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

Ans:-Block-level elements: These elements take up all of the available space within their parent container.
Ex:-

Inline elements: These elements can exist within block-level elements.
Ex:-

Css properties used to change their characteristics :
1.display: block;
2.display: inline-block;
3.display: none;

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

Ans:-visibility:hidden leaves the element in the normal flow of the page such that is still occupies space.
Ex: unseen but occupy space

display:none removes the element from the normal flow of the page, allowing other elements to fill in.
Ex: unseen and unoccupy all the space

3.Explain the clear and float properties?

Ans:-Float: The float property is used for positioning and formatting content

Float property values:

1.left - The element floats to the left of its container

2.right - The element floats to the right of its container

3.none - The element does not float (will be displayed just where it occurs in the text). This is default

4.inherit - The element inherits the float value of its parent

Clear: The clear property specifies what elements can float beside the cleared element and on which side.

The clear property values:

1.none - Allows floating elements on both sides. This is default

2.left - No floating elements allowed on the left side

3.right- No floating elements allowed on the right side

4.both - No floating elements allowed on either the left or the right

5.inherit - The element inherits the clear value of its parent

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

Ans:-Absolute:Absolute positioning an HTML element positions the element to its nearest positioned parent. Thus it refers to the nearest parent's position.

Ex:position:absolute;

Relative**:**Making an HTML element relative, gives you the privilege to move the element from its current position. It does not refer to a different element's position.

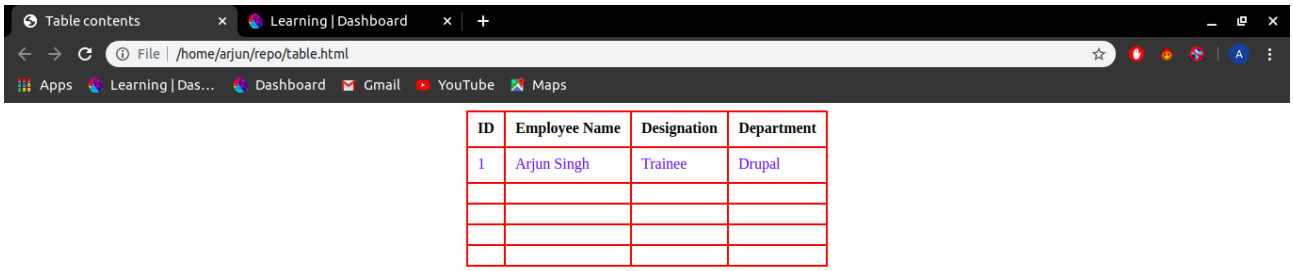
Ex:position:relative;

Fixed:An HTML element positioned fixed is relative to the viewport and not to any other element.

Ex:position:absolute;

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.

Code link : https://github.com/arjun73362/assesments/blob/html_css/table.html



ID	Employee Name	Designation	Department
1	Arjun Singh	Trainee	Drupal

6. Why do we use meta tags?

Ans:-Meta tags provide information about the webpage in the HTML of the document. This information is called "metadata" and while it is not displayed on the page itself, it can be read by search engines and web crawlers.
Search engines such as Google use metadata from meta tags to understand additional information about the webpage. They can use this information for ranking purposes, to display snippets in search results, and sometimes they can ignore meta tags.

Ex:<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

7. Explain box model.

Ans:-All HTML elements can be considered as boxes. In CSS, the term "box model" is used when talking about design and layout.
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:

Explanation of the different parts:

