



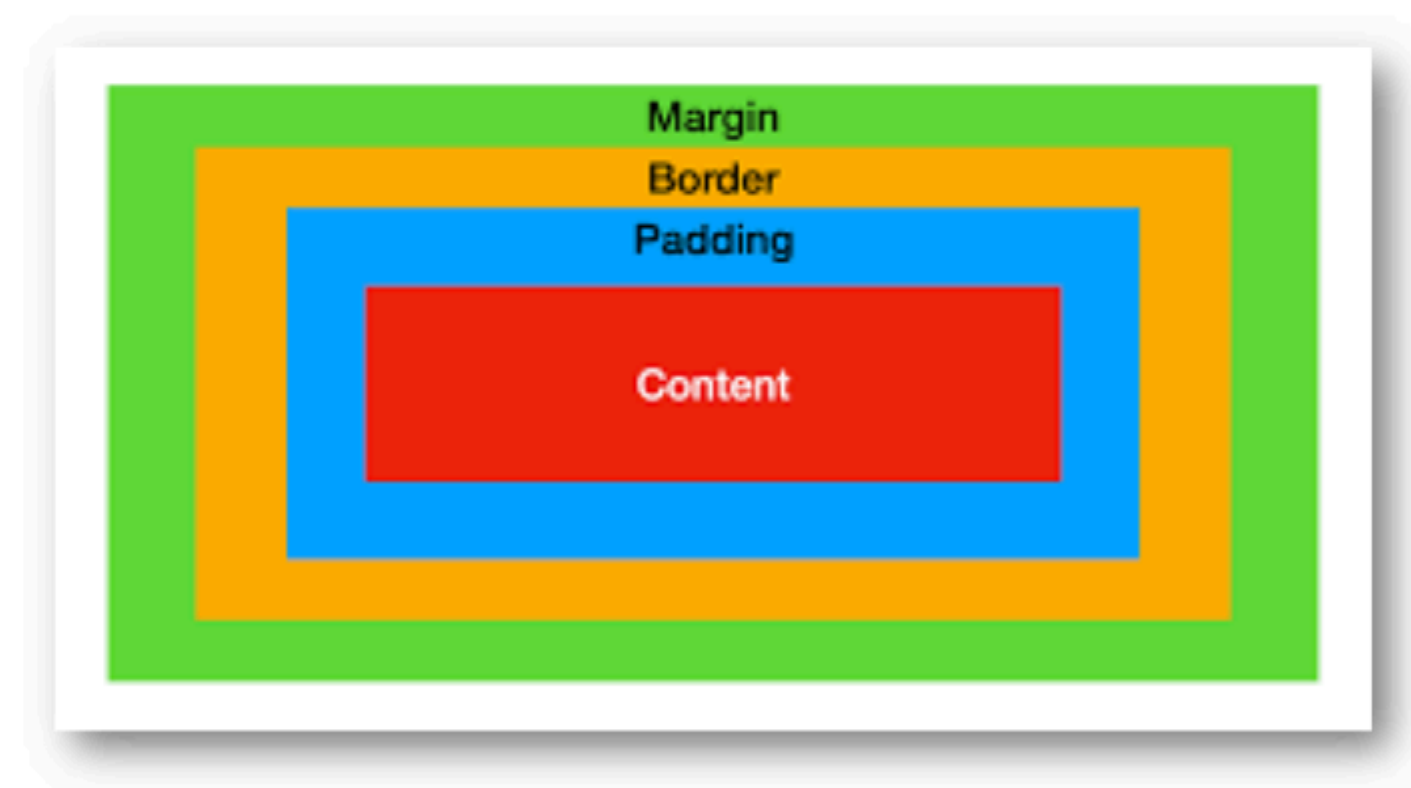
Box Model in CSS

The Building Blocks of Web Design

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Understanding the CSS Box Model

- The CSS Box Model is a foundational concept that defines how elements on a web page are visually rendered within their containing space.
- It comprises four essential components: Content, Padding, Border, and Margin.
 - **Border property:** Used to draw a border around the element.
 - **Margin property:** Used to add space outside the border around an element.
 - **Padding property:** Add space inside the border around an element.



