

02

HTML Elements

WHAT YOU WILL LEARN IN THIS CHAPTER

- **What is HTML Tag?**
- **What is Element?**
- **Block level element**
- **Inline Element**

HTML Tag

- HTML tags are like keywords which defines that how web browser will format and display the content.
- All HTML tags must enclosed within < > these brackets.
- Every tag in HTML perform different tasks.
- If you have used an open tag <tag>, then you must use a close tag </tag> (except some tags)
- Unclosed HTML Tags
 - <**br**> **Tag**: br stands for break line, it breaks the line of the code.
 - <**hr**> **Tag**: hr stands for Horizontal Rule. This tag is used to put a line across the webpage.

HTML Element

An element in HTML usually consists of a start tag <tag name>, close tag </tag name> and content inserted between them.

E.g.

<p> Welcome</p>

There are two type of element.

- **Block-level element:** A block-level element always start with new line and takes the full width of web page, from left to right.

Ex. <address>, <article>, <aside>, <blockquote>, <canvas>, <dd>, <div>, <dl>, <dt>, <fieldset>, <figcaption>, <figure>, <footer>, <form>, <h1>-<h6>, <header>, <hr>, , <main>, <nav>, <noscript>, , <output>, <p>, <pre>, <section>, <table>, <tfoot>, and <video>.

- **Inline element:** These elements does not start with new line and take width as per requirement.

The Inline elements are mostly used with other elements.

<a>, <abbr>, <acronym>, , <bdo>, <big>,
, <button>, <cite>, <code>, <dfn>, , <i>, , <input>, <kbd>, <label>, <map>, <object>, <q>, <samp>, <script>, <select>, <small>, , , <sub>, <sup>, <textarea>, <time>, <tt>, <var>.