as well.

3. Explain the clear and float properties.

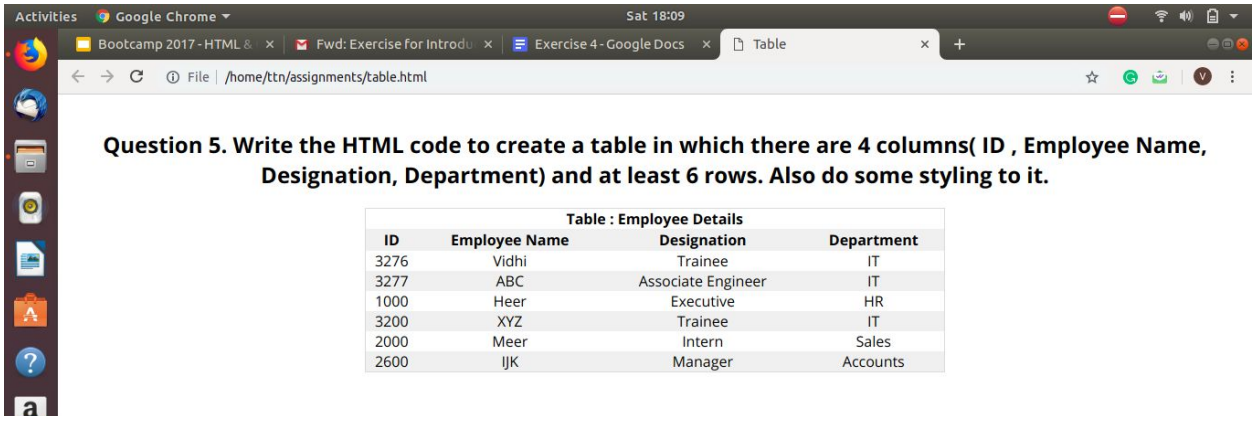
Ans:
Float: This property is used to structure elements. Values of Float property:
➔ left - Element floats to the left of its container.
➔ right- Element floats to the right of its container.
➔ none - Element does not float (Default).
➔ inherit - Element inherits the float value of its parent
Clear: This property decides which element should float near clear element with is direction. Values of Clear property:
➔ none - Allows floating elements on both sides (default).
➔ left - No floating elements allowed on left side.
➔ right- No floating elements allowed on right side.
➔ both - No floating elements allowed on either left or right side.
➔ inherit - The element inherits the clear value of its parent.

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

Ans:
Absolute: Element positioned by this property adjusts its place relative to its immediate parent element. if there are no parent then element assumes its parent to be the DOM body tag and renders relative to it.
Relative: This is used to position the element relative to the original position of it. Top, left, right, bottom can be used to shift the position of relatively positioned elements.
Fixed: These elements are always at the same place even after the scrolling because it is placed relative to the viewport. Position of fixed element can be controlled by top, left, right, bottom.
Static: Default position value of the element, the element is positioned according to flow of web page and top, left, right, bottom doesn't have any effect on static positioned elements.

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: Refer to table.html on github.



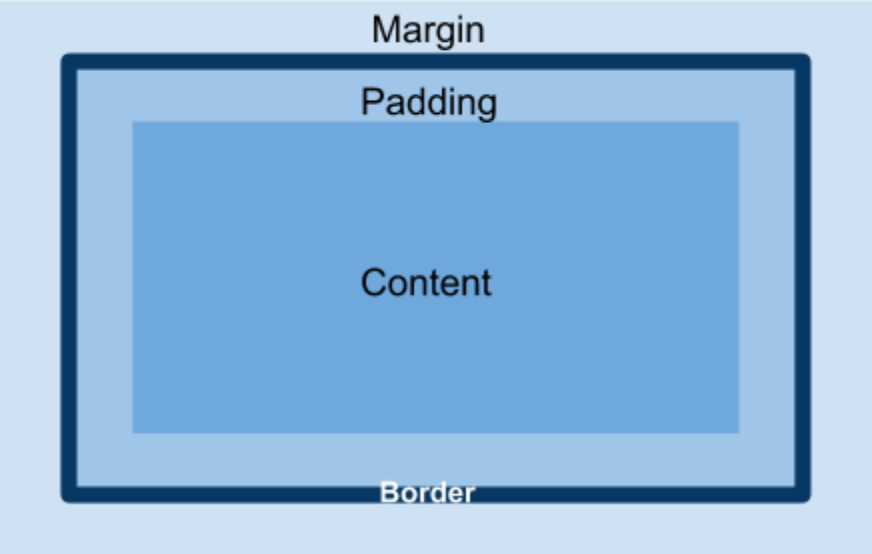
6. Why do we use meta tags?

