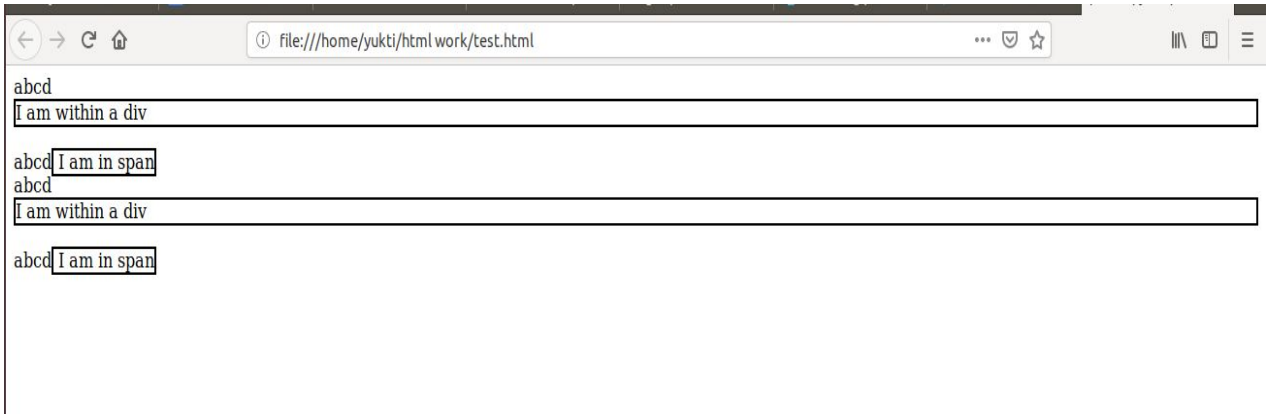
1.How are inline and block elements different from each other?

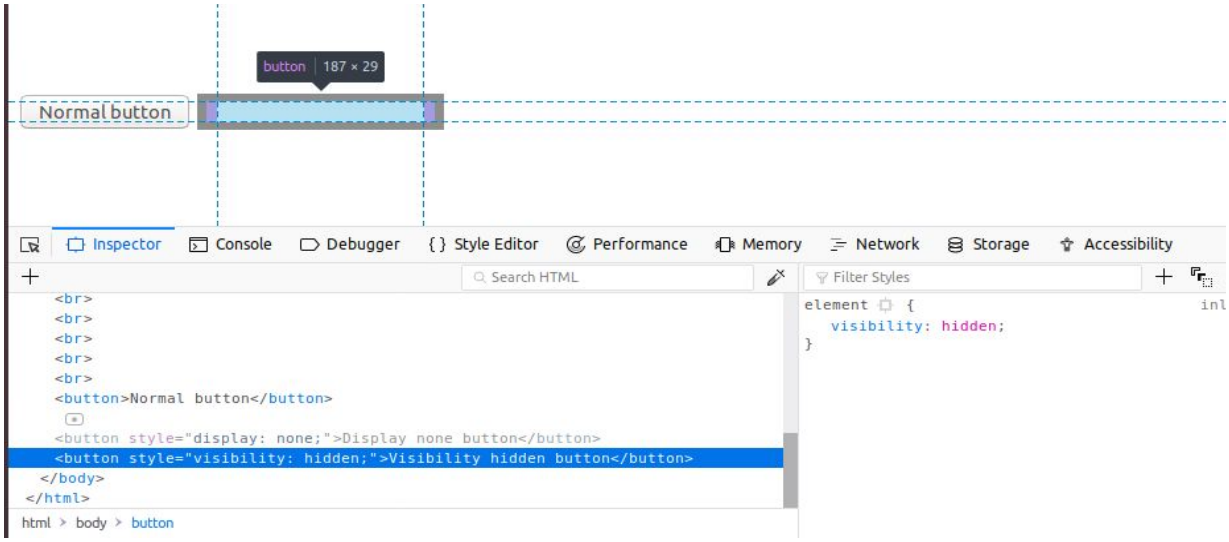
- **Inline elements** does not cause a line break or start on a new line and does not take up the full width of a page, only the space bounded by its opening and closing tag.
  Example- , <button>, <input> etc.

- A **block-level element** always starts on a new line and takes up the full width of a page. A block-level element can take up one line or multiple lines and has a line break before and after the element.
  Example- , <p>, <form>



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

- **display:none** means that the tag in question will not appear on the page at all although still interact with it through the dom. There will be no space allocated for it between the other tags. The responsiveness of tag will be lost.
- **visibility:hidden** means that unlike display:none, the tag is not visible, but space is allocated for it on the page. The tag is rendered, it just isn't seen on the page.

