Text-Formatting

1. Block Element :-

A Block-level element occupies the entire horizontal space of its parent element (container), and vertical space equal to the height of its contents, thereby creating a "block". In this article, we'll examine HTML block-level elements and how they differ from inline-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).

Example-

This paragraph is a block-level element; its background has been colored to display the paragraph's parent element.

Other Block Elements -

<address>

Contact information

<article>

Article content.

<aside>

Aside content.

<fieldset>

Field set label

<figcaption>

Figure caption.

<footer>

Section or page footer

<header>

Section or page header.

 $\leq hr >$

Horizontal rule (dividing line)

<section>

Section of a web page.

2. Inline Element :-

Inline elements are those which only occupy the space bounded by the tags defining the element, instead of breaking the flow of the content. In this article, we'll examine HTML inline-level elements and how they differ from block-level elements.

This is most easily demonstrated with a simple example. First, some simple CSS that we'll be using:

Example-

In this example, the $\leq p \geq$ block-level element contains some text. Within that text is a $\leq span \geq$ element, which is an inline element. Because the $\leq span \geq$ element is inline, the paragraph correctly renders as a single, unbroken text flow, like this:

Output-

The following span is an inline element; its background has been colored to display both the beginning and end of the inline element's influence.

List Of Inline Elements -

<a>>

<audio>

>

<u><big></u>

br>

<button>

<code>

<data>

<u></u>

<<u>i>></u>

<input>

<label>

<sup>

<sub>

<u><map></u>

<select>

<script>