

# CSS display Property

[Reference](#)

## Example

Use of some different display values:

```
p.ex1 {display: none;}
p.ex2 {display: inline;}
p.ex3 {display: block;}
p.ex4 {display: inline-block;}
```

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## Definition and Usage

The **display** property specifies the display behavior (the type of rendering box) of an element.






In HTML, the default display property value is taken from the HTML specifications or from the browser/user default style sheet. The default value in XML is inline, including SVG elements.

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Default value:	?
Inherited:	no
Animatable:	no. <a href="#">Read about animatable</a>

# Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Property					
display	4.0	8.0	3.0	3.1	7.0

**Note:** The values "flex" and "inline-flex" requires the -webkit- prefix to work in Safari.

**Note:** "display: contents" does not work in Edge prior version 79.

## CSS Syntax

```
display: value;
```

## Property Values

Value	Description	Play it
inline	Displays an element as an inline element (like <code>&lt;span&gt;</code> ). Any height and width properties will have no effect	<a href="#">Demo &gt;</a>
block	Displays an element as a block element (like <code>&lt;p&gt;</code> ). It starts on a new line, and takes up the whole width	<a href="#">Demo &gt;</a>
contents	Makes the container disappear, making the child elements children of the element the next level up in the DOM	
flex	Displays an element as a block-level flex container	
grid	Displays an element as a block-level grid container	
inline-block	Displays an element as an inline-level block container. The element itself is formatted as an inline element, but you can apply height and width values	
inline-flex	Displays an element as an inline-level flex container	

list-item	Let the element behave like a <li> element	<a href="#">Demo &gt;</a>
run-in	Displays an element as either block or inline, depending on context	
table	Let the element behave like a <table> element	
table-caption	Let the element behave like a <caption> element	
table-column-group	Let the element behave like a <colgroup> element	
table-header-group	Let the element behave like a <thead> element	
table-footer-group	Let the element behave like a <tfoot> element	
table-row-group	Let the element behave like a <tbody> element	
table-cell	Let the element behave like a <td> element	
table-column	Let the element behave like a <col> element	
table-row	Let the element behave like a <tr> element	
none	The element is completely removed	
initial	Sets this property to its default value. <a href="#">Read about <i>initial</i></a>	
inherit	Inherits this property from its parent element. <a href="#">Read about <i>inherit</i></a>	

## More Examples

### Example

A demonstration of how to use the contents property value. In the following example the .a container will disappear, and making the child elements (.b) children of the element the next level up in the DOM:

```
.a {  
  display: contents;  
  border: 2px solid red;  
  background-color: #ccc;  
  padding: 10px;  
  width: 200px;  
}
```

}

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## Example

A demonstration of how to use the inherit property value:

```
body {  
  display: inline;  
}  
  
p {  
  display: inherit;  
}
```

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## Example

Set the direction of some flexible items inside a <div> element in reverse order:

```
div {  
  display: flex;  
  flex-direction: row-reverse;  
}
```

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HTML DOM reference: [display property](#).

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