

HTML Block & Inline

- Every HTML element has a default display value, depending on what type of element it is.
- There are two display values: block and inline.

Block-level Elements

- A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

```
<div>Hello World</div>
```

The `<div>` element is a block-level element.

- Here are the block-level elements in HTML:

<address>	<article>	<aside>	<blockquote>	<canvas>	<dd>	<div>
<dl>	<dt>	<fieldset>	<figcaption>	<figure>	<footer>	<form>
<h1>-<h6>	<header>	<hr>		<main>	<nav>	<noscript>
	<p>	<pre>	<section>	<table>	<tfoot>	
<video>						

Inline Elements

- An inline element does not start on a new line and it only takes up as much width as necessary.

This is a element inside a paragraph.

```
<span>Hello World</span>
```

- Here are the inline elements in HTML:

<a>	<abbr>	<acronym>		<bdo>	<big>	
<button>	<cite>	<code>	<dfn>		<i>	
<input>	<kbd>	<label>	<map>	<object>	<output>	<q>
<samp>	<script>	<select>	<small>			<sub>
<sup>	<textarea>	<time>	<tt>	<var>		

The <div> Element

- The <div> element is often used as a container for other HTML elements.
- The <div> element has no required attributes, but style, class and id are common.
- When used together with CSS, the <div> element can be used to style blocks of content:

```
<div style="background-color:black;color:white;padding:20px;">  
  <h2>London</h2>  
  <p>London is the capital city of England. It is the most populous city in the United Kingdom, with a metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.</p>  
</div>
```

The Element

- The element is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document.
- The element has no required attributes, but style, class and id are common.
- When used together with CSS, the element can be used to style parts of the text:

```
<p>My mother has <span style="color:blue;font-weight:bold">blue</span> eyes and my father has <span style="color:darkolivegreen;font-weight:bold">dark green</span> eyes.</p>
```


HTML Classes

- The HTML **class** attribute is used to specify a class for an HTML element.
- Multiple HTML elements can share the same class.

Using The class Attribute

```
<style>
.city {
  background-color: tomato;
  color: white;
  border: 2px solid black;
  margin: 20px;
  padding: 20px;
}
</style>
```

- The class attribute is often used to point to a class name in a style sheet. It can also be used by a JavaScript to access and manipulate elements with the specific class name.
- In the following example we have three <div> elements with a class attribute with the value of "city". All of the three <div> elements will be styled equally according to the .city style definition in the head section:

```
<div class="city">
  <h2>London</h2>
  <p>London is the capital of England.</p>
</div>
```

- In the following example we have two `` elements with a class attribute with the value of "note". Both `` elements will be styled equally according to the `.note` style definition in the head section:

```
<style>
.note {
  font-size: 120%;
  color: red;
}
</style>
```

```
<h1>My <span class="note">Important</span> Heading</h1>
<p>This is some <span class="note">important</span> text.</p>
```

- Tip: The class attribute can be used on any HTML element.
- Note: The class name is case sensitive!

The Syntax For Class

- To create a class; write a period (.) character, followed by a class name. Then, define the CSS properties within curly braces {}:

```
.city {  
  background-color: tomato;  
  color: white;  
  padding: 10px;  
}
```

Multiple Classes

- HTML elements can belong to more than one class.
- To define multiple classes, separate the class names with a space, e.g. `<div class="city main">`. The element will be styled according to all the classes specified.
- In the following example, the first `<h2>` element belongs to both the city class and also to the main class, and will get the CSS styles from both of the classes:

```
<h2 class="city main">London</h2>  
<h2 class="city">Paris</h2>  
<h2 class="city">Tokyo</h2>
```

Different Elements Can Share Same Class

- Different HTML elements can point to the same class name.
- In the following example, both `<h2>` and `<p>` points to the "city" class and will share the same style:

```
<h2 class="city">Paris</h2>  
<p class="city">Paris is the capital of France</p>
```


HTML Id

- The HTML id attribute is used to specify a unique id for an HTML element.
- You cannot have more than one element with the same id in an HTML document.

Using The id Attribute

- The id attribute specifies a unique id for an HTML element. The value of the id attribute must be unique within the HTML document.
- The id attribute is used to point to a specific style declaration in a style sheet. It is also used by JavaScript to access and manipulate the element with the specific id.
- The syntax for id is: write a hash character (#), followed by an id name. Then, define the CSS properties within curly braces {}.
- In the following example we have an <h1> element that points to the id name "myHeader". This <h1> element will be styled according to the #myHeader style definition in the head section:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#myHeader {
    background-color: lightblue;
    color: black;
    padding: 40px;
    text-align: center;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1 id="myHeader">My Header</h1>

</body>
</html>
```

Difference Between Class and ID

- A class name can be used by multiple HTML elements, while an id name must only be used by one HTML element within the page:

```
<style>
/* Style the element with the id "myHeader" */
#myHeader {
  background-color: lightblue;
  color: black;
  padding: 40px;
  text-align: center;
}

/* Style all elements with the class name "city" */
.city {
  background-color: tomato;
  color: white;
  padding: 10px;
}
</style>
```

```
<!-- An element with a unique id -->
<h1 id="myHeader">My Cities</h1>

<!-- Multiple elements with same class -->
<h2 class="city">London</h2>
<p>London is the capital of England.</p>

<h2 class="city">Paris</h2>
<p>Paris is the capital of France.</p>

<h2 class="city">Tokyo</h2>
<p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</p>
```

HTML Iframes

- An HTML iframe is used to display a web page within a web page.

HTML Iframe Syntax

- The HTML <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame.
- An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

Syntax

```
<iframe src="url" title="description">
```

Iframe - Set Height and Width

- Use the height and width attributes to specify the size of the iframe.
- The height and width are specified in pixels by default:

```
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" height="200" width="300" title="Iframe Example"></iframe>
```

- Or you can add the style attribute and use the CSS height and width properties:

```
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" style="height:200px;width:300px;" title="Iframe Example"></iframe>
```


Iframe - Remove the Border

- By default, an iframe has a border around it.
- To remove the border, add the style attribute and use the CSS border property:

```
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" style="border:none;" title="Iframe Example"></iframe>
```

- With CSS, you can also change the size, style and color of the iframe's border:

```
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" style="border:2px solid red;" title="Iframe Example"></iframe>
```

Iframe - Target for a Link

- An iframe can be used as the target frame for a link.
- The target attribute of the link must refer to the name attribute of the iframe:

```
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" name="iframe_a" title="Iframe Example"></iframe>  
  
<p><a href="https://www.w3schools.com" target="iframe_a">W3Schools.com</a></p>
```