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

A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available.Example-<form>,<h1>-<h6>,<header>,<hr>

An inline element does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.Example-<a><span><textarea>

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

visibility:hidden hides the element, but it still takes up space in the layout. display:none removes the element from the document. It does not take up any space.

3. Explain the clear and float properties.

The float property is used for positioning and formatting content .

* left - The element floats to the left of its container
* right- The element floats to the right of its container
* none - The element does not float (will be displayed just where it occurs in the text). This is default
* inherit - The element inherits the float value of its parent

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

* none - Allows floating elements on both sides. This is default
* left - No floating elements allowed on the left side
* right- No floating elements allowed on the right side
* both - No floating elements allowed on either the left or the right side
* inherit - The element inherits the clear value of its parent

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

Static

An element with static is not positioned in any special way; it is always positioned according to the normal flow of the page. Positioned static by default.

Relative

Positioned relative to its normal position.Relatively-positioned element will cause it to be adjusted away from its normal position.

Fixed

Positioned relative to the viewport, which means it always stays in the same place even if the page is scrolled.

Absolute

Positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor

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.

//Attached

6. Why do we use meta tags?

Metadata is data (information) about data.

Meta elements are used to specify page description, keywords, author of the document, last modified, and other metadata.

<meta> tags always go inside the <head> element.

Metadata is always passed as name/value pairs.

Example-

<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">

7. Explain box model.

* 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

8. What are the different types of CSS Selectors?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Selector | Example | Example description |
| .class | .intro | Selects all elements with class="intro" |
| [#id](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_id.asp) | #firstname | Selects the element with id="firstname" |
| [\*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_all.asp) | \* | Selects all elements |
| [element](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_element.asp) | p | Selects all <p> elements |
| [element,element](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_element_comma.asp) | div, p | Selects all <div> elements and all <p> elements |
| [element element](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_element_element.asp) | div p | Selects all <p> elements inside <div> elements |
| [element>element](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_element_gt.asp) | div > p | Selects all <p> elements where the parent is a <div> element |
| [element+element](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_element_pluss.asp) | div + p | Selects all <p> elements that are placed immediately after <div> elements |
| [element1~element2](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_gen_sibling.asp) | p ~ ul | Selects every <ul> element that are preceded by a <p> element |

9. Define Doctype.

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.

10. Explain 5 HTML5 semantic tags.

Section:

The <section> element defines a section in a document.

Example:

<section>

<h1>Football</h1>

<p>The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is....</p>

</section>

Article

The <article> element specifies independent, self-contained content.

Example:

<article>

<h1>What Does WWF Do?</h1>

<p>If you need more ideas than the ones listed below, just let The Date Safe Project know and we will create a powerful show or article idea just for you. In addition to the below concepts, we can put together an entire series of articles and programs </p>

</article>

Header:

The <header> element specifies a header for a document or section.

<header>

<h1>What Does WWF Do?</h1>

<p>WWF's mission:</p>

</header>

Footer:

The <footer> element specifies a footer for a document or section.

<footer>

<p>Posted by: Hege Refsnes</p>

<p>Contact information: <a href="mailto:someone@example.com">

someone@example.com</a>.</p>

</footer>

Aside:

The <aside> element defines some content aside from the content it is placed in (like a sidebar).

<aside>

<h4>Epcot Center</h4>

<p>The Epcot Center is a theme park in Disney World, Florida.</p>

</aside>

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

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