

HTML Block and Inline Elements

[< Previous](#)[Next >](#)

Every HTML element has a default display value depending on what type of element it is.

The two display values are: block and inline.

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).

The `<div>` element is a block-level element.

Example

```
<div>Hello World</div>
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

Block level elements in HTML:

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

Inline Elements

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

This is an inline element inside a paragraph.

Example

```
<span>Hello World</span>
```

Try it Yourself »

Inline elements in HTML:

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

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>
```

Try it Yourself »

The Element

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:

Example

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

Try it Yourself »

HTML Grouping Tags

Tag	Description
<u><div></u>	Defines a section in a document (block-level)

Defines a section in a document (inline)

For a complete list of all available HTML tags, visit our [HTML Tag Reference](#).

[◀ Previous](#)

[Next ▶](#)

Copyright 1999-2019 by Refsnes Data. All Rights Reserved.