**Block Elements vs. Inline Elements**

* **Block Elements:** A block element starts on a new line, takes the full width, and ends with a new line. It is *rectangular* in shape with a *line-break* before and after the element.

<p>—Formatted paragraphs

<h1>through <h6>—Headings

<pre>—Preformatted text

<blockquote>- Blockquote

<BR>Line Break, <HR> Horizontal Rule

<div>—A division of the document

<ul>,<ol>, <dl>—Unnumbered, ordered, and deﬁnition lists

The **HTML <div> tag** is used *to group the large section of HTML elements together*.

<div> tag is just like a container unit which is used to encapsulate other page elements and divides the HTML documents into sections.

Div tag is Block level tag

It is a generic container tag

It is used to the group of various tags of HTML so that sections can be created and style can be applied to them.

* **Inline Elements (or Character Elements):** An inline element takes up as much space as it needs. It does not force a line-break before and after the element, although it can span a few lines. ***<b> , <u> ,<i>***

**HTML <span> tag**

The <span> tag does not have any default meaning or rendering.

The <span> tag can be useful for the following task:

* To change the language of a part of the text.
* To change the color, font, background of a part of text using CSS
* To apply the scripts to the particular part of the text.

Note: HTML <span> is much similar as <div> tag, but <div> is used for block-level elements and <span> tag is used for inline elements.

**Linking Documents - The <a> Element**

A link is specified using the <a> element. This element is called **anchor tag**as well. Anything between the opening <a> tag and the closing </a> tag becomes part of the link and a user can click that part to reach to the linked document.  Following is the simple syntax to use this tag.

**External Linking**

**<a href=”**[**https://www.coodefun.com**](https://www.coodefun.com)**”> Coodefun </a>**

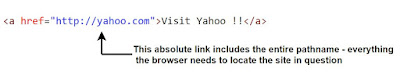
**Internal Linking**

In deciding what to use as the value of your href attribute, consider what type of link you want to use. Two basic types of links exist.

* Absolute
* Relative

**Absolute Links:**Absolute links are those that include the entire pathname. In most cases, you use absolute links when linking to pages or sites that are not part of your own Web site. For example, if you are linking from your Web site to Yahoo!, you type “http://www.yahoo.com” as your link.

<a href="file:///C:/Users/dell/Desktop/HTML%20CLASSES/myimages.html">Images</a>



**Relative Links:**Relative links are called so because you don’t include the entire pathname of the page to which you are linking. Instead, the pathname you use is relative to the current page. Relative links are most commonly used when you want to link from one page in your site to another. Here’s an example of what a relative link might look like:

<a href="sample/myimages.html">Images</a>

**Links to Sections within the Same Page**

    <a name="top"></a>

    <a href="#section1">Jump to section 1</a>

    <a href="#section2">Jump to section 2</a>

    <a href="#section3">Jump to section 3</a>

    <hr />

<a name="section1"><b>Section 1</b></a>

    <p>Text for Section 1 goes here.</p>

    <p><a href="#top">Back to the top</a></p>

    <hr />

    <a name="section2"><b>Section 2</b></a>

    <p>Text for Section 2 goes here.</p>

    <p><a href="#top">Back to the top</a></p>

    <hr />

    <a name="section3"><b>Section 3</b></a>

    <p>Text for Section 3 goes here.</p>

    <p><a href="#top">Back to the top</a></p>

    <hr />