DMIT 1530

Week 2 Box Sizing I'm pretty sure that you're sick and tired of doing box model calculations. ... so, why not let our browser do it for us?

The Box Model

Once more, with feeling.

Everything on the web is a box.

We know that this box is made up of content, padding, and borders.

Between boxes, we have margins.



In the past, when given a wireframe, you've had to figure out exactly how wide every component for each element is.

If you set the width for an element, it was only the content width. Everything else was separate and additional.

Introducing Box-Sizing

I'm sorry that we made you do the maths. (Think of it as a character-building exercise.) The CSS **box-sizing** property gets rid of the need to measure every single box model component.

Instead, we set one overall width for an element.

box-sizing will make our browser consider the content, padding, and borders of an element all as one single thing.

If you add borders or padding, it will take away from the content width, keeping the element the same overall size. Keep in mind that margins will still be set and calculated separately.

This is because margins are the spaces between boxes, not the boxes themselves.

There are a few ways to make sure that your CSS uses box-sizing.

The following one is the current best practice.

```
html {
    box-sizing: border-box;
}
```

```
*, *:before, *:after {
    box-sizing: inherit;
}
```

This method is called universal box-sizing; it applies the box-sizing property to all elements on the page.

It also makes sure that **box-sizing** is applied to all **pseudo-elements** (which do not inherit this property by default).

A pseudo-element is a portion of an element, which can be selected in CSS.

For example, you could select the first letter or the first line of text in a paragraph.

If you're interested, here's a quick CodePen: <u>https://codepen.io/eubhawatson/pen/xxEJeEz</u>