HTML Guide: Block Elements

Element	Code	Note
Paragraph	`<p></p>`	Creates a body copy paragraph. Browsers automatically add some space (margin) before and after each <p> element.
Align attribute	`<p align="left|center|right|justify">`	Obsolete in HTML 5 Use CSS to align paragraphs

Headings	`<h1>Largest and Most Important Head</h1>`
	`<h2></h2>`
	`<h3></h3>`
	`<h4></h4>`
	`<h5></h5>`
	`<h6>Smallest and Least Important Head</h6>`
		These elements define heading paragraphs. Headings should follow the HTML semantic rules by being assigned to heads based on a head's level of importance. The most important head is the <h1> element. A lower level head should only be assigned if its sub to a higher-level head.

Align attribute	`<h2 align="left|center|right|justify">`	Obsolete in HTML 5 Use CSS to align heads
Blockquote element	`<blockquote></blockquote>`	Browsers usually indent text left and right. Don't use for indentation. Use to specify quoted material or reference. Can optionally contain one or more <p> elements
Cite attribute	`<blockquote cite="URL">`	URL is the web addresses of your source document
Address element	`<address></address>`	Defines the contact information for the author/owner of a document or an article
DIV	`<div></div>`	Originally defined a division/section in a document. Now W3C recommends using <div> as the element of last resort. Use the <div> tag to group block-elements and to format them with styles. <div> can have itself as a child element
Align attribute	`<div align="left|center|right">`	Obsolete in HTML 5 Use CSS to align DIVs