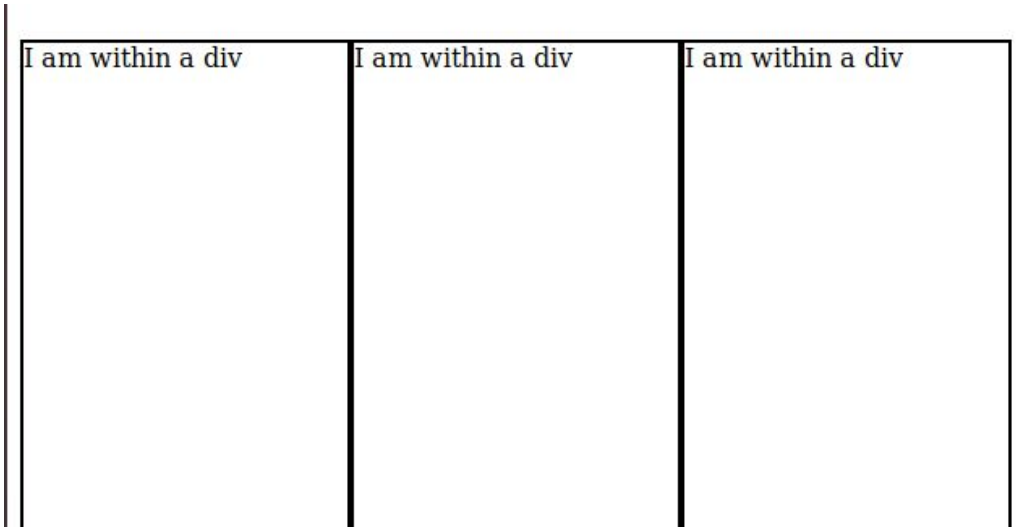


3. Explain the clear and float properties.

- The float property is used for positioning and formatting content e.g. let an image float left to the text in a container. float property can be used to wrap text around images

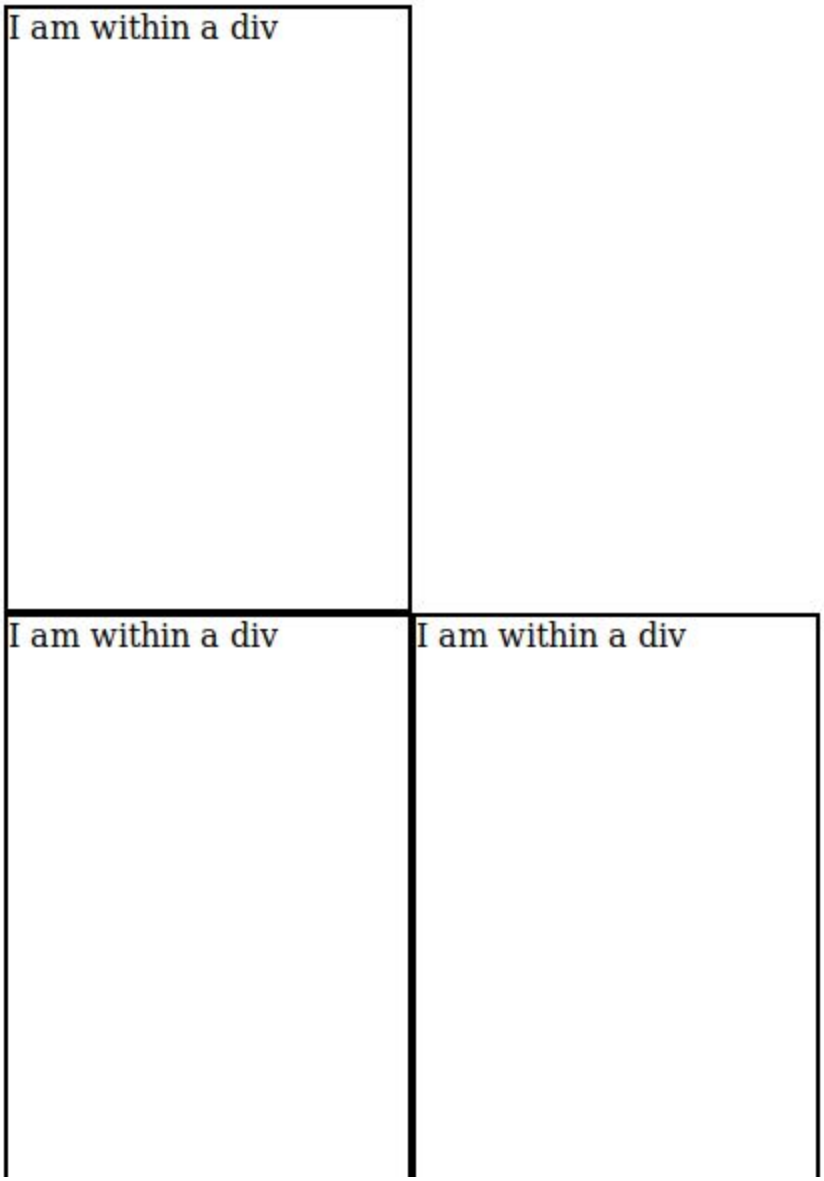
  Eg-

```
<div style="border: 2px solid black; height: 300px;width: 200px; float: left;"> I am within a div</div>
<div style="border: 2px solid black; height: 300px;width: 200px; float: left;"> I am within a div</div>
<div style="border: 2px solid black; height: 300px;width: 200px; float: left;" > I am within a div</div>
```



