

# HTML Attribute

- HTML attributes are special words which provide additional information about the elements or attributes are the modifier of the HTML element.
- Each element or tag can have attributes, which defines the behaviour of that element.
- Attributes should always be applied with start tag.
- The Attribute should always be applied with its name and value pair.
- The Attributes name and values are case sensitive, and it is recommended by W3C that it should be written in Lowercase only.
- You can add multiple attributes in one HTML element, but need to give space between two attributes.

# HTML Elements

An HTML file is made of elements. These elements are responsible for creating web pages and define content in that webpage. An element in HTML usually consist of a start tag , close tag and content inserted between them. **Technically, an element is a collection of start tag, attributes, end tag, content between them.**

Some elements does not have end tag and content, these elements are termed as empty elements or self-closing element or void elements.

Void element: All the elements in HTML do not require to have start tag and end tag, some elements does not have content and end tag such elements are known as Void elements or empty elements. These elements are also called as unpaired tag.

Some Void elements are `<br>` (represents a line break) , `<hr>` (represents a horizontal line), etc.

Nested HTML Elements: HTML can be nested, which means an element can contain another element.

# Block-level element:

- These are the elements, which structure main part of web page, by dividing a page into coherent blocks.
- A block-level element always start with new line and takes the full width of web page, from left to right.
- These elements can contain block-level as well as inline elements.

Following are the block-level elements in HTML.

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



# Inline elements:

- Inline elements are those elements, which differentiate the part of a given text and provide it a particular function.
- 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>, <b>, <bdo>, <big>, <br>, <button>, <cite>, <code>, <dfn>, <em>, <i>, <img>, <input>, <kbd>, <label>, <map>, <object>, <q>, <samp>, <select>, <small>, <span>, <strong>, <sub>, <sup>, <textarea>, <time>, <tt>, <var>.

# HTML Formatting Tags

**HTML Formatting** is a process of formatting text for better look and feel. HTML provides us ability to format text without using CSS. There are many formatting tags in HTML. These tags are used to make text bold, italicized, or underlined. There are almost 14 options available that how text appears in HTML and XHTML.

In HTML the formatting tags are divided into two categories:

- **Physical tag:** These tags are used to provide visual appearance to the text.
- **Logical tag:** These tags are used to add some logical or semantic value to the text.

# List of HTML Formatting Tags

Element name	Description
<code>&lt;b&gt;</code>	This is physical tag, which is used to bold the text written between it.
<code>&lt;strong&gt;</code>	This is a logical tag, which is tells the browser that the text is important.
<code>&lt;i&gt;</code>	This is physical tag which is used to make text italic.
<code>&lt;em&gt;</code>	This is a logical tag which is used to display content in italic.
<code>&lt;mark&gt;</code>	This tag is used to highlight a text.
<code>&lt;u&gt;</code>	This tag is used to underline text written between it.
<code>&lt;tt&gt;</code>	This tag is used to appear a text in teletype. (not supported in HTML5)
<code>&lt;strike&gt;</code>	This tag is used to draw a strikethrough on a section of text. (Not supported in HTML5)

<code>&lt;sup&gt;</code>	It display the content slightly above the normal line.
<code>&lt;sub&gt;</code>	It display the content slightly below the normal line.
<code>&lt;del&gt;</code>	This tag is used to display the deleted content.
<code>&lt;ins&gt;</code>	This tag display the content which is added
<code>&lt;big&gt;</code>	This tag is used to increase the font size by one conventional unit.
<code>&lt;small&gt;</code>	This tag is used to decrease the font size by one unit from base font size.