

## HTML LEVEL 2

### 1. Inline vs Block Elements

- **Inline elements:** Stay in the same line, take only necessary space (e.g., `<span>`, `<a>`, `<strong>`).
- **Block elements:** Take the full width, start on a new line (e.g., `<div>`, `<p>`, `<h1>` to `<h6>`).

### 2. `<div>` Element

- A **container** for grouping elements together.
- Has no specific meaning but helps with **styling** and **layout**.

### 3. `<hr>` Tag (Horizontal Rule)

- Creates a **horizontal line** to separate content.
- Used to indicate a thematic **break** in a page.

### 4. `<sub>` and `<sup>` Tags

- `<sub>` → **Subscript** (used in chemical formulas:  $H_2O$ ).
- `<sup>` → **Superscript** (used in exponents:  $x^2$ ).

### 5. Semantic Markup

- Uses **meaningful tags** like `<header>`, `<article>`, `<footer>`, etc.
- Improves **SEO**, **accessibility**, and **code readability**.

### 6. HTML Entities

- Special characters written using `&` and `;` (e.g., `&lt;` for `<`, `&amp;` for `&`).
- Used when you need to display reserved symbols.

### 7. Emmet (Shortcut for HTML)

- A fast way to write HTML with shortcuts.
- Example: `ul>li*5` → Creates a list with 5 items.

### 8. Understanding HTML5

- The latest HTML version with **better structure** and **features**.
- Introduced `<video>`, `<audio>`, `<canvas>`, `<article>`, etc.

### 9. How HTML Works

- The **browser** reads the HTML file and **renders** it into a webpage.
- Uses **CSS** for styling and **JavaScript** for interactivity.

### 10. HTML Standards

- HTML is maintained by **W3C** (World Wide Web Consortium).
- Ensures web pages follow a **consistent** and **accessible** structure.