CSS display Property

The **Display property** in CSS defines how the components(div, hyperlink, heading, etc) are going to be placed on the web page. As the name suggests, this property is used to define the display of the different parts of a web page. The `display` property is the most important CSS property for controlling layout.

Syntax:

```
display: value;
```

The display Property

The `display` property is used to specify how an element is shown on a web page.

Every HTML element has a default display value, depending on what type of element it is. The default display value for most elements is `block` or `inline`.

The `display` property is used to change the default display behavior of HTML elements.

Block-level Elements

A block-level element ALWAYS starts on a new line and takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

The <div> element is a block-level element.

Examples of block-level elements:

- <div>
- <h1> - <h6>
- <p>
- <form>
- <header>
- <footer>
- <section>

Inline Elements

An inline element DOES NOT start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.

This is an inline <span> element inside a paragraph.

Examples of inline elements:

- <span>
- <a>
- <img>

Display: none;

`display: none;` is commonly used with JavaScript to hide and show elements without deleting and recreating them. Take a look at our last example on this page if you want to know how this can be achieved.

The `<script>` element uses `display: none;` as default.

Override The Default Display Value

As mentioned, every element has a default display value. However, you can override this.

Changing an inline element to a block element, or vice versa, can be useful for making the page look a specific way, and still follow the web standards.

Changing a block level element to an inline element

```
li {
  display: inline;
}
```

Changing an inline element to block level

```
b{
  display: block;
}
```

Hide an Element - display:none or visibility:hidden?

Hiding an element can be done by setting the `display` property to `none`. The element will be hidden, and the page will be displayed as if the element is not there:

`visibility:hidden;` also hides an element.

However, the element will still take up the same space as before. The element will be hidden, but still affect the layout:

Display flex

The **display: flex** property sets your container to be a flexbox element.