HTML Elements and Attributes

1. HTML Elements:

    a. A tag which has opening and its closing tag along with content is completely known as HTML element.

    b. We can provide elements inside another element.

    c. Example ⇒ <h1> My WebPage </h1>

    d. Elements which does not have content are known as empty or void elements.

    e. For Example ⇒
, <hr>, etc

2. Types of Elements:

    a. There are 3 types of elements in HTML:

    b. Block Level Element

    c. Inline Level Element

    d. Inline-Block Level Element

3. Block Level Element:

    a. An element which can acquire, entire width of its parent container along with we can modify its height and width are known as block level elements.

    b. Block level always start with new line and takes the full width of parent container.

    c. Height and width can be changed for block level elements.

    d. Examples ⇒ <div>, <h1> to <h6>, <p>, <table>, <tfoot>, <thead>, <header>, <footer>, <section>, <article>, <nav>, <main>, <aside>, <form>, <ol>, <ul>, <li>, <dl>, <dt>, <dd>, <figure>, etc.

4. Inline Level Element:

a. Inline elements are those elements which takes exact width of content itself.

b. These elements does not start with new line and takes width as per requirement.

c. Width of inline elements depends on content.

d. You cannot modify width and height directly (though sometimes `line-height` works).

e. Examples ⇒ `<a>`, `<span>`, `<img>`, `<small>`, `<strong>`, `<sub>`, `<sup>`, `<b>`, `<i>`, `<label>`, `<input>`, `<textarea>`, `<button>`, `<abbr>`, `<cite>`, `<code>`, `<mark>`, etc.

5. Inline-Block Level Element:

a. An inline-block element is a hybrid — it behaves like an inline element (**doesn't start a new line**), but allows height and width modifications like a block element.

b. Appears in line with other elements.

c. Width and height can be changed.

d. Useful for things like buttons, form controls, custom inline containers.

e. Examples ⇒ HTML tags that behave like inline-block by default: `<img>`, `<input>`, `<textarea>`, `<button>`, `<select>`, etc.

6. Line Break Tag:

a. It is used to provide single line break in web page.

b. It is a self-closing tag.

c. Example ⇒ ‹br›

7. Horizontal Line Tag:

a. To provide the horizontal line we have to use <hr> tag.

b. Example ⇒ <hr>

8. Attributes:

a. The additional information about the tag is called as Attributes.

b. We can change properties of tag like color, background-color, size vice versa.

c. Attributes **must** be provided in the opening tag.

d. Some common attributes are as ⇒ name, id, class, style

9. Types of Attributes:

a. Core Attributes:

i. Core attributes we can use most of the time.

ii. These attributes are called as fundamental attributes.

iii. Following are the 4 core attributes ⇒

1. id
2. class
3. style
4. title

b. Generic Attributes:

i. These attributes are used with special tags.

ii. There are 5 generic attributes are there are as follows ⇒

1. height & width
2. src
3. alt

4. href

5. align

c. Internalization Attributes:

    i.   There are 2 internationalization attributes, which are available for most HTML elements.

        1. lang

        2. dir

d. Global Attributes:

    i.   HTML global attributes can be used with any HTML element.

    ii.   Following are the some global attributes :

        1. accesskey

        2. autofocus

        3. tabindex

        4. class

        5. contenteditable

        6. dir

        7. draggable

        8. dropzone

        9. hidden

        10.   id

        11.   lang

        12.   spellcheck

        13.   style

        14.   tabindex

        15.   title

        16.   translate