**CSS PADDING**

CSS padding creates space around the element's content. This space is within the element's border and margin. While margins allow one to add space around the outside of an element, padding allows to add space inside the element to give the content more room to breathe.

Padding properties in CSS may include but not limited to the following:

* padding-top i.e. from top
* padding-right i.e. on the inner right of the border
* padding-bottom i.e. at the bottom of the inner border
* padding-left i.e. on the inner left

All the padding properties can have value such as:

* length specifying a padding in px, pt, cm, etc.
* *%* specifying a padding in % of the width of the element.
* inherit specifying that the padding should be inherited from the parent element.

For example, in writing a CSS code that includes padding

.div { padding: 50px 25px 50px 25px;

}

this means whatever is in the element should be padded at the top by 50px, on the right by 25px, at the bottom by 50px and by the left by 25px.

**CSS MARGIN**

Margins in CSS are used to create space around elements, outside of any defined borders. There is usually full control over the margins when using CSS. They also have same properties as padding (top, right, bottom and left) and have the following values:

* length specifying a padding in px, pt, cm, etc.
* *%* specifying a padding in % of the width of the element.
* inherit specifying that the padding should be inherited from the parent element.
* auto which means the visual code calculates the margin.

e.g. .p {

margin-top: 150px;

margin-bottom: 150px;

margin-right: 100px

margin-left:50px

}

**CSS LEFT**

This property of CSS defines the left position of an element combined with the position property (that is, the position of an element where generally the top, right, bottom and left properties will determine the element’s position). The following values are attributable to the property positioning;

* Fixed- expressed in pixels, cm etc. e.g. div {position: relative; left: 20px}
* Percentage – expressed in % e.g. div {position: fixed; left: 25%}
* Auto – expressed automatic i.e. default e.g. div {position: relative; left: auto}
* Inherit – indicates that the element will inherit the left from its parent element e.g. div {position: inherit; }.

**CSS RIGHT**

The CSS right property is the opposite of the left property. It defines the right position of an element in combination with the position property with the same values as left property (i.e. fixed, percentage, auto and inherit values) just that the left is replaced with right here. The syntax is written as {right: value; }.

**CSS BOX MODEL**

This model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It is used when talking about design and layout in CSS and HTML. It consists of;

Margin- clears an area outside the border

Border- goes around the padding and content

Padding- clears an area around the content

Content- where text and images appear.

Both the margin and padding are transparent. The box model allows us to add border around elements and also define space between them.

Example: div {

width: 400px;

border: 25px solid red;

padding: 30px;

margin: 25px; }

