Day-2

Learned basic CSS concepts and some important tools

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is the language that controls the presentation of your webpages built with HTML. Here's a breakdown of some fundamental CSS concepts:

Selectors:

- Selectors are like pointers that target specific HTML elements to apply styles to.
- There are different types of selectors:
    - Element type selectors target all instances of an HTML element (e.g., p for all paragraphs).
    - Class selectors target elements with a specific class attribute (e.g., .highlight for elements with the class "highlight").
    - ID selectors target elements with a unique ID attribute (e.g., #main-content for the element with the ID "main-content").

Declarations:

- Once you target an element with a selector, you define the styles you want to apply using declarations.
- A declaration consists of a property (e.g., color) and a value (e.g., red).
- Properties define the aspect of the element you want to style (e.g., font color, background color, margins).
- Values specify how you want to style that property (e.g., the actual color you want).

Box Model:

- Most HTML elements can be visualized as boxes.
- CSS uses the box model to define the different parts of these boxes that you can style:
    - Content: The actual content of the element, like text or images.
    - Padding: The space between the content and the border of the box.
    - Border: The line around the box.
    - Margin: The space around the outside of the border.

Common CSS Properties:

- There are many CSS properties you can use to style your elements. Here are a few common ones:
    - color: Sets the text color of an element.
    - background-color: Sets the background color of an element.
    - font-family: Specifies the font used for the text.
    - font-size: Sets the size of the text.
    - margin: Sets the margin around an element.
    - padding: Sets the padding around the content of an element.
    - border: Defines the style, width, and color of the border.

- Float : The float property allows you to push an element (text, image, or another element) to the left or right side of its container, enabling text and other inline elements to wrap around it.

Values:

- left: Floats the element to the left side of its container. Text will wrap around it on the right.
- right: Floats the element to the right side of its container. Text will wrap around it on the left.

\#   Introduced to a new tool named <mark>Slack</mark> used for technical communication

\#   https://color.adobe.com/explore - Tool used for color picking