

CSS Activity 1: Box Model

Figure out if the element is inline or block-level. Justify your answer by running a code that satisfies each of the scenario below. Write a snippet of the code you used to prove your answer in the tables below and a brief explanation of why you considered it inline or block-level.

Example:

A. Observing how its default width behaves

Element	Display (inline or block)	Test Code
h1	block	<code><h1 style="background-color:red">Hello</h1></code> Background color spanned the whole width of h1's parent container (body element)

B. Adjusting its height

Element	Display (inline or block)	Test Code
small	inline	<code><small style="background:blue;height:20px">Hi</small></code> The 20px height did not reflect on the element

Tip: You can use the background or border properties to outline elements. For padding and margins, use your browser's developer tool.

A. Observing how its default position behaves

Element	Display (inline or block)	Test Code
1. strong		
2. input (password)		
3. h1		
4. s		
5. form		
6. blockquote		
7. abbr		
8. h4		
9. nav		

B. Observing how its default width behaves

Element	Display (inline or block)	Test Code
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1. h2		
2. em		
3. ins		
4. sup		
5. li		
6. dl		
7. input (email)		
8. select		
9. footer		

C. Adjusting its height

Element	Display (inline or block)	Test Code
1. header		
2. span		
3. a		
4. button		
5. img		
6. input (checkbox)		
7. sub		
8. fieldset		

D. Adjusting its width

Element	Display (inline or block)	Test Code
1. h5		
2. q		
3. del		
4. aside		
5. figure		
6. input (submit)		
7. h3		
8. small		

E. Adding padding on all sides

Element	Display (inline or block)	Test Code
1. h6		
2. ol		
3. hr		
4. p		
5. div		

6. input (number)		
7. ul		
8. table		

F. Adding margin on all sides

Element	Display (inline or block)	Test Code
1. dt		
2. dd		
3. input (radio)		
4. textarea		
5. input (text)		
6. input (file)		
7. article		
8. figcaption		
9. label		