



# Lesson #7

## Box Model, Creating Layouts with Grid & Flexbox

Introduction to Web Development

*Prof. Nayeon Kim*

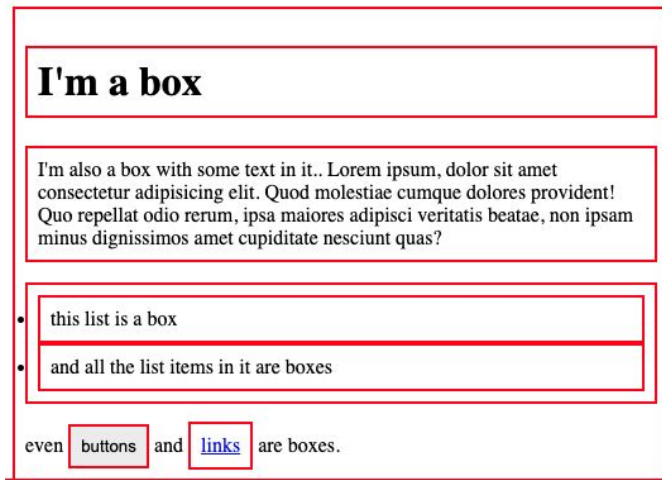
*Afghan Pathways Program | Viterbi School of Engineering*

# Box Model

# The Box Model

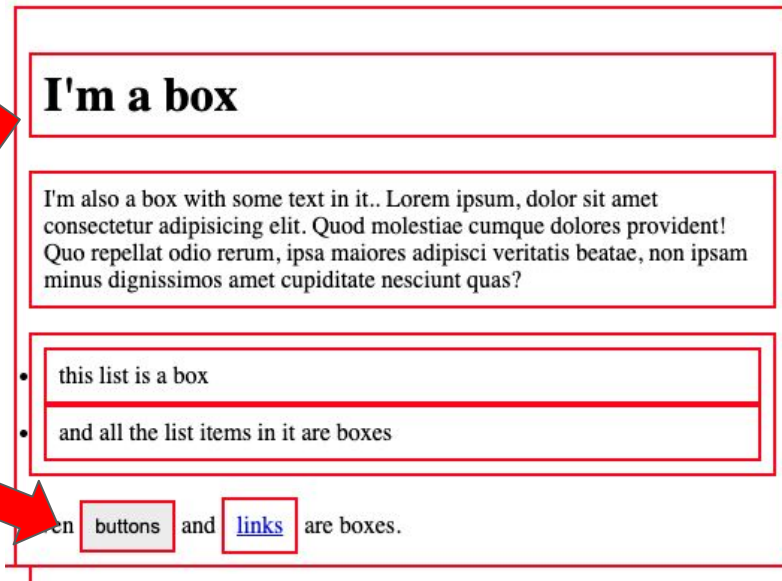
- Every single thing on a webpage is a rectangular box.
- These boxes can have other boxes in them and can sit alongside one another.
- You can get a rough idea of how this works by applying an outline to every element on the page like this:

```
* {  
  border: 1px solid red;  
}
```



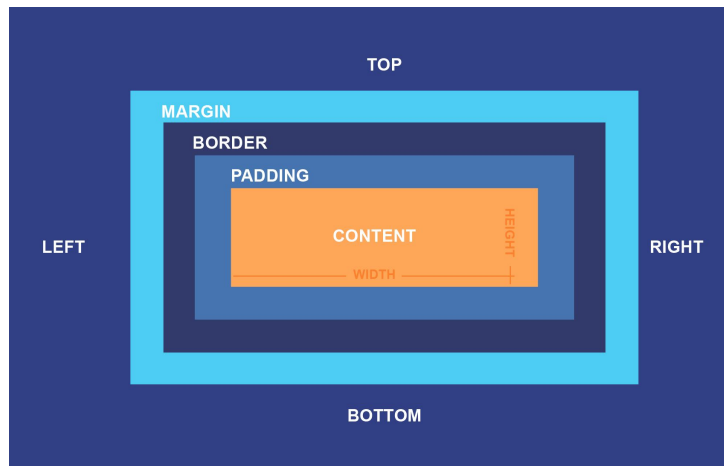
# Remember...

