# HTML Block and Inline Elements

Every HTML element has a default display value, depending on what type of element it is.

There are two display values: block and inline.

#### **Block-level Elements**

A block-level element always starts on a new line.

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

A block level element has a top and a bottom margin, whereas an inline element does not.

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

## Example 1

# Hello World

The DIV element is a block element, and will always start on a new line and take up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

Here are the block-level elements in HTML:

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

## **Inline Elements**

An inline element does not start on a new line.

An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.

This is a <span> element inside a paragraph.

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

#### Example 2

This is an inline span Hello World element inside a paragraph.

The SPAN element is an inline element, and will not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.

Here are the inline elements in HTML:

<a><abbr><acronym> <b><bdo><big><br><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>

Note: An inline element cannot contain a block-level element!

#### **Document**

#### menu

Document in project

You can download PDF file.

## Refference