Web Engineering

Lecture 17
HTML Block & Inline Elements

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HTML Block and Inline Elements

Every HTML element has a default display value depending on what type of element it is. The default display value for most elements is block or inline.

Block-level Elements

A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

The <div> element is a block-level element.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<div>Hello</div>
<div>World</div>

<p>The DIV element is a block element, and will start on a new line.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Hello
World

The DIV element is a block element, and will start on a new line.

Block level elements in HTML:

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

Inline Elements

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

This is an inline <span> element inside a paragraph.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<span>Hello</span>
<span>World</span>

<p>The SPAN element is an inline element, and will not start on a new line.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Hello World

The SPAN element is an inline element, and will not start on a new line.

Inline elements in HTML:

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

The <div> Element

The `<div>` element is often used as a container for other HTML elements.

The `<div>` element has no required attributes, but `style`, `class` and `id` are common.

When used together with CSS, the `<div>` element can be used to style blocks of content:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<div style="background-color:blue;color:white;padding:20px;">
  <h2>London</h2>
  <p>London is the capital city of England. It is the most populous city in the United
Kingdom, with a metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.</p>
  <p>Standing on the River Thames, London has been a major settlement for two millennia,
its history going back to its founding by the Romans, who named it Londinium.</p>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

London

London is the capital city of England. It is the most populous city in the United Kingdom, with a metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.

Standing on the River Thames, London has been a major settlement for two millennia, its history going back to its founding by the Romans, who named it Londinium.

The <span> Element

The `<span>` element is often used as a container for some text.

The `<span>` element has no required attributes, but `style`, `class` and `id` are common.

When used together with CSS, the `<span>` element can be used to style parts of the text:

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>My <span style="color:red">Important</span> Heading</h1>

</body>
</html>
```

My Important Heading

Using The class Attribute

The HTML `class` attribute is used to define equal styles for elements with the same class name.

So, all HTML elements with the same `class` attribute will have the same format and style.

Here we have three `<div>` elements that point to the same class name:

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.cities {
  background-color: black;
  color: white;
  margin: 20px;
  padding: 20px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div class="cities">
  <h2>London</h2>
  <p>London is the capital of England.</p>
</div>

<div class="cities">
  <h2>Paris</h2>
  <p>Paris is the capital of France.</p>
</div>

<div class="cities">
  <h2>Tokyo</h2>
  <p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</p>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

London

London is the capital of England.

Paris

Paris is the capital of France.

Tokyo

Tokyo is the capital of Japan.

HTML Iframes

Iframe Syntax

An HTML iframe is defined with the `<iframe>` tag:

```
<iframe src="URL"></iframe>
```

The `src` attribute specifies the URL (web address) of the inline frame page.

Iframe - Set Height and Width

Use the `height` and `width` attributes to specify the size of the iframe.

The attribute values are specified in pixels by default, but they can also be in percent (like "80%").

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>HTML Iframes</h2>
<p>You can use the height and width attributes to specify the size of the iframe:</p>

<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" height="200" width="300"></iframe>

</body>
</html>
```
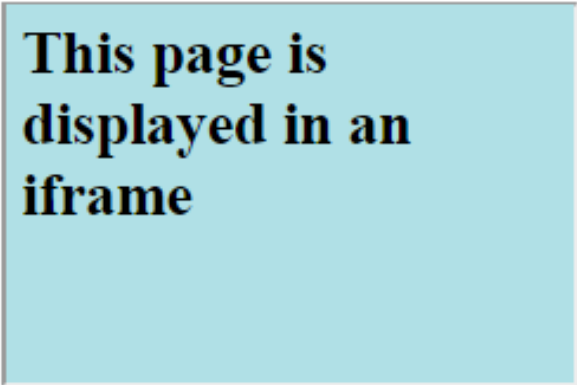
HTML Iframes

You can use the height and width attributes to specify the size of the iframe:

This page is displayed in an iframe