

Training Day 8

Day 8 – 2nd July 2025

Working with Colors, Backgrounds, and CSS Effects

Detailed Description:

On Day 8, I explored how CSS enhances the visual design of web pages through colors, backgrounds, and various effects. The session emphasized the importance of visual styling in creating an engaging and user-friendly interface.

◆ 1. CSS Colors

The day began with understanding how to define colors in CSS. The instructor explained different methods to specify colors:

1. Color Names – e.g., color: red;
2. Hexadecimal Codes – e.g., color: #ff5733;
3. RGB Values – e.g., color: rgb(255, 87, 51);
4. RGBA Values (with transparency) – e.g., color: rgba(255, 87, 51, 0.7);
5. HSL/HSLA – e.g., color: hsl(9, 100%, 60%);

Example practiced:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>

<style>

  h1 {

    color: #0077cc;

  }

  p {

    color: rgb(100, 100, 100);

  }

</style>

</head>

<body>

  <h1>Welcome to My Webpage</h1>

  <p>Learning to apply colors using CSS.</p>

</body>

</html>
```

I learned how colors set the mood and readability of a webpage — bright colors attract attention, while soft tones improve comfort.

◆ 2. Background Properties

Next, we explored how to style the background of web elements.
CSS offers several properties for this purpose:

- background-color – Sets the background color.
- background-image – Adds an image as a background.
- background-repeat – Controls image repetition.
- background-position – Defines where the image appears.
- background-size – Adjusts image scaling (cover, contain, or custom sizes).
- background-attachment – Determines if the image scrolls or stays fixed.

Example practiced:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
body {
```

```
background-color: #f0f8ff;
```

```
background-image: url('background.jpg');
```

```
background-repeat: no-repeat;
```

```
background-size: cover;
```

```
background-attachment: fixed;
```

```
}

</style>

</head>

<body>

  <h2>Beautiful Background Example</h2>

  <p>This webpage has a fixed background image with CSS.</p>

</body>

</html>
```

This exercise showed how to combine background color and image for appealing designs.

◆ 3. CSS Borders and Rounded Corners

Borders help highlight and separate sections on a webpage.
We learned how to modify border styles, widths, and colors.

Example practiced:

```
div {

  border: 3px solid #333;

  border-radius: 15px;

  padding: 20px;

}
```

The border-radius property was especially interesting because it allowed us to create rounded buttons, cards, and image frames.

◆ 4. CSS Gradients

We then learned about gradients, which allow smooth transitions between colors without using images.

Two types were demonstrated:

- Linear Gradients (top to bottom, left to right)
- Radial Gradients (from center outward)

Example practiced:

```
div {  
  
  height: 150px;  
  
  background: linear-gradient(to right, #ff9966, #66ccff);  
  
}
```

Gradients added a modern and dynamic look to the designs, making them more visually attractive.

◆ 5. CSS Shadows and Text Effects

The instructor introduced box-shadow and text-shadow to add depth and 3D effects to elements.

Example practiced:

```
.box {
```

```
background-color: white;

box-shadow: 4px 4px 10px rgba(0,0,0,0.3);

padding: 20px;

}
```

```
h2 {

text-shadow: 2px 2px 5px gray;

}
```

These properties helped make content stand out and gave a professional touch.

Learning Outcomes:

- Learned different ways to apply colors in CSS (names, HEX, RGB, HSL).
- Understood how to use background images and properties effectively.
- Practiced adding borders and rounded corners for better UI design.
- Created and applied gradients for smooth color blending.
- Learned to use shadow effects for depth and emphasis.
- Developed skills to make webpages more aesthetically pleasing and visually engaging.