



# Width and Height



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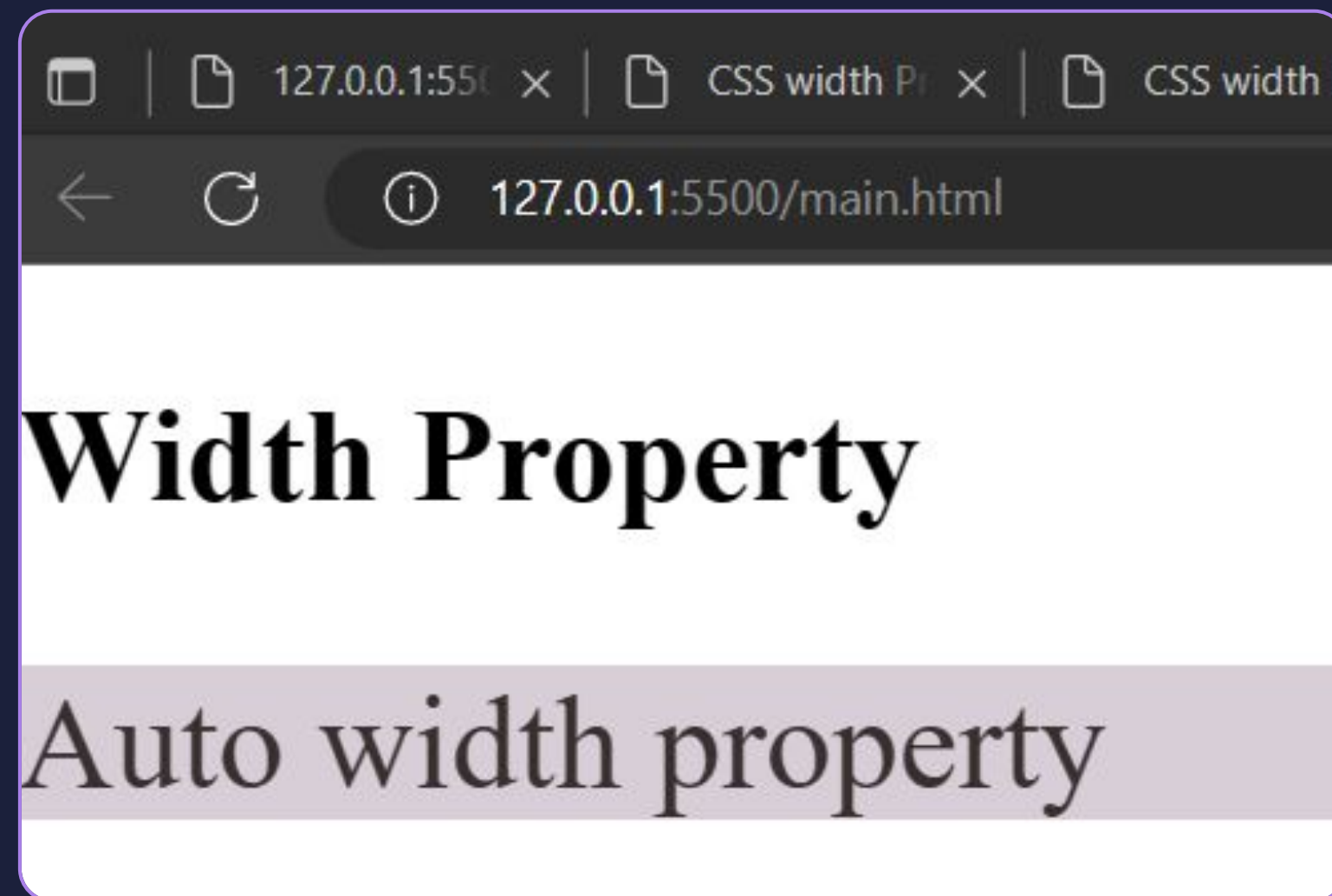
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# Width

