

CSS | Borders , Margins and Padding

CSS border properties allows us to set the style, color and width of the border.

Note : Different properties can be set for all the different borders i.e. top border, right border, bottom border and left border.

Properties of CSS Borders :

1. **Border Style** : The border-style property specifies the type of border. None of the other border properties will work without setting the border style.

Following are the types of borders:

- *dotted – Defines a dotted border
- *dashed – Defines a dashed border
- *solid – Defines a solid border
- *double – Defines a double border
- *groove – Defines a 3D grooved border.
- *ridge – Defines a 3D ridged border.
- *inset – Defines a 3D inset border.
- *outset – Defines a 3D outset border.
- *none – Defines no border
- *hidden – Defines a hidden border.

2. **Border Width** : Border width sets the width of the border . Width of the border can be in px, pt, cm or thin, medium and thick.

3. **Border Color** : This property is used to set the color of the border. Color can be set using the color name, hex value or rgb value. If the color is not specified border inherits the color of the element itself.

CSS Margins

CSS margins are used to create space around the element. We can set the different size of margins for individual sides (top, right, bottom, left).

Margin properties can have following values:

1. Length in cm, px, pt, etc.
2. Width % of the element.
3. Margin calculated by the browser: auto.

Syntax:

```
body
{
  margin: size;
}
```

CSS Padding

CSS paddings are used to create space around the element, inside any defined border. We can set different paddings for individual sides (top, right, bottom, left). It is important to add border properties to implement padding properties. Padding properties can have following values:

1. Length in cm, px, pt, etc.
2. Width % of the element.

Syntax:

```
body
{
  padding: size;
}
```