

TRAINING DAY2 REPORT:

Topic: HTML Classes and IDs, Introduction to CSS

Overview: Today's training session focused on the use of classes and IDs in HTML and an introduction to CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) for styling web pages. We explored the basics of CSS syntax, selectors, and styling properties.

Key Learnings:

1. HTML Classes and IDs:

- **Classes (class):**
 - Used to apply the same style to multiple elements.
 - Defined using the class attribute.
 - Example: `<div class="yellow-color">...</div>`
- **IDs (id):**
 - Used to identify a single, unique element.
 - Defined using the id attribute.
 - Example: `<div id="color">...</div>`
- Understanding the difference between classes and IDs and their appropriate use cases.

2. CSS Basics:

- **Syntax and Selectors:**
 - Learned about different types of selectors: element, class, ID, and descendant selectors.
 - Example:

```
#color {  
    color: #f0f0f0;  
}  
.yellow-color {  
    color: #fff000;  
}  
.fontsize {  
    font-size: 20px;
```

```
}
#font {
  color: #000;
}
```

- **Styling Properties:**

- Explored various CSS properties like color, background-color, font-size, width, height, margin, and float.

3. Stylesheet Techniques:

- **Inline Styles:**

- Applied directly within an HTML element using the style attribute.
- Example: `<div style="color: #fff000;">This is a yellow text.</div>`

- **Internal Stylesheet:**

- Defined within the `<style>` tag in the `<head>` section of the HTML document.
- Example:

```
html
Copy code
<style>
.yellow-color {
  color: #fff000;
}
</style>
```

- **External Stylesheet:**

- Defined in an external .css file and linked within the HTML document using the `<link>` tag.
- Example:

```
html
Copy code
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css">
```

- **Example CSS Rules:**

```
.container {
```

```

        width: 1170px;
        height: auto;
        margin: 0 auto;
    }
    .container .header {
        width: 1170px;
        height: 200px;
        background-color: #ff0000;
    }
    .container .contentrow .content1 {
        width: 670px;
        height: 200px;
        background-color: #000;
        float: left;
    }

```

Practical Exercise:

- Created a simple HTML page using the following structure:

```

<div class="container">
  <div class="header"></div>
  <div class="contentrow">
    <div class="content1"></div>
    <div class="content2"></div>
    <div class="content3"></div>
  </div>
  <div class="contentrow2">
    <div class="content4"></div>
    <div class="content5"></div>
  </div>
</div>
<div class="container2">
  <div class="header2"></div>
</div>

```

- Applied the provided CSS rules to style the HTML elements.
- Observed how different selectors and properties affect the appearance and layout of the web page.

Reflections: Today's session provided a comprehensive understanding of how to use classes and IDs in HTML to selectively style elements with CSS. The practical exercises helped in visualizing how different CSS properties work together to create a cohesive design.

Next Steps: Tomorrow, we will dive deeper into more advanced CSS techniques to enhance our web design skills.