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

| Inline | Block |
| --- | --- |
| Inline elements does not start on a new line. | Block elements start on a new line. |
| Inline element only takes up as much width as necessary. | Block elements always takes up the full width available. |
| Inline elements does not have any margins. | Block elements has a top and a bottom margin. |
| Eg: <span> | Eg: <div> |

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

visibility: hidden means tag will not be visible on the page but gets its allocated space on the page.

display: none means it will be hidden and will take no space on the page.

**3. Explain the clear and float properties.**

-> The float property specifies how an element should float.

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
* 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.

The clear property can have one of the following values:

* 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:

The default or 'natural' position of block elements on the page. The left, right, top and bottom are ignored then.

-> Relative:

Positions the element in normal flow, meaning the place it normally should be in, and adds the values given by left, right, top and bottom to the position

->Absolute:

Removes the element from the flow of content and allows it to be positioned in relation to the HTML document.ositions the element in the coordinates given by left, right, top and bottom inside the first ancestor with position property set to anything except static.

-> Fixed:

Removes elements from the flow of the HTML and allows them to be positioned anywhere. Is the same as absolute, but the difference is that the element is positioned inside the viewport. The "viewport" is the rectangular area of a web page that your web browser displays at a time

**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.**

**HTML File**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>First Page</title>

<link href="style.css" rel="stylesheet">

<style>

table, th, td {

border: 1px solid black;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1> Student's Table</h1>

<table>

<thead>

<th>ID</th>

<th>Employee Name</th>

<th>Designation</th>

<th>Department</th>

</thead>

<tr>

<td>T01</td>

<td>ABC</td>

<td>Engineer</td>

<td>IT</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>T02</td>

<td>PQR</td>

<td>Designer</td>

<td>Content Analysis</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>T03</td>

<td>MNO</td>

<td>Accounting Manager</td>

<td>Accounts</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>T04</td>

<td>DEF</td>

<td>Junior Engineer</td>

<td>IT</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>T05</td>

<td>GHI</td>

<td>Customer Support Asscoiate</td>

<td>Customer Services</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>T06</td>

<td>JKL</td>

<td>Project Manager</td>

<td>IT</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>T07</td>

<td>STU</td>

<td>Junior Accountant</td>

<td>Accounts</td>

</tr>

</table>

</body>

</html>

**CSS File**

h1{

text-align: center;

color:blue

}

table,th,td{

border: 2px solid black;

margin-left: 100px;

margin-top:40px;

border-collapse: collapse;

}

th,td {

text-align: center;

}

tr:hover {

background-color: cadetblue;

}

**6. Why do we use meta tags?**

Meta tags are used for a wide variety of metadata–data that describes other data. Meta tags are part of the HTML tags that describe your page content to search engines and website visitors. The Meta tags appear only in the page’s code and anyone can check them via source code. But the most importantly, in SEO (Search Engine Optimization) meta tags still play an important role.

**7. Explain box model.**

CSS box model is a rectangular space around a HTML element which defines border, padding and margin. It is used to create the design and layout of web pages. It can be used as a toolkit for customizing the layout of different elements

Border:- This defines the maximum area in which the element will be contained. We can make the border visible, invisible, define height and width etc.

Padding:- This defines the spacing between border and element.

Margin:- This defines the spacing between border and any neighboring elements.

Content Area: This area consists of content like text, image, or other media content. It is bounded by the content edge and its dimensions are given by content box width and height.

**8. What are the different types of CSS Selectors?**

CSS selectors are used to select the content you want to style. Selectors are the part of CSS rule set.

There are several different types of selectors in CSS:

## 1. The element Selector: The element selector selects HTML elements based on the common element name like p, h1, span etc.

Eg:

p{

font-size: 20px;

background-color: blue;

}

2. The ID selector: he id selector selects the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element. An id is always unique within the page so it is chosen to select a single, unique element. It is written with the hash character (#), followed by the id of the element.

Eg:

#head1 {

color: red;

}

3. The Class selector: The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute. Same class name can be given to more than one element and one element canbe given more than one class name. To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the class name.

Eg:

.cred {

color: red;

text-align: centre;

}

## 4. The Universal Selector : The universal selector (\*) selects all HTML elements on the page.

Eg:

\* {

color: black;

}

5. The Group selector: The grouping selector is used to select all the elements with the same style definitions. Grouping selector is used to minimize the code. Commas are used to separate each selector in grouping

Eg:

h1,h2,p{

color: black;

font-size: 20px;

}

**9. Define Doctype.**

A doctype or document type declaration is an instruction that tells the web browser about the markup language in which the current page is written. The Doctype is not an element or tag, it lets the browser know about the version of or standard of HTML or any other markup language that is being used in the document. It is a null element which does not contain the closing tag, and must not include any content within it.

Syntax: <!DOCTYPE html>

**10. Explain 5 HTML5 semantic tags.**

HTML5 introduces a number of elements mainly for better document structure. These elements are known as semantic elements. The semantic elements are elements with a meaning and better names.

Some semantic tags are:  
1. <header> element: The <header> element is used to group the header elements of a document. You can include main headings, major navigation links or even the website logo inside the <header> element.

2. <footer> element : The <footer> element is used to define a footer section of a document. A footer normally contains information about the data such as who wrote it, additional references, links to related documents or even copyright data. Footers need not necessarily appear at the end of the page.

3. <article> element: The <article> element specifies independent, self-contained content. An article should make sense on its own, and it should be possible to distribute it independently from the rest of the web site.

4. <section> element: The <section> element is a generic element used to define a section of your document. This element is normally used to display a section which includes logically connected or grouped content. Each section can have its own <header>, <footer> or <article> elements.

5. <nav> element: Navigation menus are very common in websites and <nav> element is used to hold a set of hyperlinks that link to another part within the same webpage, another webpage within the same website or even another website. You can define a horizontal or a vertical navigation menu using the <nav> element. It is not necessary to add all links inside a <nav> element.

**11. Create HTML for web-page.jpg.**

**12. Create HTML for form.png.**