- The width of text and images can be set using the width property in CSS.
- Text and pictures can have their width specified in terms of pixels (px), percentages (%), centimetres (cm), etc. There are no padding, borders, or margins in the width property.
- The min-width and max-width properties take precedence over the width property.
- By default, the width property determines the width of the content area; however, if the box-sizing value is border-box, it also determines the width of the border area.
- **Syntax**  
width: auto(default) | value | initial | inherit;

# Example





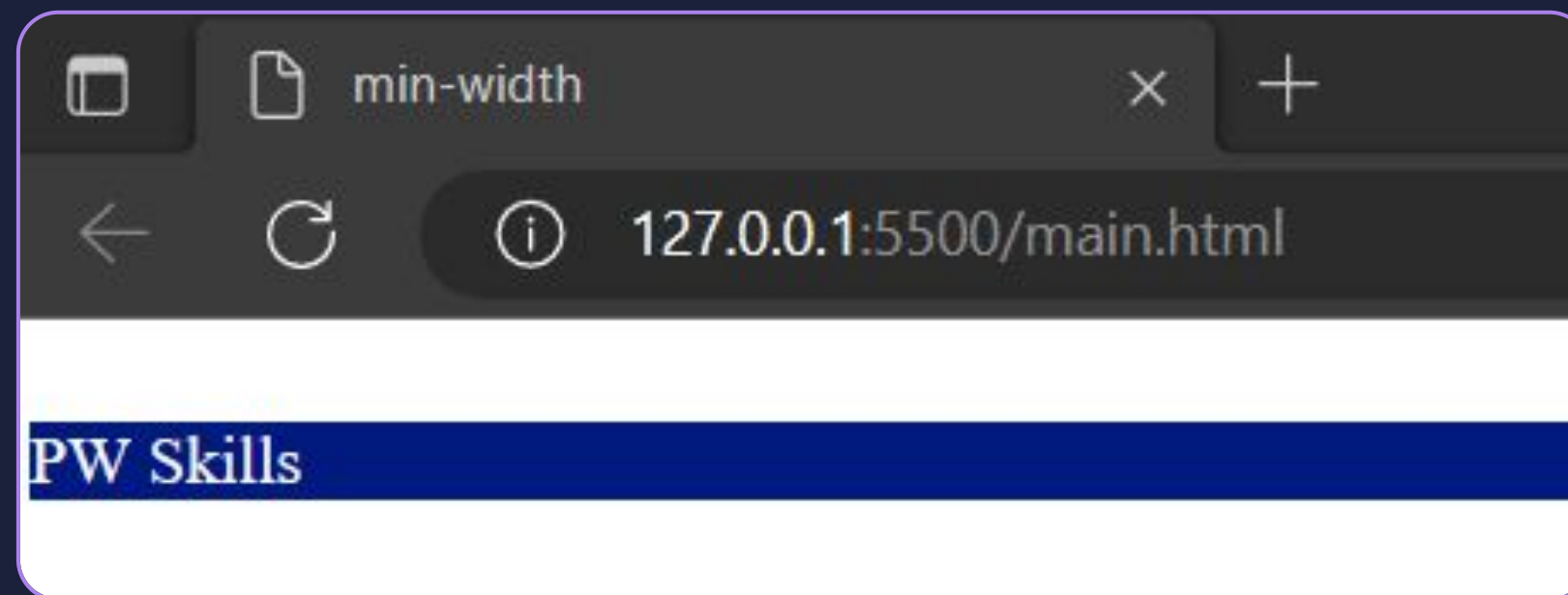
# Min width

- In CSS, the min-width property is used to specify an element's minimum width.
- The width value must be less than the min-width value.
- Min-width preserves the set minimum width even if the content supplied within the element is lower.

