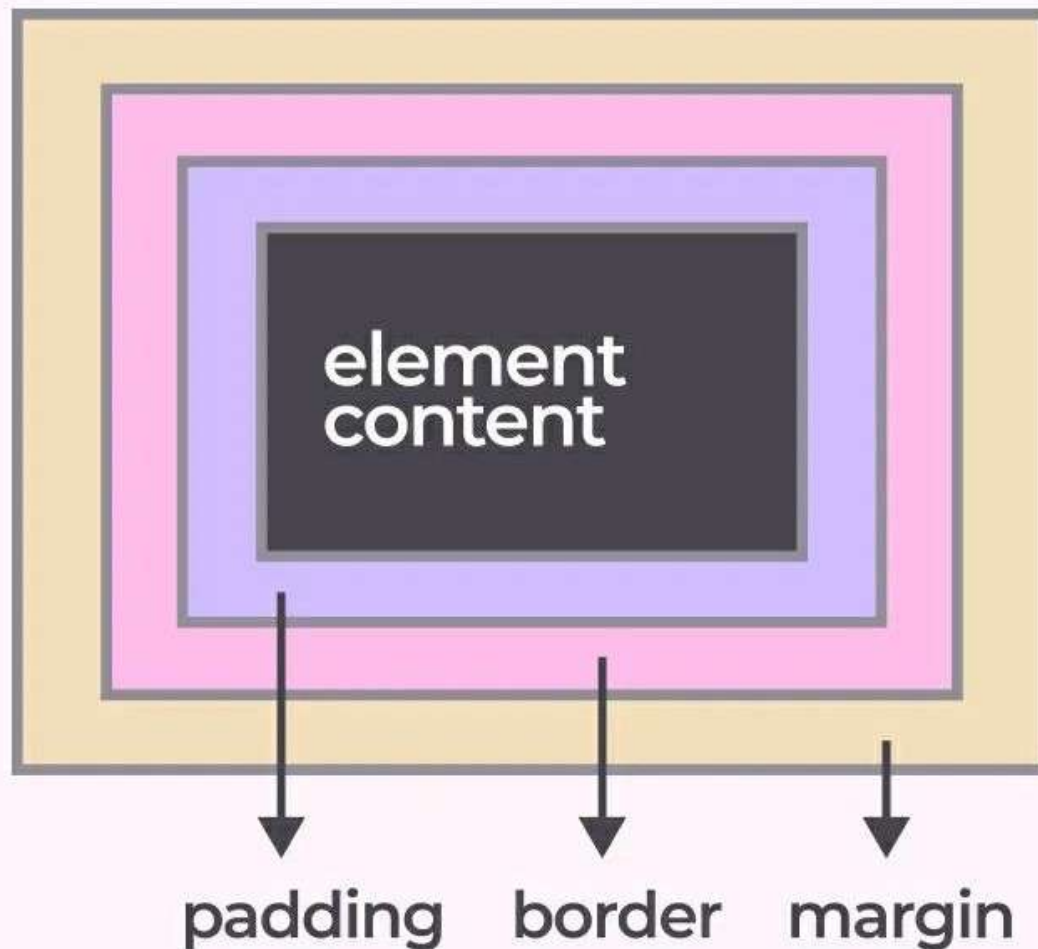


# Box (?)

In CSS, every element has a rectangular facade that is made up of different layers



# box-sizing

Is a **property** that determines how the **overall dimensions** of the element (including content, padding, border and margin) are calculated

This property takes two values:

