

INTRO TO CONTENT BOXES

The CSS Box Model



The CSS Box Model

Border

Padding

Margin

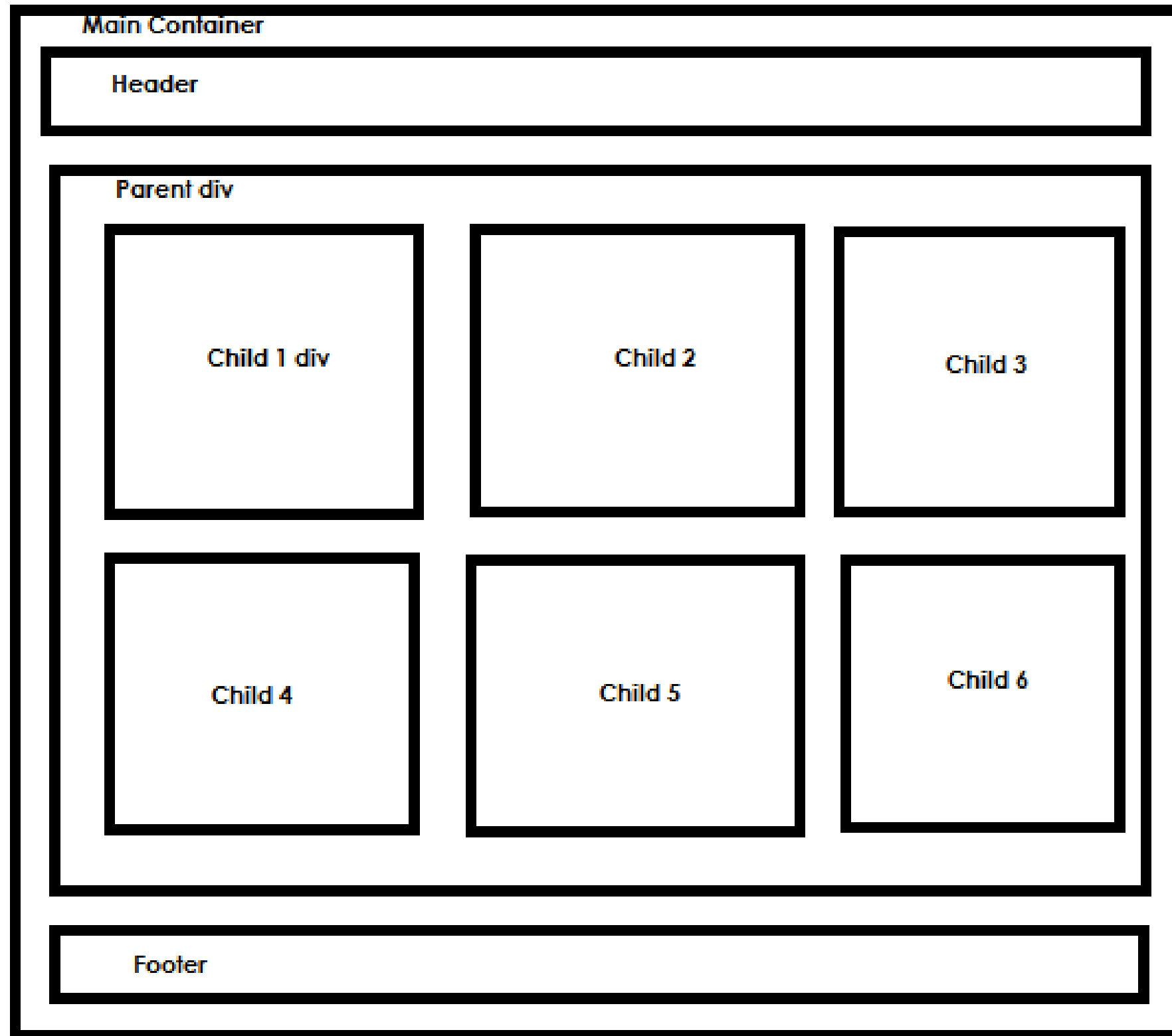
Box Sizing

Border Clipping

Display Property

Block Vs Inline Vs Inline Block

CSS BOXES



On our site, all of our content lives in boxes.

Every Element in CSS has a box around it. Be it a **span**, **h1**, or **p** element.

Block-level Elements

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) elements historically were categorized as either "block-level" elements or "inline" elements.

By default, a block-level element occupies the entire space of its parent element (container), thereby creating a "block."

Browsers typically display the block-level element with a newline both before and after the element. You can visualize them as a stack of boxes.

A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

[MDN - Block Level Elements](#)

Block Level Semantics

Sectioning Elements - HTML 5

- ``, ``, and `` for defining ordered and unordered lists,
- `<p>` for paragraphs,
- `<table>` for tables,
- `<form>` for forms,
- `` for images,
- `<h1>`, `<h2>`, `<h3>`, `<h4>`, `<h5>`, `<h6>` for different levels of headings.

