

HTML Block and Inline Elements

Block Elements

Block elements are typically used to structure the layout of a web page. They start on a new line, take up the full width available (by default), and stack vertically. These elements are generally used for larger pieces of content.

`<div>` (Division)

A generic container used for grouping and styling content. Example: `<div class='container'>Content goes here</div>`

`<p>` (Paragraph)

Represents a paragraph of text. Example: `<p>This is a paragraph.</p>`

`<h1>` to `<h6>` (Headings)

Represent six levels of headings, with `<h1>` being the highest (most important) and `<h6>` the lowest. Example: `<h1>Main Heading</h1>`

`` (Unordered List)

Represents a list of items where the order does not matter. Example:

```
<ul>
  <li>Item 1</li>
  <li>Item 2</li>
</ul>
```

`` (Ordered List)

Represents a list of items where the order does matter. Example:

```
<ol>
  <li>First item</li>
  <li>Second item</li>
</ol>
```

`` (List Item)

Represents an item in a list. Used within `` or ``. Example: `List item`

`<header>`

Represents introductory content or a set of navigational links. Example: `<header>Header content here</header>`

`<footer>`

Represents the footer of a document or section. Example: `<footer>Footer content here</footer>`

<section>

Represents a standalone section of content. Example: <section>Section content here</section>

<article>

Represents a self-contained piece of content that could be distributed independently. Example: <article>Article content here</article>

<nav>

Represents a section containing navigation links. Example: <nav>Navigation links here</nav>

<aside>

Represents content that is tangentially related to the content around it. Example: <aside>Aside content here</aside>

Inline Elements

Inline elements are typically used for smaller pieces of content. They do not start on a new line and only take up as much width as necessary. These elements are used within block elements.

A generic container for inline content, often used for styling. Example: Highlighted text

<a> (Anchor)

Represents a hyperlink, linking to another resource. Example: Link text

** (Image)**

Embeds an image into the page. Example:

Represents strong emphasis, typically displayed as bold. Example: Strong text

** (Emphasis)**

Represents emphasized text, typically displayed as italic. Example: Emphasized text

**
 (Line Break)**

Inserts a line break. Example: First line
Second line

<code>

Represents a piece of computer code. Example: <code>let x = 10;</code>

** (Bold)**

Displays text in bold without implying extra importance. Example: `Bold text`

<i> (Italic)

Displays text in italic without implying emphasis. Example: `<i>Italic text</i>`

<small>

Represents side comments or small print. Example: `<small>Small text</small>`

<sub> (Subscript)

Displays text as subscript. Example: `H₂O`

<sup> (Superscript)

Displays text as superscript. Example: `x²`

Summary

Block elements are used for larger, structural pieces of content and generally start on a new line. Inline elements are used for smaller, finer details within the content and do not start on a new line. Understanding the distinction between block and inline elements is crucial for properly structuring and styling web pages.