

Training Day 16 Report

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Topic: Introduction to CSS and Styling Fundamentals

The fourth week of training started with the basics of CSS—Cascading Style Sheets—which allows web designers to control the look and feel of their HTML content. Today’s session focused on CSS syntax, integration methods, and core styling properties.

Key Areas Covered

1. What is CSS?

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.
- It separates design and layout from HTML structure.
- Enables control over colors, typography, spacing, and layout.

2. Ways to Apply CSS

- **Inline CSS:** Styling directly within an HTML tag using the `style` attribute.
- **Internal CSS:** Defined inside `<style>` tags within the `<head>` section.
- **External CSS:** Linked using `<link>` to separate `.css` files—most recommended method.

3. CSS Syntax and Rules

- Structure: `selector { property: value; }`
- Common properties: `color`, `font-size`, `background`, `margin`, `padding`.
- Used ID (`#id`) and Class (`.class`) selectors to target specific elements.

4. Styling Examples

- Changed font color and size of headings.
- Applied background color to sections.
- Adjusted paragraph spacing and alignment.

Hands-On Practice

Styled an HTML bio page with:

- Internal CSS changing heading fonts and layout.
- Multiple sections with colored backgrounds.
- Custom styling for contact form inputs and buttons.

Key Takeaways

- CSS is a powerful tool for controlling the presentation of web content.
- Separation of structure and style leads to cleaner, scalable code.
- Understanding selector types is crucial for targeted styling.
- CSS will form the backbone of all future design work.