- The clear property specifies what elements can float beside the cleared element and on which side.The most common way to use the clear property is after you have used a float property on an element.

```
<div style="border: 2px solid black; height: 300px;width: 200px; float: left;"> I am within a div</div>
<div style="border: 2px solid black; height: 300px;width: 200px; float: left; clear: left;"> I am within a div</div>
<div style="border: 2px solid black; height: 300px;width: 200px; float: left;" > I am within a div</div>
```

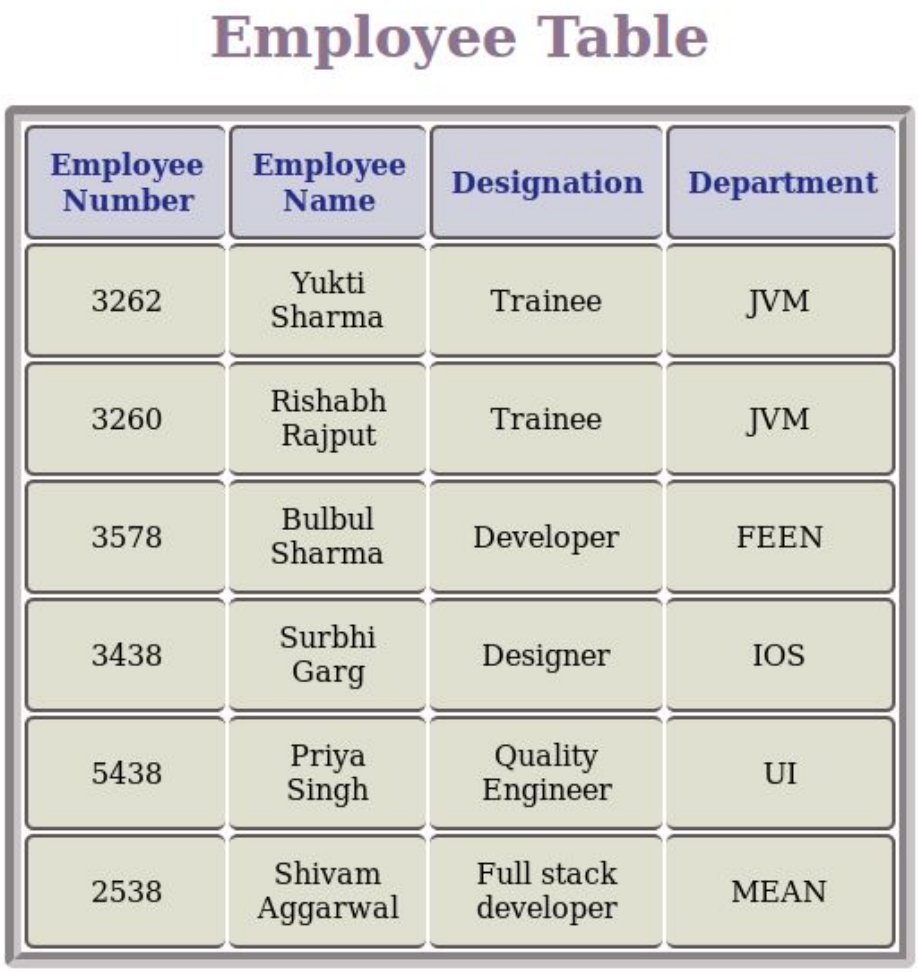


4. explain difference between absolute, relative,fixed and static.

