



# MARGINS, PADDING, BORDERS

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## Border

The CSS border properties allow you to specify the style, width, and color of an element's border. The border-style property specifies what kind of border to display.

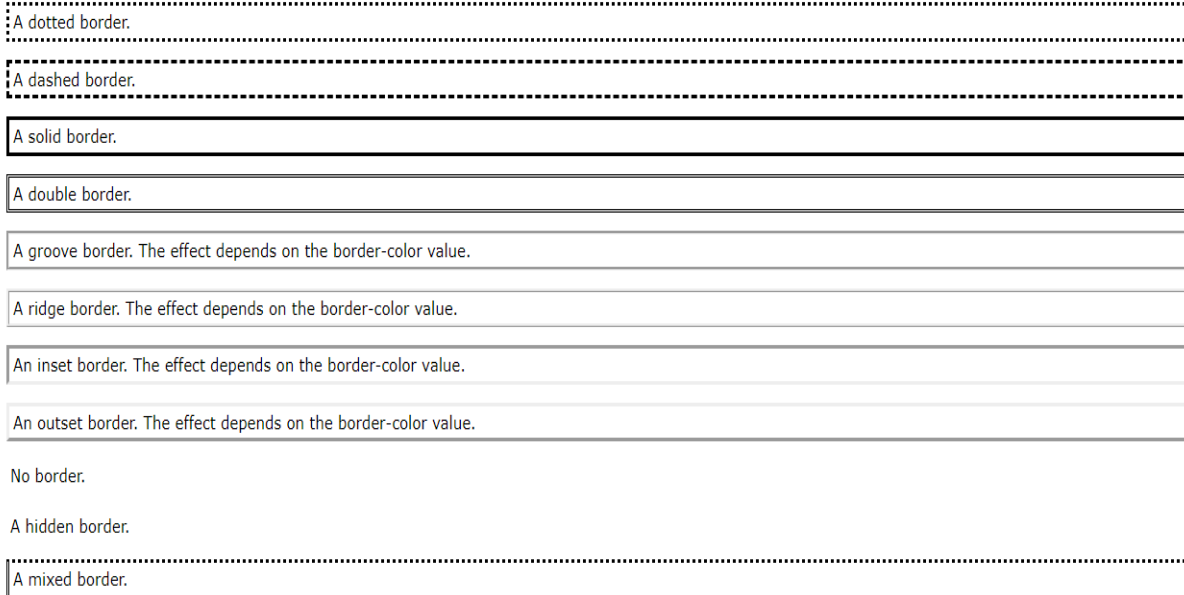
The following values are allowed:

- Dotted - Defines a dotted border
- Dashed - Defines a dashed border
- Solid - Defines a solid border
- Double - Defines a double border
- Groove - Defines a 3D grooved border. The effect depends on the border-color value
- Ridge - Defines a 3D ridged border. The effect depends on the border-color value
- Inset - Defines a 3D inset border. The effect depends on the border-color value
- Outset - Defines a 3D outset border. The effect depends on the border-color value
- None - Defines no border
- Hidden - Defines a hidden border

The border-style property can have between one and four values (for each of the top border, right border, bottom border, and left border).

Demonstration of the different border styles:

```
p.dotted {border-style: dotted;}
p.dashed {border-style: dashed;}
p.solid {border-style: solid;}
p.double {border-style: double;}
p.groove {border-style: groove;}
p.ridge {border-style: ridge;}
p.inset {border-style: inset;}
p.outset {border-style: outset;}
p.none {border-style: none;}
p.hidden {border-style: hidden;}
p.mix {border-style: dotted dashed solid double;}
```



The border-radius property is used to add rounded borders to an element:



## Margins

Margins are used to create space around elements, outside of any defined borders. With CSS, you have full control over the margins.

There are properties for setting the margin for each side of an element (top, right, bottom, and left).  
Margin - Individual Sides

CSS has properties for specifying the margin for each side of an element:

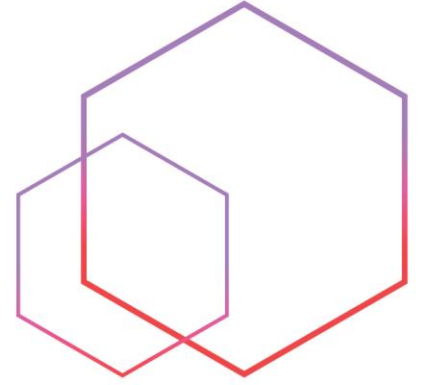
- margin-top
- margin-right
- margin-bottom
- margin-left

Each of the margin properties can have the following values:

- auto - the browser calculates the margin
- length - specifies a margin in px, pt, cm, etc.
- % - specifies a margin in % of the width of the containing element
- inherit - specifies that the margin should be inherited from the parent element

### **Tip:**

Negative values are allowed.



## For example:

Let's take a look at two divs, one defined with margin-left and one without.



The blue div was defined with margin-left.  
The black div was not.

## Exercise

There is another margin property that we can see in the above image, what is it?

## Margin - Shorthand Property

To shorten the code, it is possible to specify all the margin properties in one property.

