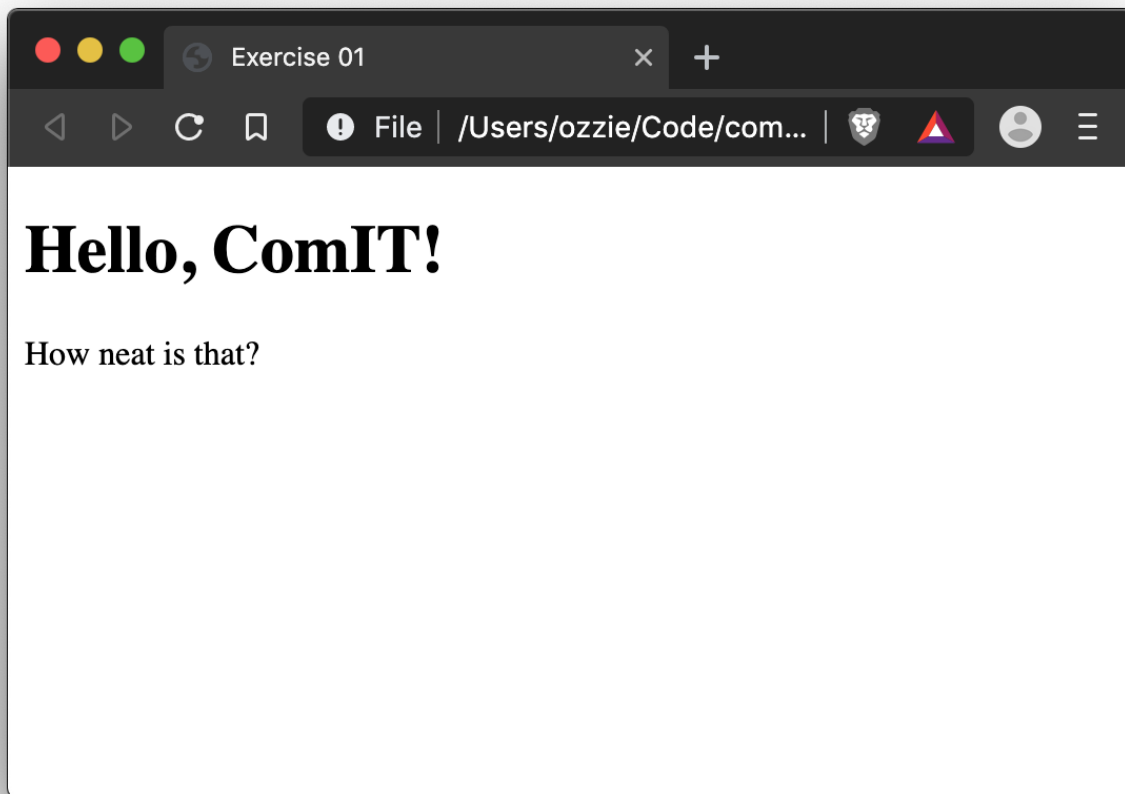


Lesson 02 - HTML Blocks

Did you do the bonus for exercise 1? Just incase you didn't, here's what it would have looked like:



Notice how the paragraph went underneath the heading and not beside it? That's because HTML elements have a concept called **blocks**. An element is either **block** or **inline** (more on this later when we get to CSS).

By default:

- **block** elements take up the entire width of their container, forcing subsequent elements to go below them
- **inline** elements take up as much space as their contents and allow elements to sit to the left and right of them

Both the **h1** and **p** tags are examples of **block** elements, they will push whatever comes after them underneath them.

Let's introduce a few **inline** elements and see how they flow.

Text Modifiers

We can give plain text some modifications using certain elements:

- `` - **bolds** any text inside
- `` - puts *emphasis* on any text inside (italics)
- `<sub>` - subscripts any text
- `<sup>` - superscripts any text

```
<p>Example math 10<sup>4</sup></p>
<p>Example Footnote<sub>3</sub></p>
<p><strong>Notice me</strong></p>
<p><em>Implying something</em></p>
<p>
  <strong><em>Can be combined</em></strong>
</p>
```

You'll notice that it just gets rendered all in the same line. That's because like these text modifiers, plain text is also considered inline.

Images

You can display an image in a webpage by using the `img` tag. The image tag is **self closing**, `` **not** ``.

```

```

Required Attributes

- `src` - Refers to where the file is located
- `alt` - Text that is provided to screen readers and renders on the page if the image fails to load. Should describe the image

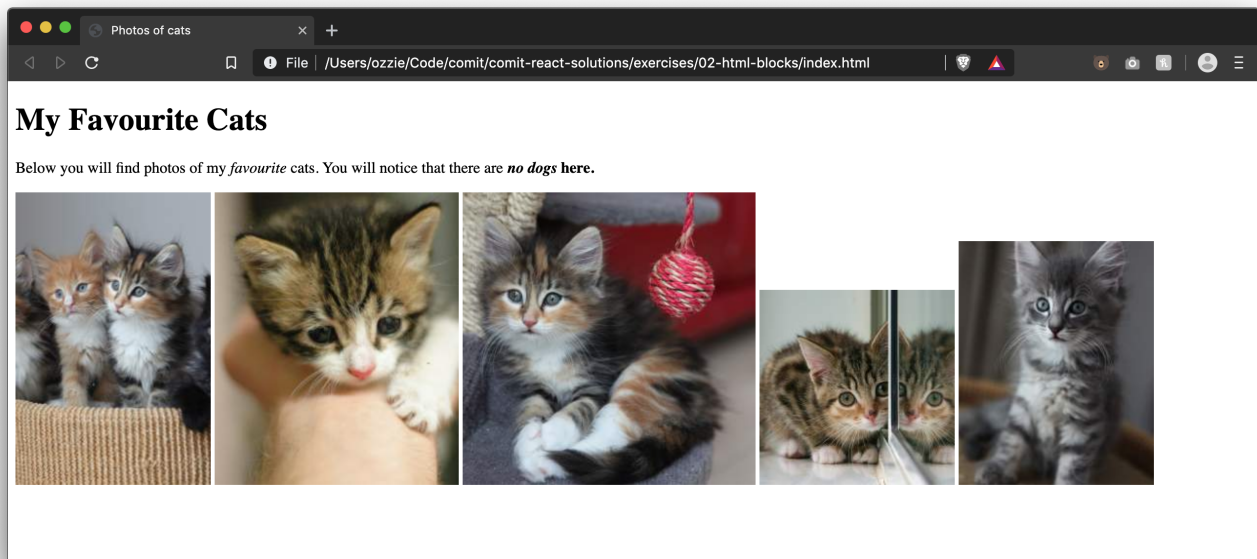
Exercise Instructions

1. Create an `index.html` file here
2. Give the page a title "Photos of cats"
3. Add a header title "My Favourite Cats"
4. Add a paragraph below to match the formatting (without css)

"Below you will find photos of my *favourite* cats. You will notice that there are ***no dogs*** here."

5. Place 5 photos of cats from [this website](#) underneath the paragraph
 - hint: the cat photo URL's are formatted like: `http://placekitten.com/width/height`. Swap out the width and height for a number, e.g. `http://placekitten.com/200/300`
6. Use a different width and height for each photo (specified using the url from above) to get a different cat for each image

Exercise Result



Further Reading

- [Full list of inline elements on MDN](#)
- [Full list of block elements on MDN](#)