Lecture 16: CSS display properties [Inline, Block & Inline-Block]:-

The display property specifies the display behaviour of an element.

→ Block Level Elements

* It always starts on new line
* It takes up full width available
* It respects the custom width or height.
* It also respect custom margin and padding
* Examples: <address>, <article>, <dt>, <aside>, <div>, <p>, <pre>, <nav>, <section>, <table>, <ul>, <h1> - <h6>

→ Inline Elements

* It does not start on a new line.
* It takes up as much width necessary.
* It does not respect height or width.
* It respects only horizontal margin.
* Example:
, <b>, <img>, <button>, <label>, <map>, <i>, <span>, <input>, <code>, <sup>

→ CSS Box Sizing: The CSS box sizing allows us to include the padding & border in an element's total width and height.

- without the css box sizing property: by default, the width and the heigh of an element is calculated like below

  width + padding + border = actual width of element
  height + padding + border = actual height of element

This basically means the element often appears bigger than we have set width height just because padding & border also added in element's size.

- with the css box sizing property: If we set "box-sizing: border-box;" on an element, padding and border are included in width and height.
- for best practice applying this property to all elements is safe and wise like:

```
* {
    box-sizing: border-box; }
```

→ display : inline-block ;

- Compared to "display:inline;", the major difference is that it can allows us to set the width and height on the element.

- Compared to "display : block;", the major difference is that it does not add a line break after the element, so the element can sit next to other.

- Also with this property the top and bottom margins/paddings are respected but, with "display : inline" they are not.