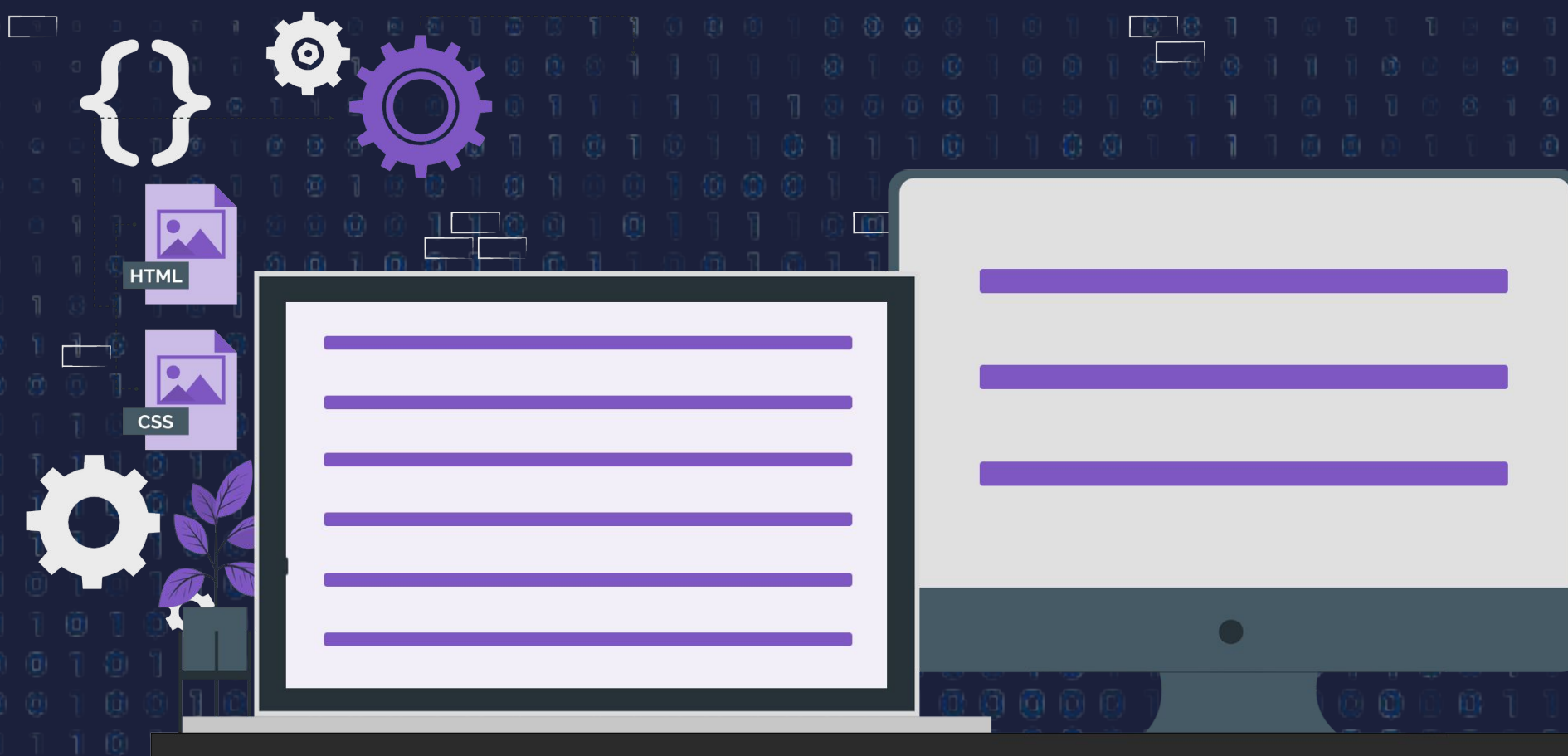




Block vs Inline Elements



Block Elements :

- A block-level element always begins on a new line, and browsers add a margin (a space) before and after the element by default.
- A block-level element always occupies the entire available width (stretches out to the left and right as far as possible).
- `<p>` and `<div>` are two often used block components.

I am a block element

Me too

P and DIV are both block elements, and will always start in a new line and take up the full width available

<address>	<article>	<aside>	<blockquote>	<canvas>	<dd>	<div>	<dl>
<dt>	<fieldset>	<figcaption>	<figure>	<footer>	<form>	<h1>-<h6>	<header>
<hr>		<main>	<nav>	<noscript>		<p>	<pre>
<section>	<table>	<tfoot>		<video>			

Inline Elements :

- A line break is not used to begin an inline element.
- An inline element only uses the space that is required.
- An inline element cannot contain a block-level element

This is an example of inline element span Hi inside a paragraph.

An inline element will not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.

Other inline-elements are :

<a>	<abbr>	<acronym>		<bdo>	<big>	 	<button>
<cite>	<code>	<dfn>		<i>		<input>	<kbd>
<label>	<map>	<object>	<output>	<q>	<samp>	<script>	<select>
<small>			<sub>	<sup>	<textarea>	<time>	<tt>
<var>							

<div> element

DIV

This is para 1

This is para 2

 element

SPAN

This is **red** colour and this is **blue** colour.



▶ THANK YOU ◀