Inline vs. Block Elements + Divs

Understanding how HTML Elements are Rendered in the Browser

We'll cover the following

- Inline vs. block-level elements
*
  - Block-level elements
  - Inline elements
- Divs

Inline vs. block-level elements

Each HTML element is interpreted in a specific way by your web browser. Now that you've started to learn about structuring your web pages, we should discuss the differences in **block-level** and **inline** HTML elements to gain a better understanding of how content is rendered.

Block-level elements

Block-level HTML elements take up the full width of a web page, essentially creating a "block" around the content you place within that element. Block-level elements, by default, also start on a new line. Most of the elements we have dealt with so far are block-level elements, including:

- Headings (`<h1>` - `<h6>`)
- Ordered and Unordered Lists (`<ol>`, `<ul>`)
- List Items (`<li>`)
- Paragraphs (`<p>`)

Inline elements

Inline elements, like the name suggests, do not take up the full width of a webpage

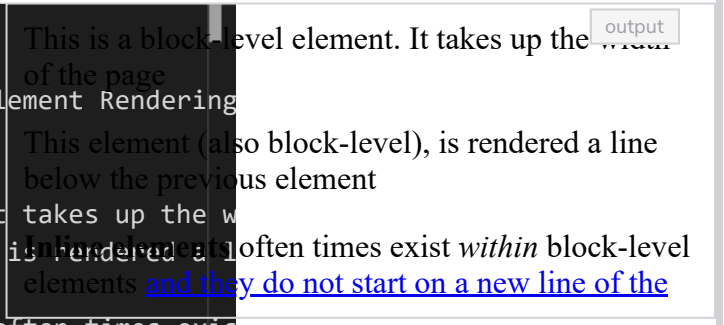
and are generally *in-line* with text content. Inline elements also do not start a new line when rendered in the browser. Examples of inline elements include:

- Anchors (`<a>`)
- Images (`<img>`)
- Bolding Text (`<strong>`)
- Emphasizing Text (`<em>`)

The coding example below helps illustrate the differences between block-level and inline HTML elements:

```html
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Block-level vs Inline HTML Element Rendering
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>This is a block-level element. It takes up the w
    <p>This element (also block-level), is rendered a l
    <p>
      <strong>Inline elements</strong> often times exis
      <a href="https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs
    </p>
  </body>
</html>

```



Divs

The `<div>`, a block-level element, allows you to section into separate, logical divisions.

```html
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Grouping Content with Divs</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div>
      <h1>Group A</h1>
    </div>
    <div>
      <h1>Group B</h1>
```

```
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

As you can see, the `<div>` element does not render as anything special on the web page and is mainly used to separate content into distinct groups for organization or styling purposes. Generally, you will nest other HTML elements within `<div>` elements to provide the proper structure to your page.

Check your Understanding

1 Inline elements can be used to indicate the style of HTML content, such as emphasizing or bolding specific words:

2 Inline elements start a new line on a web page:

3

Ordered and unordered lists are block-level elements, but the nested list items are inline elements.

Retake Quiz

Now that you have learned to add inline and block elements and sections in the HTML page, let's learn to add id and class attributes to an html element in the next lesson.