Day 2 – [20th June 2025]

TOPICS COVERED (CSS BASICS)

Introduction to CSS: CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is used to style and improve the appearance of HTML elements, helping to create visually appealing webpages.

CSS Syntax: A CSS rule is made up of a selector and a declaration block. Example:

h1 {

 color: blue;

 font-size: 24px;

}

Box Model: Each HTML element is considered a rectangular box consisting of the following parts:

- Content – Actual text or elements
- Padding – Space around the content (inside the element)
- Border – Line surrounding the padding
- Margin – Space outside the border (separates element from others)

CSS Colors: You can apply colors using different formats:

- Color names – e.g., red, blue
- HEX codes – e.g., #ff0000
- RGB values – e.g., rgb(255, 0, 0)

Backgrounds: CSS allows setting backgrounds using various options:

body {

 background-color: lightgray;

}

Borders: Borders outline elements and can be customized in thickness, style, and color:

border: 2px solid black;

Margins & Padding:

- margin: Adds space outside an element, separating it from other elements.
- padding: Adds space inside an element, between the content and its border.

CSS Display: Controls how elements appear in the layout:

block

inline

inline-block

flex

grid

CSS Positioning: Determines how elements are positioned on the page:

- static – Default position
- relative – Positioned relative to its normal position
- absolute – Positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor
- fixed – Positioned relative to the viewport
- sticky – Switches between relative and fixed depending on scroll position

TOOLS USED:

Visual Studio Code (VS Code)

Chrome Browser with Live Server extension

TASK FOR TOMORROW:

Read and understand the basic Flexbox properties (display: flex, justify-content, align-items, etc.)