- **Syntax**

min-width: length|initial(default)|inherit;

# Example

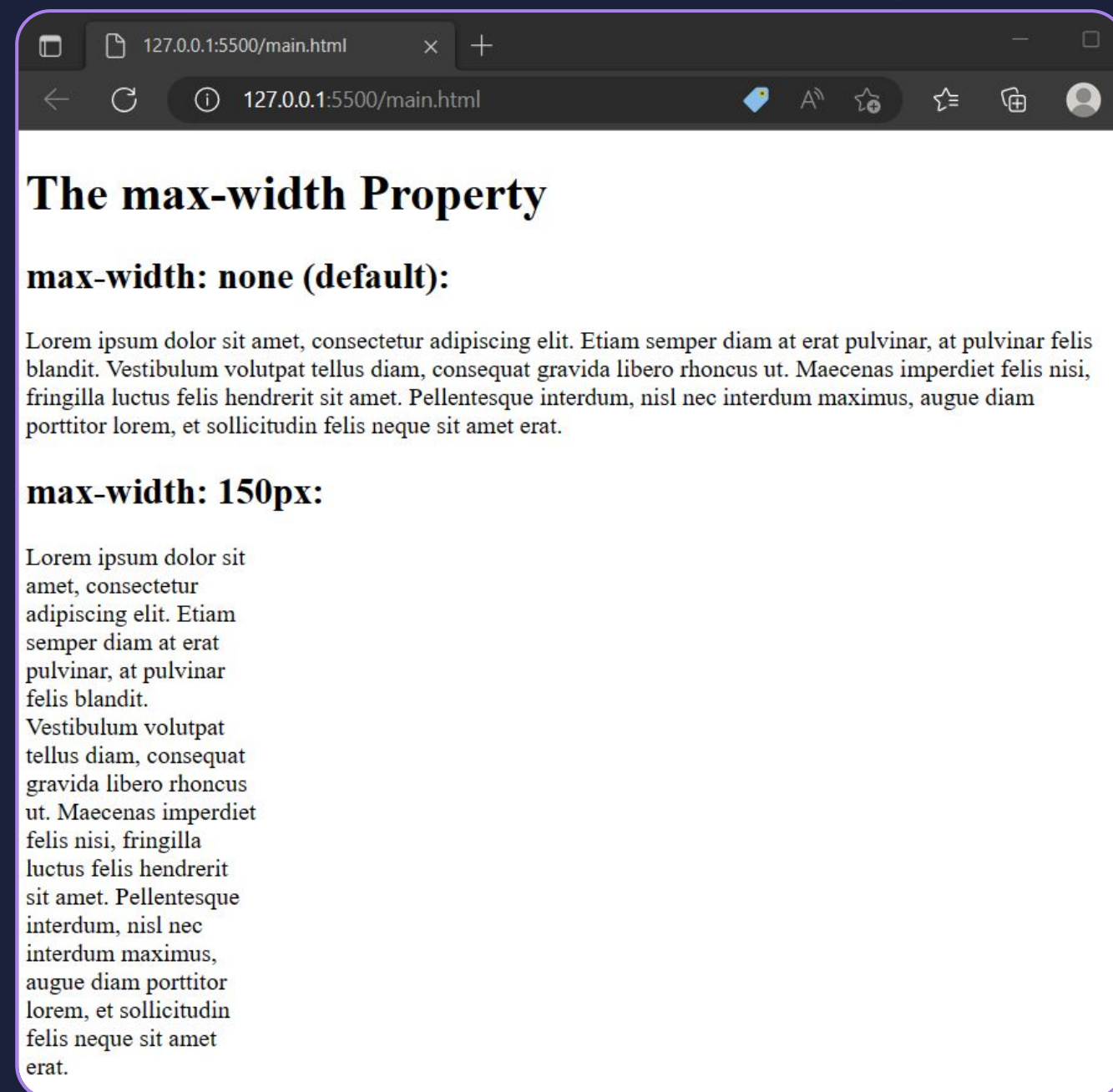




# Max-width property

- The *max-width* property defines the maximum width of an element.
- If the content is larger than the maximum width, it will automatically change the height of the element.
- If the content is smaller than the maximum width, the *max-width* property has no effect.
- Note: This prevents the value of the width property from becoming larger than max-width. The value of the *max-width* property overrides the width property.

