

Internship Report – Frontend Dev(Week 2)

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Internship Domain: Front-end Intern

Task: CSS Fundamentals - Introduction and Types of CSS

Task Overview:

Today's task is to learn Introduction to CSS, Types of CSS (Inline, Internal, External).

Content Covered:

Today I learned these concepts of CSS:

Introduction to CSS

Types:

- Inline CSS
- Internal CSS
- External CSS

Introduction to CSS:

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. It is used to control the presentation and layout of HTML elements on a web page. CSS is responsible for how that content looks; its colors, fonts, layout, spacing, and overall visual appearance.

While HTML is used to structure the content, CSS is used to make that content visually appealing.

CSS helps developers to:

- Apply colors, fonts, spacing, borders, and layouts to their webpage.
- Make the design responsive (user friendly).
- Separate content (HTML) from design (CSS).

Types of CSS:

There are three primary ways to include CSS styling in an HTML document:

- 1) Inline CSS
- 2) Internal CSS
- 3) External CSS

1. Inline CSS:

Inline CSS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element. It is defined directly within the HTML tag using the style attribute.

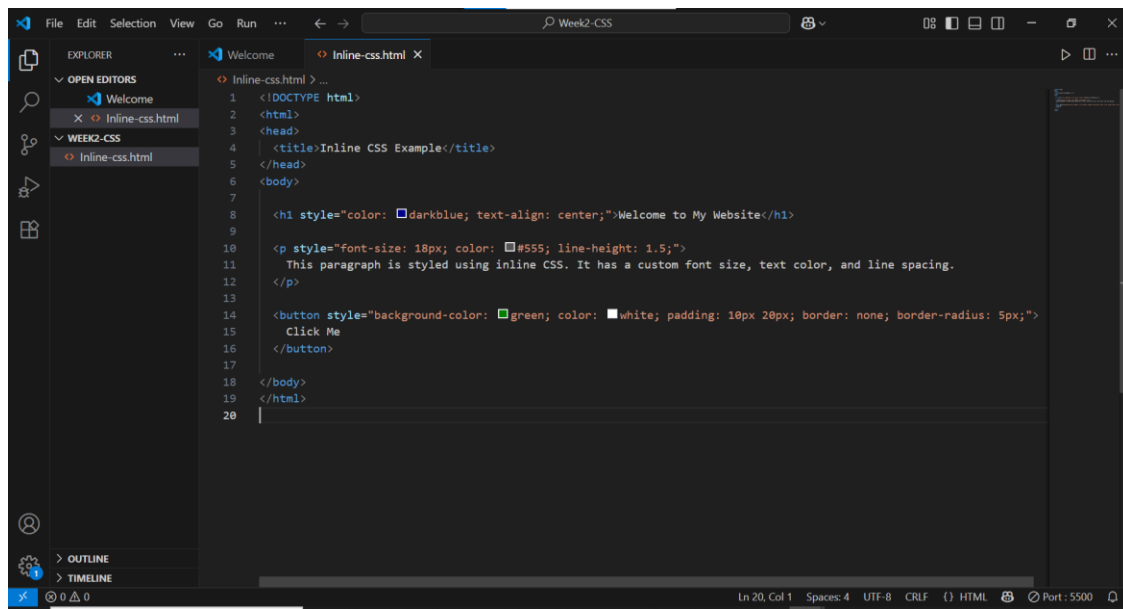
- CSS is written directly inside the HTML tag using the style attribute.
- Suitable for quick fixes or when styles are only applied once.

```
<!-- Inline CSS -->
```

```
<h2 style="color: red; text-align: center;">This is a Heading</h2>
```

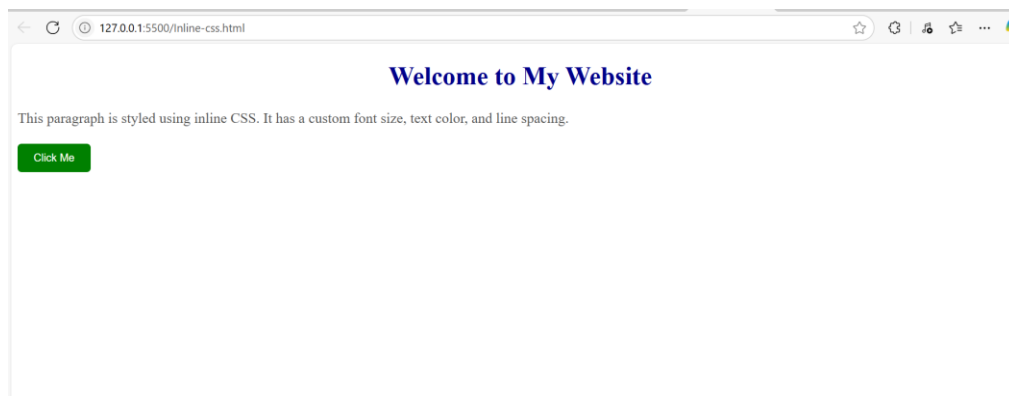
Use case: Useful when applying a unique style to a single element, especially in small projects or JavaScript manipulations.

