

## Sample HTML Document – Exercise – CSS- Box Model

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang='en'>
  <head>
    <meta charset='UTF-8'/>
    <title>Boxes Are Easy!</title>
    <link rel='stylesheet' href='box-styles.css'/>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Headings Are Block Elements</h1>

    <p>Paragraphs are blocks, too. <em>However</em>, &lt;em&gt; and &lt;strong&gt;
      elements are not. They are <strong>inline</strong> elements.</p>

    <p>Block elements define the flow of the HTML document, while inline elements
      do not.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

**Padding:** Defines the padding for the selected element

### Practice – 1

```
h1, p {
  background-color: #DDE0E3;    /* Light gray */
}

em, strong {
  background-color: #B2D6FF;    /* Light blue */
}
```

### Practice – 2 (Append to the Previous Code)

```
em, strong {
  background-color: #B2D6FF;
  display: block;
}
```

Now see the change and replace back display from **block** to **inline**.

### Practice – 3 (Append to the Previous Code)

```
h1 {
  padding: 50px;
}
```

#### Practice – 4 (Append to the Previous Code)

```
p {  
  padding-top: 20px;  
  padding-bottom: 20px;  
  padding-left: 10px;  
  padding-right: 10px;  
}
```

**Borders:** A line drawn around the content and padding of an element

Practice – 1 : This tells the browser to draw a thin gray line around our heading

```
h1 {  
  padding: 50px;  
  border: 1px solid #5D6063;  
}
```

Practice – 2: Observe the Difference

```
h1 {  
  padding: 50px;  
  border: 1px solid #5D6063;  
  border-bottom: 1px solid red;  
}
```

Practice – 3: Observe the Difference (Border-Radius Property)

```
h1 {  
  padding: 50px;  
  border-radius: 10px;  
  border: 3px solid #BADA55;  
}
```

**Margins:** Margins define the space outside of an element's border

#### Practice – 1

```
p {  
  padding: 20px 0 20px 10px;  
  margin-bottom: 50px;      /* Add this */  
}
```

#### Practice – 2

```
strong {  
  margin: 50px;  
}
```

#### Practice – 3

```
p {  
  padding: 20px 0 20px 10px;  
  
  margin-top: 25px;  
  margin-bottom: 50px;  
}
```

#### Practice – 4 (Find out the difference)

```
<p>Paragraphs are blocks, too. <em>However</em>, &lt;em> and &lt;strong>  
  elements are not. They are <strong>inline</strong> elements.</p>  
  
<div style='padding-top: 1px'></div> <!-- Add this -->  
  
<p>Block elements define the flow of the HTML document, while inline elements  
  do not.</p>
```

## [Few More Practice – Examples](#)

### [Practice – 1](#)

Add before the body closing tag

```
<div>Button</div>
```

### [Write the below rule for the div](#)

```
div {  
  color: #FFF;  
  background-color: #5995DA;  
  font-weight: bold;  
  padding: 20px;  
  text-align: center;  
  border: 2px solid #5D6063;  
  border-radius: 5px;  
}
```

### [Practice – 2](#)

```
div {  
  
  width: 200px;  
}
```

### [Practice – 3](#)

```
div {  
  box-sizing: border-box; /* Add this */  
}
```

### [Practice – 4](#)

```
body {  
  text-align: center;  
}
```

### [Practice – 5 \(centering with auto-margins\)](#)

```
div {  
  margin: 20px auto /* Add this */  
}
```

## Practice – 6

Notice that white band around our page? That's a default margin/padding added by your browser. Different browsers have different default styles for all of their HTML elements, making it difficult to create consistent stylesheets.

It's usually a good idea to override default styles to a predictable value using the “universal” CSS selector (\*). Try adding this to the **top of our** .css file:

```
* {  
  margin: 0;  
  padding: 0;  
  box-sizing: border-box;  
}
```

-----Every student can learn. Just not on the same day or in the same way-----