

## Commonly Used Elements

### <p>

After a heading, we usually have some content, though it certainly isn't mandatory. Paragraphs are one of the most common HTML tags and you'll probably use them a lot. When using <p> elements, it's important to remember that all of the text will appear in one line. In the code snippet below, both paragraphs will appear in a browser the same way.

### <br>

If the content should be part of the same paragraph but not on the same line, you can use a break element, <br>. This is generally only the case for addresses and poetry. It is not good practice to use <br> elements in regular paragraphs, if the content is logically separate it should have its own paragraph instead.

### <a>

In a hyperlink element, we can define content between the tags that will become the link. Where the link sends us is defined by the attributes associated with the element. Most commonly you will see a href attribute with a URL value.

### <img>

The image element is an empty element and it cannot have children. Empty elements do not have a closing tag. Click [here](#) to see a list of empty elements (not that many). Now you should know what is going on when you click the word here in the previous sentence (anchor element).

Element	Description	Element	Description
<audio>	Defines an audio element	<area>	Defines an area within an image map
<img>	Defines an image	<figure>	Defines self-contained content
<canvas>	Used to dynamically draw graphics (using JavaScript)	<map>	Defines an image map
<svg>	Defines a container for scalable vector graphics	<source>	Defines a resource or resources for a media element
<picture>	Defines a container for multiple images	<track>	Defines an audio track
<video>	Defines a video	<iframe>	Defines an inline frame