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

Sol.

Block Element	Inline Element
Can not begin within a line of the HTML element and it always starts the new line of the HTML.	Can begin within a line of the HTML element And it never starts a new line for HTML.
Takes up the whole width of the viewport	Takes up only the width of it's content.
Has top and bottom margin.	Does not have a top and bottom margin.

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

Sol.

Display:none means that the element will not be on the page at all, that means it won't take up space (height and width) and other elements behave as if the element does not exist.
With **visibility:none**, the element will not be visible, but it will still exist on the page and it will occupy the space (height and width) and other elements will behave as if that element exists.

3. Explain the clear and float properties.

Sol.

Float: The element float property specifies how that element will float and it separates it from the normal flow of code.
Clear: The Clear property specifies which element can float beside the clear element and on which side.

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

Sol.

Absolute, relative, fixed and static are the values of the css position property. They help to position the element they are applied on.

Static: This is the default value for the element. All elements are in order as they appear in the document (code).
Relative: The element is positioned relative to its normal position. That means, it will appear as defined in the document (code) but it can be moved around and other elements will behave as if it's still there.
Absolute: This takes out the element from the normal flow of code and positions it relative to its first positioned parent (if there is no positioned parent, it by defaults position itself relative to the HTML element).
Fixed: This positions the element relative to the browser viewport.

6. Why do we use meta tags?

Sol.
Meta tags are used to provide information about the webpage. They help with SEO practices and tools.
They are used to provide like name, author, description, keywords and other properties about the HTML document.

7. Explain box model.

Sol.
Box Model is used to define how the element occupies space and how it is laid out inside the HTML document.
In layman terms, a box model is just a box that wraps around an HTML element. It consists of margin, border, padding and the content.

The total width of an element should be calculated like this:

Total element width = width + left padding + right padding + left border + right border + left margin + right margin

The total height of an element should be calculated like this:

Total element height = height + top padding + bottom padding + top border + bottom border + top margin + bottom margin

8. What are the different types of CSS Selectors?

Sol.
CSS selectors are used to find or select the HTML elements we want to style.
We can divide CSS selectors into 5 categories :

- Simple selectors - used to select based on element name, id, class
- Combination selectors - select elements based on a specific relationship between them, like descendant selector, child selector (>), adjacent sibling selector (+), general sibling selector (~).
- Pseudo-class selector - select elements based on a certain state, like (:hover, :focus, :first-child etc).
- Pseudo-element selectors - select and style a part of an element, like (:first-letter, :first-line, ::after, ::before etc.).
- Attribute selectors - select elements based on an attribute or attribute value, like (tag[attribute='value').

9. Define Doctype.

Sol.

Doctype: A doctype or document type declaration is an instruction that tells the web browser about the markup language in which the current page is written. The Doctype is not an element or tag, it lets the browser know about the version of or standard of HTML or any other markup language that is being used in the document.

10. Explain 5 HTML5 semantic tags.

Sol.

A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer.