

# Training Day 8 Report

5 July 2025

## **CASCADING STYLE SHEETS (CSS):**

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets, and it is used to style and design web pages. While HTML structures the content of a page, CSS is responsible for making it visually appealing.

### **Designing using CSS**

With CSS, you can control almost every visual aspect of a website:

- Align elements
- Create layouts
- Set colors
- Choose fonts
- Control spacing (margin/padding)
- Make the site responsive for different devices

### **Examples of What CSS Can Do:**

#### **Make a heading red**

- `h1 { color: red; }`

#### **Add space around a div**

1. `div { margin: 20px; }`

#### **Set font size**

- `p { font-size: 16px; }`

## **Types of CSS**

### **1. Inline CSS**

CSS written inside the HTML element using the style attribute.

#### **Syntax:**

`<p style="color: blue; font-size: 18px;">This is inline styled text.</p>`

- Useful for quick styling or single-use elements.
- Not ideal for large-scale or consistent styling.

## 2. Internal CSS

CSS written inside the `<style>` tag within the `<head>` section of an HTML file.

### Syntax:

```
<head>
  <style>
    p {
      color: green;
      font-family: Arial;
    }
  </style>
</head>
```

- Good for single-page websites or when quick changes are needed.
- Doesn't separate design from content.

## 3. External CSS

CSS is written in a separate `.css` file and linked to the HTML file using the `<link>` tag.

### Syntax:

#### In HTML:

```
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
```

#### In `style.css`:

### CSS:

```
body {
  background-color: #f0f0f0;
}
```

- Best practice for real websites.
- Allows reuse across multiple HTML files and keeps code cleaner.

## Syntax of CSS:

### Basic CSS Rule Structure:

```
selector {  
  property: value;  
}
```

### Example:

```
h1 {  
  color: red;  
  font-size: 24px;  
}
```

**selector** → Targets the HTML element (like h1, p, div)

**property** → What you want to change (like color)

**value** → The value to assign (like blue, 16px)

### CSS Properties:

These are the most commonly used CSS properties:

#### 1) color

Sets the text color.

Example: color: red;

#### 2) background-color

Sets the background color of the element.

Example: background-color: lightblue;

#### 3) font-size

Controls the size of the text.

Example: font-size: 18px;

#### 4) font-family

Sets the font style.

Example: font-family: Arial, sans-serif;

#### 5) margin

Creates space outside the element (around it).

Example: margin: 20px;

## **6) padding**

Creates space inside the element (between content and border).

Example: padding: 10px;

## **7) border**

Defines a border around the element.

Example: border: 2px solid black;

## **CSS Priority Order (Specificity):**

CSS follows a priority order to determine which rule takes effect when multiple rules apply:

inline > internal > external

Inline CSS overrides everything else

Highest priority

Internal CSS overrides external

External CSS has the lowest priority

### **Example:**

```
<p style="color: red;">Inline color</p> <!-- This will be red no matter what internal or external says -->
```

### **Even if you have:**

#### **CSS:**

```
p {  
  color: green;  
}
```

The paragraph will still be red due to inline style.