1) Block-Level Elements vs Inline Elements

What's the difference?

- Block-level elements
 - Start on a new line.
 - o Expand to full available width by default.
 - You can set width/height/margins/padding in all directions.
 - Common blocks: <div>, , <h1>...<h6>, , , , <section>,<article>, <header>, <footer>, <nav>, <blockquote>, , .

Inline elements

- Stay in the same line as text/content.
- Only take up as much width as their content.
- width/height usually don't apply (except for "replaced" inlines like
 img>); vertical margins don't push lines apart.
- Common inlines: <a>, , , , , <i>, <u>, <code>, , <mark>, <sub>, <sup>.

Note: is an **inline replaced** element (the browser treats it like an external box), so width/height work on it.

When to use which?

- Use block for sections/containers (paragraphs, headings, layout boxes).
- Use inline for styling/marking parts of text without breaking the line.

2) HTML Tag vs. HTML Element

Tag

• The markup inside angle brackets.

Element

- The whole thing: start tag + (content) + end tag.
 Example:
 - Tags: <> and & </>;
 - Element: Hello world

Void (empty) elements

- Elements that **don't** have an end tag or inner content, e.g. ,
, <hr>, <meta>, , <input>.
- They're still **elements**, even though you only see one tag.

3) HTML Image & Link (In Detail)

A) Images —

☑ src — path/URL to the image.

☑ alt — text shown if image can't load; used by screen readers (make it meaningful).

Sizing

Common formats

- Photos: .jpg / .jpeg, .webp (smaller, modern), .png (lossless, transparency).
- Icons/Logos: .svg (scales perfectly, tiny file size).

Accessibility tips

- Use **meaningful** alt text (e.g., "Instructor pointing at whiteboard").
- If purely decorative, you can use alt="".

Common mistakes

- Wrong file path/case (Photo.jpg ≠ photo.jpg on many servers).
- Missing alt.
- Stretching images (keep aspect ratio with height:auto when you set width).

B) Links -- < a >

• Basic navigation

```
<a href="about.html">About Us</a> // Relative link
<a href="/contact.html">Contact</a> //Root-relative (from site root)
<a href="https://example.com">External</a> //Absolute URL

New tab + safety
<a href="https://developer.mozilla.org/"
target="_blank" >
Open MDN (new tab)
</a>

②target="_blank" → open in new tab.
```

Download a file

Download Report

Jump to a section (same page)

```
<!-- Link -->
<a href="#faq">Go to FAQ</a>
<!-- Target section -->
<h2 id="faq">FAQ</h2>
```

Email / Phone / WhatsApp

```
<a href="mailto:salmank.developer@gmail.com">Email us</a>
<a href="tel:+923175566089">Call us</a>
<a href="https://wa.me/923175566089">WhatsApp</a>
```

Make a whole card clickable (allowed in HTML5)

```
<a href="course.html" style="display:block; padding:12px; border:1px solid #ddd;">
  <h3>Full-Stack Course</h3>
  Learn HTML, CSS, JS, and backend basics.
</a>
```

HTML Tables (Simple & Clear)

What is a table?

Use a **table** to show data in rows and columns (like a spreadsheet). **Don't** use tables for page layout.

Core tags

- : the table container
- : table row
- : header cell (bold/centered by default)
- : data cell
- (Optional) <caption>, <thead>, , <tfoot>

Example

```
Name
Course
Score
Salman
HTML Basics
95
Bilal
CSS
88
```

With caption, head/body, and accessibility

```
<caption>Student Scores</caption>
<thead>

Name
Course
```

```
Score
</thead>
Ayesha
HTML Basics
95
Bilal
CSS
88
```

HTML Lists (Simple & Clear)

Types of lists

- Unordered list (bullets): with
- Ordered list (numbers/letters): with
- Description list (terms & definitions): <dl>, <dt>, <dd>

Unordered list

```
<h3>Shopping List</h3>

Milk
Bread
Eggs
```

Ordered list

```
<h3>Steps</h3>

Install VS Code
Create index.html
Open in browser
```

Nested lists (list inside list)

```
    Frontend

        HTML
        CSS
        JavaScript
        <lu>
        Backend
        Python
        FastAPI

        FastAPI
```

Small Practice

Tables

- 1. Make a table with columns: **ID**, **Name**, **Phone**.
- 2. Add a <caption>, use <thead>/, and scope attributes.