Code Example:



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with a file named 'Inline-css.html' open. The code is as follows:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <title>Inline CSS Example</title>
5 </head>
6 <body>
7
8   <h1 style="color: darkblue; text-align: center;">Welcome to My Website</h1>
9
10  <p style="font-size: 18px; color: #555; line-height: 1.5;">
11    This paragraph is styled using inline CSS. It has a custom font size, text color, and line spacing.
12  </p>
13
14  <button style="background-color: green; color: white; padding: 10px 20px; border: none; border-radius: 5px;">
15    Click Me
16  </button>
17
18 </body>
19 </html>
20
```



2. Internal CSS:

Internal CSS is used to define styles for a single HTML page. It is placed within a `<style>` tag inside the `<head>` section of the HTML document.

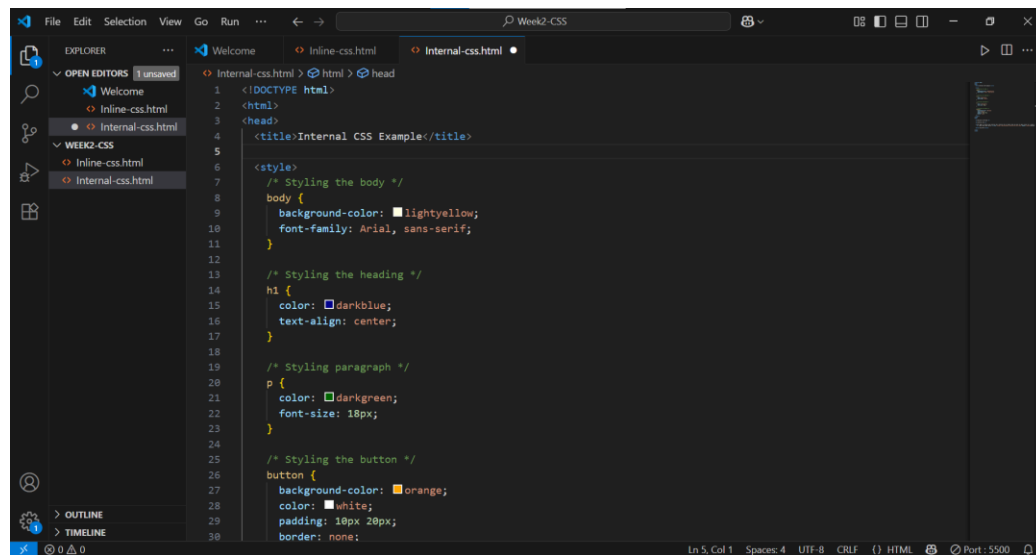
- CSS is written within the `<style>` tag inside the `<head>` section of an HTML file.
- Best for single-page websites or prototypes.

```
<html>
<head>
  <style>
    p {
      color: blue;
      font-size: 18px;
    }
  </style>
```

```
</head>
<body>
  <p>This paragraph is styled using internal CSS.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

