

ANSWER 4-

Inline: Inline elements do not create line breaks before or after themselves. They flow along with the surrounding text or other inline elements. They only occupy the space necessary to contain their content, ignoring any defined width and height properties. Examples of inline elements include ``, `<a>`, and ``.

Inline-Block: Inline-block elements are similar to inline elements in that they flow with the surrounding content, but they also retain the properties of block elements. They allow for setting width, height, padding, and margins, unlike inline elements. Inline-block elements do not create line breaks before or after themselves. Examples of inline-block elements include ``, `<input>`, and `<button>`.

Block: Block elements create line breaks before and after themselves, causing subsequent content to appear on a new line. They occupy the entire available width of their parent container by default, unless a specific width is set. Block elements can have defined width, height, padding, and margins. Examples of block elements include `<div>`, `<p>`, and `<h1>`.

In summary, inline elements flow with the surrounding text and do not respect width and height properties. Inline-block elements behave like inline elements but can have specific width, height, padding, and margins. Block elements create line breaks and occupy the full width by default, with the ability to have defined dimensions and spacing properties.