Block & Inline in HTML

Overview

Block elements are those that take up the **full width** available on a web page, effectively blocking out any other elements from sitting next to it on the left or right.

Inline elements are those that only take up as much **width as much needed** to display the contents of the element, thereby allowing other elements to be in line with the inline element.

❖ **Block elements** always start on a new line.
❖ **Inline elements** do not start from a new line.

Examples of **block elements** are : <div>, <p>, <h1> to <h6>, <nav>, etc.
Examples of **inline elements** are : <b>, <i>, , <img>, etc.

div tag

- The <div> tag defines a **block-level section** or a division in an HTML document.
- The <div> tag is a block element. It is often used as a **container** for other HTML elements.
- The <div> element has *no required attributes*.

The <div> element is very often used together with CSS to layout a web page. By default, browsers always place a line break before and after the <div> element.

Example :	**<p>** Hello and
	<div>
	Welcome to Coding Ninjas !
	</div>
	</p>
Browser:	Hello and Welcome to Coding Ninjas !

You can see in the above example that div made the statement take the complete width of the web page and shifted the content to the next line.

Adding styles to div

Let's add background colour to the div element.

Example :   **<p>** Hello and
            <div style = " background-color : cyan " **>**
                Welcome to Coding Ninjas !
            </div>
        </p>

Hello and

Welcome to Coding Ninjas !

Browser:

span tag

- element is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text or a part of a document.
- The element has *no required attributes*, but style, class and id are common.
- When used together with CSS, the element can be used to style parts of the text.

Exaxmple : <p> Hello and
            <span style="background-color: cyan">
                Welcome to Coding Ninjas !
            ****
        </p>

Hello and Welcome to Coding Ninjas !

Browser :

❖ span element does not shift the content to the next but helps to style a specific part of the content.