Understanding Box Sizing

"box-sizing: border-box", what's that?

In this lesson I will explain some fundamental concepts with respect to the CSS Box Model.

Consider the following markup:

```
<div class="box"></div>
```

Pretty simple.

Let's say this .box was styled like so:

```
.box {
  width: 200px;
  height: 200px;
  background-color: red;
}
```

What we have now is a red square. Easy enough

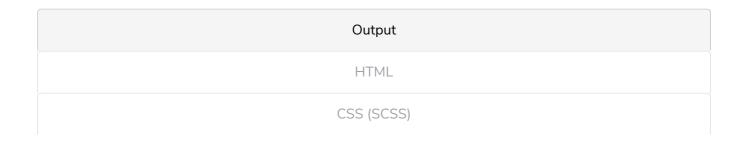
Output
HTML
CSS (SCSS)



What if we decided we wanted a padding of 100px within this box, like this:

padding: 100px

Here's what we have:





The Implication Of This.

As you can see above, the computed width and height of the box has increased. The box is bigger! without specifying any change to the width or height of the box.

What's happened?

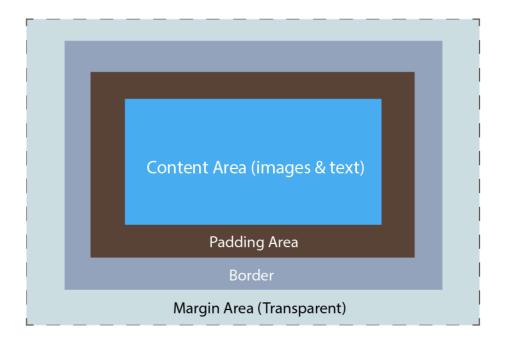
This has to do with how the box model fundamentally works.

The size of a padding or border are both added to the width you specify.

Essentially, you end up with a box with a larger computed width and height.

Why Is This?

We took a look at the box model earlier.



The width and height you specify in your css code blocks are the width and height of the **content area** (please refer to the image above.)

When you specify padding and border values, the computed width of the element now becomes the sum of the widths of the **content area** plus padding area plus the border

Now you understand why we have larger than expected elements.

Can we Stop this Behavior?

Indeed we can.

The box-sizing property allows for the changing of this behaviour.

We can choose to NOT grow the box size when padding and borders are introduced. Instead, the box will retain its size. Note that, the padding and border will be introduced, but they will not increase the size of the element.

Here's how:

box-sizing: border-box

We dont have to worry about additional padding and border widths making

our cicilicitio grow again.

Let's go ahead and apply this new knowledge to the movie page project. See ya!