

<!-- ! HTML Elements -->

- An **HTML Element** is a combination of an opening tag, content, and a closing tag.

- **Basic Structure:**

`<tagname>Content goes here</tagname>`

- **Example:** `<p>This is a paragraph element.</p>`

Classification of HTML Elements

1. Inline Level Elements
2. Block Level Elements
3. Inline-Block Level Elements

1. Inline Level Elements

Inline elements are displayed in the same line
here we cannot assign height and width properties directly to inline elements.

- **Examples:** ``, `<i>`, `` etc.

2. Block Level Elements

These elements occupy the entire width of their parent container or viewport, starting on a new line.

We can assign height and width properties to block-level elements.

- **Examples:** `<h1>`, `<div>`, `<p>`

3. Inline-Block Level Elements

- **Characteristics:**

These elements are displayed in the same line as neighboring elements, similar to inline elements but here we can assign height and width properties to inline-block elements, giving them block-like characteristics.

- **Examples:** ``, `<input>`, `<button>`, `<select>`, `<textarea>`

<!-- ! HTML Attributes -->

What are HTML Attributes?

- They provide additional information or functionality to HTML elements.
- Attributes are placed inside the opening tag of an element and typically consist of a **name-value pair**.

Syntax of Attributes

- Attributes are added within the opening tag of an element and follow this format:

`<element attribute="value">Content</element>`

<!-- ! HTML Tag -->

- The **** tag is used to add images into a web page.
- It is a **self-closing tag**, meaning it does not require a separate closing tag.
- The **** tag is an **inline-block element**, which means it behaves like an inline element but can have width and height properties.

2. Syntax of the Tag

- The basic syntax for the **** tag includes the source of the image and an optional alternate text:

``

3. Attributes of the Tag

- The **** tag has several important attributes that define the image's behavior and appearance:

- **src (Source):**
 - Specifies the path to the image file.
 - This path can be a relative URL (based on the location of the HTML file) or an absolute URL (complete path).
- **alt (Alternate Text):**
 - Provides alternative text for the image if it cannot be displayed.
- **Height**
 - Defines the height of the image in pixels or as a percentage of its original size.
- **width:**
 - Defines the width of the image in pixels or as a percentage of its original size.

- **Example:**

```

```