Chapter # 3

📘 **Chapter 3: HTML and CSS – Notes & Solutions**

✅ **PART I: Short Questions (Exercise Answers)**

Q1. What is HTML tag? Give one example.

- An **HTML tag** is a special code enclosed in < > used to define the structure of a webpage.

- Tags mostly come in **pairs** (opening and closing).

- Example:

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

Q2. Write any five HTML tags.

1. <h1> → Heading

2. <p> → Paragraph

3. <a> → Hyperlink

4. <img> → Image

5. <table> → Table

Q3. What is CSS?

- **CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)** is used to style and format HTML documents.

- It controls **colors, fonts, layout, spacing**.

- Example:

p { color: blue; font-size: 18px; }

Q4. What is an Internal CSS?

- **Internal CSS** is written inside the <style> tag in the **head section** of an HTML file.

- Example:

<head>

 <style>

  body { background-color: lightblue; }

 </style>

</head>

Q5. Explain External CSS.

- **External CSS** is written in a separate .css file and linked using the <link> tag.

- Example:

<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">

Q6. Why do we use CSS?

- Separates **content (HTML)** from **style (CSS)**.

- Makes pages look attractive.

- Reduces code repetition.

- Provides consistent design across multiple pages.

Q7. Describe cellpadding and cellspacing attributes.

- **cellpadding:** Space **inside** each table cell.

- **cellspacing:** Space **between** table cells.

- Example:

<table border="1" cellpadding="10" cellspacing="5">

 <tr><td>Cell 1</td><td>Cell 2</td></tr>

</table>

Q8. How can you add a header in an HTML page?

- Using heading tags <h1> to <h6>.

- Example:

<h1>Main Heading</h1>

<h2>Sub Heading</h2>

✅ **PART II: Long Questions (Exercise Answers)**

Q1. Briefly describe HTML Document Structure.
An HTML document has the following structure:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

 <head>

  <title>My First Page</title>

 </head>

 <body>

  <h1>Hello World</h1>

  <p>This is my first web page.</p>

 </body>

</html>

- **<!DOCTYPE html>** → Defines document type.
- **<html>** → Root element.
- **<head>** → Contains metadata (title, style, scripts).
- **<body>** → Contains visible content.

Q2. Briefly describe how to design a form in an HTML page.

- A **form** collects user input.
- It contains fields like text boxes, radio buttons, checkboxes, dropdowns, and buttons.
- Example:

<form action="submit.php" method="post">

 Name: <input type="text" name="username">

 Password: <input type="password" name="password">

 Gender: <input type="radio" name="gender" value="Male"> Male

    <input type="radio" name="gender" value="Female"> Female

```
 <input type="submit" value="Submit">
```

```
</form>
```

Q3. Briefly describe CSS styles.

- CSS styles can be applied in **three ways**:

1. **Inline CSS** → Written inside HTML element.

2. `<p style="color:green;">This is inline CSS</p>`

3. **Internal CSS** → Written inside <style> tag.

4. **External CSS** → Written in a .css file.

- **Advantages:**

   o Consistency in design.

   o Reusability.

   o Better control over layout.

⭐ **Extra Important Short Questions with Answers**

Q1. What is the difference between <div> and <span>?

- <div>: Block-level container.

- <span>: Inline container.

Q2. What is the difference between ordered and unordered lists?

- **Ordered List <ol>:** Items numbered (1,2,3).

- **Unordered List <ul>:** Items with bullets.

Q3. What is the difference between ID and Class in CSS?

- **ID:** Unique identifier for one element → #idName.

- **Class:** Can be applied to multiple elements → .className.

Q4. What is the difference between Inline, Internal, and External CSS?

- **Inline:** Inside HTML tag.

- **Internal:** Inside <style> tag in head.

- **External:** Separate CSS file linked with <link>.

Q5. What is the difference between <thead>, <tbody>, and <tfoot> in a table?

- <thead> → Table header section.

- <tbody> → Main body rows.

- <tfoot> → Footer rows.

⭐ **Extra Important Long Questions with Answers**

Q1. Explain difference between HTML and CSS.

Feature	HTML	CSS
Purpose	Defines structure	Defines style/layout
Example	Hello	p {color:blue;}

Chapter # 3

Feature	HTML	CSS
Use	Content	Presentation

Q2. Explain advantages of CSS over HTML styling.

- Reduces repetition of style.

- Easier maintenance.

- Consistent design across pages.

- Faster loading because of external CSS.

Q3. Differentiate between Block-level and Inline elements.

Block-level	Inline
Takes full width	Takes only required width
Starts on new line	Does not start new line
Examples: <div>, <p>	Examples: <span>, <a>