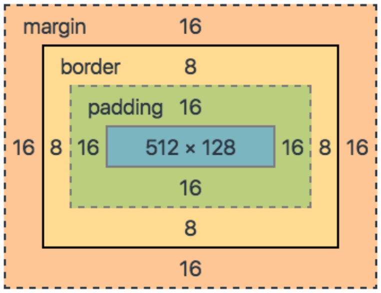
THE BOX MODEL
The CSS box model is the foundation of layout on the Web.

Each element is represented as a rectangular box, with the box's content, padding, border, and margin built up around one another.



MARGIN
The margin surrounds a CSS box, and pushes up against other CSS boxes in the layout. It behaves rather like padding. Possible values are length/size and auto. Negative values allowed. Margin is transparent.
You can set individual properties for margin:
margin-top, margin-right, margin-bottom, and margin-left.

The shorthand property is margin
One value is applied to top, right, bottom, and left.
Two values: First value is for top and bottom, second value is for right and left.
Three values: First value is top, second value is right and left, third value is bottom.
Four values: First is top, second is right, third is bottom, forth is left.

Margin Collapsing
When two boxes touch against one another, the distance between them is the value of the largest of the two touching margins, and not their sum. Touching side will overlap each other.

BORDER
The border sits between the outer edge of the padding and the inner edge of the margin. By default the border has a size of 0 (invisible) but you can set the thickness, style and color of the border to make it appear.
You can set individual properties for border that affect all 4 sides:
border-width, border-style, border-color

Width can be set as a length/size or named value: thin, medium, thick
Style expects a name value: none, hidden, dotted, dashed, solid, double, groove, ridge, inset, outset.
Color expects a color value.

Each individual property can also affect each side individually
border-top-width, border-right-width, border-bottom-width, border-left-width
border-top-style, border-right-style, border-bottom-style, border-left-style
border-top-color, border-right-color, border-bottom-color, border-left-color

Shorthand border property affects all 4 sides at once
border: WIDTH STYLE COLOR;
Also shorthand per side exists
border-top: WIDTH STYLE COLOR;
border-right: WIDTH STYLE COLOR;
border-bottom: WIDTH STYLE COLOR;
border-left: WIDTH STYLE COLOR;

PADDING
The padding exists between the outer edge of the content box and the inner edge of the border. Possible values are length/size. Negative values are NOT allowed
You can set individual properties for padding:

- padding-top, padding-right, padding-bottom, and padding-left.

The shorthand property is padding

- One value is applied to top, right, bottom, and left.
- Two values: First value is for top and bottom, second value is for right and left.
- Three values: First value is top, second value is right and left, third value is bottom.
- Four values: First is top, second is right, third is bottom, forth is left.

HEIGHT
Sets the height to any element
Values expected are a length/size, or auto (automatically adjust the height to fit the content)
min-height property override height and force an element to be at least a specified size
max-height property override height and force an element to be at most a specified size

WIDTH
Sets the width to any element
Values expected are a length/size, or auto (automatically adjust the height to fit the content)
min-height property override height and force an element to be at least a specified size
max-height property override height and force an element to be at most a specified size

OVERFLOW
Determines what should happen to content that goes beyond the height or width.
Possible values:

- visible: shows all the content
- hidden: crops the content, making it invisible
- scroll: shows scrollbars even if they are not required
- auto: will show scroll bars if they are required

POSITION
Determined how the element should be positioned
Possible values

- static: the default value, the element is position where is would normally be
- fixed: the element is removed from the page and position on the browser screen, the location is based on the browser
- relative: location is in relation to when it would normally be in the flow of the page
- absolute: location is based on the nearest parent element who has a position set that is not static

top, right, bottom, left are all properties used when an element is positioned

FLOAT
Removes the element from normal flow and wraps elements around it
Possible values: none, left, right

CLEAR
(sister property of float) controls is the floating element are allowed next to another element
Possible values: none, both, left, right

Z-INDEX
Sets an order to the elements on the page (stack order)
Possible values: auto or a number (no units) - negative number is allowed