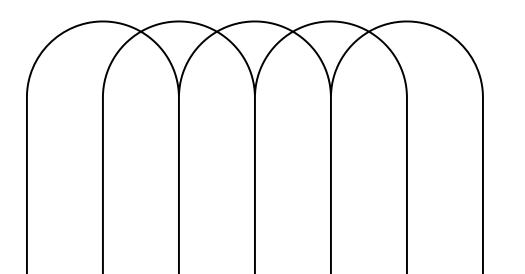
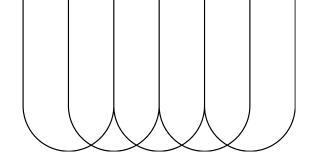


# **CSS Display Property**







## **CSS Display**

The CSS display property is one of the most fundamental and powerful properties in CSS. It defines how elements are displayed in the document flow, determining whether they are block-level, inline, flex, grid, or even hidden. Display is an important property to define layout of our page.

#### **Block Elements**

Block-level elements take up the full width of their container and start on a new line.

#### **Example**

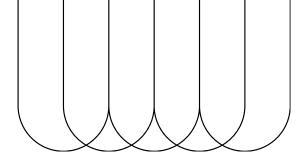
```
.block-element {
    display: block;
}
```

#### **Inline Elements**

Inline elements do not start on a new line and only take up as much width as necessary.

#### **Example**

```
.inline-element {
    display: inline;
}
```





## **CSS Display**

#### **Inline-Block Elements**

Inline-block elements behave like inline elements but allow setting width and height, which is not possible with purely inline elements

#### **Example**

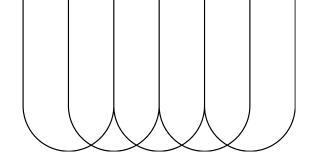
```
.block-element {
    display: inline-block;
}
```

#### **None (Hiding Elements)**

Using display: none; completely removes an element from the document flow.

#### **Example**

```
.hidden-element {
    display: none;
}
```





## **CSS Display**

#### **Flexbox**

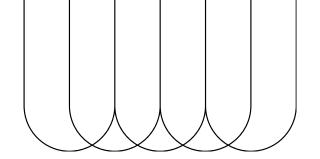
Flexbox, short for Flexible Box Layout, is a CSS module designed to arrange elements efficiently in a one-dimensional layout, either as a row or a column. It provides powerful alignment and distribution capabilities, making it ideal for responsive design.

#### **Flexbox consists of two primary components:**

- Flex Container The parent element that contains flex items.
- Flex Items The child elements within the flex container that are positioned according to flexbox rules.

#### **Example**

```
.container{
    display: flex;
}
```





### **CSS Grid**

CSS Grid allows web developers to create complex and responsive designs with ease. Unlike floats and flexbox, CSS Grid enables precise control over both rows and columns, making it a two-dimensional system.

#### **Grid Container:**

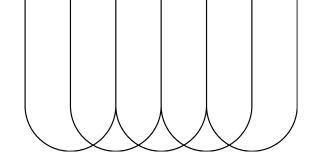
```
.d-grid{
display: grid;
}
```

#### **Grid tracks (Row & Columns):**

```
.d-grid {
    grid-template-columns: 100px 200px 100px;
    grid-template-rows: 50px 100px;
}
```

#### **Grid Items:**

```
.grid-item1 {
   grid-row: 1/span 1;
   grid-column: 1/span 1;
}
```



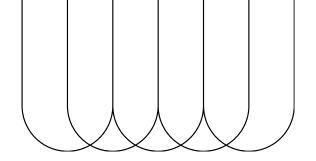


### **Box Shadow**

The CSS box-shadow property is used to apply one or more shadows to an element.

**Syntax :** selector{ box-shadow: offset-x offset-y blur spread color inset}

```
.box{
    box-shadow: 5px 10px 15px rgba(0,0,0,.15);
}
.box-2{
    box-shadow: 0px 0px 8px rgba(0,0,0,.15) inset;
}
.box-3{
    box-shadow: 5px 5px 8px rgba(0,0,0,.25), 10px 10px 8px rgba(0,0,0,.15), 15px 15px 8px rgba(0,0,0,.05);
}
```



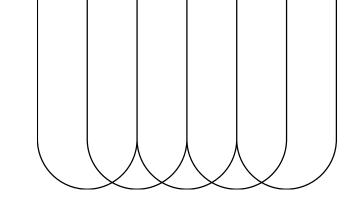


## **Outline**

An outline is a line drawn outside the element's border.

Syntax : selector{ outline: width style color}

```
.box{
    outline: 5px solid red;
}
.outline-red{
    outline-color: red;
}
.outline-dashed{
    outline-style: dashed;
}
outline-5{
    outline-5{
    outline-width: 5px;
}
```





# THANK YOU

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