

Theory: Border

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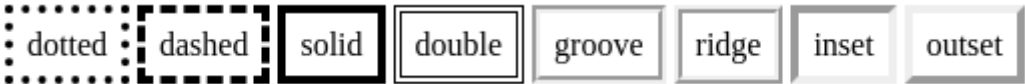
CSS provides several properties that allow you to define style, width and color of the element border. Setting the borders can be useful as a decoration, and can perform more practical functions, such as highlighting important or interactive elements on a web page.

In this topic we will learn how to set the appearance of the borders, and then try to draw the border with just one property.

§1. Border style

Let's start with the property that allows you to display the borders of elements and set their style: `border-style`. Thanks to it, you can make ordinary, dotted or double borders, even ones that give a three dimensional appearance! There are many different values that influence the boundary style. They are represented by keywords.

These are the most frequently used ones:



Now look at the syntactic features of this property:

```
1 h1 {
2   border-style: double;
3 }
```

In the code written above, we set the `<h1>` tag as a double border.

§2. Border color

The `border-color` property sets the color of the border. If it is not specified, the border color will be the text color of the element.

Here is an example of how to use this property:

```
1 p {
2   border-style: solid; /* it sets a border */
3   border-color: brown; /* it sets the color of the border */
4 }
```

This is roughly what the result of running this code looks like if you apply the written styles to an HTML file:

This element has a brown border color.

Here we set the brown border color for element `<p>`.

§3. Border width

The border width is defined with the `border-width` property and any length unit in CSS, for example, pixels:

```
1 h4 {
2   border-style: dotted; /* it sets a border */
3   border-width: 4px;    /* it sets the width of the border */
4 }
```

Let's look at the result of this code execution:

Current topic:

Border

Stage 2

Topic depends on:

×

Comments

Stage 2

Topic is required for:

Text Alignment

...

Background

Stage 2

Table of contents:

1 Border

§1. Border style

§2. Border color

§3. Border width

§4. *border* property

§5. Border for one side of the element

Feedback & Comments

The border width of this element is 4 pixels.

In this example we set the border width of the `<h4>` element to 4 pixels.

§4. *border* property

To set the style for the border, it is not necessary to use all three of the above properties in turn. It's enough to know about the general universal property of `border`, with which you can write style much faster and save space in your CSS file. To do this, write down the values for all three properties in any order:

```
1 p {  
2   border: 2px solid gray;  
3 }
```

Let's execute this code:

A border was added to this element, using only one property.

Now element `p` has a gray solid border 2 pixels wide. As you can see, using the `border` property greatly simplifies the task.

§5. Border for one side of the element

It is also possible to set a boundary for one side of the element.

There are `border-top`, `border-right`, `border-bottom`, `border-left` properties for setting the border on the top, right, bottom and left sides of the element respectively. Look at how you can make an interesting `border-bottom` at the bottom:

```
1 <p>In<span>troduction to C</span>SS</p>
```

```
1 span {  
2   border-bottom: 2px solid green;  
3 }
```

Introduction to CSS

The same beautiful design will be created by combining these properties. For example:

```
1 <p>News</p>
```

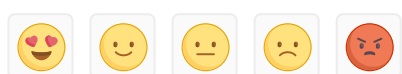
```
1 p {  
2   border-bottom: 2px solid brown;  
3   border-left: 2px solid brown;  
4 }
```

News

Today you have learned how to set a boundary for elements. We are sure that you will find this knowledge useful in the future.

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