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index.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
    <html lang="en">
3
4
    <head>
5
        <meta charset="UTF-8">
6
        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7
        <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
        <title>Display & Visibility in CSS</title>
8
    </head>
10
11
    <body>
12
        <h1>Display & Visibility in CSS</h1>
13
14
        The display property in CSS plays a important role in shaping the layout of web pages. You can
15
        create flexible and responsive designs by understanding their behaviour and using them effectively.
16
       It specifies an element's display behaviour (the type of rendering box). It defines how an element
17
18
       is rendered in the layout, determining its positioning and interaction within the document's flow
19
        and structure.
20
        <!-- display: block; -->
21
22
23
        class="list-1">
24
25
            Item 1
26
27
            \langle li \rangleItem 2 \langle /li \rangle
28
29
            Item 3
30
        31
32
33
        <!-- display: inline-block; -->
34
35
        class="list-2">
36
```

```
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  37
                \langle li \rangleItem 1 \langle /li \rangle
  38
  39
                \langle li \rangleItem 2 \langle /li \rangle
  40
  41
                \langle li \rangleItem 3 \langle /li \rangle
  42
            43
  44
            <!-- display: table; -->
  45
  46
  47
            <div class="table">
  48
                <div class="table-row">
  49
  50
                     <div class="table-cell">Cell 1</div>
  51
  52
                     <div class="table-cell">Cell 2</div>
  53
  54
  55
                     <div class="table-cell">Cell 3</div>
  56
  57
                </div>
  58
                <div class="table-row">
  59
  60
                     <div class="table-cell">Cell 4</div>
  61
  62
                     <div class="table-cell">Cell 5</div>
  63
  64
                     <div class="table-cell">Cell 6</div>
  65
  66
                </div>
  67
  68
            </div>
  69
  70
  71
            <!-- display: flex -->
  72
  73
            <div class="container">
  74
```

```
75
             <div class="item">Item 1</div>
 76
 77
             <div class="item">Item 2</div>
 78
 79
             <div class="item">Item 3</div>
 80
         </div>
 81
 82
 83
         <!-- display: inline-flex -->
 84
         <div class="container-2">
 85
 86
 87
             <div class="item-2">Item 1</div>
 88
             <div class="item-2">Item 2</div>
 89
 90
             <div class="item-2">Item 3</div>
 91
 92
 93
         </div>
 94
 95
         <!-- display: list-item -->
 96
         <!-- Visibility Properties: hidden, collapse, visible -->
 97
 98
         <!-- It might not work in all browsers -->
 99
100
101
         <h1>Visibility in CSS</h1>
102
         The visibility property specifies whether or not an element is visible. It can take values such
103
         as visible, hidden, or collapse. Unlike display: none, which removes the element from the layout,
104
         visibility: hidden hides the element but maintains its space in the layout.
105
106
         <div class="list-3">
107
108
109
             <div class="list-item">Item 1</div>
110
             <div class="list-item">Item 2</div>
111
112
```

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style.css

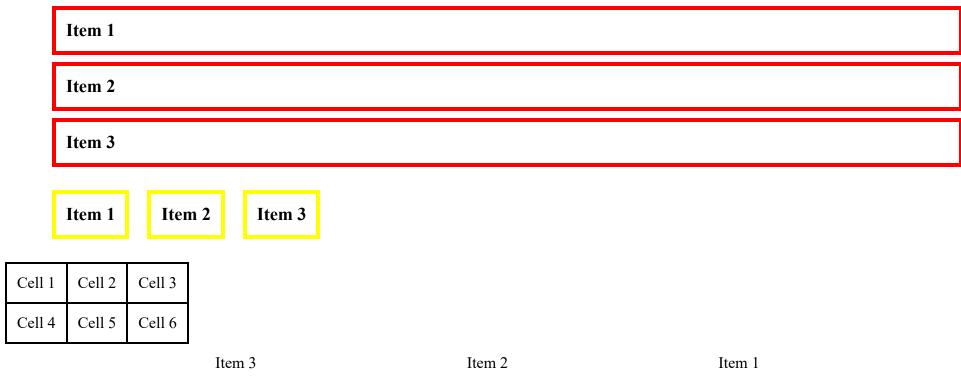
```
1
    h1 {
 2
         text-align: center;
 3
         color: red;
         letter-spacing: 0.5px;
 4
 5
     }
 6
 7
    p {
 8
         font-size: 18px;
         letter-spacing: 0.5px;
 9
10
         color: rgb(136, 25, 240);
11
     }
12
     .list-1 li {
13
         display: block;
14
         border: 4px solid red;
15
         padding: 10px;
16
         margin: 7px;
17
18
         font-weight: bold;
         font-size: 18px;
19
         list-style-type: none;
20
21
     }
22
23
     .list-2 li {
         display: inline-block;
24
         border: 4px solid yellow;
25
         padding: 10px;
26
27
         margin: 7px;
         font-weight: bold;
28
         font-size: 18px;
29
         list-style-type: none;
30
31
     }
32
33
     .table {
         display: table;
34
35
         border: 1px solid black;
36
```

style.css

```
37
     .table-row {
38
         display: table-row;
39
         border: 1px solid black;
40
41
42
     .table-cell {
43
         display: table-cell;
44
         border: 1px solid black;
45
         padding: 10px;
46
47
         border-collapse: collapse;
     }
48
49
     .container {
50
         display: flex;
51
         margin-top: 10px;
52
53
         justify-content: space-evenly;
         flex-direction: row-reverse;
54
55
     }
56
     .container-2 {
57
         display: inline-flex;
58
         margin-top: 10px;
59
60
     }
61
62
     .list-3 {
         list-style-type: circle;
63
         visibility: visible;
64
65
     }
66
     .list-item {
67
         display: list-item;
68
69
     }
```

Display & Visibility in CSS

The display property in CSS plays a important role in shaping the layout of web pages. You can create flexible and responsive designs by understanding their behaviour and using them effectively. It specifies an element's display behaviour (the type of rendering box). It defines how an element is rendered in the layout, determining its positioning and interaction within the document's flow and structure.



Item 1Item 2Item 3

Visibility in CSS

The visibility property specifies whether or not an element is visible. It can take values such as visible, hidden, or collapse. Unlike display: none, which removes the element from the layout, visibility: hidden hides the element but maintains its space in the layout.

Item 1 Item 2

Item 3