# Max width example





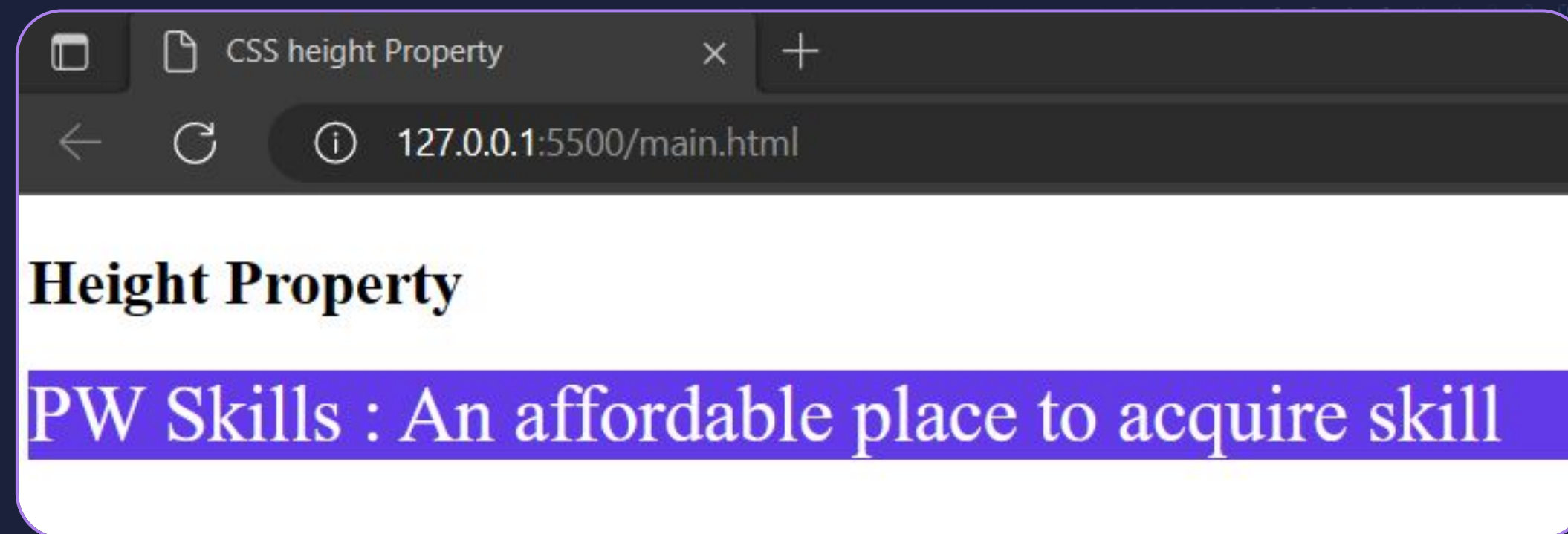
# Height

- An element's height can be set using the height property. Padding, margins, and element borders do not appear in the height attribute.

