CSS Margins

The CSS `margin` properties are used to create space around border(s) of an element. With CSS, you have full control over the margins. There are properties for setting the margin for each side of an element and they are:

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

All the margin properties can have the following values:

- auto - the browser calculates the margin. Usually it sets the present element to horizontal center of its parent element.
- 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.

Negative values are allowed.

Margin Shorthand Property

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

Below are examples of how the margin shorthand property is used:

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

The above CSS statement specifies 25px for top-, 50px for right-, 75px for bottom-, and 100px for left-margins.

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

The above CSS statement specifies 25px for top-, 50px for right- and left-, and 75px for bottom-margins.

```
margin: 25px 50px;
```

The CSS statement above specifies 25px for top- and bottom-margins, and 50px for right- and left-margins.

```
margin: 25px;
```

This example specifies 25px for the margins of the four sides.

Please note that top and bottom margins of elements are sometimes collapsed into a single margin that is equal to the largest of the two margins. This does not happen on left and right margins! Only top and bottom margins!

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