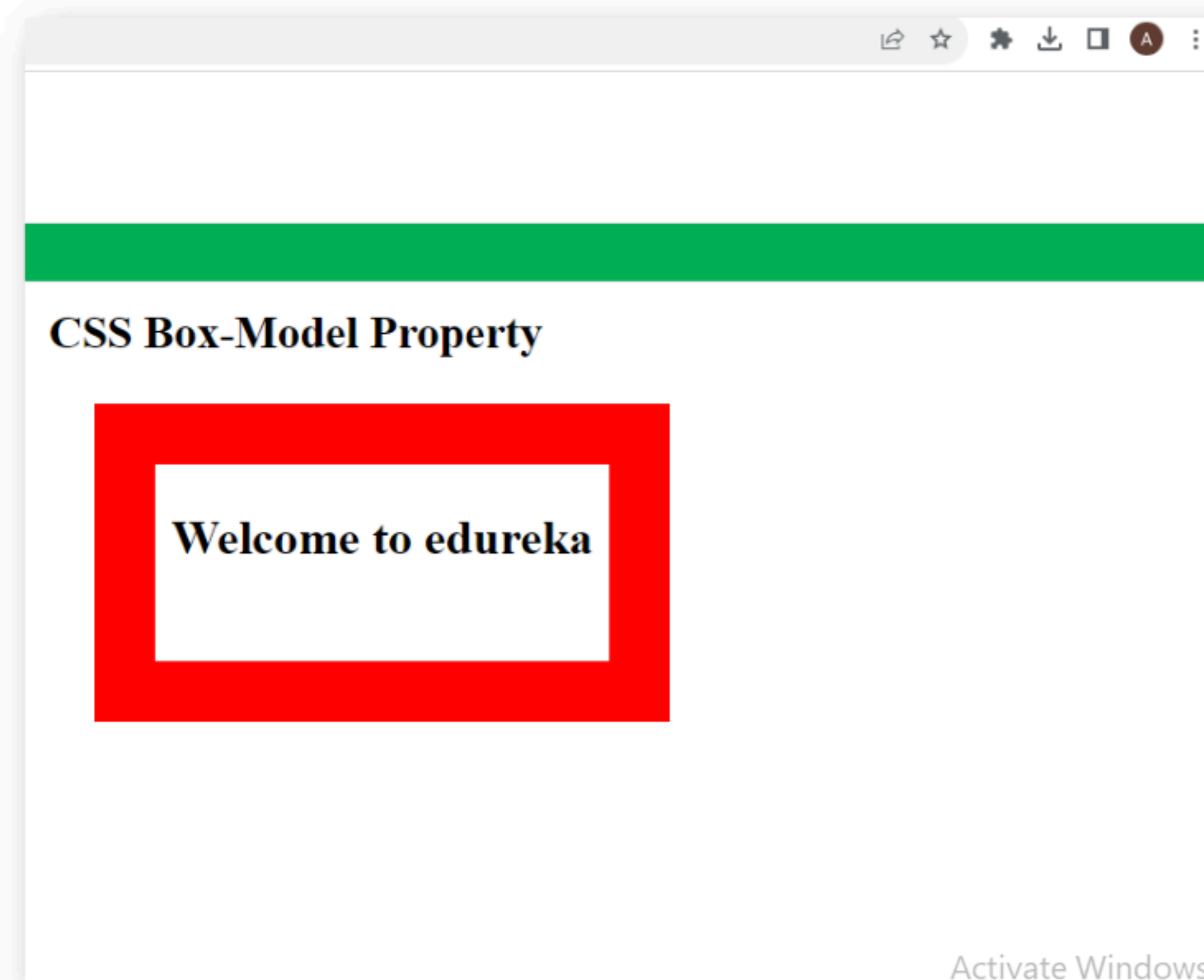
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Example – CSS Box Model

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<head>
<style>
    .main
    {
        font-size:30px;
        font-weight:bold;
        text-align:left;
    }
    #box
    {
        padding-top:30px;
        width: 300px;
        height: 100px;
        border: 40px solid red;
        margin: 30px;
        text-align:center;
        font-size:32px;
        font-weight:bold;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <div class="main">CSS Box-Model Property</div>
    <div id="box">Welcome to edureka</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



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Border Property in CSS

- The border property defines the appearance of an element's border, including width, style, color, and the use of rounded corners for enhanced aesthetics.
- It is used to draw a border for an element.
- It allows the user to specify an element border's color, style, and width.

dotted

dashed

solid

double

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Border Property in CSS (contd.)

