

INTERNSHIP REPORT

WEEK 2 DAY 3

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CSS Box Model

Objective of the Day

Today's learning focused on understanding and applying the **CSS Box Model**, which is a fundamental concept in web design and layout.

Introduction to CSS

In CSS, the term "**box model**" is used when discussing layout and spacing. Every HTML element is considered as a **box**, which consists of the following four parts:

1. **Content** – the actual text or images in the element
2. **Padding** – the space around the content, inside the border
3. **Border** – the edge surrounding the padding and content
4. **Margin** – the space outside the border, between elements

Understanding the box model helps developers design **well-structured, clean, and user-friendly layouts** by managing spacing effectively.

Key Features:

- Provides control over element spacing and layout.
- Makes elements visually balanced and responsive.
- Essential for grid systems, card layouts, and responsive design.

Explanation of Box Model Components:

Part	Description
Content	The area where text or images appear.
Padding	Transparent space between content and border.
Border	Visible line (or styled edge) that surrounds the padding and content.
Margin	Transparent space outside the border; separates the element from others.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>Cupcake Info Card + Box Model</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
</head>
<body>
  <h1 style="color: #4b2e2e;">Example of cupcake-card</h1>
  <div class="container">
    <!-- Cupcake Card -->
    <div class="cupcake-card">
      <h1>Chocolate Cupcake</h1>
      <p>A soft, rich cupcake topped with creamy frosting – perfect for your
sweet cravings!</p>
      
      <br>
      <a href="#" class="buy-button">Buy Now</a>
    </div>

    <!-- Box Model Diagram -->
    <div>
      <h1>CSS Box Model</h1>
      <div class="box-model">
        <div class="box-model-label">Margin</div>
        <div class="box-border">
          <div class="box-model-label">Border</div>
          <div class="box-padding">
            <div class="box-model-label">Padding</div>
```

```

        <div class="box-content">
            <div class="box-model-label">Content</div>
        </div>
    </div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</body>
</html>

```

1. Content:

The actual stuff inside the element: text, image.

```

<h1>Chocolate Cupcake</h1>
  <p>A soft, rich cupcake topped with creamy frosting - perfect for
your sweet cravings!</p>
  
  <br>
  <a href="#" class="buy-button">Buy Now</a>

```

2. Padding:

- Space **inside the box**, around the content.
- **Purpose:** Keeps the content from touching the border.
- **In CSS:**

```
padding: 50px;
```

3. Border

- The **visible edge** that surrounds the padding and content.
- **In CSS:**

```
border: 15px dashed #ff69b4;
```

4. Margin

- Space **outside the border** — separates this box from other elements or the edge of the screen.
- In **CSS**:

```
margin: 40px auto;
```

Output:



Conclusion:

In today's task, we explored and applied the **CSS Box Model** through a creative and practical example a **Cupcake Info Card**. By breaking down and styling the four core parts of the box model **content, padding, border, and margin** we learned how to control spacing, layout, and visual design in web development.

We also enhanced the card with:

- A **heading** (<h1>)
- A clear **description** (<p>)
- A styled **image**
- A responsive and modern **"Buy Now" button**

These components demonstrate how front-end developers use HTML and CSS together to build **visually appealing, user-friendly interfaces**. Understanding the box model is essential for creating well-structured web layouts and this cupcake card made it both fun and practical!
