HTML Elements & Its Types : by Gagan Baghel

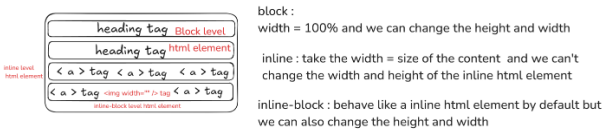
- **Definition**:

  An element in HTML consists of the following components:

  - **Opening tag**: The start of the element.
  - **Attributes**: Properties or settings that modify the behavior of the element.
  - **Content**: The text or other elements inside the opening and closing tags.
  - **Closing tag**: Marks the end of the element.

- **Types of Elements**:

  1. **Block-level Element**:
     - Occupies the full width of the web page or viewport.
     - Forces a new line before and after the element.
     - Example: `<div>` , `<h1>` , `<p>`
  2. **Inline-level Element**:
     - Occupies only the width required by the content.
     - Does not break the flow of content.
     - Example: `<span>` , `<a>` , `<strong>`
  3. Inline-Block Element:
     - Occupied only the width required by the content.
     - We can increase or decrease the height and width of the content similar to the block level elements.
     - Does not Break the flow of the Content.
     - Example : `<img />`



4. Practice Questions (HTML Only)

1. Create a **paragraph inside a** `<div>` with a heading above it.
2. Add **inline elements** inside a paragraph: `<strong>`, `<em>`, `<a>`.
3. Insert an **inline-block image** inside a paragraph alongside text.
4. Identify which of the following are **block-level** and which are **inline-level**: `<h2>`, `<span>`, `<ul>`, `<a>`, `<img>`
5. Create a **nested structure** with a `<section>` containing `<h2>` and multiple `<p>` elements.

✅ Key Takeaways

- **HTML Element Structure:** Opening tag + Attributes + Content + Closing tag
- **Block-level Elements:** Full width, new line
- **Inline-level Elements:** Width based on content, same line
- **Inline-block Elements:** Inline behavior, but allow width/height changes
- Understanding **element types** is crucial for **layout and semantic HTML**