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CHAPTER 11

Display and Placing Elements



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AGENDA

- Display: Inline vs Block
- Hiding Elements
- Float

Display Properties: Block, Inline



CSS Display



- The CSS display property allows us to govern the layout of a webpage.
- The display property decides the nature of how the element should be displayed
- Most elements have a display value of either block or inline

CSS Block

What are block elements?

Ans: Block elements take up the entire width of the parent element and always begin on a new line

I am a block element

Here, the element is represented with a red border.

It takes up the entire width of the parent element (entire page) and starts on a new line (no other element beside it).

CSS Block Tags

Some commonly used block-level elements

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

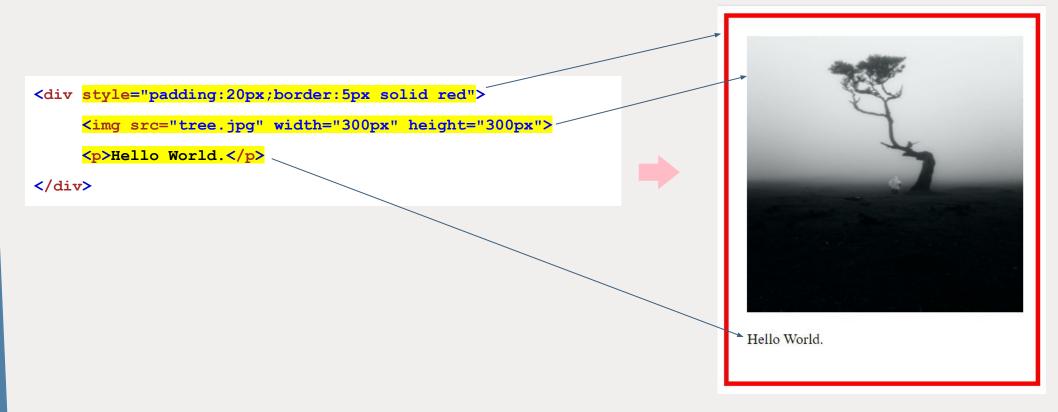
Apart from tags, we can make any html element a block level element by altering its CSS Display property.

display: block

CSS Div

So far, we learned how to display images and text as separate components.

Using <div> tags, we can combine multiple components such as text and image into one container.



CSS Inline

We generally define inline elements using the tag.

What are inline elements?

Ans: An inline element only occupies as much space as required and does not create a new line

I am an inline element



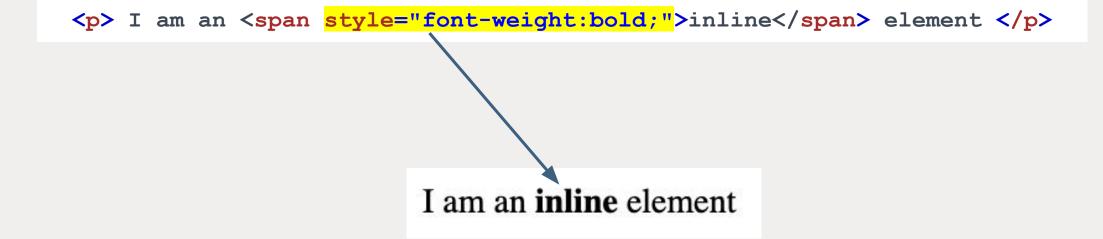
I am an inline element

Notice how we are changing the coloring and font-weight of only a part of a line instead of the entire line.

How do we select part of an element that does not create any new lines?

CSS Span

We can use the **** tag to define inline elements



CSS Inline Tags

Some commonly used inline-level elements

- <a>>
-
-

Apart from tags, we can make any html element inline by altering its CSS Display property.

display: inline

Hiding Elements



Hiding Elements

Two Ways

Display: none

hides the element and removes it from the document completely. The space it occupied might be occupied by other elements.

Visibility: hidden

hides the element but the space occupied by the element is still preserved. Other elements are not placed in place of it.

Let us illustrate this via an example

Example

Original HTML Document
What if I apply "display:none" to the 2nd image?







Hiding Elements

display: none

Notice that the 3rd image would take up the space of the 2nd image.





Example

Original HTML Document
What if I apply "visibility:hidden" to the 2nd image?







Hiding Elements

visibility: hidden

Notice how the 2nd element is hidden but nobody occupies its space





CSS Float



CSS Float

The float property specifies whether an element should float to the left, right, or not at all.

It allows us to position elements

```
<img src="nature.jpg" alt="nature">
   Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur
   adipiscing elit. Phasellus imperdiet,
   nulla et dictum.
```

```
img {
     /* default with no styling */
}
```

HTML CSS



Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Phasellus imperdiet, nulla et dictum.

Float: Left

The float property specifies whether an element should float to the left, right, or not at all.

It allows us to position elements

```
<img src="nature.jpg" alt="nature">
   Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur
   adipiscing elit. Phasellus imperdiet,
   nulla et dictum.
```

```
img {
    float: left;
}
```

HTML CSS



Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Phasellus imperdiet, nulla et dictum.

Float: Right

The float property specifies whether an element should float to the left, right, or not at all.

It allows us to position elements

```
<img src="nature.jpg" alt="nature">
  Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur
  adipiscing elit. Phasellus imperdiet,
  nulla et dictum.
```

```
img {
    float: right;
}
```

HTML CSS

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Phasellus imperdiet, nulla et dictum.



That's all for this module!

THANK YOU!