→ **content-box**

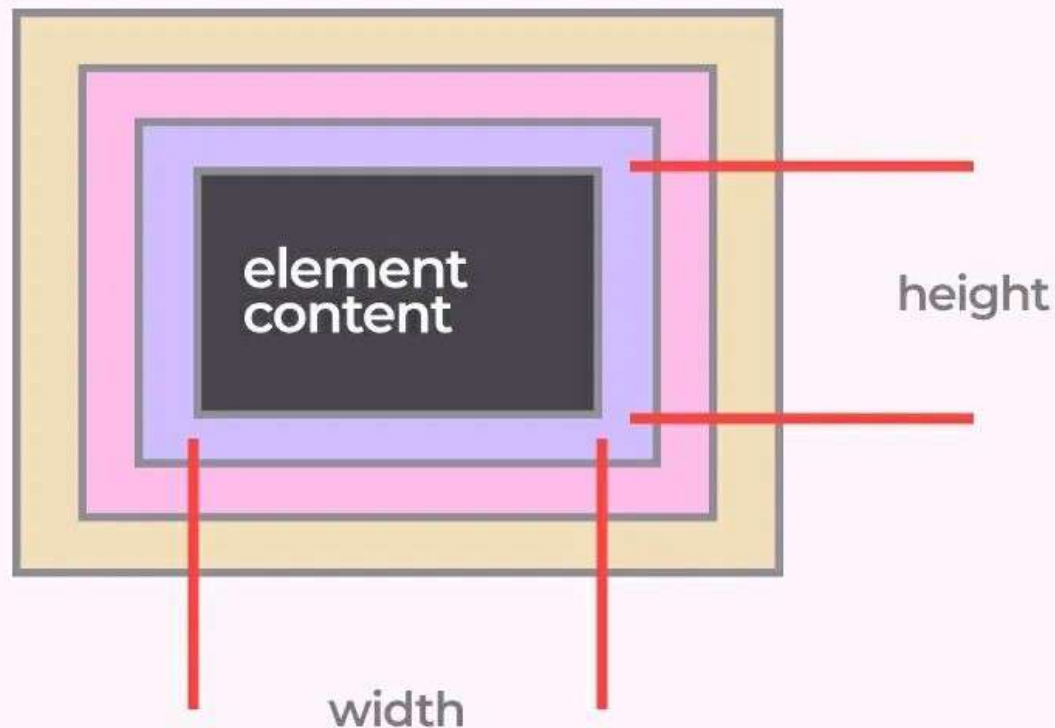
→ **border-box**



Default value

## content-box

The **width** and **height** represent the **dimensions of the content** alone. Any padding, border or margin is added on top of the width and height values.

