Every element in html has to belong to either block level element (or) inline element.

Set of properties defines the element as a block level element ( or) inline element

Block-level Elements

* Block elements are elements that begin on a new line.
* A block element takes up the entire width available for that content. If we need the dimensions (height and width ) can also be modified using the width property and height property using css.
* Block-level elements also have a top and bottom margin around the element.

Eg: block\_Level

##### **Inline Elements in HTML**

* Elements that do not start on a new line are referred to as inline elements.
* It does not begin on a new line and occupies only the necessary width.
* Dimensions of an inline element can be modified

When block level and inline are used?

Block level is used to hold multiple elements

Inorder to form group of items into an individual block

Eg: div tag

Anytime when you want to make some css changes within the content without taking extra features the inline elements are used.

If you want any line break don’t go br tag it is better to use any block level element use div tag.

Because using div tag you can use css properties , but by using br tag css cannot be applied ( since br tag has no open tag )

Span tag :

* The <span> tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document.
* The <span> tag is easily styled by CSS or manipulated with JavaScript using the class or id attribute.
* The <span> tag is much like the [<div>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_div.asp) element, but <div> is a block-level element and <span> is an inline element.
* For inline element dimensions can be changed only font-size can be changed.

Syntnax :

<p>My mother has <span style="color:blue">blue</span> eyes.</p>

div tag

* The <div> tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document.
* It is a block level container
* The <div> tag is used as a container for HTML elements - which is then styled with CSS or manipulated with JavaScript.

Syntax:

<div>

<h2>This is a heading in a div element</h2>

<p>This is some text in a div element.</p>

</div>

For a single html element we can give any no of classes.

Syntax :

<p class = “ classname1 classname2 classname3 > ….. < /p>

When there is common css properties for different elements , to decrease the code length place the common css properties in one block and we can assign that block to class based css , id based css , tag based css at a time.

Syntax : .classname , #idname , tagname{

Color :red;

Font-size : 30px;

}

But recommended way is give the common css properties in single css class and write another css class for properties which are not common and assign both the classes to the html element.

Syntax :

.classname1{

Color: yellow;

Font-size : 12px;

<!-- common properties -->

}

.classname2{

Background-color : violet;

}

<p class = “ classname1 classname2 “ > ….. </p>