

# CSS Height and Width

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This element has a width of 100%.

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## CSS Setting height and width

The **height** and **width** properties are used to set the height and width of an element.

The height and width properties do not include padding, borders, or margins. It sets the height/width of the area inside the padding, border, and margin of the element.

## CSS height and width Values

The **height** and **width** properties may have the following values:

- **auto** - This is default. The browser calculates the height and width
- **length** - Defines the height/width in px, cm etc.
- **%** - Defines the height/width in percent of the containing block
- **initial** - Sets the height/width to its default value
- **inherit** - The height/width will be inherited from its parent value

# CSS height and width Examples

This element has a height of 200 pixels  
and a width of 50%

## Example

Set the height and width of a <div> element:

```
div {  
  height: 200px;  
  width: 50%;  
  background-color: powderblue;  
}
```

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This element has a height of 100 pixels and a width of 500 pixels.

## Example

Set the height and width of another <div> element:

```
div {  
  height: 100px;  
  width: 500px;  
  background-color: powderblue;  
}
```

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**Note:** Remember that the `height` and `width` properties do not include padding, borders, or margins! They set the height/width of the area inside the padding, border, and margin of the element!



## Setting max-width

The `max-width` property is used to set the maximum width of an element.

The `max-width` can be specified in *length values*, like px, cm, etc., or in percent (%) of the containing block, or set to none (this is default. Means that there is no maximum width).

The problem with the `<div>` above occurs when the browser window is smaller than the width of the element (500px). The browser then adds a horizontal scrollbar to the page.

Using `max-width` instead, in this situation, will improve the browser's handling of small windows.

**Tip:** Drag the browser window to smaller than 500px wide, to see the difference between the two divs!

This element has a height of 100 pixels and a max-width of 500 pixels.

**Note:** The value of the `max-width` property overrides `width`.

## Example

This <div> element has a height of 100 pixels and a max-width of 500 pixels:

```
div {  
  max-width: 500px;  
  height: 100px;  
  background-color: powderblue;  
}
```

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## Try it Yourself - Examples

### Set the height and width of elements

This example demonstrates how to set the height and width of different elements.

### Set the height and width of an image using percent

This example demonstrates how to set the height and width of an image using a percent value.

### Set min-width and max-width of an element

This example demonstrates how to set a minimum width and a maximum width of an element using a pixel value.

### Set min-height and max-height of an element

This example demonstrates how to set a minimum height and a maximum height of an element using a pixel value.

## Test Yourself with Exercises!

[Exercise 1 »](#)

[Exercise 2 »](#)

## All CSS Dimension Properties

Property	Description
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<u>height</u>	Sets the height of an element
<u>max-height</u>	Sets the maximum height of an element
<u>max-width</u>	Sets the maximum width of an element
<u>min-height</u>	Sets the minimum height of an element
<u>min-width</u>	Sets the minimum width of an element
<u>width</u>	Sets the width of an element

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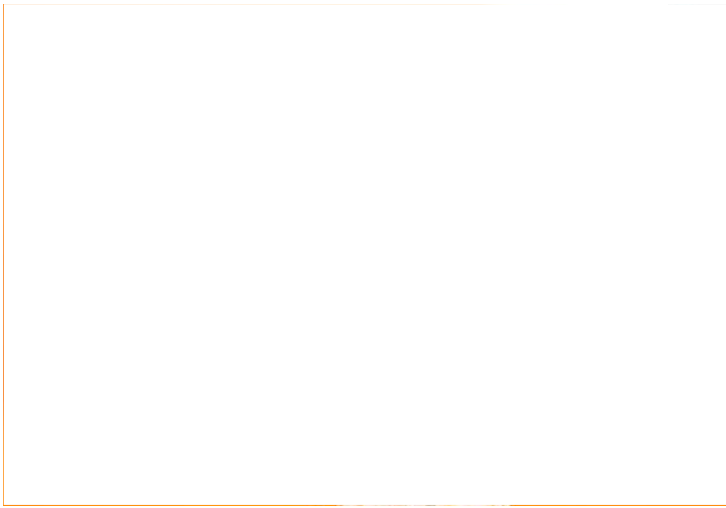
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