

# HTML Block and Inline Elements

---

 [w3schools.com/html/html\\_blocks.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_blocks.asp)

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

The two most common display values are block and inline.

## Block-level Elements

---

A block-level element always starts on a new line, and the browsers automatically add some space (a margin) 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>`.

The `<p>` element defines a paragraph in an HTML document.

The `<div>` element defines a division or a section in an HTML document.

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

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

## Example

---

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

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>

## Inline Elements

---

An inline element does not start on a new line.

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

This is a <span> element inside a paragraph.

## Example

---

<span>Hello World</span>

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>

**Note:** An inline element cannot contain a block-level element!

## 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>
```

You will learn more about the <div> element in the [next chapter](#).

## 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>

## Chapter Summary

---

- A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available
- An inline element does not start on a new line and it only takes up as much width as necessary
- The **<div>** element is a block-level element and is often used as a container for other HTML elements
- The **<span>** element is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document

## HTML Tags

---

| Tag                 | Description                                   |
|---------------------|---|
| <u>&lt;div&gt;</u>  | Defines a section in a document (block-level) |
| <u>&lt;span&gt;</u> | Defines a section in a document (inline)      |

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

## Video: HTML Block and Inline

---





# HTML Block & Inline

