

166) Box Sizing (pp no 135 & also referable)

→ Values Content-box default
 initial initial
 → Width & height properties include only the content.
 → border & padding ← not included.

border-box → Width & height property include
 - content - border
 - padding

Eg:- <!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

/* This is for Box 1 */

div1 {

width: 300px;

height: 100px;

border: 1px solid blue;

}

div2 {

width: 300px;

height: 100px;

padding: 40px;

border: 1px solid red;

}

/* This is for Box 2 */

div3 {

width: 300px;

height: 100px;

border: 1px solid blue;

border-sizing: border-box;

div4 {

width: 300px;

height: 100px;

padding: 40px;

border: 1px solid red;

border-sizing: border-box;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div class = "box1">

<h1> Without Box Sizing </h1>

</div>

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`<div class = "div1" > This div is smaller </div>`
`<div>`

`<div class = "div2" > This div is bigger and padding is 10px <div>`
`</div>`

`<div class = "base2" >`

`<h1> With Box-Sizing </h1>`
`<div>`

`<div class = "div3" > This div is smaller </div>`

`<div>`

`<div class = "div4" > This div is bigger and padding
is 10px </div>`

`</div>`

`</body>`

`</html>`

Use \rightarrow overflow, auto

1) Box-sizing

\rightarrow allow us to include padding & border in box's total width (and height) making sure that padding stays inside box and that it does not break.

\rightarrow easily create 3 floating boxes side by side.

2) However when you add something enlarges the width of each box \rightarrow the box break.

3) defines how width & height of element are calculated. Should they include padding & borders or not.

4) Use float for navigations