**Box Model Activity**

**Instructions:**

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:**

1. Observing how its default width behaves

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

B. Adjusting its height

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Element | Display (inline or block) | Test Code |
| small | inline | <small style=”background:blue;height:20px”>Hi</small>  **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.

1. Observing how its default position behaves

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| **Element** | **Display (inline or block)** | **Test Code** |
| 1. strong | inline | This <strong> text </strong> is strong  The word “text” in this example is formatted as strong and is inline with the rest of the sentence. |
| 1. input (password) | inline | <input type="password" name=""> The password input box is right beside this sentence which makes it an inline. |
| 1. h1 | block | <h1>This text is insider h1 tag which is a blocked element</h1> given that this sentence after h1 tag is right below the h1 text. |
| 1. S | inline | This <s> text </s> is inside a the s tag.  The word “text” in this example is formatted as s text and is inline with the rest of the sentence. |
| 1. form | block | <form>This text is inside a form</form> The elements prior and after any elements inside the form is either above or below the form tag which makes the form tag a blocked element. |
| 1. blockquote | block | This <blockquote>text is inside a blockquote</blockquote> which is a blocked element as it shows that the texts inside the blockquote occupies the entire width of the parent element. |
| 1. abbr | inline | This <abbr> text is inside a abbr tag </abbr> which is an inline element - i.e. aligned with the rest of the text content. |
| 1. h4 | block | This <h4> text is inside the h4 tag </h4> which is a block elemen given that the sentence/text before and after the h4 tag is right above and below respectively. |
| 1. nav | block | This <nav> text is inside a nav tag which is a </nav> blocked element. |

1. Observing how its default width behaves

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| **Element** | **Display (inline or block)** | **Test Code** |
| 1. h2 | block | First line text before the tag.  <h2 style="background-color: lightblue; width: 50%"> Second line text inside the tag. </h2>  Third line text after the tag.  **The above test code shows that the h2 tag is a block element where default width is 100% of the parent element but can still be manipulated via css style.** |
| 1. em | Inline | First line text before the em tag.  <em style="background-color: lightblue; width: 200%"> Second line text inside the em tag. </em>  Third line text after the em tag.  **The above test code shows that the em tag is an inline element where there is no effect on the width regardless if you specify a width thru css style.** |
| 1. ins | Inline | First line text before the ins tag.  <ins style="background-color: lightblue; width: 10px"> Second line text inside the em tag. </ins>  Third line text after the ins tag.  **The above test code shows that the ins tag is an inline element where there is no effect on the width regardless if you specify a width thru css style.** |
| 1. sup | Inline | First line text before the sup tag.  <sup style="background-color: lightblue; width: 150%"> Second line text inside the sup tag. </sup>  Third line text after the sup tag.  **The above test code shows that the sup tag is an inline element where there is no effect on the width regardless if you specify a width thru css style.** |
| 1. li | Block | First line text before the li tag.  <li style="background-color: lightblue; width: 700px;"> Second line text inside the li tag. </li>  Third line text after the li tag.  **The above test code shows that the li tag is a block element where default width is 100% of the parent element but can still be manipulated via css style.** |
| 1. dl | Block | First line text before the dl tag.  <dl style="background-color: lightblue; width: 70%;"> Second line text inside the dl tag. </dl>  Third line text after the dl tag.  **The above test code shows that the ll tag is a block element where default width is 100% of the parent element but can still be manipulated via css style.** |
| 1. input (email) | Inline | First line text before the input email tag.  <input type="email" name="email1" style="background-color: lightblue; width: 800px;">  Second line text after the input email tag.  **The above test code shows that the input=email tag is an inline element BUT but the width can still be manipulated via css style.** |
| 1. select | Inline | First line text before the select tag.  <select style="background-color: lightblue; width: 500px;"> Text inside select.  <option>First Option</option>  <option>2nd Option</option>  <option>Third Option</option>  </select>  First line text after the select tag.  **The above test code shows that the select tag is an inline element BUT but the width can still be manipulated via css style.** |
| 1. footer |  | First line text before the footer tag.  <footer style="background-color: lightblue; width: 900px;">Second line inside the footer tag.</footer>  Third line text after the footer tag.  **The above test code shows that the footer tag is a block element where default width is 100% of the parent element but can still be manipulated via css style.** |