The margin property is a shorthand property for the following individual margin properties:

- margin-top
- margin-right
- margin-bottom
- margin-left

So, here is how it works:

If the margin property has four values:

- margin: 25px 50px 75px 100px;
  - top margin is 25px
  - right margin is 50px
  - bottom margin is 75px
  - left margin is 100px

## Example:

Using the margin shorthand property with four values:

```
p {
```

```
margin: 25px 50px 75px 100px;  
}
```

If the margin property has three values:

- margin: 25px 50px 75px;
  - top margin is 25px
  - right and left margins are 50px
  - bottom margin is 75px

If the margin property has two values:

- margin: 25px 50px;
  - top and bottom margins are 25px
  - right and left margins are 50px

If the margin property has one value:

- margin: 25px;
  - all four margins are 25px

## The Auto Value

You can set the margin property to auto in order to horizontally center the element within its container. The element will then take up the specified width, and the remaining space will be split equally between the left and right margins.

In simpler terms, by using the auto value for the margin property we can center elements on the page or center an element according to its parent.



```
.with-margin {
  margin: 10px;
  height: 75px;
  width: 75px;
  background-color: blue;
  margin: auto;
}

.without-margin {
  height: 75px;
  width: 75px;
  background-color: black;
}
```



If we add:

```
margin: auto
```

To our former example, we will see the blue div jump to the middle!

## All CSS Margin Properties

Property	Description
margin	A shorthand property for setting all the margin properties in one declaration
margin-bottom	Sets the bottom margin of an element
margin-left	Sets the left margin of an element
margin-right	Sets the right margin of an element
margin-top	Sets the top margin of an element

## Padding

Padding is used to create space around an element's content, inside of any defined borders, which can be defined by the CSS padding properties.

With CSS, you have full control over the padding. There are properties for setting the padding for each side of an element (top, right, bottom, and left).

It is used very much like we use margins, with the difference being that the padding property pushes the element from within the element, whereas the margin property pushes the element from outside.

The padding adds to the width/height of the element, whereas the margin does not.

Let's review what can be accomplished with padding, and then we will compare it to margins to learn about the differences between the two.

### Padding - Individual Sides

CSS has properties for specifying the padding for each side of an element:

- padding-top
- padding-right
- padding-bottom
- padding-left

Each of the padding properties can have the following values:

- length - specifies a padding in px, pt, cm, etc.
- % - specifies a padding in % of the width of the containing element
- inherit - specifies that the padding should be inherited from the parent element

**\*Note:** Negative values are not allowed.

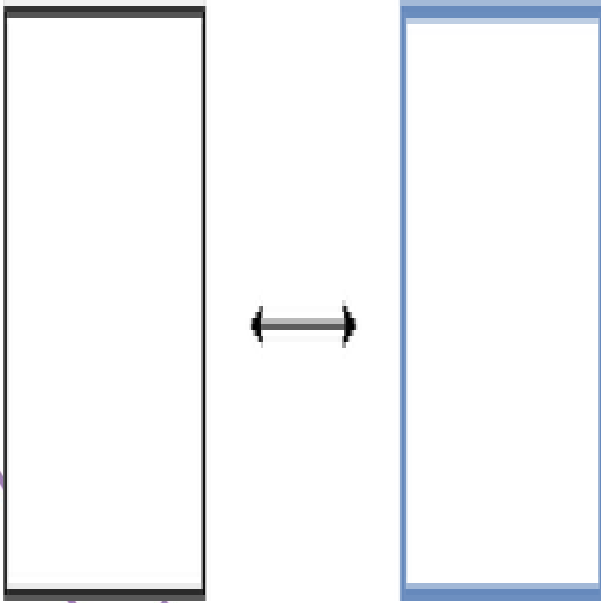


## Margins vs Padding

**Margin:** The space around an element.

Margins are used to move an element up or down on a page, as well as left or right. The margin is completely transparent, and it does not have any background color. It clears the area around the element.

Each side of the element has a margin size you can change individually. In creating the gap, the margin pushes adjacent elements away.



**Padding:** The space between the element and the related content inside it.

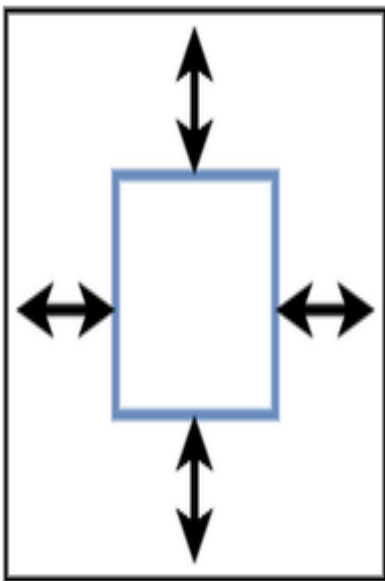
It determines how elements look and sit within a container.

It also shows the container background around the element within it.

Padding can be affected by background colors, as it clears the area around the content.

To create the gap, it either enlarges the element's size, or shrinks the content inside.

By default, the size of the element will increase.





When should we use Margin and when should we use Padding?

- When you are adjusting the layout of your design, you will need to determine whether to adjust the margins or the padding. If the width of your page is fixed, centering an element horizontally is very simple, just assign the following value:

```
margin: auto
```

You would also use the margin to set the distance between nearby elements. Alternatively, if you would like to create space between the element and the edge of the container or border, you will most likely want to use padding.

**\*Note:** Margins are used to add spaces between an image and the description of that image. CSS Padding is used to create a space between an element and the edge of the container or the border. It is also useful if you are looking to change the size of the element.

The tabular differences between Padding and Margin:

Margin	Padding
The outer space of an element, i.e., margin is the space outside the border.	The inner space of an element, i.e., padding is space inside the element's border.
It can be negative, or any float number.	It does not allow negative values.
The margin can be set to auto.	The padding cannot be set to auto.
The styling of an element, such as background color, does not affect the margin.	Padding is affected by the styling of an element, such as background color.

