HTML Block and Inline Elements

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.

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

A block level element has a top and a bottom margin, whereas an inline element does not.

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>`	`<li>`	`<main>`	`<nav>`	`<noscript>`
`<ol>`	`<p>`	`<pre>`	`<section>`	`<table>`	`<tfoot>`	`<ul>`
`<video>`						

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:

Example

```
<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>
```

Inline Elements

An inline element does not start on a new line.

An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.

Here are the inline elements in HTML:

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

The <span> Element

The <span> element is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document.

The <span> element has no required attributes, but style, class and id are common.

When used together with CSS, the <span> element can be used to style parts of the text:

Example

```
<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 class Attribute

Using The class Attribute

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:

Example

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

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

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

<div class="city">
  <h2>Tokyo</h2>
```

```
  <p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</p>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

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

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.note {
  font-size: 120%;
  color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

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

</body>
</html>
```

Tip: The `class` attribute can be used on **any** HTML element.

Note: The class name is case sensitive!