

EdX and its Members use cookies and other tracking technologies for performance, analytics, and marketing purposes. By using this website, you accept this use. Learn more about these technologies in the [Privacy Policy](#).



[Course](#) > [Modul...](#) > [4.2 The...](#) > [Paddin...](#)

Audit Access Expires Apr 27, 2020

You lose all access to this course, including your progress, on Apr 27, 2020.

Upgrade by Apr 13, 2020 to get unlimited access to the course as long as it exists on the site. [Upgrade now](#)

Padding and margin

Positioning with padding and margin

Whenever possible, it is ideal to position your elements by adjusting their padding and margins. Sometimes this isn't enough to get the element exactly where you'd like it to be, so we'll learn more tools later in this module. Regardless, you'll almost always want some padding and margin around your element so it's best to adjust these before progressing onto more complicated positioning methods.

Once you have set the width for your element, then you can set margins as a way to position your element relative to others. One of the most commonly used margin settings is "auto". That is because if you set an element's left and right margin to auto it will be dynamically centered within its containing block.

```
1. div {  
2.     width: 50%;
```

```
3.   margin-left: auto;
4.   margin-right: auto;
5. }
```

However, note that this only works for block HTML elements like paragraphs, divs and headers. If you want to use this to position an inline element, such as `img` or `a`, you will need to tell CSS to treat them as block elements by setting `display: block`;

```
1. img {
2.   display: block;
3.   width: 200px;
4.   margin-left: auto;
5.   margin-right: auto;
6. }
```

HTML	CSS	Result	EDIT ON
<pre><!DOCTYPE html> <!--It's a best practice to always declare DOCTYPE!--> <html lang="en"> <head> <meta charset="utf-8"> </head> <body> <h1>this is a centered header</h1> <p> centered link within a p </p> </body> </html></pre>			
Resources			

Here is what the above code looks like in a wide window:



Now, if you resize the window, the elements remain centered no matter what. Here is the above code in a narrow window:

**this is a
centered
header**

[centered link
within a p](#)

here is text in a centered
section on top of the inner
div
**centered div
text within a
centered div**
and here is text in a centered
section below the inner div

External resources:

- A W3C CSS tip: [CSS centering things](#), on different ways to center your content.
- A "CSS Tricks" article on [What you should know about collapsing margins](#)

Learn About Verified Certificates

© All Rights Reserved