**Some hints and ideas:**

By default, background-color/background-image extend to the edge of the border. This behaviour can be changed using the background-clip property, which you'll learn about in the Background clip section.

If the content box becomes larger than the example output window, it will overflow out of the window, and scroll bars will appear to allow you to scroll the window to view the rest of the box. You can control overflow with the overflow property — see also the Overflow section below.

Box heights don't observe percentage lengths; box height always adopts the height of the box content, unless a specific absolute height is set (e.g. pixels or ems.) This is more convenient than the height of every box on your page defaulting to 100% of the viewport height.

Borders ignore percentage width settings too.

You should have noticed that the total width of a box is the sum of its width, padding-right, padding-left, border-right, and border-left properties. In some cases it is annoying (for example, what if you want to have a box with a total width of 50% with border and padding expressed in pixels?) To avoid such problems, it's possible to tweak the box model with the property box-sizing. With the value border-box, it changes the box model to this new one: