Introduction to HTML

This document does not contain Q5, Q11 and Q10. They are pushed separately.

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

Inline Elements	Block Elements
1. Unlike block elements, inline elements do not start in a new line.	1. Block elements start in a new line.
2. It takes only width as necessary by the text.	2. It stretches out as far as it can on both sides and takes up all the width possible.
3. This is an inline element.	3. This is a block element.

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

Visibility : hidden	Display : none
1. It hides the element.	1. It completely removes the element.
2. It still takes up the space in the layout.	2. It does not take up the space.

3. Explain the clear and float properties.

Float - For example if we want to place an image to either side of the text in the container, we use float property. Float property is used for positioning and formatting contents. This property helps in specifying how an element should float.
Clear - Clear property is used when we want the next element below after using float property. It specifies what should happen with the element next to the floating element.

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

Absolute - The element is removed from the normal document flow, and no space is created for the element in the page layout. It is positioned relative to its closest positioned ancestor, if any; otherwise, it is placed relative to the initial containing block. Its final position is determined by the values of top, right, bottom and left. This value creates a new stacking context when the value of z-index is not auto. The margins of absolutely positioned boxes do not collapse with other margins.
Relative - The element is positioned according to the normal flow of the document, and then offset relative to itself based on the values of top, right, bottom, and left. The offset does not affect the position of any other elements; thus, the space given for the element in the page layout is the same as if the position were static.
Fixed - The element is removed from the normal document flow, and no space is created for the element in the page layout. It is positioned relative to the initial containing block established by the viewport, except when one of its ancestors has a transform, perspective, or filter property set to something other than none, in which case that ancestor behaves as the containing block. Its final position is determined by the values of top, right, bottom, and left.
Static - The element is positioned according to the normal flow of the document. The top, right, bottom, left, and z-index properties have no effect. This is the default value.

6. Why do we use meta tags?

Meta tags are used to specify character set, page description, keywords, author of the document, and viewport settings.

7. Explain box model.

Box model is a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of margins, borders, padding, and the actual content.

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

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

Border - A border around the padding and content

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

8. What are the different types of CSS Selectors?

Element Selector - The element selector selects the HTML element by name.
Id Selector - The 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. (used with #)
Class Selector - It selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute. It is used with a period character . (full stop symbol) followed by the class name.
Universal Selector - It is used as a wildcard character. It selects all the elements on the pages.(used with *)
Grouping 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.

9. Define Doctype.

It is not an HTML tag. It is information to the browser about what document type to expect.It tells about the markup language used in the content of the current webpage.

10. Explain 5 HTML5 semantic tags.

<form> - It is used to create HTML forms for the input user.
<table> - It is used to create HTML tables for the input user. Each table cell is defined by a <td> and a </td> tag. Everything between <td> and </td> are the content of the table cell. Each table row starts with a <tr> and ends with a </tr> tag. Sometimes you want your cells to be headers, in those cases use the <th> tag instead of the <td> tag.
<article> - It specifies independent, self-contained content.
<header> It represents a container for introductory content or a set of navigational links.
<footer> It represents a footer for its nearest sectioning content or sectioning root element. A <footer> typically contains information about the author of the section, copyright data or links to related documents.