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CSS display Property

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Example

Use of some different display values:

```
p.ex1 {display: none;}
p.ex2 {display: inline;}
p.ex3 {display: block;}
p.ex4 {display: inline-block;}
```

Try it Yourself »

More "Try it Yourself" examples below.

Definition and Usage

The `display` property specifies the display behavior (the type of rendering box) of an element.

In HTML, the default display property value is taken from the HTML specifications or from the browser/user default style sheet. The default value in XML is inline, including SVG elements.

Show demo ›

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Inherited:	no	
Animatable:	no. <u>Read about *animatable*</u>	
Version:	CSS1	
JavaScript syntax:	*object*.style.display="none"	Try it

Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Property					
display	4.0	8.0	3.0	3.1	7.0

Note: The values "flex" and "inline-flex" requires the -webkit- prefix to work in Safari.

Note: "display: contents" does not work in Edge prior version 79.

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```
display: value;
```

Property Values

Value	Description	Play it
inline	Displays an element as an inline element (like <span>). Any height and width properties will have no effect	Demo ›
block	Displays an element as a block element (like <p>). It starts on a new line, and takes up the whole width	Demo ›
contents	Makes the container disappear, making the child elements children of the element the next level up in the DOM	
flex	Displays an element as a block-level flex container	
grid	Displays an element as a block-level grid container	
inline-block	Displays an element as an inline-level block container. The element itself is formatted as an inline element, but you can apply height and width values	
inline-flex	Displays an element as an inline-level flex container	
inline-grid	Displays an element as an inline-level grid container	
inline-table	The element is displayed as an inline-level table	
list-item	Let the element behave like a element	Demo ›
run-in	Displays an element as either block or inline, depending on context	
table	Let the element behave like a <table> element	
table-caption	Let the element behave like a <caption> element	
table-column-group	Let the element behave like a <colgroup> element	
table-header-	Let the element behave like a <thead> element	☐ Dark mode

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table-footer-group	Let the element behave like a <tfoot> element
table-row-group	Let the element behave like a <tbody> element
table-cell	Let the element behave like a <td> element
table-column	Let the element behave like a <col> element
table-row	Let the element behave like a <tr> element
none	The element is completely removed
initial	Sets this property to its default value. Read about *initial*
inherit	Inherits this property from its parent element. Read about *inherit*

More Examples

Example

A demonstration of how to use the contents property value. In the following example the .a container will disappear, and making the child elements (.b) children of the element the next level up in the DOM:

```css
.a {
  display: contents;
  border: 2px solid red;
  background-color: #ccc;
  padding: 10px;
  width: 200px;
}

.b {
  border: 2px solid blue;
  background-color: lightblue;
  padding: 10px;
}
```

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Example

A demonstration of how to use the inherit property value:

```
body {
  display: inline;
}

p {
  display: inherit;
}
```

Try it Yourself »

Example

Set the direction of some flexible items inside a <div> element in reverse order:

```
div {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: row-reverse;
}
```

Try it Yourself »

Related Pages

CSS tutorial: CSS Display and visibility

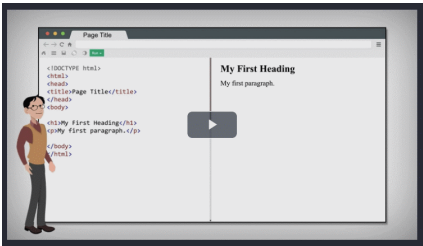HTML DOM reference: display property

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