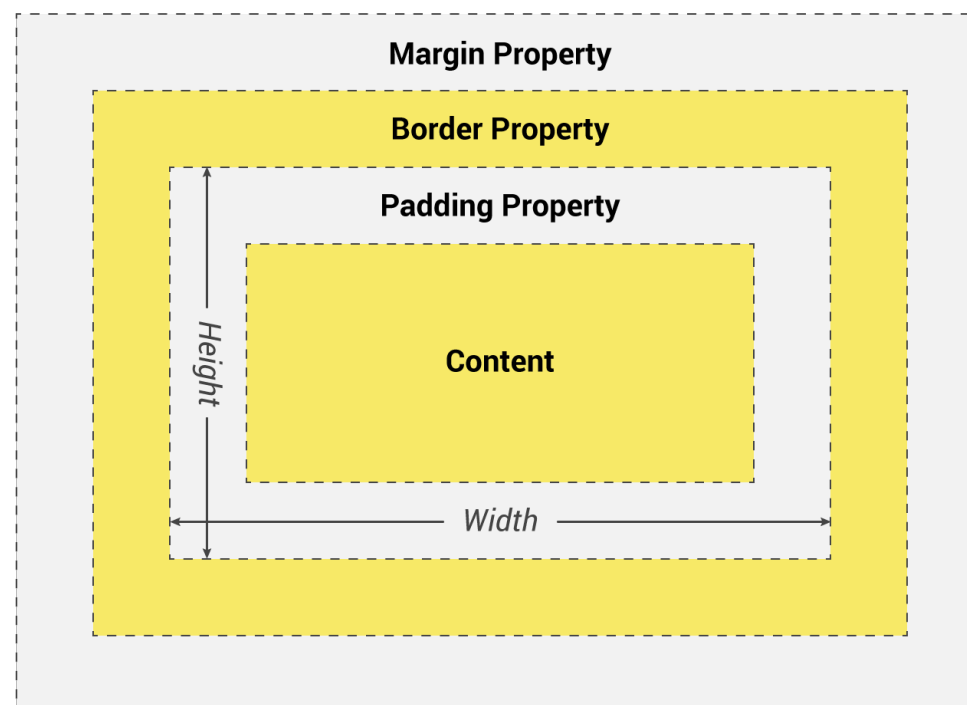# The Box Model

With the box model, every element in a document generates a box where you can apply properties such as width, height, padding, borders, and margins. For each side of a margin, padding, and border, the **TRouBLe** mnemonic reminds you of the order for specifying the top, right, bottom, and left sides of an element.

A browser "sees" every **inline element** and **block element** on a page as being contained in a box, where you can apply margins, borders, padding, and content. The box model describes design and layout elements in CSS. Take a handful of block elements, such as <h1>, <h2>, and <p> and define a border for them. You can do the same for inline elements such as <em> and <img>. Padding is transparent and clears an area around the content. A border is visible and goes around the padding and content. The margin is transparent and clears an area outside of the border.

CSS Box-Model Property

In the graphic above, a CSS "box" has the following:

- margins that separate it from other boxes
- borders that can exhibit different colors and styles
- padding that separates the border from content
- text, etc. that serves as content

Click on the following tabs to learn more about the box model.

Content box

Content is displayed in this box, using sizing properties such as **width** and **height**.

Padding box

Padding goes around the content as white space and its size is specified through the use of **padding** and other properties.

Border box

A border wraps around the content and padding and its proportions are set through the use of **border** and related properties.

Margin box

A margin creates whitespace that surrounds the entire outer edges of the box and its size is controlled by using **margin** and related properties.

Review Checkpoint

To test your understanding of the content presented in this assignment, please click on the Question icon below. Click your selected response to see feedback displayed below it. If you have trouble answering, you are always free to return to this or any assignment to re-read the material.

1. A webpage element that has a line break before and after it and can take up one line or multiple lines is known as a ___ element.

  a. block

Correct. A block element can take up one or multiple lines and has a line break both before and after it.

  b. span

Incorrect. Try again.

  c. img

Incorrect. Try again.

  d. inline

Incorrect. Try again.

2. The use of ___ on elements on a webpage will create whitespace that surrounds the entire outer edges of that element.

  a. display items

Incorrect. Try again.

  b. margins

Correct. With regard to the CSS Box Model, margins create a whitespace that surrounds the entire outer edges of an element.

c. padding

Incorrect. Try again.

d. borders

Incorrect. Try again.