(TR-102)
MASTERING THE SEMANTIC WEB

Training Day 2 Report:

12 June 2024

The second day of the training focused on introducing CSS along with its basic syntax and some tasks related to that. Participants also learned about Color Adobe, a tool for creating and managing color schemes.

What is CSS?

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is a style sheet language used to control the layout and appearance of HTML documents. It is a powerful tool for styling web pages and enhancing their user experience

Types of CSS:

There are three main types of CSS:

1. **Inline CSS:** This type of CSS is used to style a single HTML element directly within the HTML code. It is less efficient and more challenging to manage compared to other types.

   Advantages:

   - Quick and easy for small, specific changes.

   Disadvantages:

   - Can lead to repetitive code and cluttered HTML.

   - Harder to maintain and update

2. **Internal CSS:** This type of CSS is used to style a single web page by defining styles within the <head> section of the HTML document. It is more time-consuming and less efficient for styling multiple pages.

   Advantages:

   - Keeps styles centralized within the HTML document.

   - Useful for styling a single page.

   Disadvantages:

   - Not reusable across multiple documents.

   - Can still clutter the HTML document if styles are extensive

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3. **External CSS:**

- This type of CSS is used to link all web pages with an external file. It is more efficient for styling extensive web pages and increases the readability of the CSS files.
- External CSS is used to define styles for multiple HTML pages. It is defined in a separate file with a .css extension and linked to the HTML document using the <link> element in the <head> section.

Advantages:

- Promotes reusability and separation of concerns.

- Easier to maintain and update styles for multiple pages.

Disadvantages:

- Requires an additional HTTP request to load the CSS file.

- External file management might add complexity

How to Style with CSS:

To style with CSS, we can use various selectors and properties. Here are some key concepts:

- Selectors: These are used to pinpoint the HTML components on web pages that need styling. There are different types of selectors, including simple selectors, combinator selectors, pseudo-class selectors, pseudo- elements selectors, and attribute selectors.
- Properties: These define the styles to be applied to the selected HTML elements. Some common properties include color, font-size, background-color, border, and text-align.
- Values: These specify the values for the properties. For example, color: red sets the text color to red

Concept of Class and Id:

ID

- IDs are used to identify a single, unique element on a web page.
- An ID must be unique within the HTML document - there can only be one element with a given ID.
- IDs are defined using the # symbol followed by the ID name, e.g. #my-unique-id.
- IDs have a high level of specificity, meaning they take precedence over other selectors like classes.
- IDs are commonly used to apply styles to a specific, unique element.

Class

- Classes are used to group and style multiple elements on a web page.
- The same class can be applied to any number of HTML elements.
- Classes are defined using the . symbol followed by the class name, e.g. .my-class.
- Classes have a lower specificity than IDs, so styles applied via a class can be overridden by styles applied via an ID.

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Div in CSS:

In CSS, a <div> element is a generic container that can hold any other HTML elements. It is used to group similar content together and apply styles to it. The <div> element is a block-level element, which means it takes up the full width of its parent element and creates a line break before and after it.

<u>Introduction to ColorAdobe:</u> Participants were introduced to ColorAdobe, a tool that helps in creating and managing color schemes for web projects. It allows designers and developers to experiment with different color combinations and ensures a cohesive color palette across the website.

<u>Conclusion:</u>

The second day of training provided a thorough introduction to CSS, covering basic syntax and practical applications. Participants learned about inline, internal, and external CSS, with an emphasis on using external CSS for larger websites. Key concepts included using class and id selectors for styling elements and implementing container elements for consistent layouts. The session also highlighted the differences between class and id selectors and their specific uses. Additionally, the introduction to ColorAdobe equipped participants with the skills to create and manage color schemes effectively. With these foundational skills, participants are well-prepared to create well-structured and visually appealing web pages.

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