
CHAPTER
FOURTEEN

PADDING

The *Padding* class may be used to add whitespace around text or other renderable. The following example will print the word “Hello” with a padding of 1 character, so there will be a blank line above and below, and a space on the left and right edges:

```
from rich import print
from rich.padding import Padding
test = Padding("Hello", 1)
print(test)
```

You can specify the padding on a more granular level by using a tuple of values rather than a single value. A tuple of 2 values sets the top/bottom and left/right padding, whereas a tuple of 4 values sets the padding for top, right, bottom, and left sides. You may recognize this scheme if you are familiar with CSS.

For example, the following displays 2 blank lines above and below the text, and a padding of 4 spaces on the left and right sides:

```
from rich import print
from rich.padding import Padding
test = Padding("Hello", (2, 4))
print(test)
```

The *Padding* class can also accept a `style` argument which applies a style to the padding and contents, and an `expand` switch which can be set to `False` to prevent the padding from extending to the full width of the terminal. Here’s an example which demonstrates both these arguments:

```
from rich import print
from rich.padding import Padding
test = Padding("Hello", (2, 4), style="on blue", expand=False)
print(test)
```

Note that, as with all Rich renderables, you can use *Padding* in any context. For instance, if you want to emphasize an item in a *Table* you could add a *Padding* object to a row with a padding of 1 and a style of “on red”.