

HTML Block and

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).

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

Inline Elements

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

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

<div>

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>
```

London

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.

Standing on the River Thames, London has been a major settlement for two millennia, its history going back to its founding by the Romans, who named it Londinium.

The element is often used as a container for some text.

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:

```
<h1>My <span style="color:red">Important</span> Heading</h1>
```

My Important Heading