

The Box Model

In this lesson, we'll get familiarized with the box model in CSS.
Let's begin!



CSS: The Famous Box Model



Every content displayed in the web browser is treated as a box, independently whether you display text, image, video or whatever other content.

*There is a model, **the box model**, that determines how these boxes of content are rendered, or how their size is calculated, how their content is placed, and so on.*

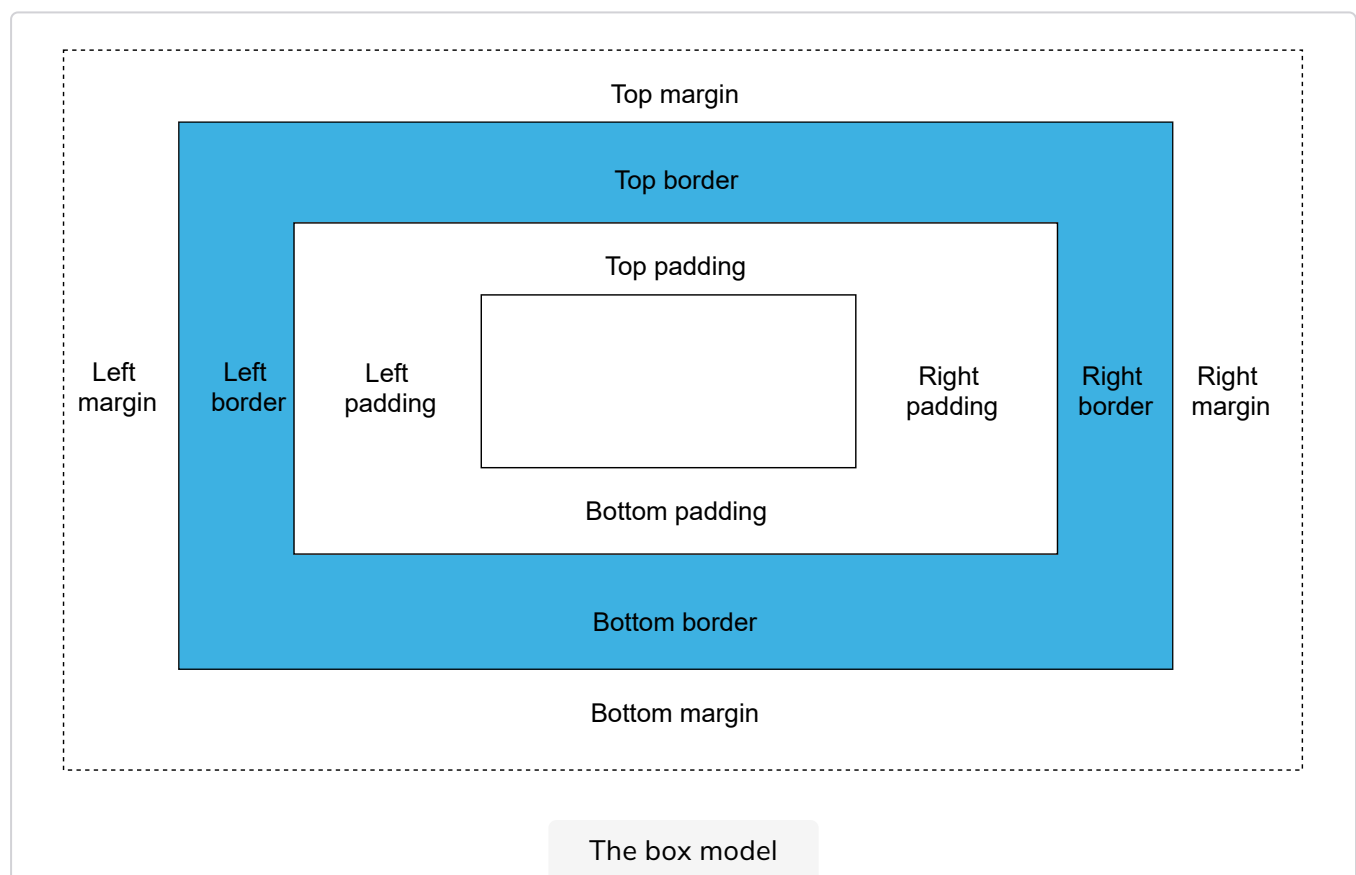
It is very important to get acquainted with this model, because it provides many fundamental details to understand how and why HTML elements are displayed in a particular web page as they are.

The box model starts from the content and allows you to surround it with other things. An HTML tag may have a **border**, a line that is drawn around the edges of the box. There is an optional **padding** between the content and the border, for example, a frame around a photo that separates it from its border. The box may have a **background** that is displayed in the background

of the content, and fills the padding area, too. You can also define a ***margin***

that separates the HTML tag from other tags. In most web pages you see some space between headings and paragraphs, this is generally the margin.

The image below shows the elements of the box model. As you can see, all adornments, the margin, the border, and the padding can be defined separately for the top, right, bottom, and left edges of the box.



You can use a number of CSS properties to specify the visual properties of the box model.

You can apply the **margin**, **border**, and **padding** shorthand notations to set values for the corresponding properties. If you want to deal with a specific edge of the box, you can add the **top**, **right**, **bottom**, and **left** tags to any property names (separated by a dash).

For example, if you want to set the properties of the left edge of the border, use the **border-left** property. Similarly, you can specify the value of the top margin with **margin-top**.

In the *next lesson*, we will learn how to set a web page's margins and paddings in CSS.

in CSS.

See you there!