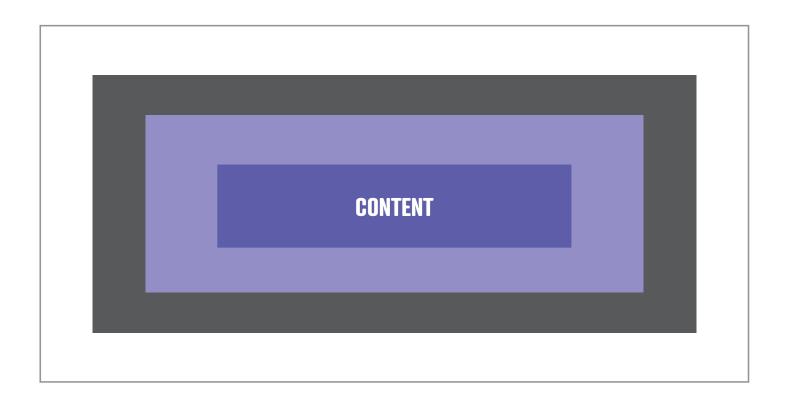
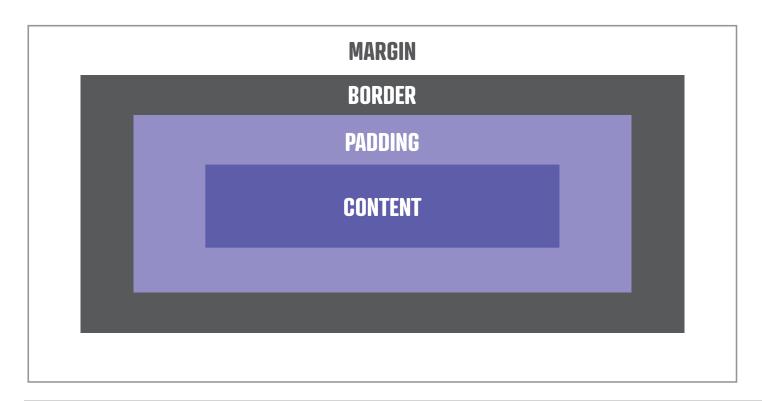
UNDERSTANDING THE BOX MODEL

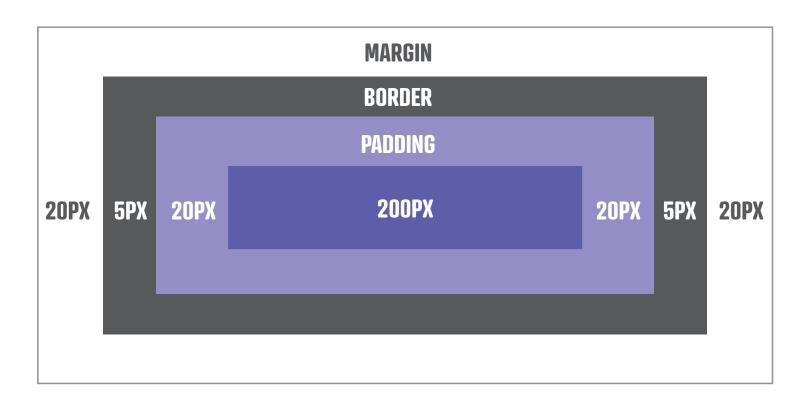
This is something that many people think they understand, but a lack of proper understanding of it causes so many problems.



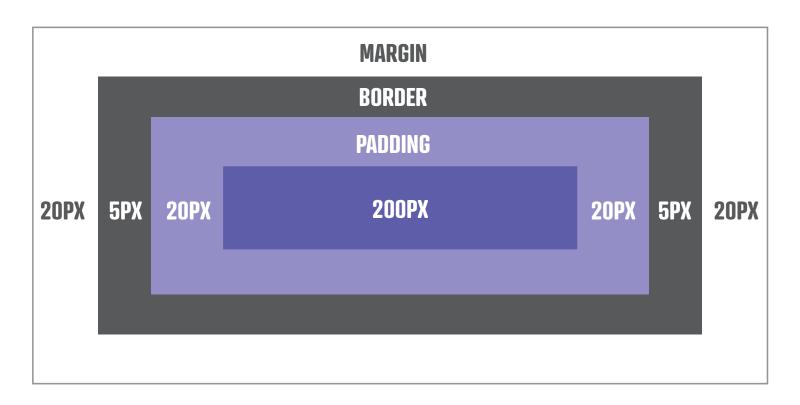
When we declare a **width** to an element, that width is setting the width of **the content**.



20 + 5 + 20 + 200 + 20 + 5 + 20 = total width



$$20 + 5 + 20 + 200 + 20 + 5 + 20 = 290px$$



So even though we've declared

width: 200px we

have an element with an actual width of 290px!

```
.element {
  width: 200px;
  padding: 20px;
  border: 5px solid #820b35;
  margin: 20px;
}
```

box-sizing TO THE RESCUE!

To help make our lives easier, it's very common to change the **box-sizing** of and element to **border-box**.

```
.element {
  box-sizing: border-box;
}
```

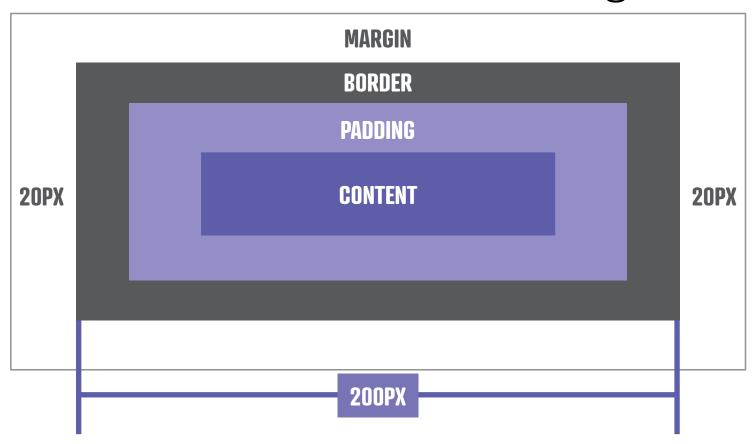
Now, when we declare a width (or height), the number we declare includes the **content**, but also includes the **padding** and **border**.

```
.element {
  box-sizing: border-box;
}
```

So let's say that we have the following:

```
.element {
 box-sizing: border-box;
 width: 200px;
 padding: 20px;
 border: 5px solid #820b35;
 margin: 20px;
```

That would result in the following:



Some people ask why the **margin** isn't included in that **200px** since that would make it even easier.

margin is spacing between elements.

By only adding the **padding** and **border** to the total, our **width** and **height** now give us the total size of the visual parts of our element.

The fact that margin can impact another element is a big deal.

box-sizing IN ACTION

```
* {
  box-sizing: border-box;
}
```

```
*,
*::before,
*::after {
   box-sizing: border-box;
}
```

THE BOX MODEL INTRINSIC & EXTRINSIC SIZING

This is a bit out of scope for what I want to talk about right now, but if you'd like to know more, go check out the "bonus materials" section.