**THE CONCEPT OF PADDING, MARGIN, CSS LEFT**

**AND RIGHT, AND THE CSS BOX MODEL**

**PADDING:**

Padding is the space between the content and the border of an element. Padding is valuable in making additional space inside an element, keeping it at a set distance from other aspects of a website. It is the empty space between and around individual elements of a page layout; these elements could be pieces of copy, images, cards, buttons, icons, etc. When used correctly, it brings visual clarity and balance to a layout. Padding has sub-properties that allow for unique padding sizes on all sides and accepts inherit, length, and percentage as values.

When you’re designing a web element, you may want a space to appear between the contents of the element and its borders. For instance, if you’re designing a box with text inside, you may want some space between the text inside the box and the borders of the box. That’s where the CSS padding property comes in. The CSS padding property creates a space between the contents of an element and the borders defined for that element.

The padding property is shorthand for the four CSS padding sub-properties that set the top, right, bottom, and left sides of an HTML element. The padding for a box is different from the margin property in CSS. Whereas the padding property allows you to add space within the borders of an element, the margin property allows you to add space around the outside of an element’s border. There are four properties used to specify the padding for each side of an element. These are:

* padding-top
* padding-right
* padding-bottom
* padding-left

**MARGIN:**

The *margin* property defines the space around an HTML element. It is possible to use negative values to overlap content. The values of the margin property are not inherited by the child elements. Remember that the adjacent vertical margins (top and bottom margins) will collapse into each other so that the distance between the blocks is not the sum of the margins, but only the greater of the two margins or the same size as one margin if both are equal.

We have the following properties to set an element margin.

* The **margin** specifies a shorthand property for setting the margin properties in one declaration.
* The **margin-bottom** specifies the bottom margin of an element.
* The **margin-top** specifies the top margin of an element.
* The **margin-left** specifies the left margin of an element.
* The **margin-right** specifies the right margin of an element.

**CSS LEFT:**

The left property affects the horizontal position of a positioned element. This property has no effect on non-positioned elements. The left CSS property participates in specifying the horizontal position of a positioned element. It has no effect on non-positioned elements.

 It has no effect on non-positioned elements. Note: If position property is absolute or fixed, the left property specifies the distance between the element left edge and the left edge of its containing block. The text-align property in CSS is used for aligning the inner content of a block element. These are the traditional values for text-align: left – The default value. Content aligns along the left side

* If position: absolute; or position: fixed; - the left property sets the left edge of an element to a unit to the left of the left edge of its nearest positioned ancestor.
* If position: relative; - the left property sets the left edge of an element to a unit to the left/right of its normal position.
* If position: sticky; - the left property behaves like its position is relative when the element is inside the viewport, and like its position is fixed when it is outside.
* If position: static; - the left property has no effect.

**CSS RIGHT:**

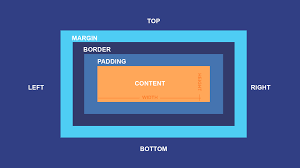
The right property affects the horizontal position of a positioned element. This property has no effect on non-positioned elements. The right CSS property participates in specifying the horizontal position of a positioned element. It has no effect on non-positioned elements.

To align an image to the right in CSS, you can use the “float” and “display” properties. For the mentioned purpose, the value of the float property is set as right, and the -webkit-box value of the display property will set the image's alignment as right.

* If position: absolute; or position: fixed; - the right property sets the right edge of an element to a unit to the right of the right edge of its nearest positioned ancestor.
* If position: relative; - the right property sets the right edge of an element to a unit to the left/right of its normal position.
* If position: sticky; - the right property behaves like its position is relative when the element is inside the viewport, and like its position is fixed when it is outside.
* If position: static; - the right property has no effect.

**THE CSS BOX MODEL:**

In CSS, the term "box model" is used when talking about design and layout .The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content.

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