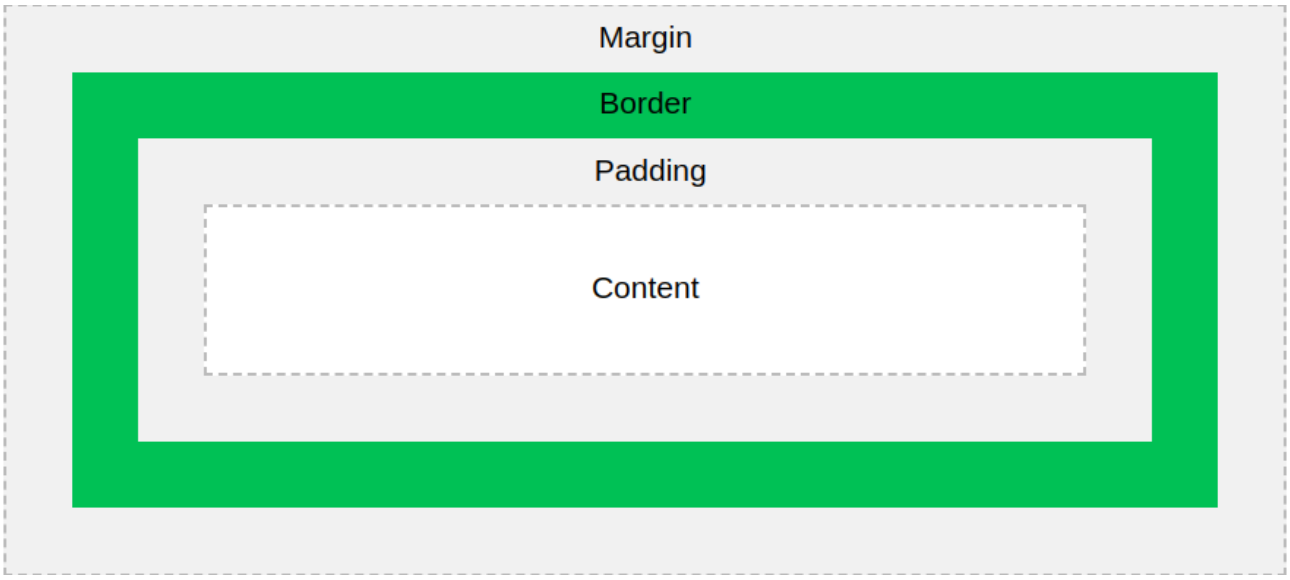
1.Content- The content of the box, where text and images appear

2.Padding- Clears an area around the content. The padding is transparent

3.Border- A border that goes around the padding and content

4.Margin- Clears an area outside the border. The margin is transparent

The box model allows us to add a border around elements, and to define space between elements.



8.What are the different types of CSS Selectors?

Ans:-CSS Selectors help to select HTML elements to apply styles.

Different CSS selectors are:

1.Universal Selector:

Selects all child elements under the parent element. Here style is applied to every element under the parent element. Its weight is more and to be used with care.

```
Ex: div * {
        font-size:14px;
    }
```

2.Class Selector:

Selects specified CSS class applied elements on the page. CSS class selector name starts with “.” followed by name.

```
Ex: .sec-important {
        font-weight:bold;
    }
```

3.Id Selector:

Selects element which has a specified ID name. CSS ID selector name starts with “#” followed by name.

Note: ID name to be unique in a web page.

```
Ex: #p1 {
      border:groove;
    }
```

4.Element Selector:

Selects elements based on element type.

```
Ex: div {
        border:1px solid red;
    }
```

5.Child Selector:

Selects all specified immediate child elements under the parent element.

Ex:
```
div > p {
    color:red;
}
```

9.Define Doctype.

Ans:-HTML <!DOCTYPE> tag is used to inform the browser about the version of HTML used in the document. It is called as the document type declaration. Technically <!DOCTYPE > is not a tag or element, it just an instruction to the browser about the document type. It is a null element which does not contain the closing tag, and must not include any content within it.

Actually, there are many type of HTML e.g. HTML 4.01 Strict, HTML 4.01 Transitional, HTML 4.01 Frameset, XHTML 1.0 Strict, XHTML 1.0 Transitional, XHTML 1.0 Frameset, XHTML 1.1 etc.

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration refers Document Type Declaration (DTD) in HTML 4.01; because HTML 4.01 was based on SGML. But HTML 5 is not SGML based language.

Ex:
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
        <head>
            <title></title>
        </head>
        <body>
            HTML 5 dotype declaration
        </body>
</html>
```

10.Explain 5 HTML5 semantic tags.

Ans:-Semantic HTML elements clearly describe it's meaning in a human and machine readable way. Elements such as <header>, <footer>, <nav>, <aside> and <figure> are all considered semantic because they accurately describe the purpose of the element and the type of content that is inside them.

1.header: The <header> element specifies a header for a document or section.This element should be used as a container for introductory content.

2.footer: The <footer> element specifies a footer for a document or section.This element should contain information about its containing element.

3.nav: The <nav> element defines a set of navigation links.

4.aside: The <aside> element defines some content aside from the content it is placed in (like a sidebar) and the content should be related to the surrounding content.

5.figure: The purpose of a figure caption is to add a visual explanation to an image.

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

Ans:-Link:
https://github.com/arjun73362/assesments/blob/html_css/webpage.html

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

Ans:-Link:
https://github.com/arjun73362/assesments/blob/html_css/form.html