

# TRAINING TR-102 REPORT DAY 4

14 JUNE 2024

## Overview:

The fourth day of our training on Semantic Web focused on enhancing our knowledge of CSS, particularly on the topics of padding and margin properties, hover effects, and the box and fluid models. The session was interactive and engaging, with participants actively participating in discussions and practical exercises.

**1. Fluid model:** In CSS, the fluid model, also known as the liquid layout, is an approach to web design where elements on the page are sized in relative units like percentages instead of fixed units like pixels. This means that the layout can adapt and resize itself based on the browser window or device screen size. In a fluid model, the widths of elements are often set relative to their parent container, allowing for a more flexible and responsive design. This is particularly useful for creating websites that look good on any device, from desktops to smartphones. By using the fluid model, web designers can ensure that their content is accessible and visually appealing to all users, regardless of the device they are using to access the web page.

## 2. Understanding Padding and Margin Properties:

The bulk of the morning session was dedicated to understanding padding and margin properties in CSS. The trainer explained that padding is the space between the content and the border, while margin is the space outside the border separating the element from other elements in the layout. We explored various properties such as padding-top, padding-right, padding-bottom, padding-left, margin-top, margin-right, margin-bottom, and margin-left.

## Difference between Margin and Padding:

Padding vs. Margin	
Padding	Margin
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ The inner space an element has around itself</li><li>✓ Prevents text from appearing too close to a border</li><li>✓ It's not possible to set auto padding</li><li>✓ It's not possible to use negative values</li><li>✓ Can be impacted by the styling of other elements</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ The whitespace available surrounding an element</li><li>✓ It's possible to use an auto setting for margins</li><li>✓ It's possible to use negative values</li><li>✓ Isn't impacted by the styling of other elements</li></ul>

## Hover Effects:

In the afternoon, the session shifted towards interactive styling with hover effects. The trainer demonstrated how hover effects can change the appearance of an element when a user hovers over it with a cursor, adding interactivity to web pages. We practiced creating hover effects on links, buttons, and images, which can significantly enhance the user experience.

## Box and Fluid Models:

The final topic of the day was the box and fluid models in CSS. The trainer explained the concept of the box model, which includes margins, borders, padding, and the content area. We also discussed the fluid model, which allows elements to resize based on the browser window, making web pages responsive and adaptable to different screen sizes.

## Conclusion:

The forth day of training was highly informative and practical, providing participants with a solid understanding of CSS, specifically padding and margin properties, hover effects, and the box and fluid models. The hands-on approach ensured that everyone could apply the concepts learned to real-world scenarios.