

# Page Layout in HTML5

**<header>**

**<main>**

**<footer>**

# Inside main tag

1. Other HTML tags: The content inside the `<main>` tag can also include other HTML tags, such as `<article>`, `<section>`, or `<div>`, which can be used to structure and organize the content on the page.

Overall, the content inside the `<main>` tag should be the most important and relevant content on the page, and it should be presented in a clear and organized manner to improve the user's experience.

# inline Element

In HTML, inline elements are those that do not create a new line on a web page and only take up as much width as necessary to display their content.

Here are some examples of commonly used inline elements in HTML:

1. `<span>`: The `<span>` element is a generic inline container that can be used to group and style other inline elements on a web page.
2. `<a>`: The `<a>` element is used to define a hyperlink on a web page.
3. `<strong>` and `<em>`: The `<strong>` and `<em>` elements are used to apply strong emphasis and emphasis, respectively, to text on a web page.
4. `<img>`: The `<img>` element is used to display images on a web page.
5. `<input>`: The `<input>` element is used to create various form controls on a web page, such as text boxes and radio buttons.

Inline elements are often used within block-level elements to create more complex layouts and designs on a web page. By default, inline elements do not create a new line and only take up as much width as necessary to display their content, but their height is determined by the content within them.

# Block-level Element

In HTML, block-level elements are those that create a block-level box on a web page, taking up the full width of their parent container by default. Here are some examples of commonly used block-level elements in HTML:

1. `<div>`: The `<div>` element is a generic container element that can be used to group and organize other HTML elements on a web page.
2. `<p>`: The `<p>` element is used to define a paragraph of text on a web page.
3. `<h1>` - `<h6>`: The `<h1>` through `<h6>` elements are used to define headings of different levels on a web page.
4. `<ul>` and `<ol>`: The `<ul>` and `<ol>` elements are used to define unordered and ordered lists, respectively.
5. `<li>`: The `<li>` element is used to define list items within a `<ul>` or `<ol>` element.
6. `<table>`: The `<table>` element is used to define a table on a web page.
7. `<form>`: The `<form>` element is used to create a form on a web page, such as a contact form or search form.

Block-level elements are often used in combination with other HTML and CSS properties to create the overall layout and design of a web page. By default, block-level elements start on a new line and take up the full width of their parent container, but their height is determined by the content within them.