**Border Colour**
The color can be set by:
- Name – i.e. "red"
- RGB - i.e. "rgb (255, 0, 0)" for colour red.
- Hex – i.e. "#ff0000"

**Example:**
p.one {
    border-style: solid;
    border-color: red;
}
p.two {
    border-style: solid;
    border-color: #98bf21;
}

**Changing border properties individually**

**Example:**
p {
    border-top-style: dotted;
    border-right-style: solid;
    border-bottom-style: dotted;
    border-left-style: solid;
}

**Padding**
The padding clears an area around the content (inside the border) of an element.
- Padding property has four values - 25px 50px 75px 100px
- Individual sides: Can change top, right, left, bottom padding independently.
- Shorthand property: Change all padding’s at once.

**Individual Sides:**
padding-top: 25px;
padding-bottom: 25px;
padding-right: 50px;
padding-left: 50px;

**Shorthand Property:**
padding: 25px;

**Margins**
- Margin clears an area around an element (outside the border).
- The margin does not have a background color, and is completely transparent.
- Individual sides: Can change top, right, left, bottom margins independently.
- Shorthand property: Change all margins at once.

**Individual sides:**
margin-top: 100px;
margin-bottom: 100px;
margin-right: 150px;
margin-left: 50px;
**Shorthand Property:**
margin: 25px 50px;
- top and bottom margins are 25px
- right and left margins are 50px

**What is {margin: 0 auto}?**
- "auto" means the browser will automatically calculate a margin based on the box an element lies inside.
- If the margins on opposite sides of a box (i.e. top and bottom or left and right) are both set to auto, then they will be given the same value.
- Because of this, we can centre align a box horizontally using, for instance:

```css
p {margin: 0 auto}
```

**Sizes in the Box Model**
- When calculating the size of an element, we must include:
  - The size of the content area (which are controlled by width and height).
  - The size of the padding, borders and margin
- Example: padding: 10px will add 20px to the width, why?
  - Because padding of 10px has been added on the left and the right of the box.

**Margin Collapsing**
- When two or more vertical margins meet, they will collapse into one single margin.
- For Example:

Consider the following CSS:

```css
p {
  height: 50px;
  padding: 0px;
  border: 0px;
  margin: 10px;
}
```

...and the following mark-up:

```html
<p>First Paragraph</p>
<p>Second Paragraph</p>
<p>Third Paragraph</p>
```
Forms

A form is defined with the `<form>` tag. This is a block level, container tag.

Tags and their attributes

- `<form>` tags define the whole form object. Goes into the body of your code.
  - `action` – specifies URL of application called when the form is submitted.
  - `id` – identifies the form.
- `<input>` tags define different ways to enter data to the form. Go between `<form>` tags.
  - `type` – defines the appearance and behaviour of the input.
  - `name` – identifies a specific input (or set of inputs) within the form.
  - `value` – associates a value with a given option.
- `<label>` groups a text label with a particular input.

What a form should look like:

Text Input
Used to enter a single line of text.

Syntax:

```
<label>
  Text Input:  
  <input type="text" name="textIn"/>
</label>
```

Password Input
Used to enter a single line of text. Text is not visible on the screen.

Syntax:

```
<label>
  Password:  
  <input type="password" name="pw"/>
</label>
```