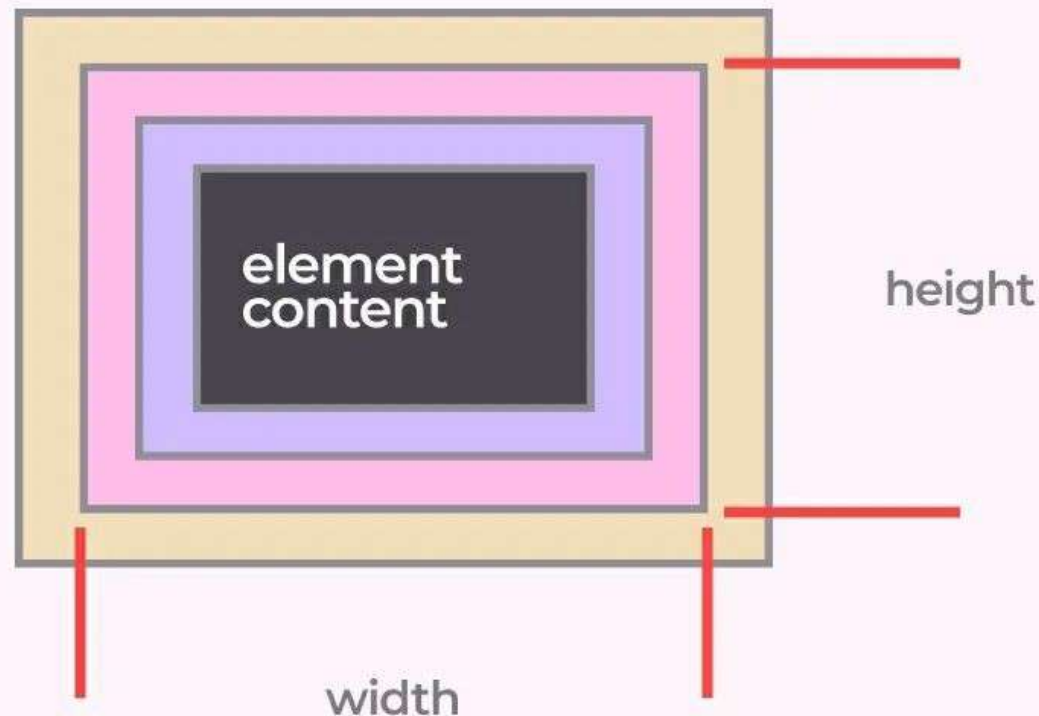




Better in most cases

## border-box

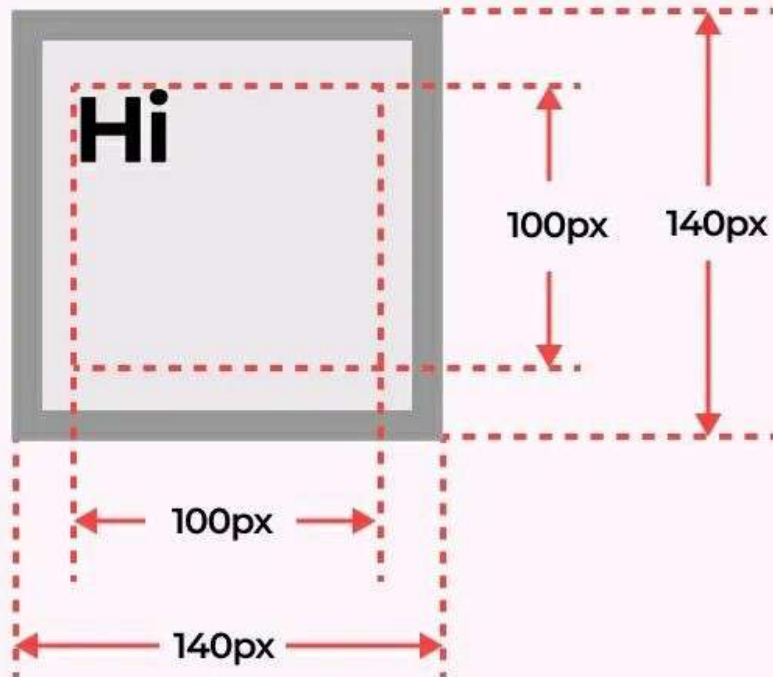
The **width** and **height** represent the **dimensions of the content, padding and border**. Margin is added on top of the width and height values.



# Example



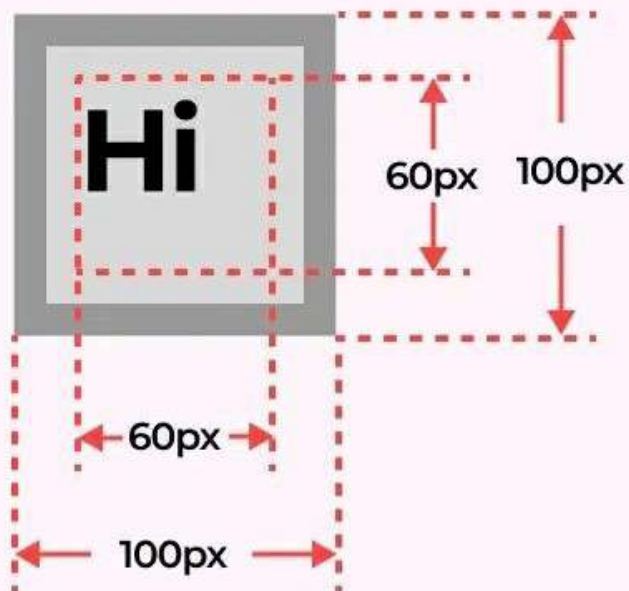
```
.item {  
  box-sizing: content-box;  
  width: 100px;  
  height: 100px;  
  padding: 10px;  
  border: solid #999999 10px;  
}
```



# Example



```
.item {  
  box-sizing: border-box;  
  width: 100px;  
  height: 100px;  
  padding: 10px;  
  border: solid #999999 10px;  
}
```






# Which one to use?

In almost all cases **border-box** is easier to work with. For example, if you set a width to 100%, using border-box does not cause the element to overflow it's parent when there is padding or margin.

Some libraries like bootstrap change the global default using the following rule:



```
* {  
  box-sizing: border-box;  
}
```

# Extra tip!

The dev-tools provides an option for viewing the box model

