🧱 **CSS Display Property — Notes for Quick Recall**

1. Purpose of the Display Property

- The display property determines **how an element is shown on the page** and how it interacts with other elements in the layout.

- Different HTML elements have default display types:

  - **Paragraphs (<p>)** and **headings (<h1>–<h6>)** → display: block

  - **Spans (<span>)** → display: inline

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2. Main Display Types

a. Block

- **Takes up full width** of the page (even if content is small).

- Always **starts on a new line**.

- You can **set width and height**.

- Examples: <div>, <p>, <h1>, <section>, etc.

Example:

p {

 display: block;

 width: 300px;

 height: 100px;

}

- Elements appear **vertically stacked**.

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b. Inline

- **Does not start on a new line**; sits **side-by-side** with other inline elements.

- **Ignores width and height** — size depends on its **content**.

- Used for **styling parts of text** (like <span> inside a paragraph).

Example:

span {

 display: inline;

 width: 200px; /* Ignored */

 height: 100px; /* Ignored */

}

- The element only takes as much space as its text or content requires.

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c. Inline-Block

- Hybrid between **inline** and **block**:
  - Behaves like inline (sits side by side).
  - Behaves like block (respects width and height).

Example:

div {

 display: inline-block;

 width: 200px;

 height: 200px;

}

- Multiple elements can line up **horizontally** while still maintaining size control.

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3. Display: None

- The element **completely disappears** from the page.
- It's not visible **and doesn't take up any space** in the layout.
- Useful for:
  - Hiding elements dynamically with JavaScript.
  - Creating show/hide effects or toggling visibility.

Summary Table

Display Type	Starts on New Line?	Can Set Width/Height?	Example Usage
block	✅ Yes	✅ Yes	Paragraphs, divs
inline	❌ No	❌ No	Spans, text styling
inline-block	❌ No	✅ Yes	Navigation items, cards
none	❌ (Hidden)	❌ (Removed from flow)	Toggle visibility

Key Takeaways

- block: For vertical stacking, full-width sections.

- inline: For styling text within lines.

- inline-block: For neatly arranged boxes or buttons.

- none: To hide elements from view completely.

- Understanding these gives you **control over element flow** and forms the foundation for **advanced layout techniques** like **flexbox** and **grid**.