

Q1. How are inline and block elements different from each other?

Ans. A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can). e.g. <div> tag

An inline element does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.
e.g. tag

Q2. Explain the difference between visibility:hidden and display:none

Ans. display:none means that the tag in question will not appear on the page at all (although you can still interact with it through the dom). There will be no space allocated for it between the other tags.

visibility:hidden means that unlike display:none, the tag is not visible, but space is allocated for it on the page. The tag is rendered, it just isn't seen on the page.

Q3. 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 **clear** property specifies what elements can float beside the cleared element and on which side.

Q4. explain difference between absolute, relative, fixed and static.

Ans. An element with **position: static;** is not positioned in any special way; it is always positioned according to the normal flow of the page:

An element with **position: relative;** is positioned relative to its normal position.

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.

An element with **position: absolute;** is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor (instead of positioned relative to the viewport, like fixed).

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.

Ans. Please check [table.html](#) file.

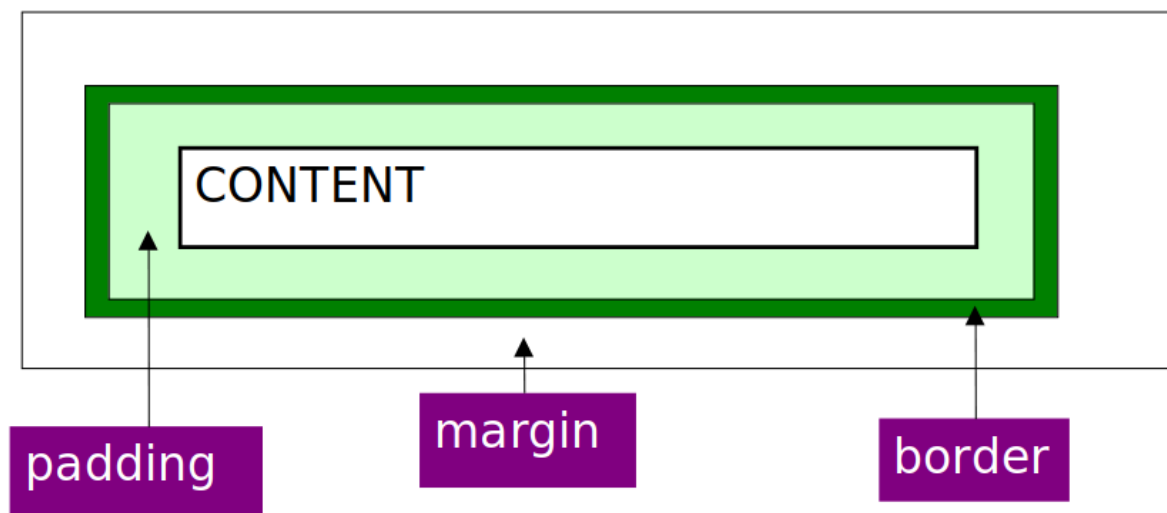
ID	Employee Name	Designation	Department
1010	Ritesh Singh	SE	JVM
1011	Shivam	SE	JVM
1012	Pankaj	SE	JVM
1013	Sankush	SE	JVM
1014	Shyam	SE	JVM
1015	Hrithik	SE	JVM

Q6. Why do we use meta tags?

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

Q7. Explain box model.

Ans. The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content. The image below illustrates the box model:



Q8. What are the different types of CSS Selectors?

Ans. There are four types of selectors-

1. Universal Selector
2. Element Selector
3. Class Selector
4. ID Selector

Q9. Define Doctype.

Ans. Doctype helps to add HTML5 tags in html file.

10. Explain 5 HTML5 semantic tags.

Ans.

1. The <header> element specifies a header for a document or section
2. The <footer> element specifies a footer for a document or section.
3. The <nav> element defines a set of navigation links.
4. The <article> element specifies independent, self-contained content.
5. The <aside> element defines some content aside from the content it is placed in (like a sidebar).

Q11. Create HTML for web-page.jpg (check resources, highest weightage for answers)

Ans. Check my [webpage1](#) folder on Github.

Q12. Create HTML for form.png (check resources, highest weightage for answers)

Ans. Check my [webpage2](#) folder on Github.