**Block and Inline Elements in HTML**

**Introduction**

In HTML, elements are categorized as **block elements** and **inline elements** based on how they behave in a document.

**Block Elements**

Block elements take up the full width of their container and always start on a new line. They are commonly used for structuring content.

Examples:

* <div> – A generic container for grouping elements.
* <p> – Represents a paragraph of text.
* <h1> to <h6> – Headings of different levels.
* <section> – Defines a section of content.
* <article> – Represents a self-contained article.
* <header> – Defines a header section.
* <footer> – Represents a footer section.
* <nav> – Used for navigation links.
* <aside> – Represents sidebar content.
* <ul>, <ol>, <li> – Lists and list items.
* <table> – Defines a table.

**Inline Elements**

Inline elements only take up as much space as their content requires and do not start on a new line. They are mainly used for formatting or embedding content inside block elements.

Examples:

* <span> – A generic inline container.
* <a> – Defines a hyperlink.
* <strong> – Makes text bold.
* <em> – Emphasizes text (italic).
* <img> – Embeds an image.
* <label> – Used for form labels.
* <input> – An input field in a form.
* <button> – A clickable button.
* <code> – Displays code snippets.
* <small> – Reduces text size.
* <sup>, <sub> – Superscript and subscript text.
* <abbr> – Defines an abbreviation.
* <cite> – Cites a reference.
* <mark> – Highlights text.