- An element with **position: static;** is not positioned in any special way; it is always positioned according to the normal flow of the page:
- An element with **position: absolute**; is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor (instead of positioned relative to the viewport, like fixed). Parent is positioned as relative, and the child as absolute.

- An element with **position: relative**; is positioned relative to its normal position. Setting the top, right, bottom, and left properties of a relatively-positioned element will cause it to be adjusted away from its normal position.
- An element with **position: fixed**; is positioned relative to the viewport, which means it always stays in the same place even if the page is scrolled.

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.



Employee Table

Employee Number	Employee Name	Designation	Department
3262	Yukti Sharma	Trainee	JVM
3260	Rishabh Rajput	Trainee	JVM
3578	Bulbul Sharma	Developer	FEEN
3438	Surbhi Garg	Designer	IOS
5438	Priya Singh	Quality Engineer	UI
2538	Shivam Aggarwal	Full stack developer	MEAN

(html code attached alongwith answer)

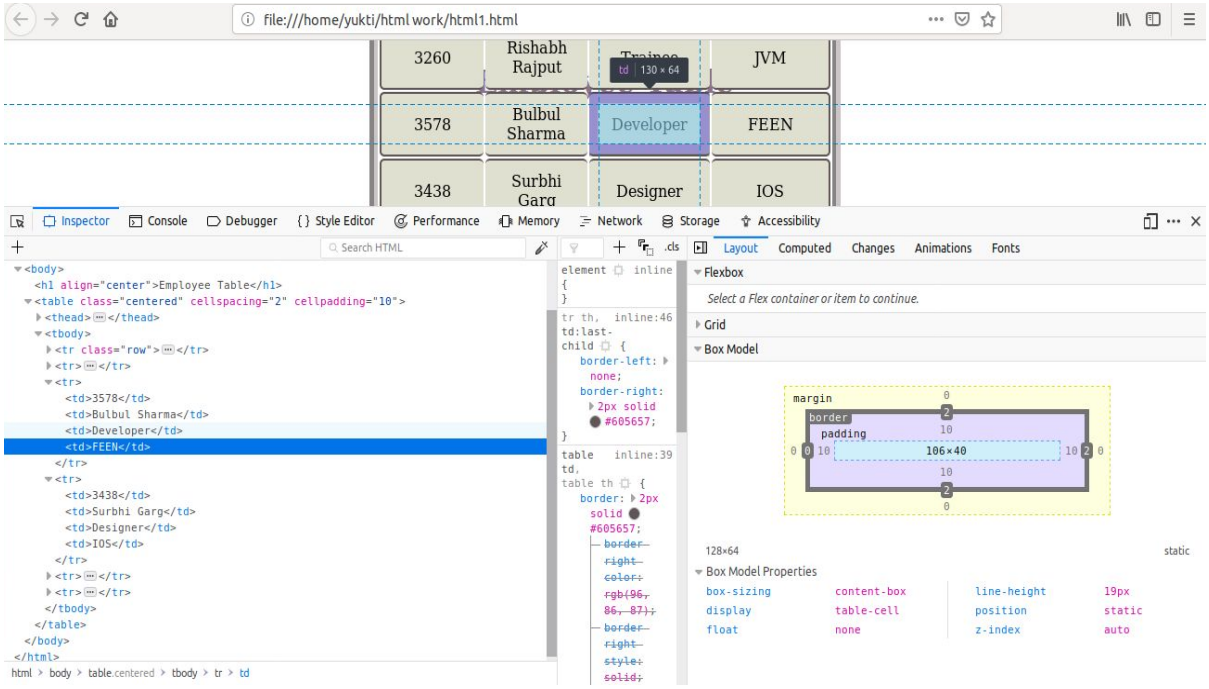
6. Why do we use meta tags?

