1.**How are inline and block elements different from each other?**
Ans .
1. Inline elements do not take the full width of the parent, they only take width of the content they have while block elements take full width of the parent regardless of the content.
2. Inline elements properties like (height, width) cannot be changed but for block elements and inline block elements these properties can be changed.

2.Explain the difference between visibility:hidden and display:none
Ans.
● Visibility: hidden makes the element hidden but it does take the space and we can only see the white space there
● display:none property completely removes the element from the html page, it seems like there's never been any element there.

3. Explain the clear and float properties.

Ans. The float property is used for positioning and formatting content e.g. let an image float left to the text in a container. The float property can have one of the following values:

- left - The element floats to the left of its container
- right- The element floats to the right of its container

The clear property specifies what elements can float beside the cleared element and on which side. The clear property can have one of the following values:

- 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

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

Ans.

Absolute : An element with position: absolute; is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor However; if an absolute positioned element has no positioned ancestors, it uses the document body, and moves along with page scrolling.

Relative : An element with position: relative; is positioned relative to its normal position. Setting the top, right, bottom, and left properties of a relatively-positioned element will cause it to be adjusted away from its normal position. Other content will not be adjusted to fit into any gap left by the element.

Fixed : An element with position: fixed; is positioned relative to the viewport, which means it always stays in the same place even if the page is scrolled. The top, right, bottom, and left properties are used to position the element. A fixed element does not leave a gap in the page where it would normally have been located.

Static :

HTML elements are positioned static by default. Static positioned elements are not affected by the top, bottom, left, and right properties. An element with position: static; is not positioned in any special way; it is always positioned according to the normal flow of the page:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<title>Box Model</title>

<style>

.tbl, td, th{

border: 2px hotpink solid;

border-collapse: collapse;

text-align: center;

background: lightblue;

padding: 10px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div>

<table class="tbl" style="width: 100%"><tr>

<th>ID</th>

<th>Employee</th>

<th>Designation</th>

<th>Department</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>1</td>

<td>Prabh</td>

<td>Trainee</td>
```

<td>QE</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>2</td>

<td>Jon</td>

<td>King</td>

<td>North</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>3</td>

<td>Danayeres</td>

<td>Queen</td>

<td>West</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>4</td>

<td>Cersie</td>

<td>Queen</td>

<td>South</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>5</td>

<td>Tyrion</td>

<td>Advisor</td>

<td>Nowhere</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>6</td>

<td>Night King</td>

<td>King</td>

<td>Beyond the wall</td>

</tr>

</table>

</body>

</html>

6. Why do we use meta tags?

The <meta> tag provides metadata about the HTML document. Metadata will not be displayed on the page, but will be machine parsable.

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

7. Explain box model.

Ans.

● 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?

Ans.

● Class selector: denoted by '.' followed by class name. It is used when we want the multiple elements that share same properties to have the same styling.

● Id Selector: denoted by '#' followed by id name. It is used when we want to style a unique element.

● Pseudo Selectors: These are the selectors which are used to select a single or multiple elements in a DOM structure like selecting all child or selecting sibling of a element.

9. Define Doctype.

Ans.

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.

Example - for HTML5 the doctype declaration is <!DOCTYPE html>10. Explain 5 HTML5 semantic tags.

Ans.

- <article> Defines an article
- <footer> Defines a footer for a document or section ‘
- <header> Specifies a header for a document or section
- <section> Defines a section in a document
- <figure> Specifies self-contained content, like illustrations, diagrams, photos,

  code listings, etc.