

# CSS display property

The CSS `display` property controls how HTML elements are displayed on a web page. It determines the layout behavior of an element and how it interacts with other elements.

Here's an explanation of the common `display` values:

## 1. `block`:

- Elements take up the full width available, starting on a new line.
- Examples: `<div>`, `<h1>`, `<p>`, etc.

## 2. `inline`:

- Elements only take up as much width as needed and don't start on a new line.
- Examples: `<span>`, `<a>`, `<strong>`, etc.

## 3. `inline-block`:

- Similar to `inline`, but you can set width and height. The element doesn't start on a new line.
- Useful for making things look like `block` elements but behave like `inline`.

## 4. `none`:

- Completely hides the element, making it invisible and not taking up any space.

## 5. `flex`:

- Enables a flexible layout, allowing elements inside a container to be arranged and resized automatically. Useful for responsive designs.
- Example: A navigation bar where items can adjust to fit various screen sizes.

## 6. `grid`:

- Creates a grid layout for arranging elements in rows and columns, giving you precise control over the layout.
- Example: A photo gallery layout.

The `display` property is essential for controlling how elements are positioned and interact on a page.

MDN display docs: <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/display>