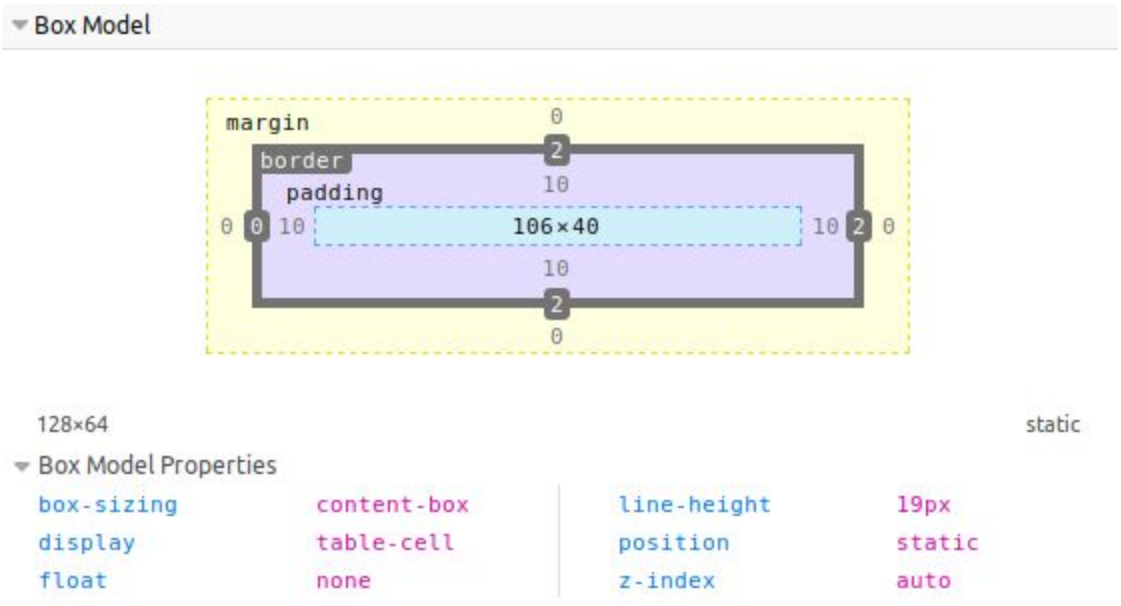
The <meta> tag provides information about the HTML document. Metadata will not be displayed on the page, but will be machine parsable.(DOM parsable)
Meta elements are typically used to specify page description, keywords, author of the document, last modified etc.
The metadata can be used by browsers (how to display content or reload page), search engines (keywords), or other web services.

Eg- <meta name="keywords" content="HTML, CSS, XML, XHTML, JavaScript">
<meta name="description" content="Free Web tutorials on HTML and CSS">
<meta name="author" content="Yukti">

7. Explain box model.

Design and layout of HTML elements is treated as BOX in CSS, which consist of margins-space outside the border ,then the borders on the inside, then the padding- the space between border and content, followed by content in innermost level.





8. What are the different types of CSS Selectors?

- **The element Selector**

The element selector selects elements based on the element name.

```
p {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
```

- **The id Selector**

The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element.

```
#para1 {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
```

- **The class Selector**

The class selector selects elements with a specific class attribute

```
.center {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
```

- **Grouping Selectors**

```
h1, h2, p {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
```

- **Universal Selector**

```
*{
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
```

- **Descendant Combinator**

```
#container .box {
   float: left;
   padding-bottom: 15px;
}
```

- **Child Combinator**

```
#container > .box {
   float: left;
   padding-bottom: 15px;
}
```

In this example, the selector will match all elements that have a class of box and that are immediate children of the #container element.

9. Define Doctype.

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration must be the very first thing in HTML document, before the <html> tag.

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration is not an HTML tag; it is an instruction to the web browser about what version of HTML the page is written in. Useful for the parsing of the file in the browser.

10. Explain 5 HTML5 semantic tags.

Semantic tags in HTML5 specify some meaning to the page, along with basic functions. A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer.

1. **<form> -** The <form> tag in HTML is used to create form for user input. There are many elements which are used within form tag. For example: <input>, <textarea>, <button>

   <form> Form Content... </form>

2. **<table>-** In HTML Table are created by using <table>tag .<tr> stands for Table Row which is used to make a Row.<td> stands for Table Data that is used to make a Column.

```
<table border="5px">
    <tr>
        <td>one</td>
        <td>two</td>
        <td>three</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>one</td>
        <td>two</td>
        <td>three</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>one</td>
        <td>two</td>
        <td>three</td>
    </tr>
</table>
```

3. **<figure>-** In HTML5, an image and a caption can be grouped together in a <figure> element:

