* Block-level and inline are two fundamental types of HTML elements. They serve different purposes when it comes to how the content is structured and, in turn, displayed on a webpage. Here's the difference in detail:

1. Block-Level Elements

* Block-level elements form the building blocks of a layout of a webpage. They will always start on a new line and take up horizontal space to fill the entire width of their container (by default). These elements define a clear division or "block" of content, so they are perfect for outlining sections of a page.
* Some examples of block-level elements include:

1. <div> A generic container for a group of other elements
2. <p> Used for paragraphs of text.
3. <h1> to <h6>: Headings that define content hierarchy.
4. <section> and <article>: Semantic elements for organizing content.
5. Block-level elements are often styled and positioned using CSS to create layouts, such as columns or sections, on a webpage.
6. Inline Elements

* Inline elements, on the other hand, do not begin a new line. They occur with other elements and take up only as much horizontal space as their content demands. Inline elements are used mostly to style a few lines of content inside a block-level element, such as for making text bold or colored.
* Some examples of inline elements include:

1. <span>: Generic container to style or group text.
2. <a>: Hyperlinks to navigate.
3. and <em>: used for emphasizing text (bold and italic styles).
4. <img> used to insert images on a page without breaking a line of text.
5. inline elements are generally used for styles and functionalities applied to individual content in a block of more major content.

* Key Differences
* New Line Behavior:

1. block-level elements start with new lines and thus a line break vertically.
2. Inline elements remain on the same line as the rest of the content.

* Width:

1. Block-level elements occupy the full width of their parent container by default.
2. Inline elements only occupy the width necessary for their content.

* Usage:

1. Block-level elements are used for structuring larger sections of content.
2. Inline elements are used for styling or adding functionality to specific parts of text or content.