a Ans:

Inline and Block Level Elements in HTML: Inline elements: These elements do not start on a new line and only take up as much width as necessary. Examples include <span>, <a>, <strong>, and <em>.Block-level elements: These elements start on a new line and take up the full width available. Examples include <div>, <p>, <h1> to <h6>, and <ul>.

B Ans: **Semantic Tags in HTML:**

Semantic tags in HTML provide meaning to the structure of a web page, making it more understandable for both developers and search engines. They convey the purpose of the content within the tag. Examples of semantic tags include <header>, <nav>, <main>, <article>, <section>, and <footer>. Non-semantic tags, on the other hand, do not provide any specific meaning to the content, like <div> and <span>.

c Ans:

HTML Ordered and Unordered Lists:

Ordered lists (<ol>) display numbered items, and unordered lists (<ul>) display bulleted items. List items are represented using the <li> tag.

d Ans:

Ways to Insert Stylesheets in HTML:

1. Inline Styles: Using the style attribute within an HTML tag.
2. Internal Stylesheet: Placing styles within a <style> tag within the HTML <head>.

External Stylesheet: Linking to an external CSS file using the <link> tag within the HTML <head>

eAns:

CSS Box Model:

The CSS Box Model refers to the concept that every HTML element can be represented as a rectangular box with four layers: content, padding, border, and margin. The total width of an element is the sum of these layers.

In the given example:

- Width: 300px (content)
- Padding: 50px (left + right)
- Border: 30px (left + right)
- Margin: 40px (left + right)

Total width = 300px (content) + 50px (padding) + 30px (border) + 40px (margin) = 420px.

f Ans:
Pseudo-classes:

Pseudo-classes are used in CSS to define special styles for certain states or conditions of elements. They are preceded by a colon (:) and can be used to target elements that are not part of the normal document tree. For example, :hover, :active, and :nth-child() are pseudo-classes.

g Ans:
CSS Rule: margin: 15px 70px;

This rule sets the margin for an element. It assigns 15px to the top and bottom margins and 70px to the left and right margins.

h Ans:

CSS Descendant Selectors:

Descendant selectors in CSS allow you to target elements that are nested within another element. They are written by combining the selectors of the parent and child elements with a space.