

Day 3

Today's session introduced CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) the technology used to style HTML elements and design visually appealing websites. We explored how CSS works, different ways to apply styles, basic properties like color, font, margin, padding, and the concept of selectors. By the end of the day, we were able to style our HTML pages with color, fonts, borders, and spacing.

1. What is CSS?

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.
- It describes how HTML elements are displayed on screen, paper, or other media.
- CSS controls the visual appearance of websites: colors, layout, fonts, spacing, etc.

2. Why Use CSS?

- Separates content (HTML) from design (CSS).
- Makes websites visually appealing and responsive.
- Allows reuse of styles across multiple pages.

3. Three Ways to Apply CSS:

Method	Syntax & Use
Inline CSS	Inside the HTML tag using the style attribute. <code><p style="color: red;">Hello</p></code>
Internal CSS	Inside <code><style></code> tag in <code><head></code> section. <code><style>p { color: red; }</style></code>
External CSS	In a separate .css file, linked via: <code><link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css"></code>

4. Basic CSS Properties Covered:

Property	Description
color	Text color
background-color	Background color
font-size	Size of the text
font-family	Typeface used
margin	Space outside element border
padding	Space inside the element
border	Border around an element
text-align	Align text (left, center, right)

Summary

CSS was both fun and powerful. It transformed my plain HTML into something much more polished. I now understand the separation of content and design, and how styling can dramatically improve a user's experience.