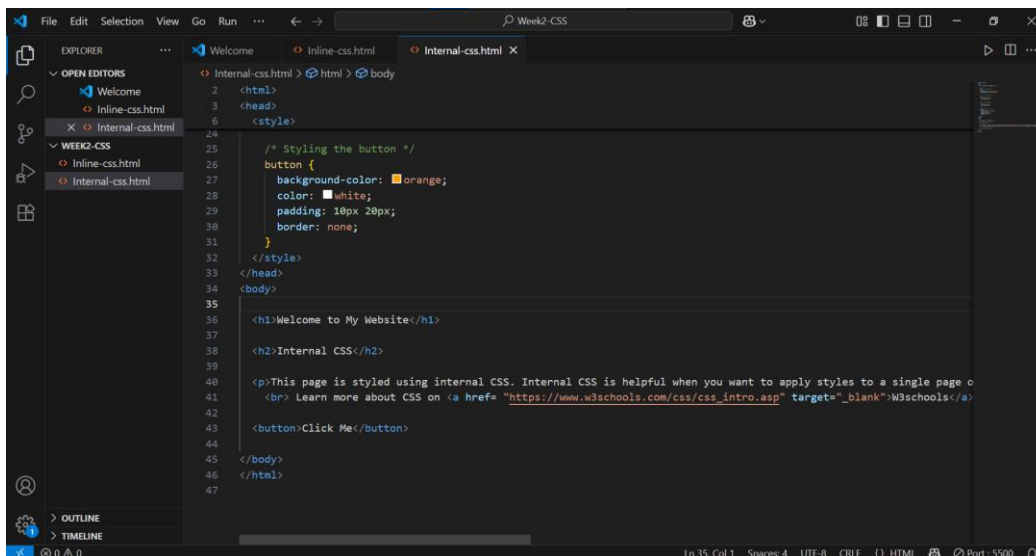
Use case: Good for small projects where styling is only needed for one page.

Code Example:



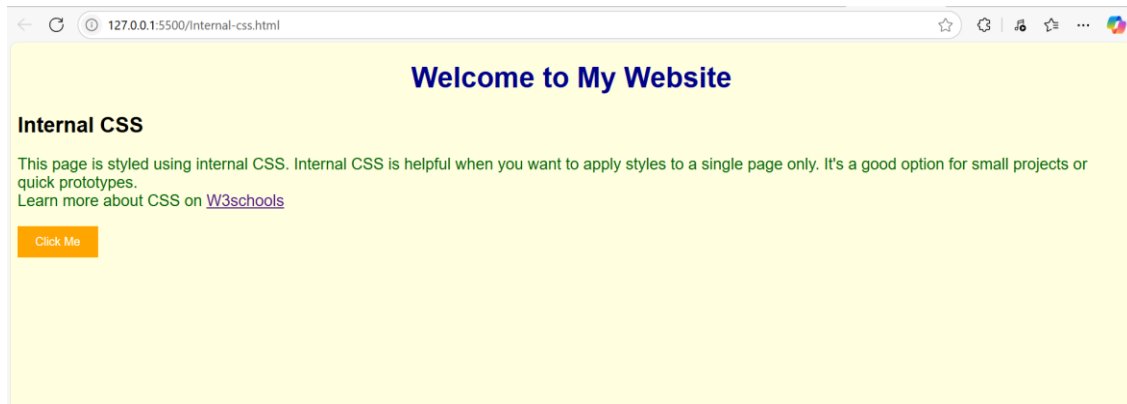
This screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with the 'Internal-css.html' file open. The Explorer sidebar on the left shows the project structure with 'WEEK2-CSS' containing 'Internal-css.html'. The main editor area displays the CSS code for styling the page elements.

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <title>Internal CSS Example</title>
5
6   <style>
7     /* Styling the body */
8     body {
9       background-color: lightyellow;
10      font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
11    }
12
13    /* Styling the heading */
14    h1 {
15      color: darkblue;
16      text-align: center;
17    }
18
19    /* Styling paragraph */
20    p {
21      color: darkgreen;
22      font-size: 18px;
23    }
24
25    /* Styling the button */
26    button {
27      background-color: orange;
28      color: white;
29      padding: 10px 20px;
30      border: none;
31    }
32  </style>
33 </head>
34 <body>
```



This screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with the 'Internal-css.html' file open. The Explorer sidebar on the left shows the project structure with 'WEEK2-CSS' containing 'Internal-css.html'. The main editor area displays the HTML code that uses the internal CSS to style the page elements.

```
24
25
26   /* Styling the button */
27   button {
28     background-color: orange;
29     color: white;
30     padding: 10px 20px;
31     border: none;
32   }
33 </style>
34 </head>
35 <body>
36
37   <h1>Welcome to My Website</h1>
38
39   <h2>Internal CSS</h2>
40
41   <p>This page is styled using internal CSS. Internal CSS is helpful when you want to apply styles to a single page o
42   <br> Learn more about CSS on <a href= "https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_intro.asp" target= "_blank">W3schools</a>
43
44   <button>Click Me</button>
45
46 </body>
47 </html>
```



3. External CSS:

External CSS is the most common and recommended way to include CSS. The styles are defined in a separate .css file and then linked to the HTML document using the <link> tag in the <head> section.

- CSS is written in a separate .css file and linked to the HTML file using the <link> tag.
- Best practice for medium to large-scale websites.

```
<!-- Separate css file -->

body {
  background-color: #f4f4f4;
  font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
}

h1 {
  color: darkgreen;
  text-align: center;
}
```

Use case: Recommended for all professional projects, where style rules are reused across multiple pages and files.

Code Example:

For this we need two files:

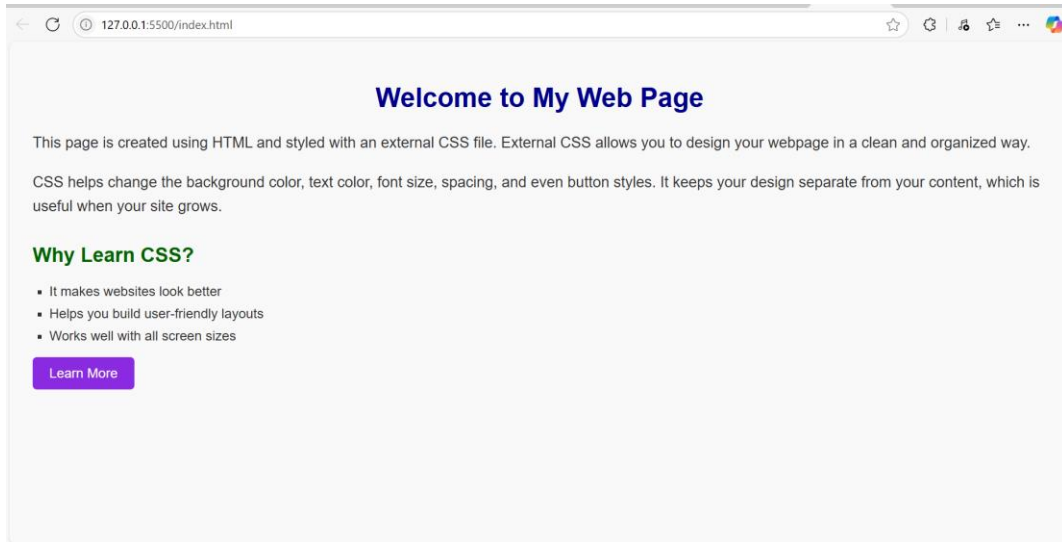
- i. Index.html:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <title>My Styled Web Page</title>
5 <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
6 </head>
7 <body>
8
9 <h1>Welcome to My Web Page</h1>
10
11 <p>
12 This page is created using HTML and styled with an external CSS file. External CSS allows you to design your webp
13 </p>
14
15 <p>
16 CSS helps change the background color, text color, font size, spacing, and even button styles. It keeps your desi
17 </p>
18
19 <h2>Why Learn CSS?</h2>
20 <ul>
21 <li>It makes websites look better</li>
22 <li>Helps you build user-friendly layouts</li>
23 <li>Works well with all screen sizes</li>
24 </ul>
25
26 <button>Learn More</button>
27
28 </body>
29 </html>
```

ii. Styles.css:

```
1 /* Body styling */
2 body {
3 background-color: #f9f9f9;
4 font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
5 color: #333;
6 padding: 20px;
7 }
8
9 /* Main heading */
10 h1 {
11 color: #000080;
12 text-align: center;
13 }
14
15 /* Subheading */
16 h2 {
17 color: #008000;
18 margin-top: 30px;
19 }
20
21 /* Paragraphs */
22 p {
23 font-size: 18px;
24 line-height: 1.6;
25 margin-bottom: 15px;
26 }
27
28 /* Unordered list */
29 ul {
30 list-style-type: square;
31 }
```

```
31 }
32
33 /* List items */
34 li {
35 margin-bottom: 8px;
36 }
37
38 /* Button styling */
39 button {
40 background-color: #4169E1;
41 color: white;
42 padding: 10px 20px;
43 border: none;
44 font-size: 16px;
45 cursor: pointer;
46 border-radius: 5px;
47 }
48
49 button:hover {
50 background-color: #FF8C00;
51 }
```



Conclusion:

In short, Today I have learned the basics of CSS. This task helped me understand the fundamentals of CSS and its three types: inline, internal, and external with examples. I learned how to write and apply CSS styles, and how each type is suitable for different use cases.