Ans:
Meta tags provide data regarding the html document. The contents of meta tags are not displayed on the web page rather those are for the machine to interpret it.
The information provided by meta tag contains some keywords related to web page, description of the web page, author of the web page etc.

7. Explain box model.

Ans:
Box Model treats every elements like a series of boxes (one in another) namely content, padding , border, margin.
Content : Innermost box for the actual content
Padding : Space between the border and the actual content
Border : Border around the padding
Margin : Space around the border
The Dimension are calculated by:
Total element height : top margin + top border + top padding + content height + bottom padding + bottom border + bottom margin.
Total element width : left margin + left border + left padding + content width + right padding + right border + right margin.

A Box Model looks like the following:



8. What are the different types of CSS Selectors?

Ans:
CSS selectors are used to select an element or a group of elements so that similar css rules can be applied on them . It helps in removing redundant inline css and thereby saves the time of developer and make the rendering of the webpage fast.
Commonly used css selectors are
* (Universal Selectors) : css applied using this selector will reflect on every DOM element.
Tag Selector: a normal tag can be used as a selector but then css would be applied to all the occurences of that tag.
Class Selector : class generally group more than 1 element and css applied to a class will gets reflected on the whole group. It is started with a dot followed by a string that represents the class name.
Id selector : id is for one element only and that element can be a parent of any number of child.Unlike class selectors, No two elements can have same ids otherwise it will generate an error. It is started with a # followed by a string that represents the id name.

9. Define Doctype.

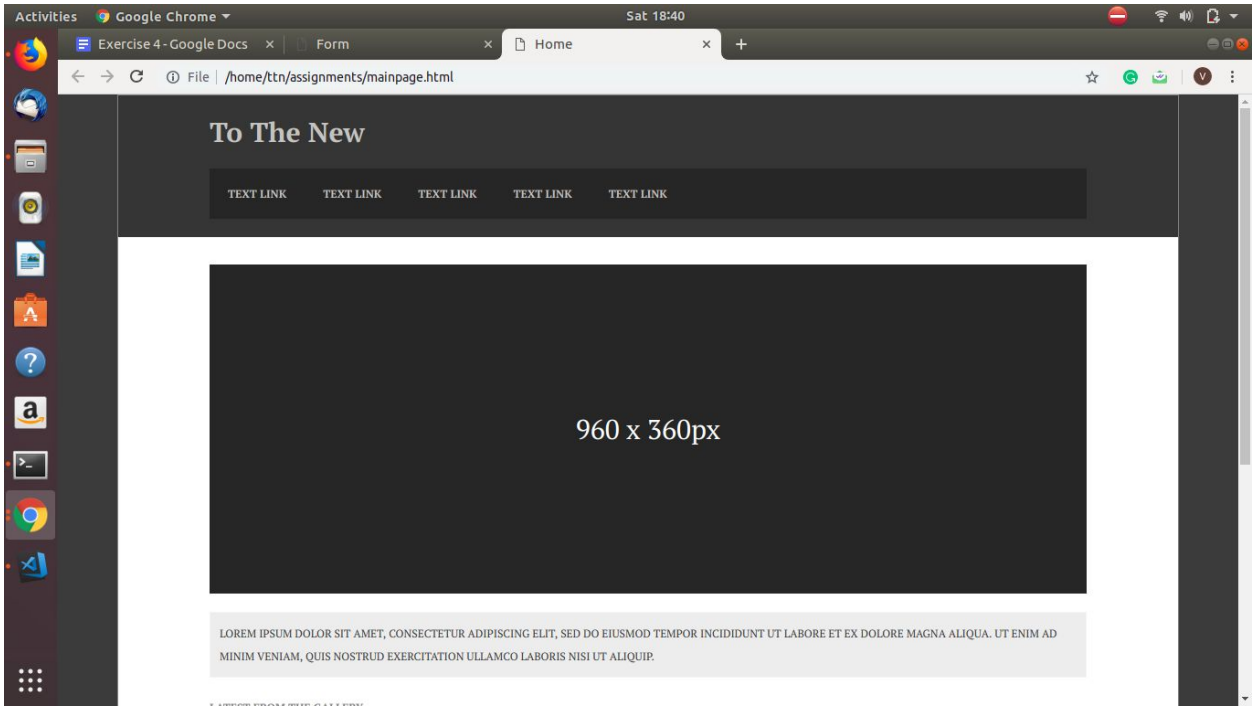
Ans:
It is the very first thing that should be written into the html page which is not a tag. it is written like This tells the browser, The version of the html in which the webpage is written into.

