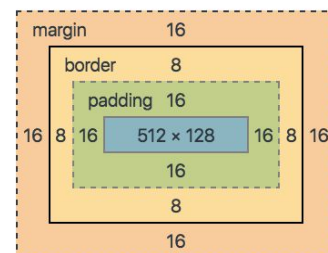# HTML/CSS: CSS LAYOUT

DISPLAY

inline	Make a block-level element act inline element.
inline-block	Make a block-level element flow like an inline element, while retaining width, height, padding, and margin.
block	Make an inline element act like a block-level element.
none	Hide an element from the page.

HTML5 SECTIONING ELEMENTS:

\<header\>   Defines a header for a section or a page.

\<nav\>   Defines navigation links.

\<article\>   Defines an article.

\<aside\>   Defines content away from the page content.

\<footer\>   Defines a footer for a section or page.

BOX MODEL:

FLEX CONTAINER PROPERTIES:

display	flex
flex-direction	row, column
flex-wrap	wrap, nowrap
justify-content	flex-start, flex-end, center, space-between, space-around

Example:

```css
section {
  display: flex;
  justify-content: space-between;
}

aside {
  width: 20px;
}
```

CLASSES AND IDS:

IDs : Ids are unique. Each id can only be used once per HTML file.

HTML: \<li id="my-id-name"\>\</li\>	CSS: #my-id-name {}

Classes: Classes group elements together.

HTML: \<li class="my-class-name"\>\</li\>	CSS: #my-class-name {}

STEPS TO ACHIEVE A MULTI-COLUMN LAYOUT:

- Each column has a wrapper around it in your HTML
- Wrap the columns directly with a container (the flex container)
- Add `display: flex` to flex container
- Give each column a width in percentages
- Use justify-content on flex container to determine how columns are distributed.