Display, Position Property:

Before diving into the concepts of position and layout, we need to know that an HTML page has some CSS by default, even if you haven’t added any. This CSS acts as a set of rules as to how the elements should get displayed on screen. So, if you already see some elements getting rendered on the page without any applied stylesheet, that’s because of the predefined CSS rules.

When we’re applying CSS to a page, we’re changing some of these already defined rules.

There is an order in which the HTML elements gets rendered and displayed by the browser, and it is the order you wrote with in your code. For example, the elements that are written first in the code will get displayed on first on page in browser, than the elements that comes next.

Children sit on top of the parents. Children of an element are displayed on top of the element.

In the given example, span element gets displayed on top if the paragraph whereas, the paragraph itself is on top of the div.

In the code, elements are in the order of div -> p -> span.

But in user’s view, it is span -> p -> div.

The property z-index in CSS is used to change this hierarchy order and to display any parent element on top of the children.

Display Property:

Display Block:

Block elements take out the whole space on the page, effectively blocking out any other element beside them. In other word, they don’t allow any other element to sit next to them, neither on left, nor on right.

By default, the elements like paragraph tags or heading tags are block elements.

The most observed block elements are:

Paragraphs

Headings

Divisions

List and list items

Forms

Inline Elements:

Inline elements take up only as much space as they need. An inline element gives space to other elements placed on its side, unlike block elements.

Some common inline elements are:

Spans

Images

Anchors

Why need Block?

A question here could be why do we need the block elements, when inline are so flexible and adjustable.

One thing is that we cannot change the width of inline elements. An inline element will take up space as much as it possesses the content inside it, no more than that, no less than that.

But with block elements, we can change their width to our choice.

Display None:

Setting the display property of anu element to none, make the element disappear completely, as if it was never included in the code.

When can we use it?

When can we use the display’s none property:

We can use it when we want to hide something, and then we want it to appear on screen when a specific event happens, or a condition gets satisfied. For example, if we’re creating a quiz page and we want the answer to appear on screen after some event, we can change the display: none property to any other property we like.

Difference:

The difference between display: none and visibility: none is that none property takes the element out of the flow, but with visibility: hidden the elements is allocated the space it acquires, only thing that it’s not visible.

Position:

The position property is used to change the position of elements in an HTML page according to our will. The different values that we can use for position property are static, relative, absolute, fixed.

Static:

All HTML elements have the static property by default. Static value ensures that the elements follow the predefined flow in the page and do not disturb it in any way.

Relative:

Relative positioning defines the position of the element relative to its position had it been static. Simply put: the position it relative to what it could have if it was set static.

// The difference pictures

In the given picture, when we set the position to relative and pass 30px to the left, it means we are asking the image to maintain a distance of 30px from the left of its previous static position.

Similarly, we can change the top bottom, left, right coordinates to set the position of any attribute.

Absolute:

With Absolute positioning we position an element relative to its parent.

https://medium.com/@jaweriabatool.jbjb/display-block-inline-none-the-display-property-in-css-51f75ea68270