**1.What is HTML? Give basic structure of the HTML page.**

-HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.

-HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages.

Structure of HTML:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Page Title</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Heading</h1>

<p>paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>

**2.Difference between inline and block level element.**

Block level element:

A block-level element is an HTML element that begins a new line on a web page and extends the full width

of the available horizontal space of its parent element. It creates large blocks of content like paragraphs

or page divisions. In fact, most HTML elements are block-level elements.

Inline element:

It can begin within a line.

It does not start a new line.

Its width only extends as far as it is defined by its tags.

**3.Explain the different ways in which CSS can be applied to HTML, what is the preferred way and why.**

-Inline: by inserting a style attribute inside an <head> element.

-Embedded/Internal: by putting all css inside head using <style> tags

-Linked/External: CSS is placed in an external .css file, and linked to the HTML document using a <link> tag.

**4.What are different CSS selectors, with example explain Element, Class and Id selectors.**

In the CSS, a class selector is a name preceded by a full stop (“.”) and

an ID selector is a name preceded by a hash character (“#”).

The difference between an ID and a class is that an ID can be used to identify one element,

whereas a class can be used to identify more than one.

**5.With the help of a diagram explain CSS Box Model.**

According to the CSS box model, the web browser supplies each element as a square prism.

The following diagram illustrates how the CSS properties of width, height, padding, border and

margin dictate that how much space an attribute will occupy on a web page.

