Training Report - Web Development Training

Day 8: Introduction to CSS

Date: 14/6/24

Summary of the Day: On the eighth day of our web development training, we were introduced to CSS (Cascading Style Sheets). We learned what CSS is, its purpose, and the differences between inline, internal, and external CSS. We also covered the basic syntax of CSS and how to apply styles to HTML elements. This session laid the foundation for styling and designing web pages.

Detailed Notes:

1. What is CSS?

- **Definition:**
  - CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.
  - It is used to control the layout and appearance of HTML elements on a web page.
- **Purpose:**
  - Separates content (HTML) from presentation (CSS).
  - Enhances the visual appeal and user experience of web pages.
  - Enables consistent styling across multiple web pages.

2. Types of CSS:

- **Inline CSS:**
  - Applied directly to an HTML element using the `style` attribute.
  - Example:

```
<p style="color: blue; font-size: 14px;">This is a blue paragraph.</p>
```

  - **Pros:**
    - Quick and easy to apply for single elements.
  - **Cons:**
    - Not suitable for applying styles across multiple elements or pages.
    - Can make HTML code cluttered and harder to maintain.
- **Internal CSS:**
  - Defined within a `<style>` tag inside the `<head>` section of an HTML document.
  - Example:

```
<head>
  <style>
    p {
      color: blue;
      font-size: 14px;
    }
  </style>
```

```
</head>
<body>
  <p>This is a blue paragraph.</p>
</body>
```

- o **Pros:**
    - Useful for applying styles to a single page.
  - o **Cons:**
    - Styles are not shared across multiple pages.
    - Can increase the size of the HTML document.
- **External CSS:**
  - o Defined in a separate `.css` file, which is linked to the HTML document.
  - o Example:

```
<!-- HTML file -->
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css">
</head>
<body>
  <p>This is a blue paragraph.</p>
</body>

<!-- styles.css file -->
p {
  color: blue;
  font-size: 14px;
}
```

- o **Pros:**
    - Allows for separation of content and style.
    - Styles can be applied across multiple pages.
    - Easier to maintain and update.
  - o **Cons:**
    - Requires an additional HTTP request to load the CSS file.

3. Basic CSS Syntax:

- **Selectors:**
  - o Target HTML elements to apply styles.
  - o Examples:
    - `element` (e.g., p, h1)
    - `class` (e.g., `.my-class`)
    - `id` (e.g., `#my-id`)
- **Properties and Values:**
  - o Define the style to be applied to the selected elements.
  - o Syntax:

```
selector {
  property: value;
}
```

        o   Example:

```
p {
  color: blue;
  font-size: 14px;
}
```

        •   **External CSS File (styles.css):**

```
/* External CSS */
p {
  color: red;
  font-size: 16px;
}
```

Reflection: Today's session on CSS was a significant step forward in our web development training. Understanding the different ways to apply CSS (inline, internal, and external) and the basic syntax for writing CSS rules has equipped me with the tools to start styling web pages effectively. The ability to separate content from presentation will greatly enhance the flexibility and maintainability of my web projects. I'm excited to practice and deepen my CSS skills in the upcoming sessions.