Block Level Semantics

Sectioning Elements - HTML 5

Sectioning elements create a distinct section inside the HTML document. Their contents are treated as separate blocks in the document outline, so they can have their own heading and footer tags. There are four of them:

- **<article>** for self-contained blocks such as blog posts and articles
- **<aside>** for sidebars
- **<nav>** for navigation blocks
- **<section>** for thematic content blocks

[HTML5 flow chart for choosing elements](#)

Block Level Semantics

Semantic Flow Elements

Semantic flow elements carry semantic meaning but don't create distinct blocks within the document, thus they can't have their own heading and footer elements. There are many of them but here are the most widely used ones:

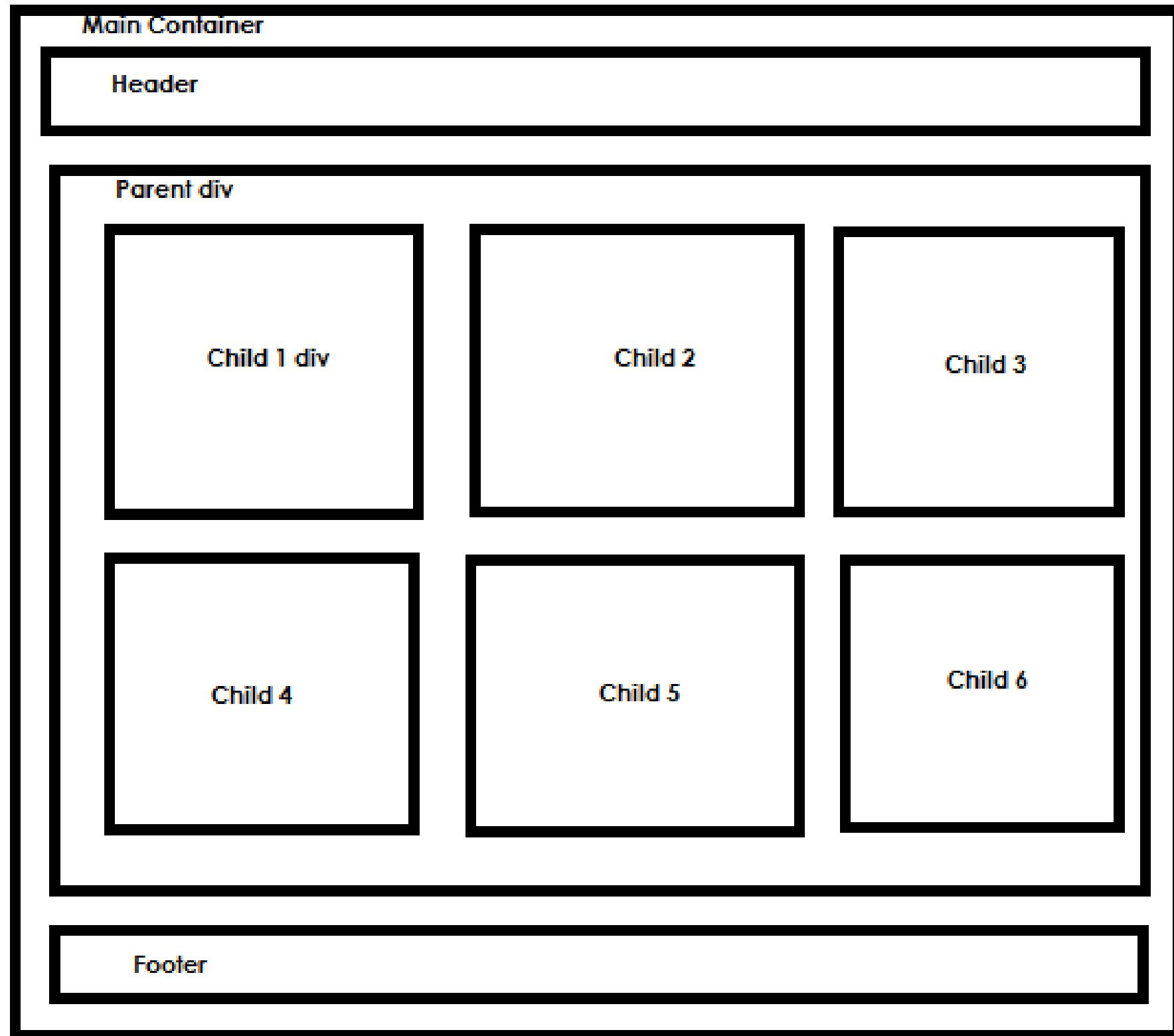
- **<main>** or the main content block of the document (can be used only once on a page)
- **<header>** for the header section of a page or sectioning element
- **<footer>** for the footer section(s) of a page or sectioning element
- **<audio>** for audio embeds
- **<video>** for video embeds
- **<figure>** for block-level image, graphic, code, etc.. blocks.

