Class Notes - HTML Elements and Tags

1. Block vs Inline Elements

- Block-level elements: Occupy full width, start on a new line.
- Inline elements: Take only as much width as needed, do not start on a new line.

Examples of Block Elements:

• <div>, , <section>, <article>, , <form>, <header>, <footer>

Examples of Inline Elements:

• , <a>, , , , <mark>, <sub>, <sup>

2. ID vs Class

ID [#]

- Used to uniquely identify an element.
- No two elements should have the same ID.
- One element can have only one ID.
- To select an ID in CSS: #idName
- Invalid: id="id1 id2" multiple IDs not allowed
- Example: cp id="ptag">Paragraph

Class [.]

- Used to apply styles to multiple elements.
- Multiple elements can share the same class.
- One element can have multiple classes.

- To select a class in CSS: .className
- Valid: class="btn primary highlight"
- Example: Paragraph

3. Formatting Tags (Inline)

- : Bold text (semantic)
- : Italic text (semantic)
- <mark>: Highlighted text
- <ins>: Inserted/underlined text
- <sub>: Subscript (e.g., H₂O)
- <sup>: Superscript (e.g., x²)

4. Deprecated Tags (Avoid in Modern HTML)

- <strike>: Strikethrough text → use
- <center>: Centering text → use CSS text-align: center
- : Bold → prefer
- <i>: Italics → prefer

5. Tooltip (title attribute)

- Use title to show tooltip on hover
- Example: Hover me

6. Practical Examples

Div (Block):

<div>I am div tag</div>

→ Covers full width, starts on a new line, acts as a container.

Span (Inline):

I am span tag

→ Takes only required space, stays in line.

7. Block-level Elements List

• <div>, , <h1>-<h6>, , , , <form>, <header>, <footer>, <section>

8. Inline-level Elements List

, <a>, , , <mark>, <sub>, <sup>, ,<input>, <label>

• 9. Miscellaneous Elements

Headings:

<h1> to <h6> - Headings with decreasing size

Paragraph & Pre:

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 - Regular paragraph
- Preserves whitespace and formatting
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