- **Syntax:**

`height: auto(default)|length|initial|inherit;`

# Example

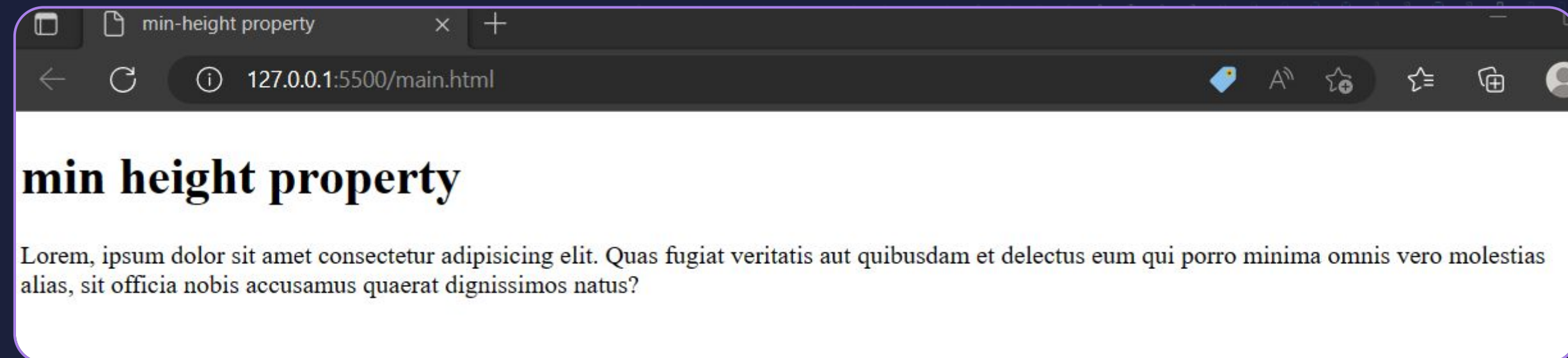




# Min-height

- In CSS, the min-height property is used to specify an element's minimum height.
- The min-height attribute is utilised when the content of an element is less than the specified minimum height; otherwise, it has no impact.
- This property makes sure that the height property value is greater than the minimum height of the element under consideration.
- **Syntax:**  
min-height: length|initial(default)|inherit;

# Example

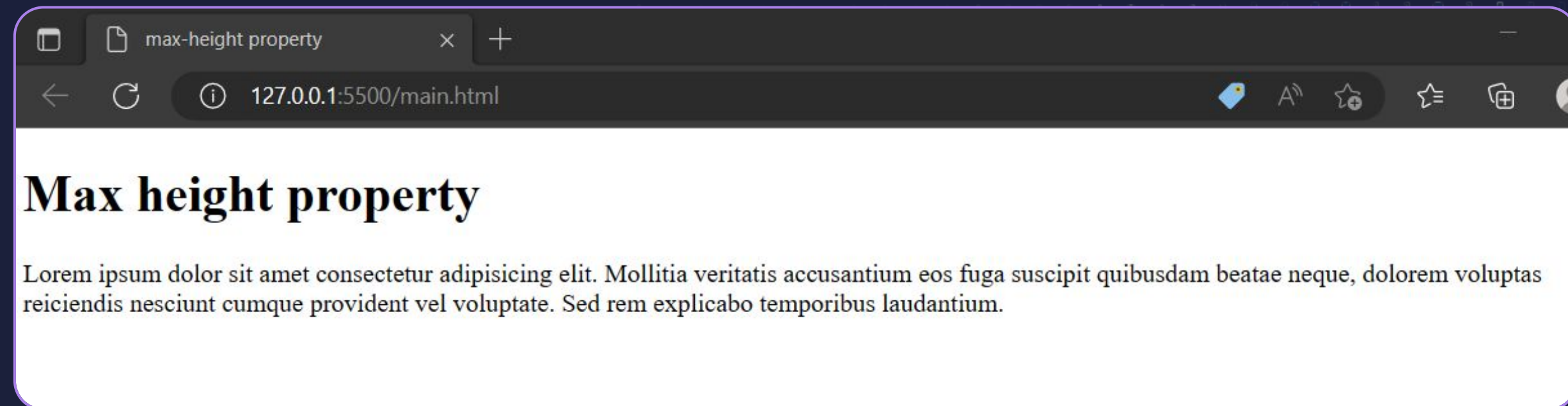




# Max-height

- A CSS element's maximum height can be set using the max-height property.
- The content of the element will overflow if its size exceeds the maximum height given; otherwise, it has no impact.
- If the element's content is less, it has no impact. The max-height property has the ability to override the value of the height property.
- **Syntax:**  
max-height: none(default)|length|initial|inherit;

