

CSS Display

- description : CSS Display Property, Block-level Elements, Inline Elements
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- [CSS Display](#)

The display Property

display 가 CSS .
 display HTML display 가 . display
 block inline .

Block-level Elements

가 .

가

- <h1> ~ <h6>
- <p>
- <form>
- <header>
- <footer>
- <section>

Inline Elements

가

- o * <a> *

=====Display: none;===== display: none

<script> display: none; 가

=====Override The Default Display Value ()=====

가

```
=====
===== <code html> <!DOCTYPE html> <html lang="en"> <head> <meta
charset="UTF-8"> <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge"> <meta
name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>Display</title> <style> li { display: inline; } </style> </head> <body>
<p>Display a list of links as a horizontal menu:</p> <ul> <li><a
href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/default.asp" target="_blank">HTML</a></li>
<li><a href="https://www.w3schools.com/css/default.asp"
target="_blank">CSS</a></li> <li><a href="https://www.w3schools.com/js/default.asp"
target="_blank">Javascript</a></li> </ul> </body> </html> </code>
```

Note: 가

display: block 가 가


```
=====
===== <code html> <!DOCTYPE html> <html lang="en"> <head> <meta
charset="UTF-8"> <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge"> <meta
name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0"> <title>inline
element changed as block element</title> <style> span { display: block; } </style>
</head> <body> A display property with a value of "block" results in a line break
between the two elements </body> </html> </code>
```

```
<code html> <!DOCTYPE html> <html lang="en"> <head> <meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge"> <meta name="viewport"
content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0"> <title>Display links as block
elements</title> <style> a { display: block; } </style> </head> <body> <p>Display
links s block elements</p> <a
href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/default.asp">HTML</a> <a
href="https://www.w3schools.com/css/default.asp">CSS</a> <a
href="https://www.w3schools.com/js/default.asp">Javascript</a> </body> </html>
</code>
```

=====Hide an Element -display:none or visibility:hidden?===== display none

가

```
====
===== <code html> <!DOCTYPE html> <html lang="en"> <head> <meta
charset="UTF-8"> <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge"> <meta
name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0"> <title>visible
heading</title> <style> h1.hidden { display: none; } </style> </head> <body>
<h1>This is a visible heading</h1> <h1 class="hidden">This is a hidden heading</h1>
<p>Notice tht the h1 element with display: none; does not take up any space.</p>
</body> </html> </code>
visibility:hidden;
```

```
====
===== <code html> <!DOCTYPE html> <html lang="en"> <head> <meta
charset="UTF-8"> <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge"> <meta
name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0"> <title>Visibility:
hidden;</title> <style> h1.hidden { visibility: hidden; } </style> </head> <body>
<h1>This is a visible heading</h1> <h1 class="hidden">This is a hidden heading</h1>
<p>Notice that the hidden heading still takes up space.</p> </body> </html> </code>
====More Examples==== <code html> <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <style>
.imgbox { float: left; text-align: center; width: 120px; border: 1px solid gray; margin: 4px;
padding: 6px; } button { width: 100%; } </style> </head> <body> <h3>Difference
between display:none and visiblity: hidden</h3> <p><strong>visibility:hidden</strong>
hides the element, but it still takes up space in the layout.</p>
<p><strong>display:none</strong> removes the element from the document. It does
not take up any space.</p>
```

Box 1


```

<button onclick="removeElement()">Remove</button>
```

Box 2


```

<button onclick="changeVisibility()">Hide</button>
```

Box 3


```

<button onclick="resetElement()">Reset All</button>
```

```
<script> function removeElement() { document.getElementById("imgbox1").style.display
= "none"; } function changeVisibility() {
document.getElementById("imgbox2").style.visibility = "hidden"; } function
resetElement() { document.getElementById("imgbox1").style.display = "block";
document.getElementById("imgbox2").style.visibility = "visible"; } </script> </body>
</html> </code>
<code html> <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <style> #panel, .flip { font-size: 16px;
padding: 10px; text-align: center; background-color: #4CAF50; color: white; border: solid
```

```
1px #a6d8a8; margin: auto; } #panel { display: none; } </style> </head> <body> <p class="flip" onclick="myFunction()">Click to show panel</p>
```

```
<p>This panel contains a div element, which is hidden by default (display: none).</p>
<p>It is styled with CSS and we use JavaScript to show it (display: block).</p>
<p>How it works: Notice that the p element with class="flip" has an onclick attribute attached to it. When the user clicks on the p element, a function called myFunction() is executed, which changes the style of the div with id="panel" from display:none (hidden) to display:block (visible).</p>
<p>You will learn more about JavaScript in our JavaScript Tutorial.</p>
</div>
```

```
<script>
function myFunction() {
    document.getElementById("panel").style.display = "block";
}
</script>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html> </code>
```

CSS Display/Visibility Properties

Property	Description
display	가
visibility	.

„ CSS, Display,

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