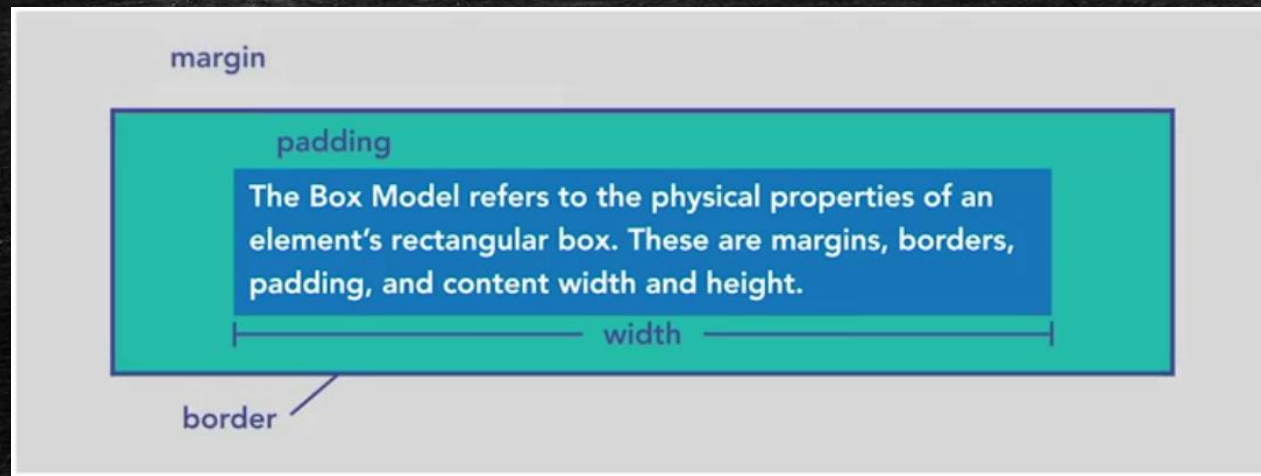


TCS 170D: Web Design

The Box Model

Defines the Physical Layout of Elements



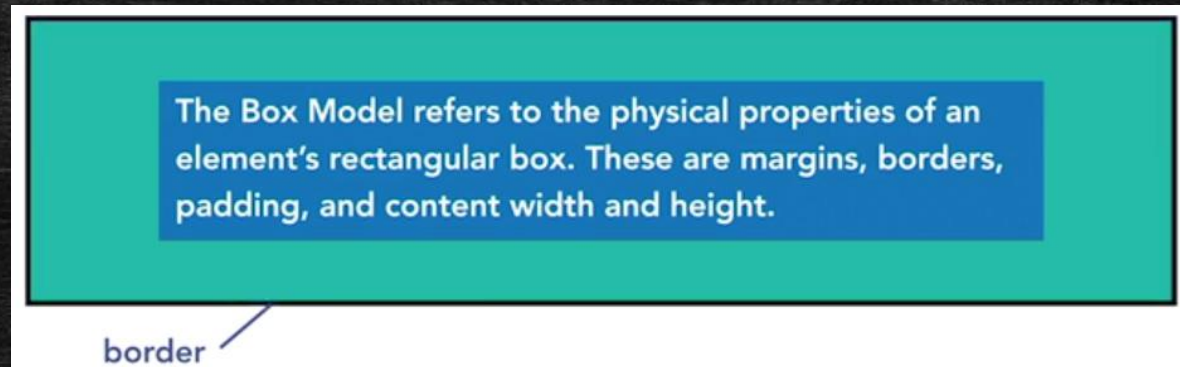
Margins

- Represents space around an element and between page elements
- Do not count towards width, but important in terms of how elements relate to each other



Borders

- All elements can have borders, but most aren't set by default
- 3 properties:
 - border-width
 - border-style
 - border-color
- Can assign all sides the same:
 - Border: 1px solid black
- Or different borders for different sizes
 - border-left: 1 px solid blue
 - border-right: 20px dotted yellow

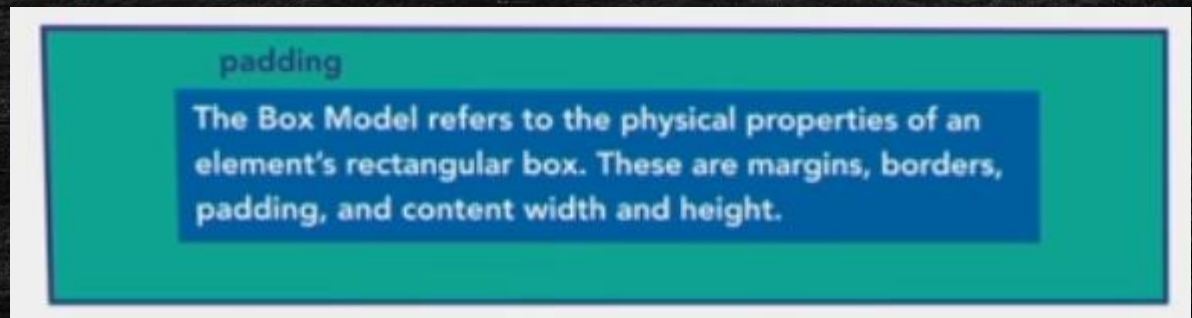


Borders

- Their physical size is used when determining the width of an element

Padding

- Between border and anything inside of the element (other elements, text, etc.)
- Sort of like packaging materials when shipping a fragile item
- Padding counts towards the width and height of an element



Shorting Notation (Margin, Padding, Border)

Individual properties

- padding-top://values;
- padding-right://values;
- padding-bottom://values;
- padding-left://values;

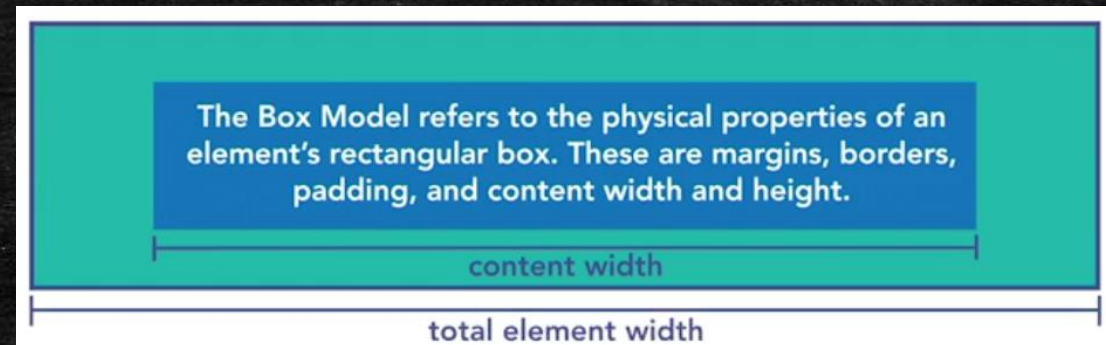
Shorthand notation

- padding: 10px 20px 15px 10px;
- padding: 10px 20px 15px;
- padding: 10px 20px;
- padding: 10px;

Top right bottom left
Top left/right/ bottom
Top/bottom left/right
Top/bottom/left/right

Width and Height

- CSS width and height Properties refer to the content width and content height- different than the total element width



Important Box Points to Keep in Mind

- If a property isn't declared, don't assume that it is zero.
- Elements often have default margins, for example
- 100% width property, when combined with padding and borders, can create an element that is larger than its parent.
- Bottom and top margins overlap by default, but left and right do not.