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:-<div></div>

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 to align content with respect to its parent container i.e:left, right, none.

Float properties used to change their characteristics:

1.float:left;

2.float:right;

3.float:none;

etc.

Clear: The Clear property is used to resist the effect of float property.

Clear properties used to change their characteristics:

1.clear:left;

2.clear:right;

3:clear:both;

etc.

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

Ans:-

1. Absolute property is used to place the element in a page relative to its parent element.

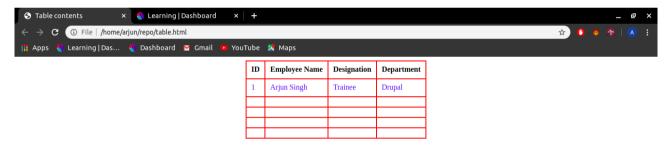
Ex:position:absolute;

2.Relative property is used to place the element anywhere in the page relative to the element itself.

Ex:position:relative;

- 3.Fixed property is used to place the element to a fixed position whatever happened to the page the element assign fixed property does not move. Ex:position: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. Absolute:

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





6. Why do we use meta tags?

Ans:-Meta tags provide information of the webpage This information is called "metadata" and it is also used to improve search engine optimization of a website with the help of its attributes.

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

7. Explain box model.

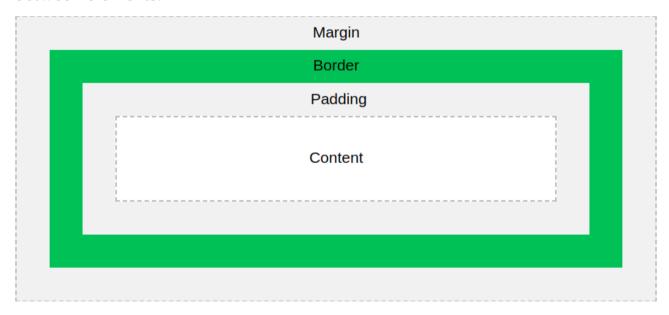
Ans:-All HTML elements can be considered as boxes. In CSS, the term "box model" is used when talking about design and layout.

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:It selects all the elements inside a tag or a body depends on which tag it is used.

2.Class Selector:It selects the html tag on the basis of their class name and a single element can have more than one class .

3.Id Selector:It selects the html tag on the basis of their id name and a single element can only have unique id in a webpage.

```
element can only have unique id in a webpage.
Ex:#p1 {
    border:groove;
    }
4.Element selector:It selects element by using element name.
Ex:div {
        border:1px solid red;
     }
5.Child Selector:It selects all the immediate child elements inside the parent element.
Ex:div > p {
        color:red;
     }
```

9. Define Doctype.

Ans:-<!DOCTYPE> stands for Document Type Declaration. This 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.

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.

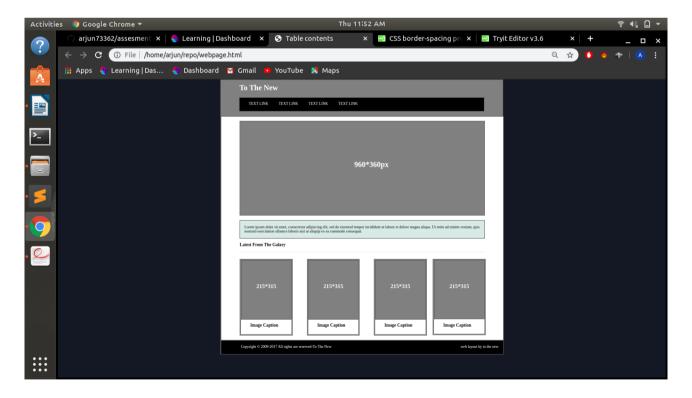
3.nav: The <nav> element defines a set of navigation links.

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

