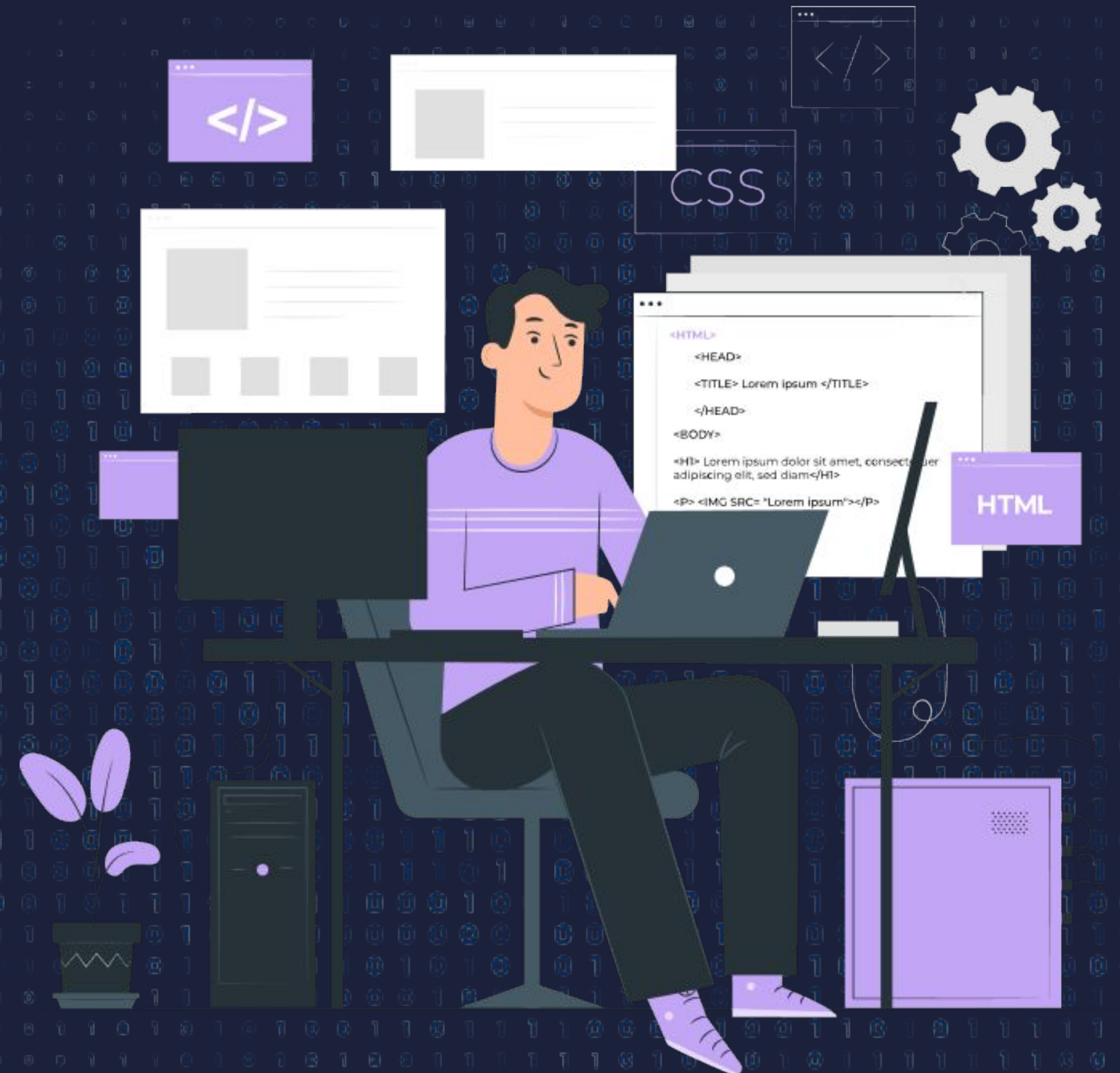




# Inline Element vs Block Level Element





# Topics

- Introduction to Inline elements
- Introduction to Block elements
- Inline vs Block level elements





# Introduction to Inline Elements with Example

Starts on **Same Line** if space available.

Occupies **Minimal Space** necessary for content.

```
<span style="background-color: yellow;">Inline Element 1</span>
```

```
<span style="background-color: red;">Inline Element 2</span>
```

```
<span style="background-color: orange;">Inline Element 3</span>
```

Inline Element 1 Inline Element 2 Inline Element 3



# Introduction to Block elements with example

Starts on a **New Line**.

Takes **Full Width** available.

`<div style="background-color: yellow;">Block Element 1</div>`

`<div style="background-color: red;"> Block Element 2</div>`

`<div style="background-color: orange;">Block Element 3</div>`

Block Element 1

Block Element 2

Block Element 3





# Examples

Inline	Block
<a>, <b>, <em>, <i>, <sub>, <sup>, <button>, <img>, <input> <label>, <span>, <strong>	<article>, <aside>, <div>, <header>, <main>, <footer>, <section>, <table>, <tfoot>, <form>, <h1> ... <h6>, <p>, <nav>, <ol>, <ul>



# Inline vs Block Level Elements

	Inline level element	Block level Element
Display	Inline elements flow within the text of a web page.	Block-level elements create a new line and take up the full width of their parent container.
Content	Inline elements are typically used for small chunks of content such as hyperlinks.	Block-element are used for larger sections of content such as paragraph or heading
Nesting	Inline element can be nested within other inline elements or block elements	Block level element cannot be nested within inline element
Styling	Inline elements typically affect only the content within the element itself.	Block level elements affect the layout of the surrounding content.





▶ THANK YOU ◀