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

A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available.

An inline element does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.

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

display: “none”;, completely gets rids of the tag, as it had never exists in the HTML page whereas visibility: “hidden”;, just makes the tag invisible it will still be on the HTML page occupying space it’s just invisible.

**3. Explain the clear and float properties.**

The CSS float property specifies how an element should float.

The float property is used for positioning and formatting content

The CSS clear property specifies what elements can float beside the cleared element and on which side.The clear property specifies what elements can float beside the cleared element and on which side.

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

The position property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element

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: relative; is positioned relative to 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. The top, right, bottom, and left properties are used to position the element.

An element with position: absolute; is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor (instead of positioned relative to the viewport, like fixed).

However; if an absolute positioned element has no positioned ancestors, it uses the document body, and moves along with page scrolling.

**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.**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>

</title>

<style>

th,td{

padding:10px 20px;

}

table{

border:2px solid #000;

margin:0 auto;

}

td,th{

background: #999

}

th{

background-color: #FFA500

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<table>

<tr>

<th>ID</th>

<th>Employee Nmae</th>

<th>Designation</th>

<th>Department</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>1</td>

<td>shivam</td>

<td>trainee</td>

<td>cs</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>2</td>

<td>shivam</td>

<td>trainee</td>

<td>cs</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>3</td>

<td>shivam</td>

<td>trainee</td>

<td>cs</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>4</td>

<td>shivam</td>

<td>trainee</td>

<td>cs</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>5</td>

<td>shivam</td>

<td>trainee</td>

<td>cs</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>6</td>

<td>shivam</td>

<td>trainee</td>

<td>cs</td>

</tr>

</table>

</body>

</html>

**6. Why do we use meta tags?**

Metadata is data (information) about data.

The <meta> tag provides metadata about the HTML document. Metadata will not be displayed on the page, but will be machine parsable.

Meta elements are typically used to specify page description, keywords, author of the document, last modified, and other metadata.

**7. Explain box model.**

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:

**8. What are the different types of CSS Selectors?**

* Simple selectors (select elements based on name, id, class)
* [Combinator selectors](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_combinators.asp) (select elements based on a specific relationship between them)
* [Pseudo-class selectors](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_pseudo_classes.asp) (select elements based on a certain state)
* [Pseudo-elements selectors](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_pseudo_elements.asp) (select and style a part of an element)
* [Attribute selectors](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_attribute_selectors.asp) (select elements based on an attribute or attribute value)

**9. Define Doctype.**

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration must be the very first thing in your 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.

**10. Explain 5 HTML5 semantic tags.**

The <section> element defines a section in a document.

The <article> element specifies independent, self-contained content.

The <header> element specifies a header for a document or section.

The <footer> element specifies a footer for a document or section.

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

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

**12. Create HTML for form.png (check resources, highest weightage for answers)**