a.Ans: Block Level Elements

Block level elements take up as much space as possible by default. Each block level element will start a new line on the page, stacking down the page. In addition to stacking vertically, block level elements will also take up as much horizontal space as possible.

Examples of block level elements:

<p>
, <ul>, <dl>
All headings
<article>, <section>,

Inline Elements

Inline elements display in a line. They do not force the text after them to a new line.

An anchor (or link) is an example of an inline element. You can put several links in a row, and they will display in a line.

Examples of inline elements:

<a>

, , <b>, <i>, <q>, <mark>

b.Ans: Semantic HTML elements are those that clearly describe their meaning in a human- and machine-readable way.Elements such as <header>, <footer> and <article> are all considered semantic because they accurately describe the purpose of the element and the type of content that is inside them.

c.Ans: HTML lists are used to present list of information in well formed and semantic way. There are three different types of list in HTML and each one has a specific purpose and meaning.

Unordered list — Used to create a list of related items, in no particular order.

Ordered list — Used to create a list of related items, in a specific order.

d.Ans: There are three main ways to insert a stylesheet (CSS) into an HTML document:

Inline CSS: This method involves adding CSS directly to the HTML element using the style attribute. It is typically used for applying styles to individual elements.

Internal CSS: Internal CSS is placed within the <style> element within the <head> section of the HTML document. It is useful when you want to apply styles to multiple elements on the same page.

External CSS: External CSS is defined in a separate CSS file and linked to the HTML document using the <link> element. This approach is best for larger projects with multiple HTML pages, as it allows for better organization and maintainability.

e.Ans: The CSS Box Model is a fundamental concept in web design and layout. It describes how elements in HTML are rendered as rectangular boxes and how their content, padding, border, and margin are structured. Understanding the box model is crucial for creating well-designed and responsive web pages.

The CSS Box Model consists of four main parts:

Content: This is the innermost part of the box and contains the actual content, such as text, images, or other HTML elements. The

Padding can be set using properties like padding-top, padding-right, paddingbottom, and padding-left.

Border: The border surrounds the padding and content and provides a visible boundary for the element. You can control the border's width, style, and color using the border property. Borders can be solid, dashed, dotted, or various other styles.

Margin: The margin is the space outside the border and separates one element from another. It creates the gap between adjacent elements on the page. Margins can be set using properties like margin-top, margin-right, margin-bottom, and margin-left.

Total Width = 300px + 100px + 30px + 40px

Total Width = 470px

f.Ans: Pseudo-classes in CSS are special keywords used to select and style elements based on their current state or position in the document, rather than their inherent characteristics or attributes. They allow us to apply styles to elements that cannot be targeted with regular selectors alone.

Pseudo-classes are denoted by a colon (:) followed by the pseudo-class name. They are added to the end of regular selectors and can be used in combination with other selectors to target specific elements more precisely.

g.Ans: Let's break down the margin: 15px 70px; style:

margin-top and margin-bottom: Both are set to 15px. This means the top and bottom margins of the element will be 15 pixels. The element will have 15 pixels of space above and below it.

margin-right and margin-left: Both are set to 70px. This means the right and left margins of the element will be 70 pixels. The element will have 70 pixels of space on its right and left sides.

h.Ans: CSS descendant selectors are a powerful way to target and style HTML elements based on their hierarchical relationship within the document structure. They allow you to select an element that is a descendant of another element, meaning it is nested inside another element at any level.

In this syntax:

parentSelector: The selector that represents the parent element.

descendantSelector: The selector that represents the descendant element inside the parent element.