Inline Vs Block | Tags Vs Elements

Every HTML element comes with a default display value, determined by its type. There are two primary display values: block and inline.

Block:

Elements that occupy the full width of the screen are classified as block elements.

Inline:

Elements that take up space equivalent to their actual content, rather than the entire width of the screen, are inline elements. An inline element does not initiate a new line.

You might be wondering which elements fall into the block and inline categories. For instance, when you use the <p>tag, you observe that subsequent <p>tags always appear on a new line, irrespective of the content's size in comparison to the screen width.

Copy and run this code in your VS Code:

Copy code

```
<p>This is paragraph 1</p>

<p>This is paragraph 2</p>
```

Upon running the code and checking the output in a browser, you'll notice that these two lines appear on separate lines. This behavior is because each <b>is a block element, signifying that it always occupies the full width of the screen, regardless of the content within.

Similarly, when you use <b>to bold some text, it doesn't start a new line; it occupies the space corresponding to its content. This inline nature implies that it takes up whatever space its content occupies.

Understanding which HTML elements are block and which are inline is crucial, especially when styling a website. In CSS, there are instances where you might need to alter the display values, making it essential to be mindful of this distinction in your styles.

Now, take a moment to review commonly used HTML elements and differentiate between block and inline elements. Remembering these distinctions will prove valuable in crafting effective styles in CSS.

Block Level Elements

<address>
<article>
<aside>
<blockquote>
<canvas>
<dd>

<dl>
<dt>
<fieldset>
<figcaption>
<figure>
<footer>
<form>
<h1>-<h6>
<header>
<hr>

<main>
<nav>
<noscript>

<pre>
<section>
<table>
<tfoot>

<video>

Inline Elements

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

<button>
<cite>
<code>
<dfn>

<i>
<img>
<input>
<kbd>
<label>
<map>
<object>
<output>
<q>
<samp>
<script>
<select>
<small>

<sub>
<sup>
<textarea>
<time>
<tt>
<var>

What is difference between tags and Elements ?

Elements and tags are closely related concepts in the context of HTML, which is the language used to create and structure content on the web.

A tag is a keyword or code that defines how your content will be displayed on the web page. Tags are used to mark up HTML elements. For example, is a tag used to define a paragraph, and <h1> is a tag used to define a top-level heading. Tags are enclosed in angle brackets < >.

An element, on the other hand, consists of a start tag, content, and an end tag. The start tag marks the beginning of the element, and the end tag marks the end. The content is what appears between the start and end tags.

* by itself is just a tag that indicates the beginning of a paragraph, but when you use it along with some actual content (text, images, etc.), like in This is a paragraph. it forms a complete*

element—the paragraph element, in this case. The tags and together define the boundaries of the paragraph, and the content inside (This is a paragraph.) is what makes it an element.

Inshort,

"Before using , it is considered a tag. Whenever it is employed with specific content, it transforms into an element."