- Some boxes stack top to bottom  
(block elements)
- Some boxes go side by side  
(inline elements)
- CSS can override any of these  
properties



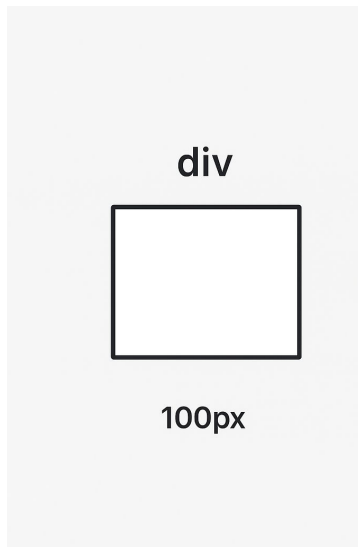
# The Box Model

- These “boxes” are affected by padding, border, and margin, as you’ve seen.
- Padding creates space **inside** a box
- Border creates space **around** a box
- Margin create space **outside** a box



# Box Model

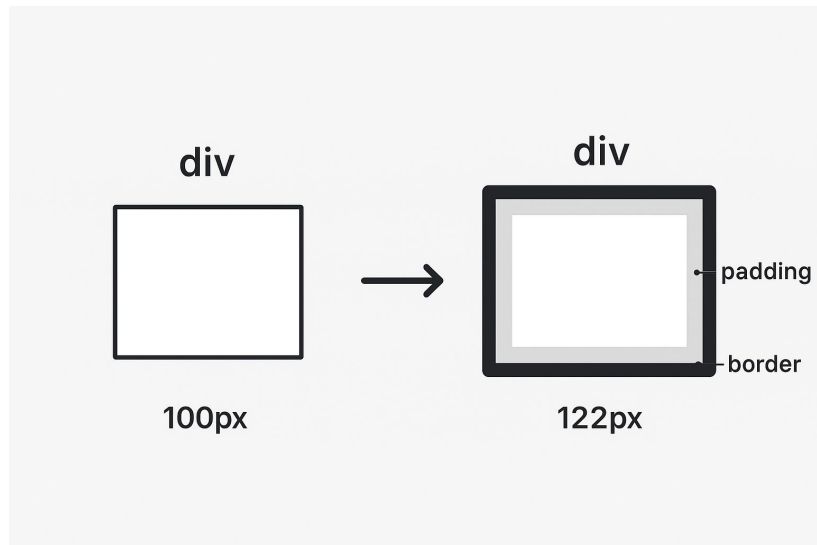
By default, a div will grow bigger as you add **padding** and **border** on it.



```
div {  
    width: 100px;  
}
```

# Box Model

By default, a div will grow bigger as you add **padding** and **border** on it.

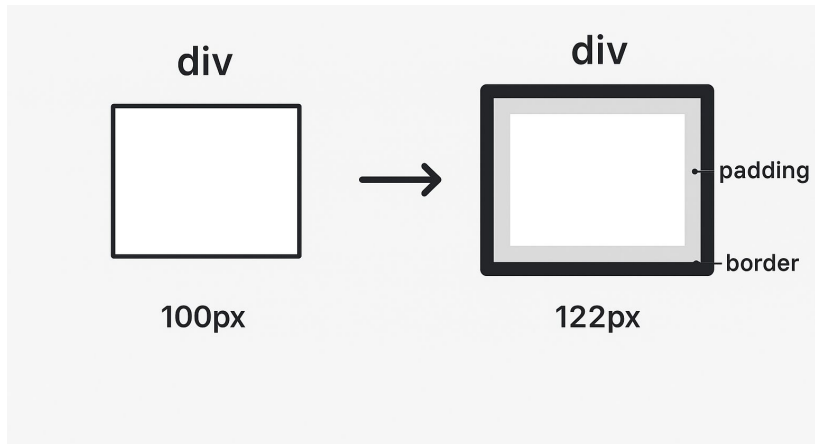


```
div {  
    width: 100px;  
    padding: 10px;  
    border: 1px;  
}
```

# Box Model

To make all elements keep the width as it is set, use **box-sizing: border-box**

This updated CSS reset is good to use for all projects



```
* {  
  box-sizing: border-box;  
  padding: 0;  
  margin: 0;  
}
```



# CSS Grid

# CSS Flexbox