1. B vs strong

\*first thing that made people confused about <b> tag and <strong> tag are they thought they are the same , in fact they are not exactly the same cause the <strong> tag is for content that is has greater importance while <b> tag is used to make user pay attention to text without indicating it's more important, but both of them make a text visually bold in HTML.

2- I vs em

\*The main difference between these two tag is that the <em> tag semantically emphasizes on the important word or section of words while <i> tag is just offset text conventionally styled in italic to show alternative mood or voice.

3- inline vs block element

Block – level elements: A block-level element always starts on a new line, and the browsers automatically add some space (a margin) before and after the element

A block-level element always takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can)

There are two commonly used block elements <p> and <div>

<p>: defines a paragraph in a html document

<div>: defines a section in a html document

But that was not just the block tags in html there are many of them like [<address>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_address.asp),  [<article>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_article.asp),[<aside>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_aside.asp),[<blockquote>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_blockquote.asp),[<canvas>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_canvas.asp),[<dd>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dd.asp),[<div>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_div.asp),[<dl>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dl.asp),[<dt>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dt.asp),[<fieldset>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_fieldset.asp),[<figcaption>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_figcaption.asp),[<figure>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_figure.asp),[<footer>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_footer.asp),[<form>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_form.asp),[<h1>,<h6>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_hn.asp),[<header>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_header.asp),[<hr>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_hr.asp),[<li>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_li.asp),[<main>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_main.asp),[<nav>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_nav.asp),[<noscript>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_noscript.asp),[<ol>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_ol.asp),[<p>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_p.asp),[<pre>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_pre.asp),[<section>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_section.asp),[<table>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_table.asp),[<tfoot>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_tfoot.asp),[<ul>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_ul.asp)

Inline elements: An inline element does not start on a new line

An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary

<span> is inline tag inside a paragraph

Note: an inline tag can't contain a block level element while the opposite is correct

4- audio: to play an audio in HTML we use <audio> tag

The "controls" attribute adds audio controls, like play, pause, and volume.

The <source> element allows you to specify alternative audio files which the browser may choose from. The browser will use the first recognized format.

The text between the <audio> and </audio> tags will only be displayed in browsers that do not support the <audio> element.

To start an audio file automatically we use autoplay attribute

Add muted after autoplay to let your audio file start playing automatically