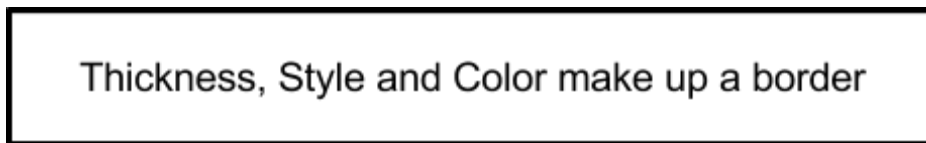


# Border, Padding and Margin

Border, padding and margin are the key parts that go in to the CSS Box Model, but more on that later.

## Borders

Borders can be added to most every element and are made up of three parts.



**border-width** : defines the width of the border, If no border is defined the default size is 3px.

**border-style** : defines how the border will look. There are a number of options including solid, double, dotted and dashed.

**border-color**: defines the color of the border. If no color is defined the current font color will be used.

A border can't be defined on an element with out at least the border-style because there is no default value. If you only define a border-style the border will be 3px thick and have the current font color.

border-\* will define the border for all sides. If you need to define a border for only side there are **border-[top,right,bottom,left]-[width,style,color]** that can be used.

## For example

```
border-bottom-width: 1px;  
border-bottom-style: solid;  
border-bottom-color: green;
```

## Using border

CSS has short hand way to easily define a border. The border property takes up to three values.

**border: {width} {style} {color};**

The only required property is style, the other two are option but requemened. If the options

values are not set the are set to the default value.

Again if you need to target one side of a border you can use `border-[top,right,bottom,left]`.

## For example

```
border-top: 2px dashed #ff00ff;
```

Since you can only define one value for each option in the shorthand there is no easy way to set each side to a different value. In this case you will need to set each with its own property.

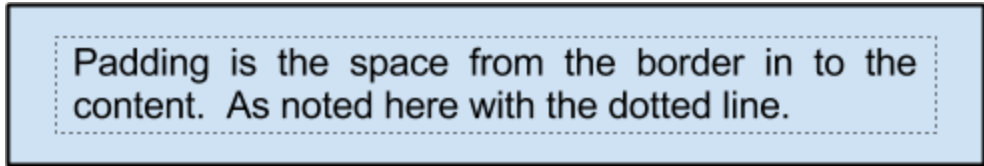
## For example

```
border-top: 10px dotted blue;
```

```
border-bottom: 8px solid yellow;
```

## Padding

Padding is the space from the "border" in to the content. Even if a border is not defined there is still an edge of the element, this is the "border".



Padding is the space from the border in to the content. As noted here with the dotted line.

Padding will define all four sides of the box one value is set. If you need to define the padding of just one side of the box you can use `padding-[top,right,bottom,left]`.

## For Example

```
padding-top: 20px;
```

```
padding-bottom: 20px;
```

## Other values for padding

- When padding has only one value `padding: 20px;` it will define that value 20px the same on all four sides.
- When padding has two values `padding: 10px 20px;` it defines 10px for the top and bottom and 20px on the left and right.
- When padding has three values `padding: 10px 5px 30px;` it defines 10px for the top 5px for the left and right, and 30px for the bottom.
- When Padding has four values `padding: 10px 20px 30px 40px;` it will define 10px for the top, 20px for the right, 30px for the bottom, and 40px for the left.

Again

**padding:** (All Sides);

**padding:** (top and bottom) (left and right);

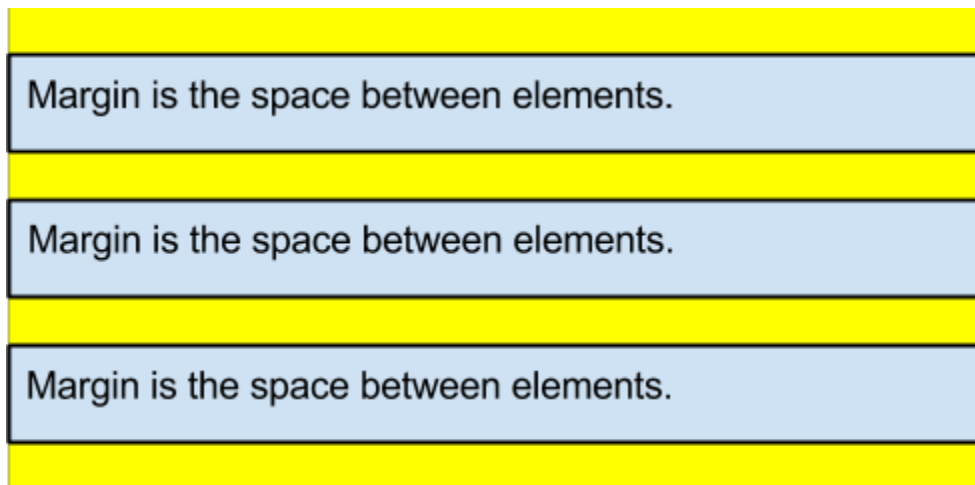
**padding:** (top) (left and right) (bottom);

**padding:** (top) (right) (bottom) (left);

Note: you will never use a comma only a space. If you use a comma it will not work.

## Margin

Margin is the space from one element "border" to another element "border". What this means is that you are not setting the space from the edge of the element but the element itself. Margins can overlap.



Margin will define all four sides of the box one value is set. If you need to define the margin of just one side of the box you can use **margin-[top,right,bottom,left]**.

### For Example

margin-top: 20px;

margin-bottom: 20px;

Just like padding the number of values you place affects different sides.

**margin:** (All Sides);

**margin:** (top and bottom) (left and right);

**margin:** (top) (left and right) (bottom);

**margin:** (top) (right) (bottom) (left);