1. Adjusting its height

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| **Element** | **Display (inline or block)** | **Test Code** |
| 1. header | Block | First line text before the header tag  <header style="background-color: lightgreen; height: 50px; width: 75%;">Second line text inside the header tag</header>  Third line text after the header tag  **The above test code shows that the header tag is a block element where the height can be adjusted using px but not % and the default width is 100% of the parent element but can still be manipulated via css style using both % and px.** |
| 1. span | Inline | First line text before the span tag  <span style="background-color: lightgreen; height: 300%; width: 250%;">Second line text inside the span tag</span>  Third line text after the span tag  **The above test code shows that the span tag is an inline element where both the height and width cannot be adjusted using px or % in its default display state.** |
| 1. a | Inline | First line text before the a tag  <a href="#" style="background-color: lightgreen; height: 500px; width: 250%;">Second line text inside the a tag</a>  Third line text after the a tag  **The above test code shows that the a tag is an inline element where both the height and width cannot be adjusted using px or % in its default display state.** |
| 1. button | Inline | First line text before the button tag  <button style="background-color: lightgreen; height: 100px; width: 50%;">Second line text inside the button tag</button>  Third line text after the button tag  **The above test code shows that the button tag is an inline element where the height can be adjusted using px but not %; and the default width is the width of the text inside the button but can still be manipulated via css style using both % and px.** |
| 1. img | Inline | First line text before the img tag  <img src="mountainclimb.jpg" style="background-color: lightgreen; height: 500px; width: 100%;">  Second line text after the img tag  **The above test code shows that the img tag is an inline element where the height can only be adjusted using px but not % but the width can be adjusted using both px and %; if width is adjusted without height adjustment – the height automatically adjust to keep the image’s default height-to-width ratio.** |
| 1. input (checkbox) | Inline | First line text before the input=checkbox tag  <input type="checkbox" name="" style="background-color: lightgreen; height: 100px; width: 50%;">  Second line text after the input=checkbox tag  **The above test code shows that the input=checkbox tag is an inline element where the actual checkbox’s height can be only be adjusted using px and if you use % on height, the actual box will disappear; width on the other hand can be adjusted using px. If % is used on the width, the container of the checkbox will be adjusted but not the actual box (i.e. acts as a margin in left and right); if both px is used in height and width – the lower px value will be followed; the square ratio of the actual check box will always be maintained.** |
| 1. sub | Inline | First line text before the sub tag  <sub style="background-color: lightgreen; height: 200px; width: 500%;">Second line text after the sub tag</sub>  Third line text after the sub tag  **The above test code shows that the a tag is an inline element where both the height and width cannot be adjusted using px or % in its default display state.** |
| 1. fieldset | Block | First line text before the fieldset tag  <fieldset style="background-color: lightgreen; height: 200%; width: 700px;">Second line text after the fieldset tag</fieldset>  Third line text after the fieldset tag  **The above test code shows that the fieldset tag is a block element where the height can be adjusted using px but not % and the and width can be adjusted using both px or %. Default width is 100% of the parent element width.** |

