Introduction to CSS Box Model | Part 1 | Cheat Sheet

CSS Box Properties

1. Height

The CSS

height property specifies the height of an HTML element.

```
1 - .card {
2     height: 200px;
3 }
```

2. Width

The CSS

width property specifies the width of an HTML element.

```
1 - .card {
2     width: 250px;
3 }
```

CSS Background Properties

1. Background Image

The CSS

background-image property specifies the background image of an HTML element.

```
1 - .card {
2    background-image: url("https://d1tgh8fmlzexmh.cloudfront.net/ccbp-static-website/ocean.j
3    }
```

Value	Description	
url (URL)	The URL to the image.	

A Warning

- 1. The background image takes the height of the content of an HTML element if you don't specify the height to it.
- 2. The URL given to the background-image must be a valid URL to display the image.

2. Background Size

The CSS

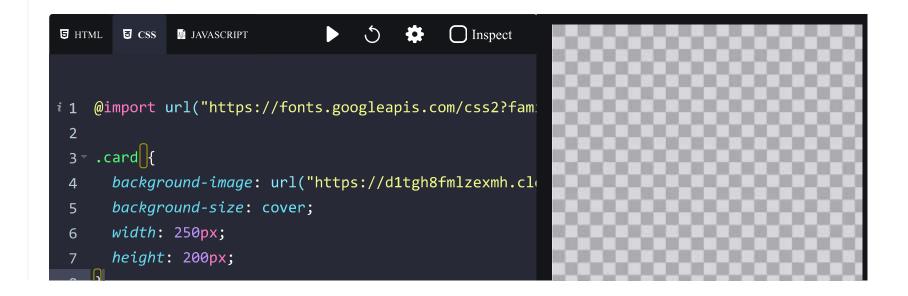
background-size property specifies the size of the background image of an HTML element.

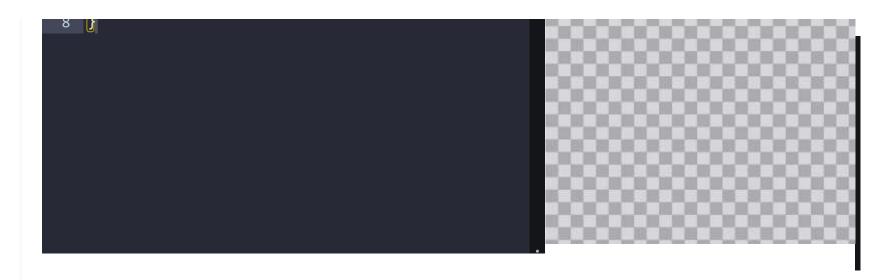
```
1 - .card {
2    background-size: cover;
3 }
```

Value	Description
cover	Scales the image to the smallest size while maintaining the same aspect ratio (width/height) and covers the entire width and height even if the image is cropped.



Aspect Ratio is the ratio of the width and height (width/height) of an image.





Viewport

The browser's **viewport** is the area of the window in which web content can be seen.

1. Viewport Height

The CSS Viewport Height

vh Unit equals to 1% of the height of the Viewport (browser window size).

```
1 - .card {{
2     height: 50vh;
3     }
```



The height 100vh sets an HTML element to the entire height of the Viewport (browser window size).

2. Viewport Width

The CSS Viewport Width

vw Unit equals to 1% of the width of the Viewport (browser window size).

```
1 - .card {
2     width: 100vw;
3 }
```

Note

The width 100vw sets an HTML element to the entire width of the Viewport (browser window size).

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