

# Training Day 10 Report

**Date:** 15 June 2024

**Location:** Science & Technology Entrepreneurs' Park

**Project Title:** *CSS and Fonts – Layout Fundamentals*

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On Day 10, we deepened our understanding of **CSS layout fundamentals** by thoroughly exploring the CSS **Box Model**, which is critical for controlling element dimensions and spacing on a webpage. Additionally, we studied CSS **font families** to enhance the typography of web content, an important aspect of user experience and readability.

## Learning Objectives:

- Understand the four core components of the CSS box model and their relationship to each other.
- Learn to manipulate the width, height, padding, border, and margin of HTML elements using CSS.
- Explore the five generic CSS font families, their uses, and visual characteristics.
- Apply box model and font knowledge to improve page layout and typography.

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## Key Topics Covered:

### CSS Explained

Every HTML element is represented as a rectangular box that consists of four layers, from inside to outside:

#### 1. Content

This is the actual text, image, or other media inside the element. The size of the content area is controlled by properties such as `width` and `height`.

#### 2. Padding

Padding is the space between the content and the element's border. It creates breathing room inside the element without affecting the external layout. Padding adds to the total size of the element, increasing its visual footprint.

#### 3. Border

The border wraps around the padding and content. Borders can vary in width, style, and color, and visually separate elements or add emphasis.

#### 4. Margin

Margins are the outermost space, creating gaps between the element and adjacent elements. Margins do not add to the element's size but control external spacing.

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