1. Adjusting its width

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| **Element** | **Display (inline or block)** | **Test Code** |
| 1. h5 | Block | First line text before the h5 tag  <h5 style="background-color: lightyellow; width: 200%; height: 200%">  Second line text inside the h5 tag  </h5>  Third line text after the h5 tag  **The above test code shows that the h5 tag is a block element where the width can be adjusted using both px and %; while height can be adjusted using px but not %. Default width is 100% of the parent element width.** |
| 1. q | Inline | First line text before the q tag  <q style="background-color: lightyellow; width: 200%; height: 200%">  Second line text inside the q tag  </q>  Third line text after the q tag  **The above test code shows that the q tag is an inline element where the width and height cannot be adjusted using either px and %.** |
| 1. del | Inline | First line text before the del tag  <del style="background-color: lightyellow; width: 200px; height: 200px">  Second line text inside the del tag  </del>  Third line text after the del tag  **The above test code shows that the del tag is an inline element where the width and height cannot be adjusted using either px and %.** |
| 1. aside | Block | First line text before the aside tag  <aside style="background-color: lightyellow; width: 200%; height: 200%">  Second line text inside the aside tag  </aside>  Third line text after the aside tag  **The above test code shows that the aside tag is a block element where the width can be adjusted using both px and %; while height can be adjusted using px but not %. Default width is 100% of the parent element width.** |
| 1. figure | Block | First line text before the figure tag  <figure style="background-color: lightyellow; width: 200%; height: 200%">  Second line text inside the figure tag  </figure>  Third line text after the figure tag  **The above test code shows that the figure tag is a block element where the width can be adjusted using both px and %; while height can be adjusted using px but not %. Default width has left and right margin from the parent element.** |
| 1. input (submit) | Inline | First line text before the input=submit tag  <input type="submit" name="" style="background-color: lightyellow; width: 100px; height: 100px">  Second line text after the input=submit tag  **The above test code shows that the input=submit tag is an inline element where the width can be adjusted using both px and %; while height can be adjusted using px but not %. Default width is based off the text inside the button.** |
| 1. h3 | Block | First line text before the h3 tag  <h3 style="background-color: lightyellow; width: 200px; height: 200px">  Second line text inside the h3 tag  </h3>  Third line text after the h3 tag  **The above test code shows that the h3 tag is a block element where the width can be adjusted using both px and %; while height can be adjusted using px but not %. Default width is 100% of the parent element width.** |
| 1. small | Inline | First line text before the small tag  <small style="background-color: lightyellow; width: 200px; height: 200px">  Second line text inside the small tag  </small>  Third line text after the small tag  **The above test code shows that the small tag is an inline element where the width and height cannot be adjusted using either px and %.** |

1. Adding padding on all sides

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| **Element** | **Display (inline or block)** | **Test Code** |
| 1. h6 | Block | First line text before the h6 tag  <h6 style="background-color: lightpink; padding: 50px 50px 50px 50px">  Second line text inside the h6 tag  </h6>  Third line text after the h6 tag  **The above test code shows that the h6 tag is a block element where the padding can be adjusted using both px and %; BUT the default width is needs to be considered as the default is based off the parent element’s width.** |
| 1. ol | Block | First line text before the ol tag  <ol style="background-color: lightpink; padding: 50px 50px 50px 50px">  Second line text inside the ol tag  </ol>  Third line text after the ol tag  **The above test code shows that the ol tag is a block element where the padding can be adjusted using both px and %; BUT the default width needs to be considered as the default is based off the parent element’s width.** |
| 1. hr | Block | First line text before the hr tag  <hr style="background-color: lightpink; padding: 1px 1px 5px 5px">  Second line text after the hr tag  **The above test code shows that the hr tag is a block element where the top and bottom padding can be adjusted using both px and %; but adjusting the left and right margin has no effect given that the line is a block element.** |
| 1. p | Block | First line text before the p tag  <p style="background-color: lightpink; padding: 50px 50px 50px 50px; width: 50%">  Second line text inside the p tag  </p>  Third line text after the p tag  **The above test code shows that the p tag is a block element where the padding can be adjusted using both px and %; BUT the default width needs to be considered as the default is based off the parent element’s width.** |
| 1. div | Block | First line text before the div tag  <div style="background-color: lightpink; padding: 50px 50px 50px 50px; width: 50%">  Second line text inside the div tag  </div>  Third line text after the div tag  **The above test code shows that the p tag is a block element where the padding can be adjusted using both px and %;** |
| 1. input (number) | Inline | First line text before the input=number tag  <input type="number" name="" style="background-color: lightpink; padding: 100px 100px 100px 100px;">  Second line text after the input=number tag  **The above test code shows that the input=number tag is an inline element where the padding can be adjusted using both px and %** |
| 1. ul |  | First line text before the ul tag  <ul style="background-color: lightpink; padding: 50px 50px 50px 50px; width: 50%">  Second line text inside the ul tag  </ul>  Third line text after the ul tag  **The above test code shows that the input=number tag is an inline element where the padding can be adjusted using both px and %.** |
| 1. table |  |  |

1. Adding margin on all sides

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| **Element** | **Display (inline or block)** | **Test Code** |
| 1. dt |  |  |
| 1. dd |  |  |
| 1. input (radio) |  |  |
| 1. textarea |  |  |
| 1. input (text) |  |  |
| 1. input (file) |  |  |
| 1. article |  |  |
| 1. figcaption |  |  |
| 1. label |  |  |