Block-level Elements

- A block-level element always starts on a new line, and the browsers automatically add some space before and after the element.
- A block-level element always takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).
- Two commonly *used* block elements are: <p> and <div>.

Example

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Example of block level elements in HTML </title>
  </head>
  <body>
   <h4>This is first group</h4>
      <p>Following is a list of vegetables</p>
      <ul>
        <li>Tomato</li>
        <li>Onion</li>
        <li>Potato</li>
        <li>Ginger</li>
      </ul>
  <hr>
      <h4>This is second group</h4>
      <p>Following is a list of fruits</p>
      <ul>
        <li>Apple</li>
        <li>Banana</li>
        <li>Mango</li>
        <li>Orange</li>
      </ul>
  </body>
</html>
```

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> , <video>

Inline Elements

- An inline element does not start on a new line.

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

Example

```
<html>
  <body>
   <p>Hello<span style="background-color:aquamarine">Welcome to ScholarHat</span>.</p>
   <p>Inline <i>elements</i> in <b>HTML</b> example</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Here are the inline elements in HTML:

<a>, <abbr>, <acronym>, <b>, <bdo>, <big>, <br>, <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>