CSS Basic Display Code Snippet:

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>
  <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8" />
  <!-- The viewport is the user's visible area of a web page. -->
  <!-- The width=device-width part sets the width of the page to follow the screen-width of the device
(which will vary depending on the device). -->
  <!-- The initial-scale=1.0 part sets the initial zoom level when the page is first loaded by the
browser. -->
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1" />
  <title>CSS Basic Display</title>
  <!-- reference: https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_display.asp -->
  <style>
    /* Internal CSS */
    p,
    span {
      color: red;
    }

    .demo1 {
      /* none - the element is completely removed. */
      display: none;
    }

    .demo2 {
      /* inline - displays an element as an inline element (like <span>). Any height and width properties
will have no effect. */
      display: inline;
      height: 100px;
      /* height have no effect with display: inline */
      background-color: palegreen;
    }

    .demo3 {
      /* block - displays an element as a block element (like <p>). It starts on a new line, and takes up
the full width of the browser.
         But you can apply height and width values to take up just a portion of the full width of the
browser. */
      display: block;
      width: 100px;
      height: 100px;
      background-color: palegreen;
    }

    .demo4 {
      /* 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. */
      display: inline-block;
      /* if no width is specified, the width will be measured as the full width of the element's content
*/
      height: 100px;
```

```css
      background-color: palegreen;
    }

    .demo5 {
      /* inherit - inherits this property from its parent element. */
      display: inherit;
      background-color: palegreen;
    }

    /* display: flex */
    /*  check out examples from flex-display.html */
  </style>
</head>

<body>
  <h1>The display Property</h1>

  <h2>display: none:</h2>
  <div>
    <p class="demo1">PLANT SCIENTISTS</p> have classified fruits into three main groups: simple
    fruits, aggregate fruits, and multiple (or composite) fruits.
  </div>

  <h2>display: inline:</h2>
  <div>
    Simple fleshy fruits from apples to berries to watermelon; simple dry
    fruits including beans and rice, coconuts and carrots; aggregate
    fruits including <p class="demo2">STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES,</p> blackberries, pawpaw;
    multiple fruits such as pineapple, fig, mulberries; (see above re
    all)- are commercially valuable as human food.
  </div>

  <h2>display: block:</h2>
  <div>
    Vegetables are parts of plants that are consumed by humans or other
    animals as food. The <p class="demo3">ORIGINAL MEANING</p> is still commonly used and is
    applied to plants collectively to refer to all edible plant matter,
    including the flowers, fruits, stems, leaves, roots, and seeds.
  </div>

  <h2>display: inline-block:</h2>
  <div>
    An <p class="demo4">ALTERNATIVE DEFINITION</p> of the term is applied somewhat arbitrarily,
    often by culinary and cultural tradition. It may exclude foods derived
    from some plants that are fruits, flowers, nuts, and cereal grains,
    but include savoury fruits such as tomatoes and courgettes, flowers
    such as broccoli, and seeds such as pulses.
  </div>

  <h2>display: inherit on "p" element when parent element is set to display: inline</h2>
  <div style="display: inline;">
    <p class="demo5">These two paragraphs generates INLINE boxes, and it results in</p>
    <p class="demo5">no distance between the two elements.</p>
  </div>
```

```
  <h2>display: inherit on "span" element when parent element is set to display: block</h2>
  <div style="display: block;">
    <span class="demo5" style="background-color:lightskyblue;">These two paragraphs generates BLOCK boxes,
and it
      results in.</span><span class="demo5" style="background-color: lightslategrey;">These two paragraphs
generates
      inline boxes, and it results in</span>
  </div>
</body>

</html>
```

The display Property

display: none:

have classified fruits into three main groups: simple fruits, aggregate fruits, and multiple (or composite) fruits.

display: inline:

Simple fleshy fruits from apples to berries to watermelon; simple dry fruits including beans and rice, coconuts and carrots; aggregate fruits including STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, blackberries, pawpaw; multiple fruits such as pineapple, fig, mulberries; (see above re all)— are commercially valuable as human food.

display: block:

Vegetables are parts of plants that are consumed by humans or other animals as food. The

ORIGINAL MEANING

is still commonly used and is applied to plants collectively to refer to all edible plant matter, including the flowers, fruits, stems, leaves, roots, and seeds.

display: inline-block:

An ALTERNATIVE DEFINITION of the term is applied somewhat arbitrarily, often by culinary and cultural tradition. It may exclude foods derived from some plants that are

fruits, flowers, nuts, and cereal grains, but include savoury fruits such as tomatoes and courgettes, flowers such as broccoli, and seeds such as pulses.

display: inherit on "p" element when parent element is set to display: inline

These two paragraphs generates INLINE boxes, and it results in no distance between the two elements.

display: inherit on "span" element when parent element is set to display: block

These two paragraphs generates BLOCK boxes, and it results in.
These two paragraphs generates inline boxes, and it results in