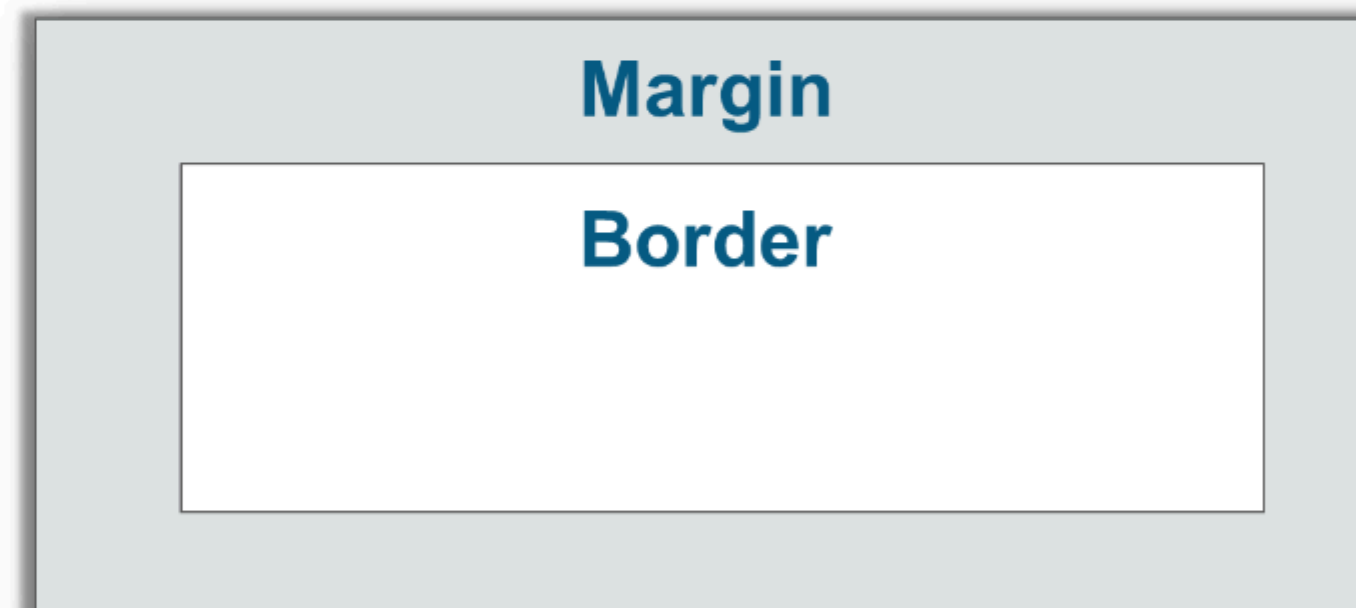
Properties	Description
border-left	Sets the border to left edge only.
border-right	Sets the border to right edge only.
border-top	Sets the border to top edge only.
border-bottom	Sets the border to bottom edge only.
border	Sets the border for all four sides at once without specifying them individually.

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Margin Property in CSS

Margins define the space between an element's border and adjacent elements, making them a common tool for controlling spacing on a webpage.

- The margin property can be set individually for each side of an element (top, right, bottom, and left) or can be set all at once using shorthand notation.
- Negative margin values can also be used to adjust the positioning of elements.
- Margins can have different units of measurement, such as pixels, percentages, ems, or rems.
- The value can be specified as a single value for all sides or multiple values for each side separately.



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Margin Property in CSS (contd.)

Properties	Description
margin-left	Sets the margin to left edge only.
margin-right	Sets the margin to right edge only.
margin-top	Sets the margin to top edge only.
margin-bottom	Sets the margin to bottom edge only.
margin	Sets the margin for all four sides at once without specifying them individually.

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Padding Property in CSS (contd.)

The following properties can be used to set padding around an element:

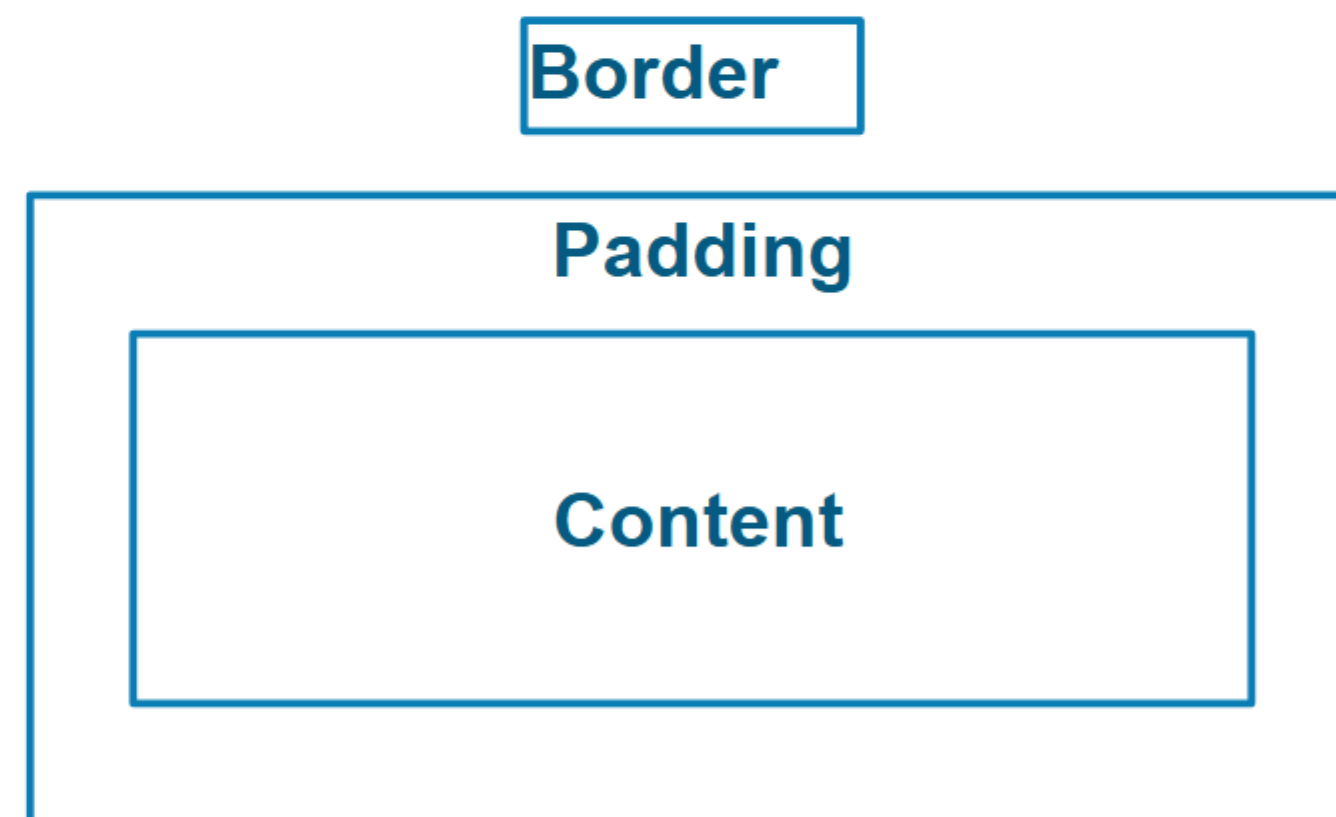
Properties	Description
padding-left	Adds empty space to the left of the content.
padding-right	Adds empty space to the right of the content.
padding-top	Adds empty space to the top of the content.
padding-bottom	Adds empty space to the bottom of the content.

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Padding Property in CSS

Padding defines the space between an element's content and its border. Padding property influences element dimensions, alignment, and overall design structure.

- Padding can be set individually for each side of an element (top, right, bottom, and left) or set all at once using shorthand notation.
- Similar to margins, padding values can be specified in different units of measurement, such as pixels, percentages, ems, or rems.



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