



Understand the Difference Between Block and Inline

Use a CSS Reset ( or not ?)

Styling HTML with CSS

## BLOCK ELEMENT

Naturally expands to fit



## INLINE ELEMENT

Pellentesque habitant **morbi tristique senectus** et netus et malesuada  
fames ac turpis egestas. Vestibulum tortor quam, feugiat vitae, ultricies  
 eget, tempor sit amet, ante. Donec eu libero sit amet quam egestas  
 semper. Aenean ultricies mi vitae est. Mauris placerat eleifend leo.

An inline element is only  
as wide as its content, and  
will flow with text

Here are some basic rules that differentiate block elements from inline:


- Block elements will, by default, naturally expand horizontally to fill their parent container, so there's no need to set a width of "100%"
- Block elements will, by default, begin at the leftmost edge of the parent box, below any previous block elements (unless floats or positioned elements are utilized; see below)
- Inline elements will ignore width and height settings
- Inline elements flow with text, and are subject to typographical properties such as white-space, font-size, and letter-spacing
- Inline elements can be aligned using the vertical-align property, but block elements cannot
- Inline elements will have some natural space below them in order to accommodate text elements that drop below the line (like the letter "g")
- An inline element will become a block element if it is floated

Examples of block-level elements: <div> , <h1> - <h6> , <p> , <form>

Examples of inline elements: <span> , <a> , <img>

<http://cssreset.com/>

Because the reset causes all elements to start from a zero base, you gain more control over the spacing and alignment of elements because all browsers will begin from the same basic settings.



The screenshot shows a 'Style Information' panel from a web browser. It lists a long sequence of HTML elements: html, body, div, span, applet, object, iframe, code, h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6, p, blockquote, pre, a, abbr, acronym, address, big, cite, del, dfn, em, ins, kbd, q, s, samp, small, strike, sub, sup, tt, var, dd, dl, dt, li, ul, fieldset, form, label, legend, table, caption, tbody, tfoot, thead, th, td. The list is followed by a line number '(line 1)'. Below this, a CSS reset is shown for the first element (html), with all margin, padding, and border properties set to '0pt' or 'none'.

```
html, body, div, span, applet, object, iframe, code, h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6, p, blockquote, pre, a, abbr, acronym, address, big, cite, del, dfn, em, ins, kbd, q, s, samp, small, strike, sub, sup, tt, var, dd, dl, dt, li, ul, fieldset, form, label, legend, table, caption, tbody, tfoot, thead, th, td (line 1)
{
  margin-top: 0pt;
  margin-right: 0pt;
  margin-bottom: 0pt;
  margin-left: 0pt;
  padding-top: 0pt;
  padding-right: 0pt;
  padding-bottom: 0pt;
  padding-left: 0pt;
  border-top-width: 0pt;
  border-right-width-value: 0pt;
  border-right-width-ltr-source: physical;
  border-right-width-rtl-source: physical;
  border-bottom-width: 0pt;
  border-left-width-value: 0pt;
  border-left-width-ltr-source: physical;
  border-left-width-rtl-source: physical;
  border-top-style: none;
  border-right-style-value: none.
```

<http://www.sitepoint.com/css-resets-useful-or-useless/>

How to apply css ?

[http://www.w3schools.com/html/html\\_css.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/html/html_css.asp)