School:		
Date:	Teacher's name:	
Grade:	Number present:	absent:

Topic of the lesson: Identification and grouping of elements (Id, class)	
Learning objective(s) that this lesson is contributing to	Learn how to use class and id to specify the properties of selected items.

Lesson objectives	**All learners will be able to**: Will be able to distinguish
	
	•
	
	    Most learners will be able to:Will use class and id elements
	
	•
	
	    Some learners will be able to: group links into categories and set a different style for each category

Assessment Criteria	**Students can distinguish between class and id elements. Will be used in programming**
Value links	* Communication skills. * Showing respect for another point of view.
Previous learning	Links. Pseudo-classes
Cross curricular links	Planned activity in the lesson

Time	Planned activities	Resources
Beginning 5 min	**Mental attitude. Division into groups. Each student receives a number from 1 to 4. Students form groups according to the obtained numbers In the beginning of the lesson to focus on: concentration students together with students to determine the lesson objectives, define the "zone of proximal development" students.** **Today's lesson topic: Identifying and grouping elements (class and id)** **Sometimes you will need to apply a specific style to a specific element or a specific group of elements. In this lesson, we'll go into detail about how you can use class and id to specify the properties of selected items.** **How do I change the color of a particular header separately from other headers on your web site? How do I group links into categories and set a different style for each category? These are just sample questions that we will answer in this lesson.**	
Middle 25 min	**Grouping elements with a class** **Suppose we have two lists of reference grape varieties - for white and for red wine. The HTML code can be as follows:** **< p>Grapes for white wine:</p>** ** ** **the <a href="ri.htm " > Riesling< / a>< / li>** **the <a href="ch.htm " >Chardonnay< / a>< / li>** **the <a href="pb.htm " > Pinot Blanc< / a>< / li>**	

< / ul>

< p>Grapes for red wine:</p>

the <a href="cs.htm " > Cabernet Sauvignon< / a>< / li>

the <a href="me.htm " > Merlot< / a>< / li>

the <a href="pn.htm " > Pinot Noir< / a>< / li>

< / ul>

Next, we want the white wine links to be yellow, the red wine to be red, and the other links on the same page to remain blue.

To achieve this, we will divide references into two categories by assigning a class to each reference with a class attribute.

Let's try to set the classes for the previous example:

< p>Grapes for white wine:</p>

the <a href="ri.htm "class=" whitewine " >Riesling< / a>< / li>

the <a href="ch.htm "class=" whitewine " >Chardonnay< / a>< / li>

the <a href="pb.htm "class= "whitewine" > Pinot Blanc< / a>< / li>

< / ul>

< p>Grapes for red wine:</p>

the <a href="cs.htm "class=" redwine " >Cabernet Sauvignon< / a>< / li>

the `<li><a href="me.htm "class= "redwine" > Merlot< / a></ li>`

the `<li><a href="pn.htm "class=" redwine " >Pinot Noir< / a></ li>`

`< / ul>`

Next, we can define special properties for whitewine and redwine links, respectively.

```
a {

color: blue;

}


a. whitewine {

color: #FFBB00;

}


a. redwine {

color: #800000;

}
```

As shown in the example, you can define properties for elements belonging to a particular class using.classname in the document style sheet.

Identifying an item with an id

In addition to grouping items, you may need to identify one unique item. This can be done by using the id attribute.

The peculiarity of id is that there can be no more than one element with this particular id in the document. Each id must be unique. In other cases, use the class attribute. Now let's look at an example of using id:

```
< h1>Chapter 1</h1>

...

< h2>Chapter 1.1</h2>

...

< h2>Chapter 1.2</h2>

...

< h1>Chapter 2</h1>

...

< h2>Chapter 2.1</h2>

...

< h3>Chapter 2.1.2< / h3>

...
```

These can be the headings of a document divided into chapters or paragraphs. It would be natural to assign an id to each Chapter:

```
<h1 id= "c1" > Chapter 1</h1>

...

<h2 id= "c1-1" > Chapter 1.1</h2>

...

<h2 id= "c1-2" > Chapter 1.2</h2>

...

<h1 id= "c2" > Chapter 2</h1>

...

<h2 id= "c2-1" > Chapter 2.1</h2>
```

...

<h3 id= "c2-1-2" > Chapter 2.1.2< / h3>

...

Task number 1

The title, for example, chapter 1.2, has to be red. This is done according to CSS:

#c1-2 {

color: red;

}

As shown in the previous example, you can define the properties of a particular element using the #id in the document style sheet.

Task number 2

Create a site page with a list of classmates. Assign an identification number to each.

End **10 min**	Assessment 	

	Home task	

Differentiation – how do you plan to give more support? How do you plan to challenge the more able learners?	Assessment – how are you planning to check learners' learning?	Health and Safety
1. In terms of support 2.By role in group work	1.Self-evaluation by pattern 2.Feedback on the results of tasks, on the results of reflection	TB rules when working in the office, Psychological comfort
Reflection on the lesson Was the purpose of the lesson real and accessible, or the learning goals? Have all students achieved their learning goals? If the disciples have not yet reached the goal, why do you think? Was the differentiation done correctly in the lesson? Did you use your time effectively during the lesson stages? Were there any deviations from the lesson plan, and why?	Active forms of lesson organization are included in lesson planning:	