

Optional spaces around text inside a block

You can create flexible spacing around text inside blocks using various margin and padding properties, including Antenna House-specific directional properties. The gray containers show the available space, while the pink borders indicate the actual content blocks.

Physical margins: `margin-left: 10mm; margin-right: 10mm`

These physical margins create equal spacing on both sides. This is the traditional approach for symmetric layouts and works consistently across all CSS environments.

Logical margins: `-ah-margin-start: 5mm; -ah-margin-end: 10mm`

Antenna House logical margins automatically adapt to text direction. In left-to-right text, 'start' equals 'left' and 'end' equals 'right', but this reverses for right-to-left scripts.

Right margin only: `margin-left: 0; margin-right: 10mm`

Asymmetric margins allow content to align to one edge while maintaining spacing on the other. This creates dynamic, non-centered layouts.

Left margin only: `margin-left: 10mm; margin-right: 0`

Right-aligned content with left margin creates space in the margin area for annotations, line numbers, or decorative elements.

Negative start margin: `-ah-margin-start: -5mm; -ah-margin-end: 10mm`

Negative margins extend content beyond its normal boundaries. Here the content pushes into the page-margin area, creating overlapping effects.

Negative end margin: `-ah-margin-start: 10mm; -ah-margin-end: -5mm`

Negative end margins can create interesting visual effects where content appears to “break out” of its container while maintaining proper text flow.

No border or margin: `border-style: none; margin: 0`

Without borders or padding, the content fills the available space completely. This creates a clean, minimal appearance suitable for body text.

Padding without border: `border-style: none; padding: 3mm`

Padding creates internal spacing without visible borders. This provides breathing room for text while maintaining a subtle background color distinction.