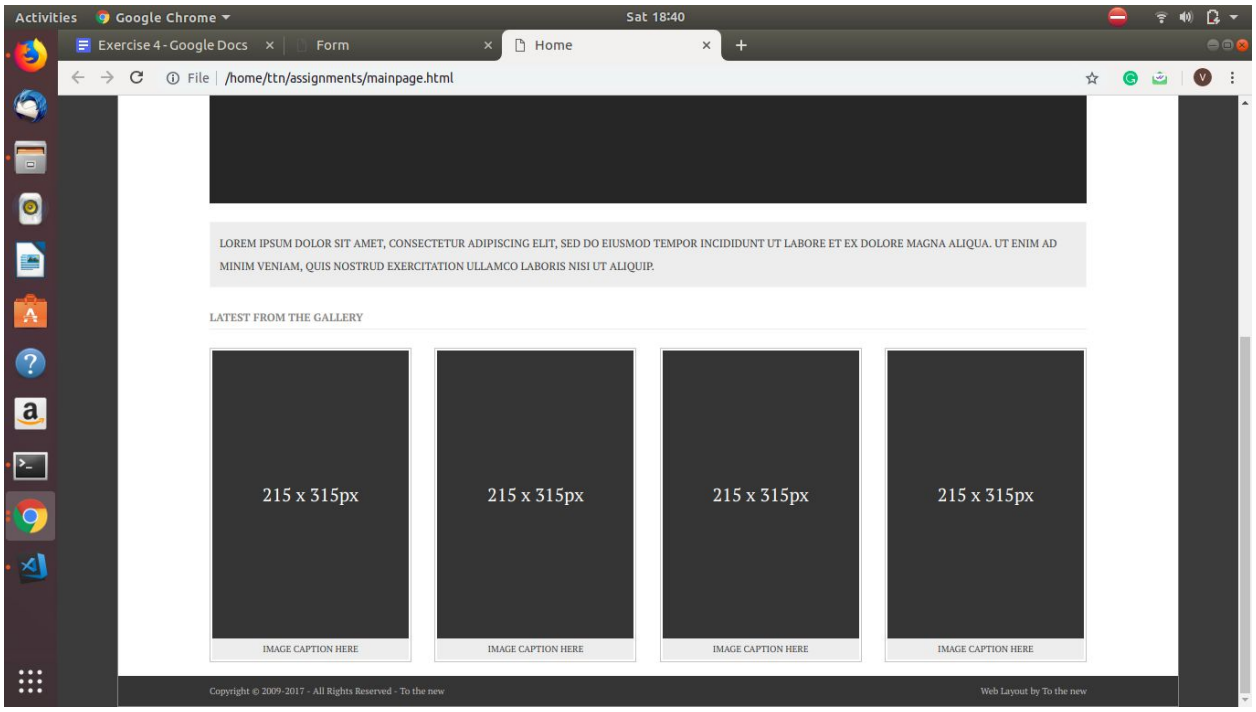
10. Explain 5 HTML5 semantic tags.

Ans:
Tags which clearly defines its meaning to both developer and browser are called semantic tags. Commonly used Semantic tags are
1. Article : As its name implies , it should be complete on its own, it should be independent and can be read independently .It can be used for blogs , forums etc.
2. Aside : It describes some side content in the browser just like a sidebar.
3. Footer : It describes footer of any document or section.
4. Header: It describes Header of any document or section.
5. Section : As its name says, it represents a section in the web document. It is a good practice to first divide a website into sections and then develop it. Tags like heading and paragraph can be the child of it.

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

Ans: Refer to mainpage.html for structure and style2.css for styling on github.





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

Ans: Refer to formpage.html for structure and style.css for styling on github.