Training Day 5

Day 5 – 28th June 2025

Introduction to CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)

Detailed Description:

On the fifth day of my web designing training, I was introduced to CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) — a styling language used to control the look and layout of HTML elements.
The instructor explained that while HTML defines the structure of a webpage, CSS is responsible for the design, colors, fonts, and spacing that make a website visually appealing.

◆ 1. What is CSS and Why It's Important

CSS allows designers to:

- Apply consistent styling across multiple web pages.

- Separate content (HTML) from presentation (CSS).

- Make websites easier to maintain and modify.

The instructor compared a website without CSS (plain text and layout) and one with CSS applied — showing how powerful CSS can be in transforming a simple HTML page into a professional-looking design.

◆ 2. Types of CSS

I learned that there are three main ways to apply CSS to an HTML document:

1. Inline CSS:
   Written directly inside an HTML tag using the style attribute.

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

3. Internal CSS:
   Written inside the <style> tag in the <head> section of the HTML document.

4. <style>

5. body {

6. background-color: lightyellow;

7. }

8. h1 {

9. color: darkblue;

10. text-align: center;

11. }

12. </style>

13. External CSS:
    Written in a separate .css file and linked using the <link> tag.

14. <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">

This method is considered the best practice because it separates design from content and allows global styling for the entire website.

◆ 3. Basic CSS Syntax

The instructor explained the CSS syntax as:

```
selector {

  property: value;

}
```

For example:

```
p {

  color: green;

  font-size: 16px;

}
```

Here, p is the selector, color and font-size are properties, and green, 16px are their values.

◆ 4. Practical Implementation

We created a small webpage to practice applying styles using different methods.

Example practiced:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

 <title>CSS Practice</title>

 <style>
```

```
body {

  background-color: #f0f8ff;

  font-family: Arial, sans-serif;

}

h1 {

  color: darkgreen;

  text-align: center;

}

p {

  color: #333;

  text-align: justify;

  margin: 20px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Welcome to My Styled Page</h1>

<p>Today I learned how to add styles to my webpage using CSS. It makes the page more attractive and easier to read.</p>
```

</body>

</html>

After running this code in the browser, I observed how background color, text alignment, and font styles improved the webpage's appearance.
It gave me a better understanding of design consistency and visual hierarchy.

◆ 5. Common CSS Properties Learned

The instructor explained several useful CSS properties:

- color – Text color

- background-color – Page or element background

- font-family – Font style

- font-size – Text size

- text-align – Alignment of text

- margin and padding – Spacing around elements

- border – Outlines elements with lines or shapes

These properties help in controlling layout, spacing, and readability.

Learning Outcomes:

- Understood what CSS is and why it's essential for web design.

- Learned the three types of CSS: inline, internal, and external.

- Practiced applying CSS styles to HTML pages.

- Learned the structure and syntax of CSS rules.

- Gained familiarity with basic styling properties like color, font, and background.

- Realized how CSS transforms plain HTML into a more attractive and user-friendly interface.