<!-- ! Display Property -->

Definition:
- The `display` property in CSS specifies the display behavior (the type of rendering box) of an element.
  It determines how an element is rendered on the web page.

`display` Values:

1. **`block`**:

   - The element is rendered as a block-level element.
   - Takes up the full width available.
   - Examples: `<div>`, `<p>`, `<h1>` by default.

     - Example: `display: block;`.

2. **`inline`**:

   - The element is rendered as an inline element.
   - Takes up only as much width as necessary.
   - Examples: `<span>`, `<a>` by default.

     - Example: `display: inline;`.

3. **`inline-block`**:

   - Combines features of both `block` and `inline` elements.
   - The element takes up only as much width as necessary, but you can set width and height.

     - Example: `display: inline-block;`.

4. **`none`**:

   - The element is not displayed and does not take up any space in the layout.
         - Example: `display: none;`.

 <!--TODO: Practical Use Cases: -->

- **Creating Layouts**: Use `flex` or `grid` for modern, responsive layouts.
- **Hiding Elements**: Use `display: none;` to remove elements from the document flow without deleting them from the HTML.
- **Combining Elements**: Use `inline-block` for items that need to appear side by side but still allow control over their size.