The Main Tag

Our Default Box

On our site, all of our content lives in boxes.

We can think of the `<main>` tag as our default box.



Border



Padding

Margin



Content Box

Content Box sizing

Border



Padding



Height

Content Box



Width



Margin

Border Box sizing

Border

Padding

Height

Content Box

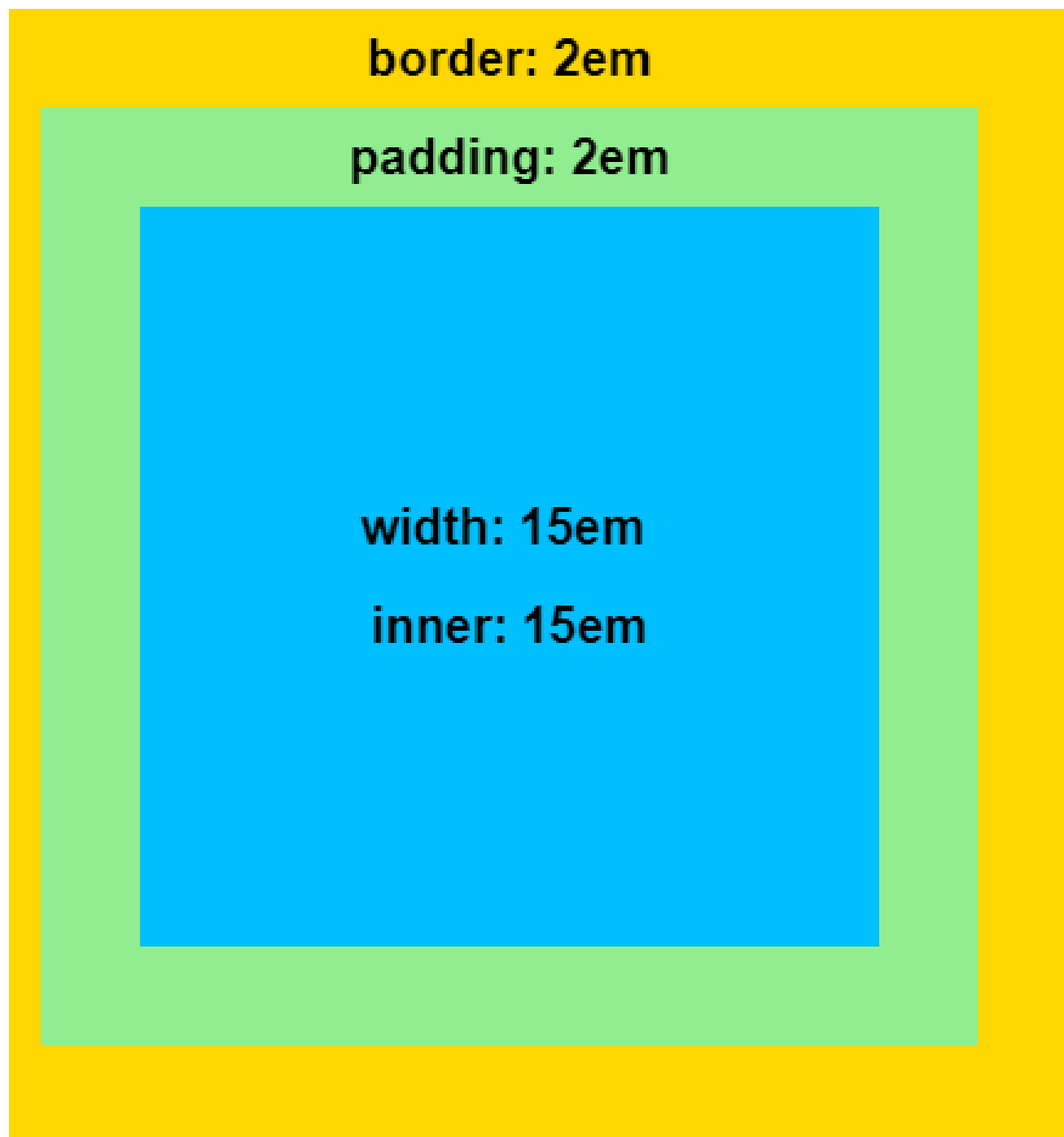
Width

Margin



Border Box vs Content Box

Notice how the entire border-box box will fit inside the inner width of the content-box box.



`box-sizing: content-box;`

15em



`box-sizing: border-box;`

Display Property

The display CSS property sets whether an element is treated as a block or inline element and the layout used for its children, such as flow layout, grid or flex. The three most common types are:

- Block
- Inline-Block
- Inline