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1. Property: display: flex

Use Case: Creates a flexible formatting context that aligns elements in a single dimension (row or column), ideal for navigation bars or simple alignment.

Example Code

```
.contenedor {  
    display: flex;  
    justify-content: space-between;  
}  
.item {  
    padding: 10px;  
}
```

Browser Output

Ejemplo de Alineación Flexbox



W3C Documentation

[Flexbox Specification \(W3C\)](#)

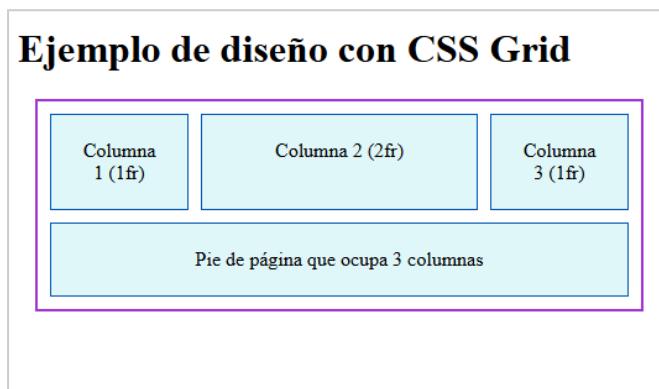
2. Property: display: grid

Use Case: Allows the creation of complex layouts in two dimensions (rows and columns), ideal for the main page layout.

Example Code

```
.layout {  
  display: grid;  
  grid-template-columns: 1fr 2fr 1fr; /* Three columns */  
  gap: 10px;  
}
```

Browser Output



W3C Documentation

[Grid Layout Specification \(W3C\)](#)

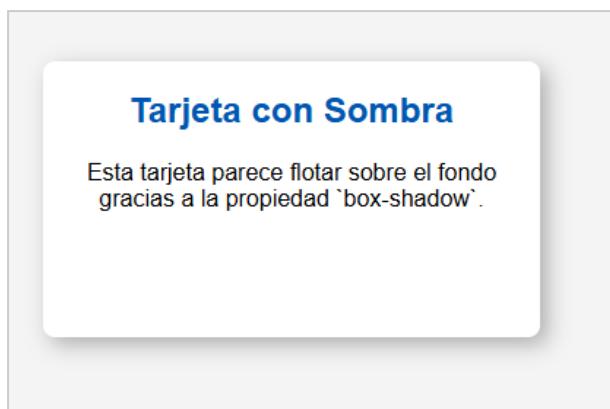
3. Property: box-shadow

Use Case: Applies one or more shadows around an element's frame, giving it depth and highlighting the content (3D or elevation effect).

Example Code

```
.tarjeta {  
  box-shadow: 5px 5px 15px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.3);  
}
```

Browser Output



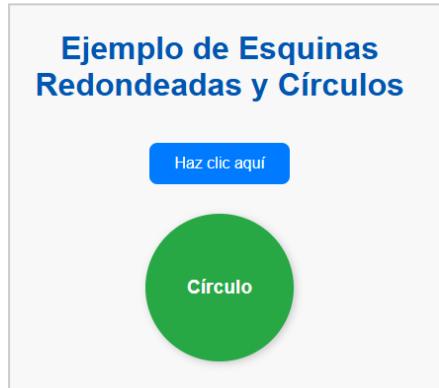
4. Property: border-radius

Use Case: Allows rounding the corners of an element. It is essential for modern design of buttons, cards, and circular images.

Example Code

```
.boton {  
    border-radius: 8px;  
}  
.circular {  
    border-radius: 50%; /* Creates a perfect circle */  
}
```

Browser Output



5. Property: transition

Use Case: Allows changes in CSS properties to occur smoothly over a specified period, creating attractive and soft animations (e.g., a color change on hover).

Example Code

```
.enlace {  
    transition: background-color 0.3s ease-in-out;  
}  
.enlace:hover {  
    background-color: #f0f0f0;  
}
```

Browser Output



W3C Documentation

[transition Specification \(W3C\)](#)

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