



CSS: Padding and Margin

Padding and Margin are Space

Remember:

Every HTML element is a rectangular box.

Padding: the space between the content (image or text) and its border.

Margin: the space between an element's border and other HTML elements

The diagram illustrates the CSS box model with four nested levels:

- Margin:** The outermost layer, represented by a dashed black line.
- Border:** A yellow rectangular area with a solid black border.
- Padding:** A white rectangular area inside the border.
- Content:** The text "Hello World" inside the padding, enclosed in a dashed black line.

Labels for each layer are placed below the corresponding boundary:

- "Margin" is below the outer dashed line.
- "Border" is below the yellow area's bottom edge.
- "Padding" is below the white area's bottom edge.
- "Content" is below the text "Hello World".

Content

Padding

Border

Margin

CSS Properties for Padding and Margin

The following rules apply to both properties:

Adjusting a single side:

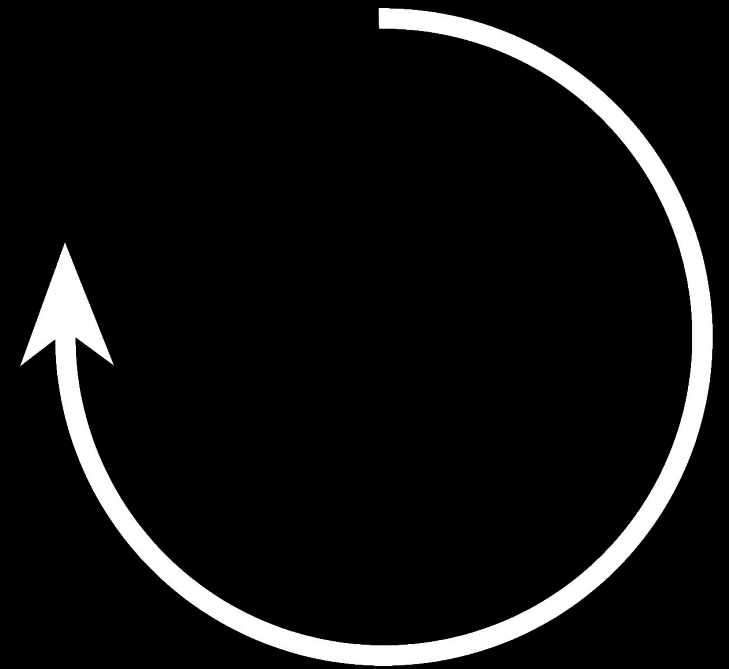
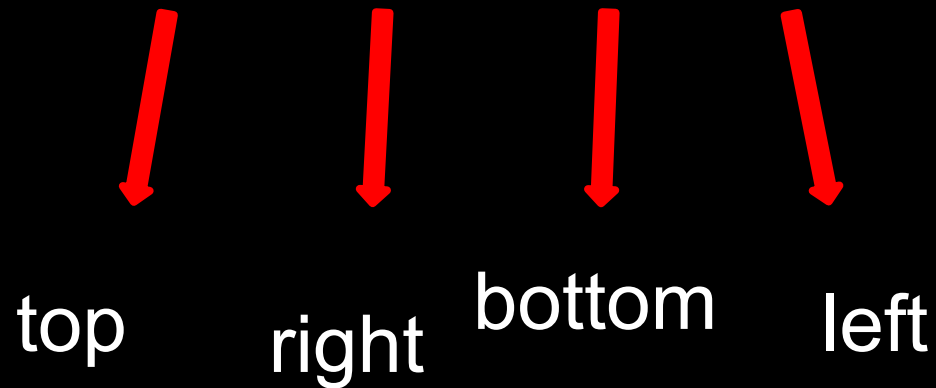
`margin-right: 5px;` ← This will add margin on the right
`padding-top: 10px;` ← This will add padding on top

CSS Properties for Padding and Margin

The following rules apply to both properties:

Adjusting all four sides:

padding: 5px 10px 15px 20px;



CSS Properties for Padding and Margin

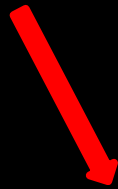
The following rules apply to both properties:

Adjusting all four sides 2 AT A TIME:

`margin: 15px 10px;`



top and bottom



left and right

Browser Defaults

Web browsers automatically add some padding and margin to the body, so most web developers use a CSS reset.

Put this code at the top of your CSS:

```
body {  
    padding: 0;  
    margin: 0;  
}
```

Easy way to center things

Margin is a good way to center elements. Do these two things:

- 1) Give your element a width value
- 2) Set the left and right margins to auto

```
.someClass {  
    width: 50%;  
    margin-left: auto;  
    margin-right: auto;  
}
```

This also can be done using the shortcuts