ANSWER 1

<u>Margin</u> is the space around an element. It is used to move an element up or down on a page as well as left or right. Margins are completely transparent and do not have any background color. They clear the area around the element, pushing adjacent elements away to create the desired gap. Each side of the element can have a different margin size, which you can change individually.

Margins are used when you need to adjust the spacing between elements. For example, to center an element horizontally within a fixed-width container, you can use margin: auto. Margins are also ideal for setting the distance between adjacent elements.

<u>Padding</u> is the space between the element and the related content inside it. It determines how elements look and sit within a container. Padding affects the container's background around the element and clears the area around the content. Increasing the padding size either grows the element size or shrinks the content inside, with the element size increasing by default.

CSS Padding is used if we want to create a space between an element and the edge of the container or the border. It is also useful in the requirement of changing the size of the element

ANSWER 2

The display property defines how an HTML element should be displayed on the webpage. The property also specifies the type of box used for an HTML element and how it should be laid out on the page. If we need to display the elements that are laid out as inline elements, or laid out as inline-level block containers, then the display: inline and display: inline-block properties will be implemented.

"<u>display: inline</u>" Property: This property is used to display an element as an inline element (like <span>). The height and width properties are not affected on display: inline; property. It allows only the left and right sides of margins, not the top, and bottom.

<u>display: inline-block</u>" Property: This property is used to display an element as an inline-level block container. The element itself is formatted as an inline element, but it can apply height and width values. It is placed as an inline element (on the same line as adjacent content)

<u>display: inline-block</u> =Here the width, height and padding are respected, but the two copies of the element can still sit side by side.

ANSWER 3

<u>The Max-width Property</u>

The max-width property lets you specify an element's maximum width. This means that an element can increase in width until it reaches a specific absolute or relative unit, at which point it should fix its width to that unit.

<u>The Min-Width Property</u>

In contrast to the max-width property, the min-width property specifies the minimum width. It indicates the minimal possible width for an element.

<u>The Max-Height Property</u>

The max-height property operates similarly to the max-width property, but it affects the height instead of the width.

<u>The Min-Height Property</u>

In contrast to max-height, the min-height property provides a minimum height for an element.