

Training TR-102 Day 2 Report

Date: 12th June, 2024

Overview of Day 2

On the second day of training, participants were introduced to CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) and its fundamental syntax. Additionally, the day included practical exercises and an introduction to a tool called ColorAdobe, which is useful for designing and managing color schemes for websites.

Introduction to CSS

CSS is a style sheet language used to define how HTML or XML documents are presented. It controls various aspects of web page design, such as layout, colors, fonts, and spacing by applying styles to specific HTML elements.

CSS can be implemented in three different ways, each with its unique use case:

1. Inline CSS:

- **Usage:** Styles are applied directly to individual HTML elements using the `style` attribute.
- **Advantages:**
 - Quick and simple for small adjustments.
- **Disadvantages:**
 - Can make the HTML code repetitive and harder to maintain, especially for large projects.

2. Internal CSS:

- **Usage:** CSS is placed within a `<style>` tag inside the `<head>` section of the HTML document.
- **Advantages:**
 - Centralizes styles within a single HTML file, making it useful for single-page websites.
- **Disadvantages:**
 - Not reusable across multiple pages, leading to code duplication if applied to several documents.

3. External CSS:

- **Usage:** CSS is stored in an external `.css` file and linked to the HTML document.
- **Advantages:**
 - Promotes reusability across multiple pages and maintains a clean separation of content (HTML) from style (CSS).
- **Disadvantages:**
 - Requires an additional HTTP request to fetch the CSS file, potentially increasing load times.

For larger, multi-page websites, external CSS is the preferred approach, as it simplifies maintaining consistent styles across multiple pages.

Key CSS Concepts Taught:

- **Basic Syntax:** Covered the fundamental structure of CSS, focusing on how to select and style HTML elements using selectors like `class` and `id`.
 - **Class:**
 - HTML elements are assigned a `class` attribute, and styles are applied using the `.className` selector.
 - Allows for applying the same styles to multiple elements.
 - **Id:**
 - The `id` attribute is unique to each HTML element and is styled using the `#idName` selector.
 - Useful for applying styles to specific, individual elements.
 - **Container Element:**
 - A `div` tag with a class or id was used to create a container for content. This ensures the website layout remains fixed and centered, even when the page is zoomed out.
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Comparison Between Class and Id:

Feature	Class	Id
Selector Syntax	<code>.className</code>	<code>#idName</code>
Purpose	Apply styles to multiple elements	Apply styles to one unique element
Reusability	Can be reused on several elements	Must be unique within a page
HTML Attribute	<code>class="example"</code>	<code>id="example"</code>
Specificity	Lower specificity	Higher specificity
Common Usage	For shared styles across elements	For specific styling on a single element

Why Use Id Once but Class Multiple Times?

An `id` is meant to uniquely identify a single element, ensuring that any associated styles or scripts are applied only to that element. In contrast, a `class` can be applied to multiple elements, enabling the same style to be reused, which promotes consistency and efficiency in design.

Introduction to ColorAdobe

Participants also explored **ColorAdobe**, a tool for creating and managing cohesive color schemes for web design. This tool allows users to experiment with different color combinations and ensures a consistent color palette throughout the website.

Conclusion

Day 2 of the training provided participants with a solid introduction to CSS, focusing on the different methods for applying styles (inline, internal, and external CSS). Participants learned to use class and id selectors effectively and the role of containers in web page layout. The day also covered how ColorAdobe can be used to create professional color schemes, ensuring participants are well-prepared to design aesthetically pleasing and structured web pages.
