CSS RECAP

Week 1

display

- block - A block-level element starts on a new line and stretches out to the left and right as far as it can.

- inline - An inline element can wrap some text inside a paragraph like this without disrupting the flow of that paragraph.

- none - hide the element

- inline-block - create a grid of boxes that fills the browser width and wraps nicely

margin auto

```
selector {

  width: 100%; margin: 0 auto;

}
```

Setting the width of a block-level element will prevent it from stretching out to the edges of its container to the left and right.

Then, you can set the left and right margins to auto to horizontally center that element within its container. The element will take up the width you specify, then the remaining space will be split evenly between the two margins.

float

- Float is intended for wrapping text around images

clearfix hack

- a popular way to contain floats without resorting to using presentational markup.

width & max-width

- Using max-width instead of width in this situation will improve the browser's handling of small windows. This is important when making a site usable on mobile.