# Example

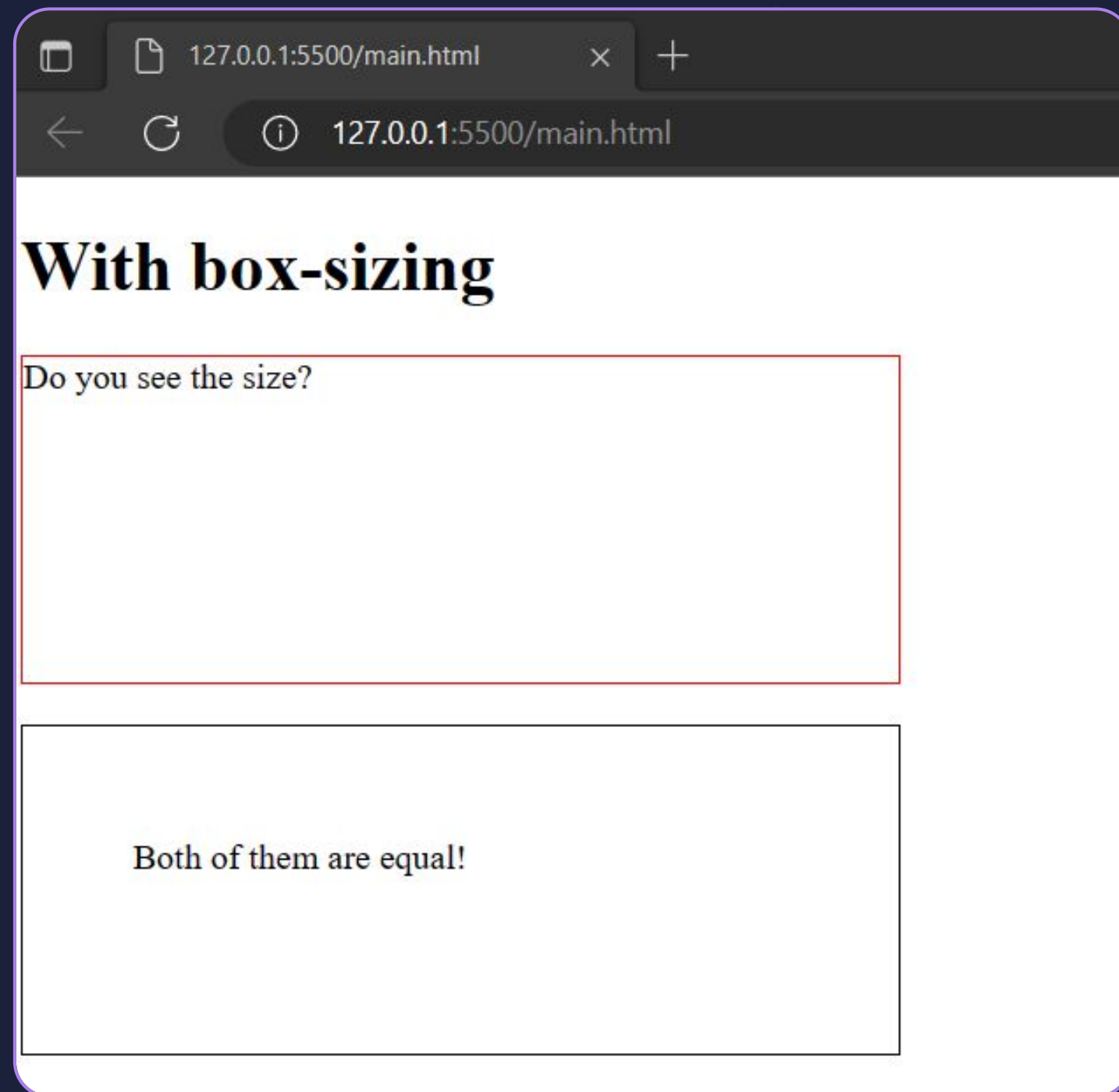




# Box-sizing

- The padding and border can be included in the element's overall width and height thanks to the CSS box-sizing feature.
- We can incorporate the padding and border in an element's overall width and height overall width and height of an element by using the box-sizing property.
- Padding and border are included in the width and height of an element if box-sizing: border-box; is set on the element.

# Example







▶ **THANK YOU** ◀