

Prosensia Internship Report

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Week 3 - Day 5

Topics Covered:

1. Variables in CSS (:root, var())
2. Custom Fonts

1. Variables in CSS (:root, var())

CSS Variables, also known as custom properties, allow developers to store values that can be reused throughout a stylesheet. They are defined using the `--` prefix within a `:root` selector, which represents the root element of the document. These variables can then be accessed using the `var()` function.

Example:

```
:root {  
  --main-color: #3498db;  
  --padding: 20px;  
}  
  
div {  
  background-color: var(--main-color);  
  padding: var(--padding);  
}
```

Benefits of using CSS variables include easier maintenance, consistency across designs, and improved readability and scalability of the code.

2. Custom Fonts

Custom fonts allow developers to use fonts that are not available by default in the user's browser. This is commonly done using the `@font-face` rule or by importing fonts from services like Google Fonts.

Example (Using Google Fonts):

```
@import url('https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Roboto&display=swap');
```

```
body {  
  font-family: 'Roboto', sans-serif;
```

}

Using custom fonts enhances the visual appeal and uniqueness of a website or application. However, it is important to balance aesthetics with performance, as loading external fonts can impact load time.

Screenshot:

