

Inline Styles in CSS

Inline styles in CSS are applied directly to an HTML element using the **style** attribute. Here are some basic examples for beginners:

1. Change Text Color

```
<p style="color: blue;">This is a blue paragraph.</p>
```

2. Change Font Size

```
<p style="font-size: 20px;">This text has a larger font size.</p>
```

3. Change Background Color

```
<div style="background-color: yellow;">This div has a yellow background.</div>
```

4. Add Border to an Element

```
<p style="border: 2px solid red;">This paragraph has a red border.</p>
```

5. Center Text and Add Padding

```
<div style="text-align: center; padding: 20px;">  
  This text is centered with padding.  
</div>
```

6. Change Font Family

```
<p style="font-family: Arial, sans-serif;">This text is in Arial font.</p>
```

7. Make Text Bold and Italic

```
<p style="font-weight: bold; font-style: italic;">Bold and italic text.</p>
```

8. Set Width and Height

```
<div style="width: 200px; height: 100px; background-color: lightblue;">  
  This div has a fixed width and height.  
</div>
```

9. Add a Shadow to Text

```
<p style="text-shadow: 2px 2px 5px gray;">This text has a shadow.</p>
```

10. Round the Corners of a Box

```
<div style="background-color: lightgreen; padding: 20px; border-radius: 10px;">  
  This box has rounded corners.  
</div>
```

Document Level in CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html lang="en">  
  
<head>  
  <title>Document level - CSS3</title>  
  <style type="text/css">  
    h1 {  
      border-width: 2px;  
      border-style: solid;  
      border-color: black;  
      color: white;  
      text-align: center;  
      background-color: goldenrod;  
      font-size: 28px;  
      padding: 10px;  
      border-radius: 8px;  
    }  
    p {  
      font-weight: bold;  
      font-style: italic;  
      color: white;  
      background-color: darkblue;  
      font-size: 18px;  
      padding: 10px;  
      border-radius: 5px;  
    }  
  </style>
```

```
</head>

<body>
  <h1>Heading</h1>
  <p>
    I've learned that people will forget what you said, people will forget
    what you did, but people will never forget how you
    made them feel.” – Maya Angelou
  </p>
  <h1 style="color:red;">Heading</h1>
  <p>
    “Always forgive your enemies; nothing annoys them so much.” – Oscar Wilde
  </p>
  <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Placeat, neque
  nulla, harum ipsum ea quae dolore laborum quis rem voluptates illo non inventore
  pariatur? Nisi, perspiciatis. Quo, sapiente hic. Dicta!</p>

</body>

</html>
```

Here's a simple **document-level CSS task** for beginner students:

Task: Style a Simple Web Page Using Document-Level CSS

Objective: Learn to apply CSS styles using document-level CSS (inside a `<style>` tag in the HTML file).

Instructions:

1. Open a text editor (VS Code, Notepad++, or any preferred editor).
2. Create a new HTML file and name it `styled_page.html`.
3. Write the following HTML structure and apply CSS inside the `<style>` tag in the `<head>` section.

Starter Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>My Styled Page</title>
  <style>
    /* Document-Level CSS */
    body {
      background-color: lightblue;
      font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
      text-align: center;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Hello, World!</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

```
    h1 {
      color: darkblue;
      text-transform: uppercase;
    }
    p {
      color: darkgreen;
      font-size: 18px;
    }
    button {
      background-color: orange;
      color: white;
      padding: 10px 20px;
      border: none;
      cursor: pointer;
    }
    button:hover {
      background-color: darkorange;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Welcome to My Styled Page</h1>
  <p>This is a simple paragraph with some styling.</p>
  <button>Click Me</button>
</body>
</html>
```

Tasks for Students:

1. **Modify the Background:** Change the `background-color` of the page to another color.
2. **Change Text Color:** Modify the `h1` and `p` colors to different shades.
3. **Experiment with Font Styles:** Try using a different font-family.
4. **Customize the Button:** Change the `background-color`, `padding`, and `hover` effect.
5. **Add a Border to Paragraphs:** Use the `border` property to give paragraphs a border.