**PRACTICAL-02**

**PROJECT TITLE: PERSONAL PORTFOLIO**

Basics of CSS with project title submission

CSS, or Cascading Style Sheets, is a stylesheet language used to control the presentation and layout of HTML documents. It allows you to style the visual aspects of a web page, such as colors, fonts, spacing, and positioning. Here are the basics of CSS:

1. Selectors:

CSS uses selectors to target HTML elements and apply styles to them. Selectors can target specific elements, classes, or IDs.

- Element Selector: Targets all instances of a specific HTML element.

```css

p {

/\* styles for paragraphs \*/

}

```

- Class Selector: Targets elements with a specific class attribute.

```css

.my-class {

/\* styles for elements with class="my-class" \*/

}

```

- ID Selector: Targets a specific element with a unique ID attribute.

```css

#my-id {

/\* styles for element with id="my-id" \*/

}

```

2. Properties and Values:

CSS rules consist of one or more property-value pairs. Properties define what aspect of the element you want to style, and values specify how you want to style it.

```css

selector {

property: value;

}

```

Example:

```css

p {

color: blue;

font-size: 16px;

}

```

3. Colors:

Colors in CSS can be specified in various ways, including names, hex codes, RGB, or HSL values.

```css

selector {

color: red; /\* by name \*/

background: #00ff00; /\* by hex code \*/

border: 1px solid rgb(255, 0, 0); /\* by RGB values \*/

}

```

4. Fonts:

CSS allows you to define the font family, size, style, and weight.

```css

selector {

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

font-size: 18px;

font-style: italic;

font-weight: bold;

}

```

5. Margins, Padding, and Borders:

You can control the spacing around elements using margin and padding, and you can add borders to elements.

```css

selector {

margin: 10px;

padding: 5px;

border: 1px solid #000;

}

```

6. Box Model:

The CSS box model is a fundamental concept that describes how elements are structured in terms of content, padding, border, and margin.

```css

selector {

width: 200px;

padding: 10px;

border: 1px solid #ccc;

margin: 20px;

}

```

7. Selectors Combinators:

You can combine selectors to target specific elements based on their relationship in the HTML document.

- Descendant Selector:

```css

section p {

/\* styles applied to <p> elements inside <section> \*/

}

```

- Child Selector:

```css

section > p {

/\* styles applied to <p> elements that are direct children of <section> \*/

}

```

These basics provide a foundation for styling web pages with CSS. As you advance, you'll explore more advanced features such as flexbox, grid layout, animations, and responsive design. Combining HTML and CSS allows you to create visually appealing and well-structured web pages.