

What is Content Model?

- The content model refers to the set of rules that define what type of content each element is allowed to have.
- Mostly, this translates into what other elements are allowed to be nested inside which other elements.

HTML content model

- Every HTML element has a default display value, depending on what type of element it is.
- There are two display values: block and inline.
- Modern HTML specification split these two content models into seven models.

Block Elements

- Block elements are large building blocks of your Web page.
- When displayed, the browser automatically adds a line break before and after the block element, which takes up all available width.
- Example: div, form, h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6, li, ol, p, pre, table, ul

Try out this example on block elements.

in the above example, you can see a block-level element always starts on a new line and stretches out to the left and right as far as it can ie, it occupies the whole horizontal space of its parent element & the height is equal to the content's height.

Inline Elements

- Inline elements are used to mark parts of the contents of elements.
- The width of an inline element equals the amount of content.
- Example: a, em, img, input, label, span, strong

Try out this example on inline elements.

In the above example, we have used the [`<div>`](#) tag that always starts in a new line & captures the full width available. We have used the inline element anchor tag [`<a>`](#) that is used to provide a link to a text. The inline element doesn't start in a new line & captures only the space around the element.

Difference Between Block Elements and Inline Elements

Inline Elements	Block-level Elements
They contain only data and other inline elements.	They may contain data, other block-level elements, and inline elements.
Create smaller structures.	Create larger structures.
They do not begin from a new line (render on the same line).	They begin from a new line.

Modern HTML Content Models

- Modern HTML specification replaces those two content model definitions with more complex definitions.
- The reason it's still practical to group them into just those two is because they align very well with existing CSS rules.
- The seven modern HTML content models are;
- Metadata content
- Flow content
- Sectioning content
- Heading content

- Phrasing content
- Embedded content
- Interactive content

Metadata Content

- Content that sets up the presentation or behaviour of the rest of the content.
- Elements: base, command, link, meta, noscript, style, title.

Flow Content

- These are the elements that would be included in the normal flow of the document.
- Elements: b, br, button, datalist, details, div, embed, fieldset, figure, footer, form, h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6, header, i, iframe, img, input, label, link, math, menu, script, table, textarea, time, ul.

Sectioning Content

- Content that defines the scope of headings and footers.
- Elements: article, aside, nav, section

Heading Content

- Defines the header of a section, which can either be explicitly marked up with sectioning elements or implied by the heading content itself.
- Elements: h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6, hgroup

Phrasing Content

- The text of the document, as well as elements used to mark up the text within paragraph level structures.

- Elements: a, area, audio, b, br, button, canvas, cite, code, datalist, embed, i, iframe, img, input, label, link, map, mark, math, noscript, object, output, progress, q, samp, script, select, small, span, strong, sub, sup, svg, time, var, video

Embedded Content

- Any content that imports other resources into the document.
- Elements: audio, canvas, embed, iframe, img, math, object, svg, video.

Interactive Content

- Any content specifically intended for user interaction.
- Elements: a, audio, button, details, embed, iframe, img, input, keygen, label, menu, object, select, textarea, video.