

## # Margin and padding

what is margining?

when no defined borders surround an element, a space is created using the CSS margin attributes

you have complete control over the margins through CSS. Each side of an element can have its margin set using attributes (top, right, bottom and left).

CSS has properties for specifying the margin for each side of an element.

1. margin - top
2. margin - right
3. margin - bottom
4. margin - left

Eg.

margin - top: 100px;

margin - bottom: 100px;

margin - right: 150px;

margin - left: 80px;

## Margin

Margin properties can have the following values

- auto - when the browser calculates the margin
- length - specifies a margin in terms of px, pt, cm, etc
- % - specifies a margin in % of the width of the containing element
- inherit - specifies that margin would be inherited from the parent element

Note:- Negative values are also allowed

Margin - shorthand property:

It is acceptable to specify all the margin properties in one go. you may specify all or less (eg. only two margin property etc)

Eg:- margin : 75px 100px;

Here top and bottom or margins would be 75px and right and left margin would be 100px



\* what is padding?

padding properties are used to generate space around an element's content, inside of any defined borders.

with CSS you have full control over the padding. There are properties for setting the padding for each side of an element (top, right, bottom, and left).

Similar to margin, CSS has properties for specifying the padding for each side of an element.

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

\* Padding

All the padding properties can have the following values:

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

Note:- Negative values are not allowed

Eg.

div {

padding-top: 50px;

padding-right: 30px;

padding-bottom: 50px;

padding-left: 80px;

}

padding - shorthand property:

- To shorten the code, it is possible to specify all the padding properties in one property.

- If the padding property has four values then it may be specified as:  
padding: 25px 50px 75px 100px, and the values are clearly assigned.

- But padding can have lesser values as well, it purely depends on how many you wish to specify / as per requirement.

→ If the padding property has three values:

- padding: 25px 50px 75px;

- top padding is 25px;

- right and left padding is 50px;

- bottom padding is 75px;



## \* Display property

- The display property specifies the display behaviour (the type of rendering box) of an element.
- In HTML the default display property value is taken from the HTML specifications or from the browser/user's default style sheet. The default value in HTML is inline, including SVG elements.

## \* width and height

width :-

- The width of text and images can be set using the width property in CSS.
- Text and pictures can have their width specified in terms of pixels (px), percentages (%), centimeters (cm), etc. There are no padding, borders or margins in the width.
- The min-width and max-width properties take precedence over the width property.
- By default, the width property determines the width of the content area;

however, if the box sizing value is border-box, it also determines the width of the border area.

### Min-width

- In CSS, the min-width property is used to specify an element's minimum width.
- The width value must be less than the min-width value.
- Min-width preserves the set minimum width even if the content supplied within the element is lower.

### Max-width

- The max-width property defines the maximum width of an element.
- If the content is larger than the maximum width, it will automatically change the height of the element.
- If the content is smaller than the maximum width, the max-width property has no effect.

- Note:- This prevents the value of the width property from becoming larger than max-width. The value of the max-width overrides the width property.



## Height

An element's height can be set using the height property. padding, margins, and element borders don't appear in the height attribute.

### Min height

- In CSS, the min-height property is used to specify an element's min height.
- The min-height attribute is utilized when the content of an element is less than the specified min<sup>m</sup> height; otherwise, it has no impact.
- The property makes sure that the height property value is greater than the min<sup>m</sup> height of the element under consideration.

### Max height

- A CSS element's max<sup>m</sup> height can be set using the max-height property.
- The content of the element will overflow if its size exceeds the max<sup>m</sup> height given; otherwise, it has no impact.
- If the element's content is less, it has no impact. The max<sup>m</sup>-height property has the ability to override the value of the height.