

Margins, Borders & Padding in Tailwind CSS : Tailwind Tutorial #5

In this article, you will get a complete guide on how to apply Margin, Border & Padding in your application with the help of Tailwind CSS. You can check out the process of setting up Tailwind CSS for production by clicking [here](#). Let's get started with the tutorial!

Margin, Border and Padding Property


Tailwind CSS comes up with a lot of classes to style the margin, padding and border of your components. Some of the most commonly used classes are mentioned below:


1. Margin Property:- The Margin property is used to specify the space around an element. Remember, The margin is entirely transparent and doesn't have any background color. The horizontal & vertical margins of an element can be controlled with the help of 'mx-{size}' and 'my-{size}' classes respectively. In addition to this, You can use the 'm-{size}' class to control the margin on all sides of an element. Moreover, You can use the negative margin values to add the overlapping feature to an element. However, Using Negative margins is generally avoided as they might hamper the developer experience.

2. Space Between Property:-This property helps the user in controlling the space between the child elements by evenly distributing the items along the line. For example, You can provide the proper spacing between the elements of a Navbar by using the 'space-x-{amount}' utility as shown below. Similarly, You can control the spacing between elements in the y-direction by using the 'space-y-{amount}' utility.

Code

```
<body>
  <nav>
    <ul class="flex space-x-3">
      <li>Home</li>
      <li>About</li>
      <li>Services</li>
      <li>Contact</li>
    </ul>
  </nav>
</body>
```

 **Using the space between property**

 **Child Elements of the Navbar**

Result



Figure 1.1: Applying Space between Property

Note:- The 'space-y-{amount}' utility isn't applied to the first class of the element. To overcome this, You can create an empty tag as the first element.

3. Border Radius:- The border-radius property allows you to add rounded corners to an element by defining the radius of the element's corners. In Tailwind CSS, the 'rounded-sm', 'rounded', 'rounded-lg' or 'rounded-full' utilities are used to apply different border-radius sizes to an element. These classes are generally used to create a quick elegant button for your application. You can use the Border Radius property in Tailwind CSS as shown below:

Code

```
<div>  
  <div class="w-56 mx-8 px-8 bg-red-700 text-white rounded-lg">  
    I am a div  
  </div>  
</div>
```

Using the Border Radius Property

Result



Figure 1.2: Applying Border Radius

4. Border Width:- This property is used to set the width/thickness of the border of an element. In Tailwind CSS, the border, border-0, border-2, or border-8 utilities are used to set the border width for all sides of an element. Moreover, You can use the border-{side}, border-{side}-0, border-{side}-2, border-{side}-4, or border-{side}-8 utilities to set the border width for one side of an element. You can add the border-width property to an element by using Tailwind CSS as shown below:

Code

```
<div>  
  <div class="w-56 mx-8 px-8 bg-red-700 text-white rounded-lg border-2 border-yellow-900">  
    I am a div  
  </div>  
</div>
```

Adding the Border Width Property

Result



Figure 1.3: Applying Border Width

Note: You can check out all the Margin, Border, and Padding utility classes by visiting the [official website](#) of Tailwind CSS.