

## 1. What Is CSS & How It Works

What i learned:

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is the language used to style HTML elements — colors, layout, fonts, spacing, and more. You can write CSS in external files, internal `<style>` blocks, or inline.

Example:

```
body {  
  background-color: lightblue;  
}  
h1 {  
  color: white;  
  text-align: center;  
}
```

## 2. CSS Syntax

What i learned:

CSS rules consist of selectors and declarations. Selectors point to HTML elements; declarations (inside `{}`) define property–value style pairs.

Example:

```
p {  
  color: red;  
  font-size: 18px;  
}
```

## 3. Selectors (Targeting Elements)

What i learned:

Selectors choose which HTML elements to style. You'll use basic selectors like element, class, and ID, as well as others like attribute, pseudo-class, and pseudo-element selectors.

Examples:

```
/* Element selector */  
h2 { color: blue; }
```

```
/* Class selector */  
.highlight { background: yellow; }
```

```
/* ID selector */  
#main-title { font-size: 2rem; }
```

#### 4. Colors & Text Styling

What i learned:

You can control text color, alignment, decoration, transformation (uppercase/lowercase), and spacing.

Example:

```
p {  
  color: #333;  
  text-align: justify;  
  text-decoration: underline;  
  text-transform: uppercase;  
}
```

#### 5. Backgrounds

What i learned:

CSS can add background colors, images, and control how backgrounds repeat or attach.

Example:

```
body {  
  background-image: url('bg.png');  
  background-repeat: no-repeat;  
  background-size: cover;  
}
```

#### 6. The Box Model (Margin, Border, Padding)

What i learned:

Every HTML element is a box. CSS lets you control its spacing: margin (outside space), padding (inside space), and border.

Example:

```
div.box {
```

```
margin: 20px;  
padding: 15px;  
border: 2px solid black;  
}
```

## 7. Fonts

What i learned:

You can specify font family, size, weight, and style for text.

Example:

```
body {  
  font-family: Arial, sans-serif;  
  font-size: 16px;  
  font-style: italic;  
}
```

## 8. Links

What i learned:

CSS can style links differently depending on their state (normal, hover, visited).

Example:

```
a {  
  color: blue;  
  text-decoration: none;  
}  
a:hover {  
  color: red;  
}
```

## 9. Lists & Tables

What i learned:

You can style lists (e.g., remove bullets, add custom markers) and tables (borders, spacing, alignment) with CSS.

Examples:

```
ul { list-style-type: none; }  
table { border-collapse: collapse; }  
td { border: 1px solid #888; }
```

## 10. Positioning

What i learned:

Control where elements appear using position: static, relative, absolute, fixed, and sticky.

Example:

```
div.fixed {  
  position: fixed;  
  bottom: 10px;  
  right: 10px;  
}
```

## 11. Flexbox (Responsive Layouts)

What i learned:

Flexbox makes it easy to build flexible, adaptive layouts. You use properties like display: flex, flex-direction, justify-content, and align-items.

Example:

```
.container {  
  display: flex;  
  justify-content: center;  
  align-items: center;  
}
```

## 12. Responsive Web Design & Media Queries

What i learned:

Media queries let you apply different styles depending on screen size or device type — key for responsive design.

Example:

```
/* For screens wider than 600px */  
@media (min-width: 600px) {
```

```
body { font-size: 18px; }  
}
```