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

ANS:

Block element : The block level element always start on a new line and stretches out to the left and right as far as it can.
For example : element is a block element.

Inline element : An inline element does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.
For example : element is a inline element.

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

ANS :

Visibility:hidden : It means that it will not appear on the page i.e the tag is not visible, but space is allocated for it on the page.

Display:none : It means that tag in question will not appear on the page at all . There will be no space allocated for it between the other tags.

3)Explain the clear and float properties.

ANS :

FLOAT property : The float property is used for positioning and formatting content.
For example : let an image float left to the text in a container.
The float property can have one of the following values:
Left - the element floats to the left of its container
Right - the element floats to the right of its container
None - the element does not float.this is default
Inherit - the element inherits the float value of its parent

Clear property : The clear property specifies what elements can float beside the cleared element and on which side.
The clear property can have one of the following values :
None : allows floating elements on both sides.This is default
Left : no floating elements allowed on the left side.
Right : no floating elements allowed on the right side.
Both : no floating elements allowed on either the left or the right side

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

ANS: **Absolute** : This is a very powerful type of positioning that allows you to literally place any page element exactly where you want it . you see the positioning attribute top,left,bottom,right to set the location. It will be relative to the next parent element with relative (or absolute)positioning.if there is no parent,it will be placed relative to the page itself.

Relative : This mean is “relative to itself”. If you set position relative on an element but no other positioning attributes(top,left,right,bottom),it will have no effect on it positioning at all, it will be exactly as it would be if you left it as position : static. But if you do give it some other positioning attribute,say , top :10p; it will shifts its position 10 pixels down from where it would normally be.

Fixed : This type of positioning is fairly rare but certainly has its uses. A fixed position element is positioned relative to the viewport, or the browser window itself.

6)Why do we use meta tags?

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

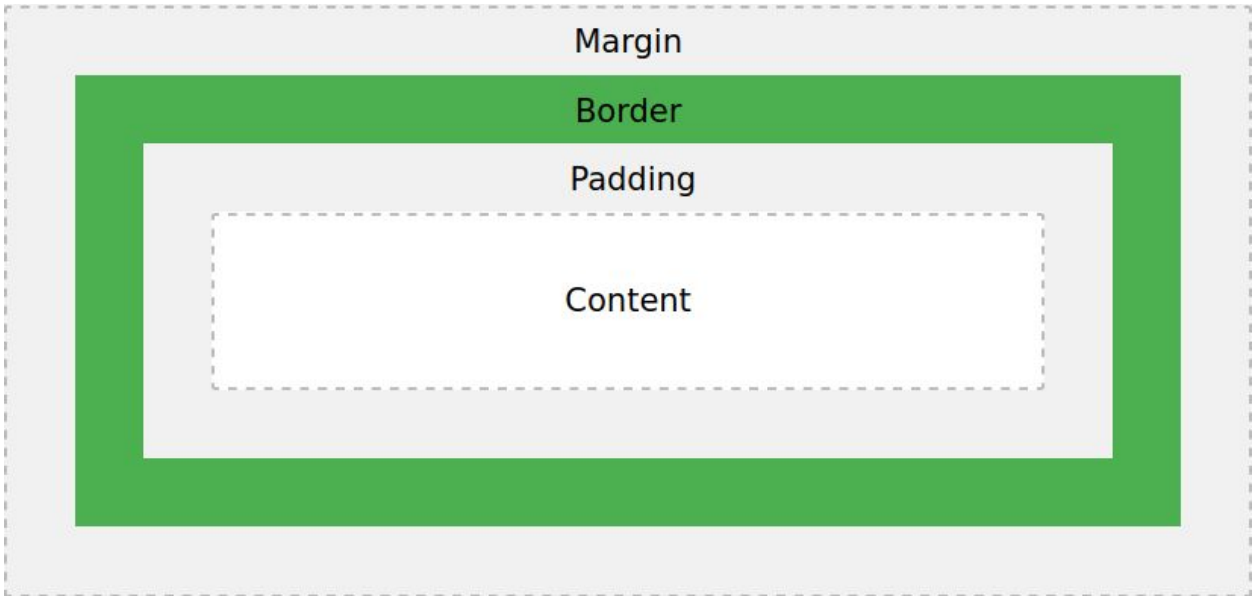
- Meta element are typically used to specify page description,keywords,author of the document, last modified, and other metadata . also it helps to improve the SEO of the web page by using certain passwords related to the web page.
- <meta> tag always go inside the <head> element.

7)Explain box model.

ANS: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.

- **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 that goes 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?

ANS: CSS Selectors are used to select the content you want to style. Selectors are the part of CSS rule set . CSS selectors select HTML elements according to its id, class,type, attribute etc.

There are several different types of selectors in CSS.

- CSS Element Selector
- CSS Id Selector
- CSS Class Selector
- CSS Universal Selector
- CSS Group Selector

9)Define Doctype.

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

- In HTML 4.01, the <!DOCTYPE> declaration refers to a DTD, because HTML 4.01 was based on SGML. The DTD specifies the rules for the markup language, so that the browsers render the content correctly.
- HTML5 is not based on SGML, and therefore does not require a reference to a DTD.

10)Explain 5 HTML5 semantic tags.

ANS:

<article>:

The <article>element specifies independent,self-contained content. An article should make sense on its own, and it should be possible to read it independently from the rest of the web site.

<figcaption>:

The <footer> element specifies a footer for a document or section. A <footer> element should contain information about its containing element. A footer typically contains the author of the document, copyright information ,links to terms of use, contact information, etc. You may have several <footer>elements in one document.

<header> :

The <header> element specifies a header for the document or section. The <header> element should be used as a container for introductory content. You can have several <header elements in one document.

<nav>:

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

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.

ID	Employee Name	Designation	Department
TTN-101	Suraj	Engineer	Java
TTN-102	Karan	Assistant	ACM
TTN-103	prashant	Manager	HR
TTN-104	Vishal	Executive	Technical
TTN-105	Prashant	Engineer	Business
TTN-106	Megha	Engineer	HR

Code :
https://github.com/ujjwalkumar445/BootCamp/blob/Introduction_to_HTML_and_CSS/answer5.html

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

ANS:
CODE:https://github.com/ujjwalkumar445/BootCamp/blob/Introduction_to_HTML_and_CSS/black-web.css
https://github.com/ujjwalkumar445/BootCamp/blob/Introduction_to_HTML_and_CSS/black-web.css

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

ANS:
CODE:
https://github.com/ujjwalkumar445/BootCamp/blob/Introduction_to_HTML_and_CSS/form.html
https://github.com/ujjwalkumar445/BootCamp/blob/Introduction_to_HTML_and_CSS/form.css