

CSS Box Sizing

The CSS box-sizing property allows us to include the padding and border in an element's total width and height.

Without the CSS box-sizing Property

By default, the width and height of an element is calculated like this:

width + padding + border = actual width of an element
height + padding + border = actual height of an element

This means: When you set the width/height of an element, the element often appears bigger than you have set (because the element's border and padding are added to the element's specified width/height).

The following illustration shows two <div> elements with the same specified width and height:

This div is smaller (width is 300px and height is 100px).

This div is bigger (width is also 300px and height is 100px).

The two <div> elements above end up with different sizes in the result (because div2 has a padding specified):

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

.div1 {
width: 300px;
height: 100px;
border: 1px solid blue;
}

.div2 {
width: 300px;
height: 100px;
padding: 50px;
border: 1px solid red;
```

```
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Without box-sizing</h1>

<div class="div1">This div is smaller (width is 300px and
height is 100px).</div>
<br>
<div class="div2">This div is bigger (width is also 300px and
height is 100px).</div>

</body>
</html>
```

The box-sizing property solves this problem.

With the CSS box-sizing Property

The box-sizing property allows us to include the padding and border in an element's total width and height.

If you set box-sizing: border-box; on an element, padding and border are included in the width and height:

Both divs are the same size now!

Here is the same example as above, with box-sizing: border-box; added to both <div> elements:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.div1 {
width: 300px;
height: 100px;
```

```
border: 1px solid blue;
box-sizing: border-box;
}
```

```
.div2 {
width: 300px;
height: 100px;
padding: 50px;
border: 1px solid red;
box-sizing: border-box;
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>With box-sizing</h1>
```

```
<div class="div1">Both divs are the same size now!</div>
```

```
<br>
```

```
<div class="div2">Hooray!</div>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Since the result of using the `box-sizing: border-box;` is so much better, many developers want all elements on their pages to work this way.

The code below ensures that all elements are sized in this more intuitive way. Many browsers already use `box-sizing: border-box;` for many form elements (but not all - which is why inputs and text areas look different at width: 100%).

Applying this to all elements is safe and wise:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
body {  
  margin: 0;  
}
```

```
* {  
  box-sizing: border-box;  
}
```

```
input, textarea {  
  width: 100%;  
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<form action="/action_page.php">
```

```
  First name:<br>
```

```
  <input type="text" name="firstname" value="Mickey"><br>
```

```
  Last name:<br>
```

```
  <input type="text" name="lastname" value="Mouse"><br>
```

```
  Comments:<br>
```

```
  <textarea name="message" rows="5" cols="30">
```

```
</textarea>
```

```
<br><br>
```

```
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
```

```
</form>
```

```
<p><strong>Tip:</strong> Try to remove the box-sizing  
property from the style element and look what happens.
```

```
Notice that the width of input, textarea, and submit button will  
go outside of the screen.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

</html>