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HTML elements review 2

Now you've learned about many more HTML elements! This page is a summary of you've seen so far. You can use this page as a reference if you forget how to use c in your code.

Block elements

Block elements are used for large sections of text, such as paragraphs, headlines, some other features such as video players and tables.

A block element creates a (usually invisible) box in the browser display. By default full width of the display. The beginning of a block always starts on a new line in th

Most block elements have a particular way they are displayed by default: paraagra around them; lists have bullet-points or numbered items; headlines are printed in also a generic block element, `div`, which has no special defaults.

- `p` — Paragraph.
Text in a paragraph is separated visually from other paragraphs by a small n
- `ul` and `ol` — Unordered and ordered lists.
By default, `ul` lists are displayed with bullet points, and `ol` lists with numb
- `li` — List items inside a `ul` or `ol` list.
The `li` element has to be nested inside a `ul` or `ol` list; it can't occur on it
- Section headers, from `h1` (largest) to `h6` (smallest).
Used for headlines, section titles, and the like.
- `div` — A logical *division* of a page or document.
Other block elements such as paragraphs, lists, and headers can be nested i

You will see the `div` element much more in the next lesson. Because they don't l display settings, `div`s are heavily used with custom styling with CSS.

Inline elements

Inline elements do not create a full-width box on the display. They modify the disp other things into the text — such as line breaks, images, or hyperlinks.

- `em` and `strong` — Emphasis.
By default, text inside an `em` is displayed as *italic*, and text in `strong` is disp
- `br` — Line break. (*empty*)
A line break does not create a new paragraph; it only marks the end of a line
- `sub` and `sup` — Subscript and superscript.
Useful for math and chemistry: I have $x^3 + 2x^2$ molecules of H_2O .
- `mark` — Highlighting.
Not very often used, but it's **kind of cool**.

Some of the inline elements you've seen require **attributes**, extra information bes element itself. Attributes are written inside the opening tag of the element.

- `img` — Images.
Needs a `src` attribute with a URL, and an `alt` attribute with descriptive te: