

TRAINING TR-102 REPORT DAY 3

13JUNE2024

Overview:

The third day of training focused on introducing CSS along with its basic syntax and some tasks related to that. Students also learned about color adobe, a tool for creating and managing color schemes.

Introduction to CSS (Cascading Style Sheets):

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is a styling language used to describe the presentation of a document written in HTML or XML. It enhances the visual appearance and layout of web pages by defining styles for elements and controlling their presentation across different devices and screen sizes.

1. Inline CSS

Definition: CSS styles applied directly within HTML elements using the style attribute.

Advantages:

- Quick and easy to implement for individual elements.
- Allows for specific styling without affecting other elements.

Disadvantages:

- Violates the separation of concerns principle.
- Difficult to maintain and update across multiple pages.
- Increases HTML file size and can lead to code duplication.

2. Internal CSS

Definition: CSS styles defined within the `<style>` tag in the `<head>` section of an HTML document.

Advantages:

- Provides a way to apply styles internally within a single HTML file.
- Offers more control over styling compared to inline CSS.
- Allows for quicker styling adjustments across a single HTML document.

Disadvantages:

- Still mixes content with presentation, making it less maintainable for larger projects.
- Styles are not easily reusable across multiple HTML pages without copying.
- Increases file size of HTML documents, albeit less than inline CSS.

3. External CSS

Definition: CSS styles stored in a separate `.css` file and linked to HTML documents using the `<link>` element.

Advantages:

- Promotes separation of concerns by keeping styles separate from content.
- Enhances maintainability and reusability across multiple HTML pages.
- Improves performance by allowing stylesheets to be cached, reducing load times after initial download.

Disadvantages:

- Requires an additional HTTP request to fetch the external stylesheet, which can delay initial page rendering.
- Potential for conflicts and unintended style overrides if selectors are not properly managed.
- May not be ideal for small projects or quick styling changes due to setup and linking requirements.
- ☐ **CSS Syntax:** Defines rules for styling HTML elements. It consists of selectors that target elements and declarations that specify how selected elements should appear.
- ☐ **Class:** A CSS class is a reusable identifier that can be applied to multiple HTML elements. It allows you to apply the same styles to different elements without repeating code.
- ☐ **ID:** An ID in CSS is a unique identifier for a single HTML element. It is used for specific styling or scripting purposes and should be unique within a page.
- ☐ **Container:** In CSS, a container refers to an HTML element that contains other elements. It is styled to control layout, spacing, and alignment of grouped content on a webpage.

CLASS VS ID:

The following are the important differences between Id and Class.

Sr. No.	Key	Id	Class
1	Syntax	In Html for an element ID name starts with the “#” symbol followed by a unique name assigned to it.	On the other hand class assigned to an element has its name starts with “.” followed by class name.
2	Selector	Only one ID selector can be attached to an element.	Multiple class selectors can be attached to an element.
3	Uniqueness	Id is unique in a page and can only apply to at most one element	The class can be applied to multiple elements so it could be multiple times on a single page.

Adobe Tool:

In Adobe's suite of tools, managing and implementing color through CSS is crucial for achieving consistent and appealing designs across digital platforms. Adobe Photoshop, Illustrator, and other applications offer robust capabilities for creating and refining color schemes that can seamlessly integrate into web projects via CSS.

Adobe Color Tools and Applications

1. Adobe Photoshop:

- **Color Management:** Photoshop allows you to work with color in various ways, from adjusting hues and saturation to creating custom color profiles for different devices.
- **Color Modes:** Supports different color modes like RGB (Red, Green, Blue) for digital design, CMYK (Cyan, Magenta, Yellow, Black) for print, and more.

Adobe Photoshop serves as a powerhouse for digital image editing and design, allowing designers to meticulously adjust colors using tools like the Color Picker and the Color Panel. Designers can define precise color values in RGB, CMYK, or hexadecimal formats, which are directly transferable to CSS stylesheets. This ensures that colors selected in Photoshop can be accurately reproduced on web pages.

Conclusion:

On the third day of training, we delved into CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) and its application in styling web pages. We explored three main CSS methods: inline, internal, and external, each with its own benefits and drawbacks. We also covered fundamental CSS concepts such as syntax, classes, IDs, and containers. Additionally, we introduced Adobe tools for color management, highlighting how applications like Photoshop can aid in creating precise color schemes for web design. Mastery of these CSS techniques and tools is essential for creating visually appealing and well-structured web pages.