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Inline & Block Elements

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Understanding Inline and Block Elements

To explain this, let me tell you two examples.

Scenario #1

Copy the following code to your Text Editor and run it.

COPY

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Scenario #1</title>
</head>
<body>
  <p>Hello World</p>
  <p>Hello World</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Scenario #2

Copy the following code to your Text Editor and run it.

COPY

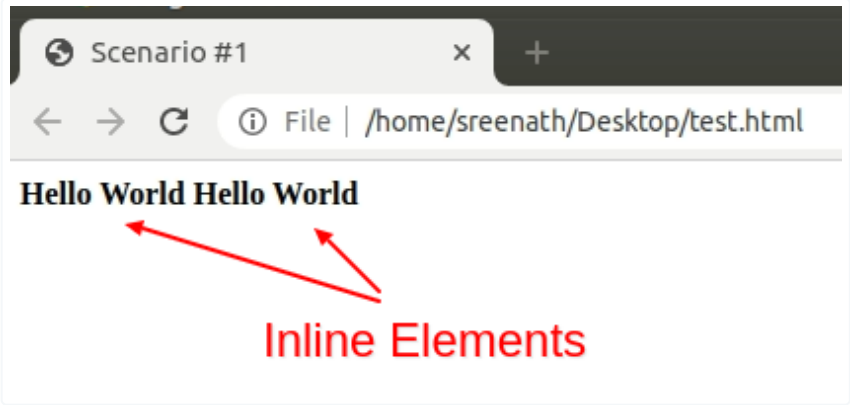
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Scenario #2</title>
</head>
<body>
  <b>Hello World</b>
  <b>Hello World</b>
</body>
</html>
```

What do you see in these two scenarios?

Output: Scenario #1



Output: Scenario #2



"Hello World" includes just two words and is very small. So even if you write it once there is still a lot of space pending on the right side to accommodate a second "Hello World".

But in Scenario #1, "Hello World" shows up as two different lines.
And in Scenario #2, "Hello World" shows up together in a single line.

This is because of the difference in the behavior of **p** and **b** tags.

p is a **block element** while **b** is an **inline element**.

This is block one	
This is block two	
This is inline element one	This is inline element two

Difference between block and inline elements

Block-level Elements

Block elements always start from a new line and they take up the entire line to display the content. Even if the content is small it will consume an entire row. They all start on their own new line, and anything that follows them appears on its own new line.

Some of the Block-level Elements are :

List of Block-Level Elements

<address> Contact information	<figcaption> (HTML5) Figure caption	 Ordered list
<article> (HTML5) Article content	<figure> (HTML5) Groups media content with a caption	<output> (HTML5) Form output
<aside> (HTML5) Aside content	<footer> (HTML5) Section or page footer	<p> Paragraph
<audio> (HTML5) Audio player	<form> Input form	<pre> Preformatted text
<blockquote> Long (“block”) quotation	<h1><h2><h3><h4><h5><h6> Heading levels 1 - 6	<section> (HTML5) Section of the page
<canvas> (HTML5) Drawing canvas	<header> (HTML5) Section or page header.	<table> Table.
<dd> Definition description	<hgroup> (HTML5) Groups header information	<tfoot> Table footer
<div> Document division	<hr> Horizontal rule (dividing line)	 Unordered list
<dl> Definition list	<fieldset> Field set label	<video> (HTML5) Video player

Inline Elements

Inline elements consume only as much space as is needed to display the content. They don't take up the entire row. They do not start on a new line either.

Some of the Inline-level Elements are :

Inline elements in HTML:

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

<button>	<cite>	<code>	<dfn>		<i>	
<input>	<kbd>	<label>	<map>	<object>	<q>	<samp>
<script>	<select>	<small>			<sub>	<sup>
<textarea>	<time>	<tt>	<var>			

Summary

- There are two display values: block and inline.
- 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.