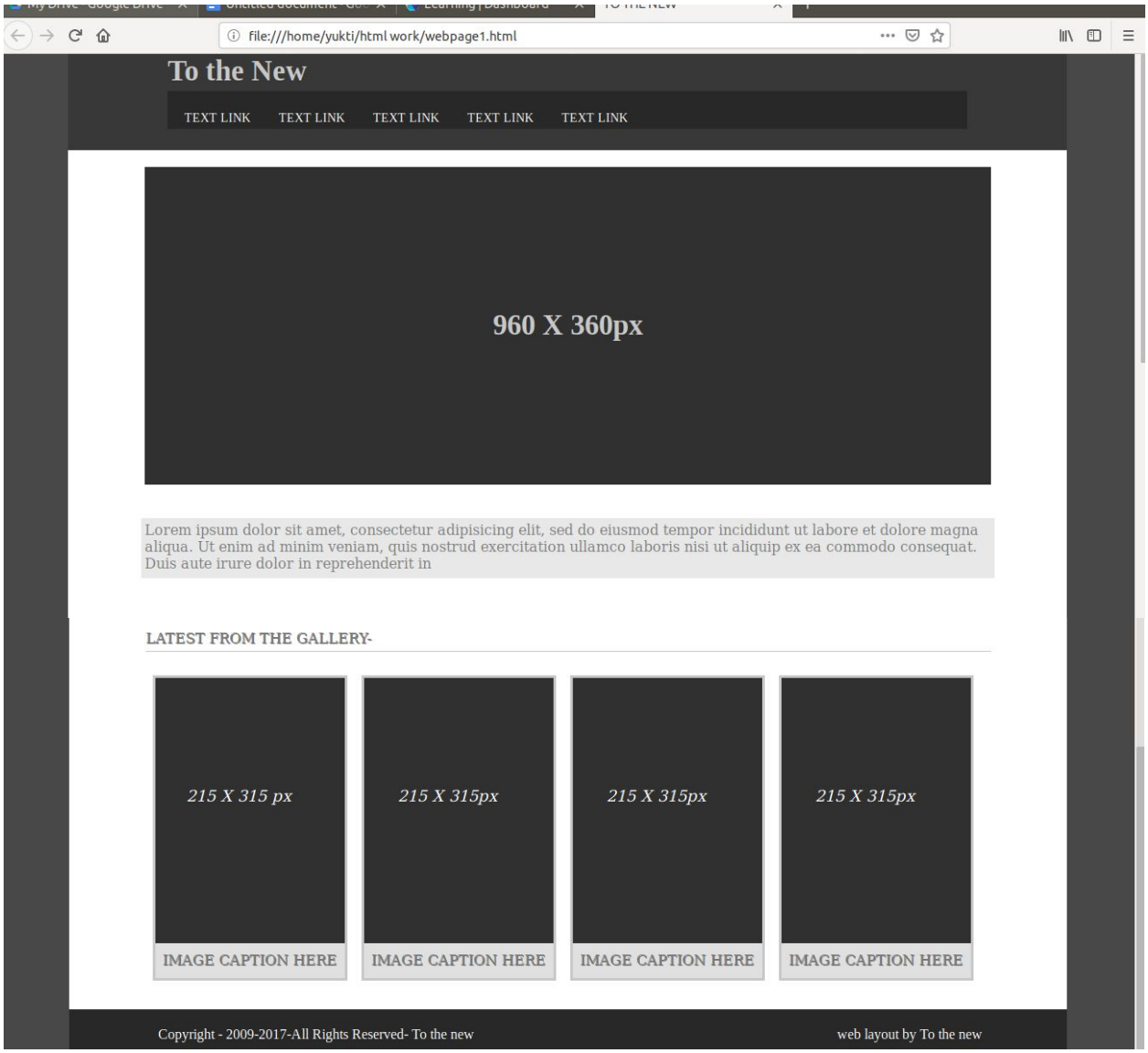
```
<figure>
    <img src="pic_trulli.jpg" alt="Trulli">
    <figcaption>Fig1. - Trulli, Puglia, Italy.</figcaption>
</figure>
```

4. **<footer>-** The <footer> element specifies a footer for a document or section.A footer typically contains the author of the document, copyright information, links to terms of use, contact information, etc.

<footer> Posted by: Yukti </footer>

5. **<header>-** The <header> element specifies a header for a document or section.The <header> element should be used as a container for introductory content.

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



(code attached)

12. Create HTML for form.png (check resources, highest weightage for answers)
Note: 50% of marks are for last 2 exercises of creating html pages