

CSS Padding





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The padding property is used to define space between the element's content and the borders. There are 4 different properties for setting the padding for each side of an element:

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





Padding properties can have the following values:

length: Length of the padding is defined in px, rem, em, cm, etc.

%: Length of the padding in % of the width of the containing element.

inherit: Length of the padding is inherited from the parent.





Padding Property

 The padding property is used to define space between the element's content and the borders.

```
HTML
                                               Padding Property
   <!DOCTYPE html>
   <html>
                                                    The example of Padding Property
       <h1>Padding Property</h1>
       The example of Padding Property
CSS
   p {
     border: 1px solid black;
     padding-top: 10px;
     padding-right: 20px;
     padding-bottom: 30px;
     padding-left: 40px;
     background-color: yellow;
```











4 Padding values

 In this example, 4 padding values are used. The order of the padding values are: top padding-right padding-bottom padding-left padding.



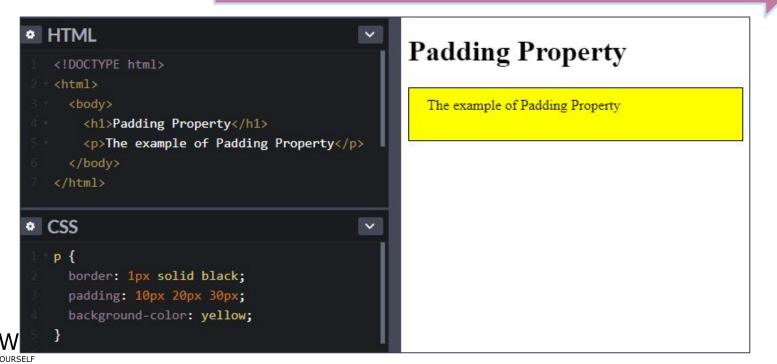
Padding Property

The example of Padding Property



3 padding values

 In this example, 3 padding values are used. The order of the padding values are: top padding-right/left paddings-bottom padding.





2 padding values

 In this example, 2 padding values are used. The order of the padding values are: top/bottom paddings - right/left paddings.

```
HTML
                                          V
                                               Padding Property
   <!DOCTYPE html>
   <html>
     <body>
                                                    The example of Padding Property
       <h1>Padding Property</h1>
       The example of Padding Property
     </body>
   </html>
CSS
     border: 1px solid black;
     padding: 20px 40px;
     background-color: yellow;
```













* The CSS width property specifies the width of the element's content area. The content area is the portion inside the padding, border, and padding of an element (the box model).

* If an element has a specified width, the padding added to that element will be added to the total width of the element. This is often an undesirable result.





* In the example below, the <div> element is given a width of 300px. However, the actual width of the <div> element will be 350px (300px + 25px of left padding + 25px of right padding)

```
div {
  width: 300px;
  padding: 25px;
}
```

* To keep the width at 300px, no matter the amount of padding, you can use the box-sizing property. This causes the element to maintain its width; if you increase the padding, the available content space will decrease.





* Use the box-sizing property to keep the width at 300px, no matter the amount of padding:

```
div {
  width: 300px;
  padding: 25px;
  box-sizing: border-box;
}
```



Inherit Value





Inherit Value



Inherit Value

 The margin of an element can be inherited from the parent element using inherit value.

```
HTML
                                            Padding Property
   <!DOCTYPE html>
       <h1>Padding Property</h1>
        The example of Padding
   Property
CSS
   div {
     border: 1px solid black;
     padding: 20px;
     background-color: yellow;
   div p {
     border: 1px solid black;
     padding: inherit;
     background-color: green;
```





THANKS! >

Any questions?

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