CSS Padding

**CSS Padding property** is used *to define the space between the element content and the element border*.

It is different from CSS margin in the way that CSS margin defines the space around elements. CSS padding is affected by the background colors. It clears an area around the content.

Top, bottom, left and right padding can be changed independently using separate properties. You can also change all properties at once by using shorthand padding property.

## CSS Padding Properties

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| padding | It is used to set all the padding properties in one declaration. |
| padding-left | It is used to set left padding of an element. |
| padding-right | It is used to set right padding of an element. |
| padding-top | It is used to set top padding of an element. |
| padding-bottom | It is used to set bottom padding of an element. |

## CSS Padding Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| length | It is used to define fixed padding in pt, px, em etc. |
| % | It defines padding in % of containing element. |

1. <!DOCTYPE html**>**
2. **<html>**
3. **<head>**
4. **<style>**
5. p {
6. background-color: pink;
7. }
8. .padding {
9. padding-top: 50px;
10. padding-right: 100px;
11. padding-bottom: 150px;
12. padding-left: 200px;
13. }
14. **</style>**
15. **</head>**
16. **<body>**
17. **<p>**This is a paragraph with no specified padding.**</p>**
18. **<p** class="padding"**>**This is a paragraph with specified paddings.**</p>**
19. **</body>**
20. **</html>**

# CSS hover

The :**hover** selector is for selecting the elements when we move the mouse on them. It is not only limited to the links. We can use it on almost every [HTML](https://www.javatpoint.com/html-tutorial) element. To style the link to unvisited pages, we can use the :**link** selector. To style the link for visited pages, we can use the :**visited** selector and to style the active links we can use the :**active** selector.

It is introduced in CSS1. The hover can be used to highlight the web pages as per the preference of users in an effective web-designing program.

* Basically, the hover effect modifies the element's property value to enable the animate changes on a stated image/text or the corresponding elements. Embedding of the hover elements in the web pages makes them interactive and functional.
* Generally, the hover feature is compatible with all of the main browsers. But, it will be a challenging task to implement it on touch devices. It is observed that an active hover function gets stuck on the non-supportive device.
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Let's see how the color of the [link](https://www.javatpoint.com/html-link-tag) gets changed when we place the cursor on it. It will create a stylish effect, and its implementation is easy when we are using [CSS](https://www.javatpoint.com/css-tutorial).

1. **<html>**
2. **<head>**
4. **<style>**
5. body{
6. text-align:center;
7. }
8. a
9. {
10. color: red;
11. }
12. a:hover
13. {
14. color: green;
15. }
16. a:active
17. {
18. color: cyan;
19. }
20. **</style>**
21. **</head>**
22. **<body>**
23. **<h1>**Move your mouse on the below link to see the hover effect.**</h1>**
24. **<a** class = "link" href = https**>**CSS Grid**</a>**
25. **</body>**
26. **</html>**

**Example 2: Apply hover on**[**paragraph**](https://www.javatpoint.com/html-paragraph)**, heading and link**

1. **<html>**
2. **<head>**
3. **<style>**
4. body{
5. text-align:center;
6. }
7. p:hover, h1:hover, a:hover{
8. background-color: yellow;
9. }
10. **</style>**
11. **</head>**
12. **<body>**
13. **<h1>**Hello World**</h1>**
14. **<p>**Welcome to the javaTpoint.**</p>**
15. **<a** href=**>**CSS Grid**</a>**
16. **</body>**
17. **</html>**