**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 | Block | 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 | Block | 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 ul tag is a block element where the padding can be adjusted using both px and %.** |
| 1. table | Block | First line text before the table tag  <table style="background-color: lightpink; padding: 50px 50px 50px 50px; border: 1px solid black;">  <tr>  <td>  Text inside TR and TD tag inside the Table tag  </td>  <td>  Text inside TR and TD tag inside the Table tag  </td>  </tr>  <tr>  <td>  Text inside TR and TD tag inside the Table tag  </td>  <td>  Text inside TR and TD tag inside the Table tag  </td>  </tr>  </table>  Second line text after the table tag  **The above test code shows that the table tag is a block element where the padding can be adjusted using both px and %.** |

1. Adding margin on all sides

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| **Element** | **Display (inline or block)** | **Test Code** |
| 1. dt | Block | First line text before the dt tag  <dt style="background-color: lightpink; margin: 5% 5% 5% 5%; width: 50%">  Second line text inside the dt tag  </dt>  Third line text after the dt tag  **The above test code shows that the dt tag is a block element where the margin can be adjusted using both px and %.** |
| 1. dd | Block | First line text before the dd tag  <dd style="background-color: lightgray; margin: 10px 10px 10px 10px; width: 50%">  Second line text inside the dd tag  </dd>  Third line text after the dd tag  **The above test code shows that the dd tag is a block element where the margin can be adjusted using both px and %.** |
| 1. input (radio) | Inline | First line text before the input=radio tag  <input type="radio" style="background-color: lightgray; margin: 10% 10% 10% 10%;">  Second line text after the input=radio tag  **The above test code shows that the input radio tag is an inline element where the left and right margin can be adjusted using both px and %; but not the margin top and bottom.** |
| 1. textarea | Inline | First line text before the textarea tag  <textarea style="background-color: lightgray; margin: 10% 10% 10% 10%;">  Second line text inside the textarea tag  </textarea>  Third line text after the textarea tag  **The above test code shows that the textarea tag is an inline element but all sides of the margin (top, right, bottom and left) can be adjusted using both px and %.** |
| 1. input (text) | Inline | First line text before the input=text tag  <input type="text" style="background-color: lightgray; margin: 10px 10px 10px 10px;">  Second line text after the input=text tag  **The above test code shows that the input text tag is an inline element where the left and right margin can be adjusted using both px and %; but not the margin top and bottom.** |
| 1. input (file) | Inline | First line text before the input=file tag  <input type="file" style="background-color: lightgray; margin: 10% 10% 10% 10%;">  Second line text after the input=file tag  **The above test code shows that the input file tag is an inline element where the left and right margin can be adjusted using both px and %; but not the margin top and bottom.** |
| 1. article | Block | First line text before the article tag  <article style="background-color: lightgray; margin: 10px 10px 10px 10px;">  Second line text inside the article tag  </article>  Third line text after the article tag  **The above test code shows that the article tag is a block element where the margin can be adjusted using both px and %.** |
| 1. figcaption | Block | First line text before the figcaption tag  <figcaption style="background-color: lightgray; margin: 10% 10% 10% 10%;">  Second line text inside the figcaption tag  </figcaption>  Third line text after the figcaption tag  **The above test code shows that the article tag is a block element where the margin can be adjusted using both px and %.** |
| 1. label | Inline | First line text before the label tag  <label style="background-color: lightgray; margin: 10px 10px 10px 10px;">  Second line text inside the label tag  </label>  Third line text after the label tag  **The above test code shows that the label tag is an inline element where the left and right margin can be adjusted using both px and %; but not the margin top and bottom.** |