

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

Block-level element

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). Example: <div> element is a block-level element.

Inline element

An inline element does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary. Example: element is an inline-level element.

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

These both are css property

visibility:hidden - It is not visible but gets up it's original space in the DOM is visible.

display:none - It is hidden and takes no space in the DOM visible.

3. Explain the clear and float properties.

Float property: The float property is used for positioning and formatting content e.g. float left or right to any container Float:left;- will float to the left on DOM and Float:right;- wil float right to the DOM

Clear property: The clear property specifies what elements can float beside the cleared element and on which side. Clear property is used right after float property. Example Clear:both; Clear:left; Clear:right.

4. Explain the difference between absolute, relative, fixed and static.

Positing property is used to apply different positioning for an element.

1. **position: absolute;** - The element is positioned relative to its first positioned (not static) ancestor element
2. **position: relative;** - The element is positioned relative to its normal position
3. **position: fixed;** - The element is positioned relative to the browser window
4. **position: static;** - Default value. Elements render in order, as they appear in the document flow

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.

ID	Employee Name	Designation	Department
101	abhishek	developer	it
102	ram	developer	it
103	raj	engineer	it
104	vansh	qa	it
105	abhinav	developer	it
106	dhruv	Manager	sales

6. Why do we use meta tags?

The meta tag provides metadata about the HTML document. meta tags always go inside the head element. It will not be displayed on the page. Meta elements are typically used to specify page description, keywords, author of the document, last modified, and other metadata. Also, it helps to improve Search Engine Optimization of a web page.

7. Explain box model.

All HTML elements can be considered as boxes. Box models are used for design and layout. Box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content. There are different elements in box model content, padding, border and margin

1. **Content** - The content of the box, where text and images appear
2. **Padding** - Clears an area around the content. It is transparent
3. **Border** - A border that goes around the padding and content
4. **Margin** - Clears an area outside the border. It is transparent

8. What are the different types of CSS Selectors?

In CSS, selectors are patterns used to select the element's we want to style. Example- selector { property: value }

We can divide CSS selectors into five categories:

1. **Simple selectors:** select elements based on name, id, class. Example h1 {font-family: Georgia, sans-serif;}
2. **Combinator selectors:** select elements based on a specific relationship between them. Example div > p {background-color: yellow;}
3. **Pseudo-class selectors:** select elements based on a certain state. Example a:link {color: #FF0000;}
4. **Pseudo-elements selectors:** select and style a part of an element. Example selector::pseudo-element {property: value;}
5. **Attribute selectors:** select elements based on an attribute or attribute value. Example a[target]{background-color: yellow;}

9. Define Doctype.

From HTML 5, the declaration of all HTML documents must start with a <!DOCTYPE> declaration. The <!DOCTYPE> declaration is NOT case sensitive. The declaration is not an HTML tag. It is an "information" to the browser about what document type to expect.

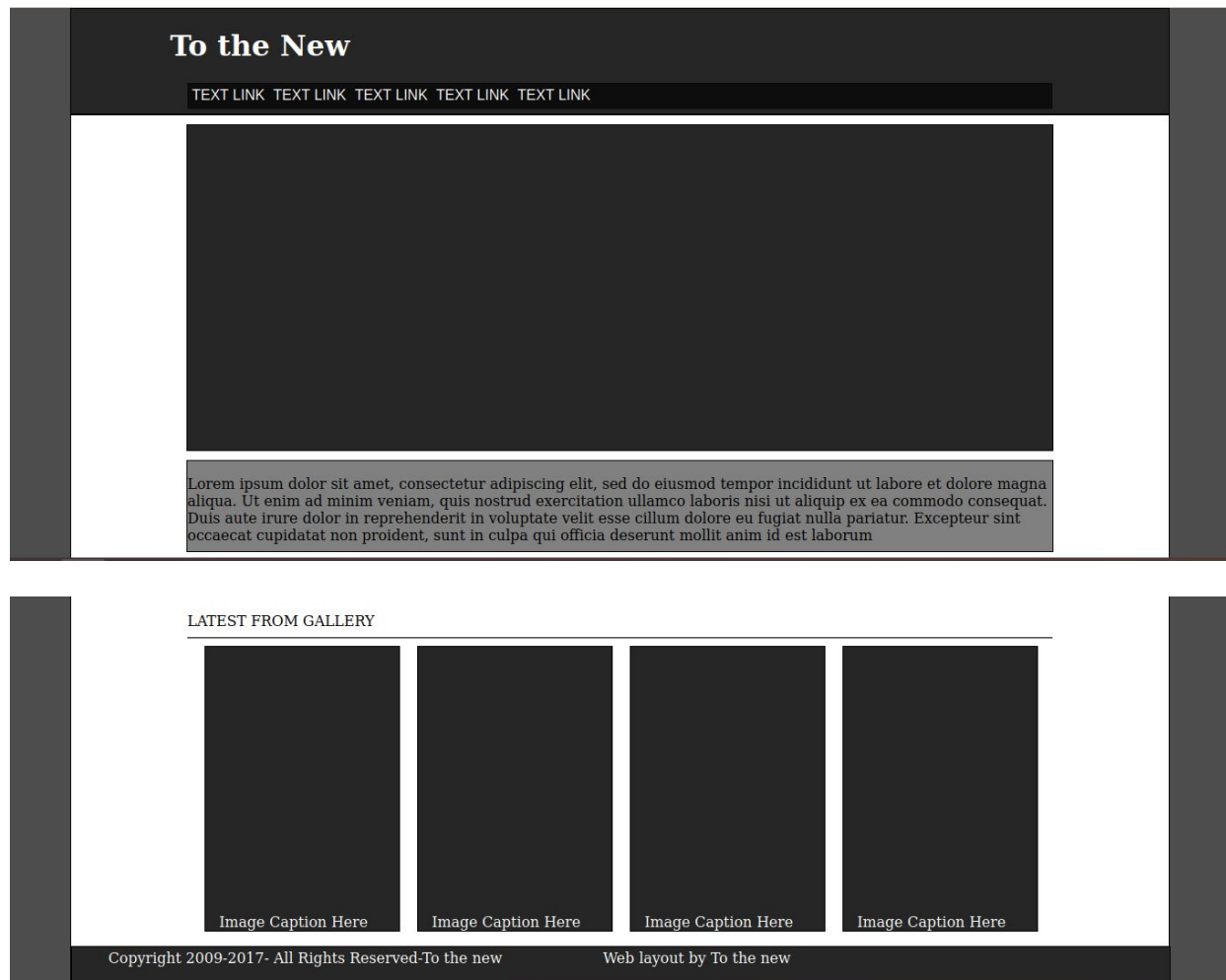
<!doctype html>

10. Explain 5 HTML5 semantic tags.

HTML5 is the latest version of HTML and it introduces many new semantic tags and features. Semantic tags are much easier to read and it has greater accessibility. Some of the commonly used new semantic tags of HTML5 are :

1. **<article>** - Defines an article in the document
2. **<aside>** - Defines content aside from the page content like sidebar.
3. **<footer>** - Defines a footer for the document or a section
4. **<header>** - Defines a header for the document or a section
5. **<nav>** - Defines navigation links in the document
6. **<section>** - Defines a section in the document

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



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

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