Report Day: 5

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Task: Revision of all Html concepts and Making Homepage using Html:

HTML Introduction:

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is the standard language used to create the **structure** of web pages. It is not a programming language but a **markup language** that defines elements to format and organize content on the internet.

HTML Tag Summary:

1. <!DOCTYPE html>

Declares the document as an HTML5 page. Helps the browser interpret the code correctly.

2. <html>

Root element that wraps the entire HTML document. All visible and invisible content goes inside this.

3. <head>

Contains metadata like the title and page info. Content here doesn't appear on the actual webpage.

4. <title>

Sets the title shown in the browser tab. It is placed inside the <head> section.

5. <body>

Holds all visible content like text, images, links, etc. Appears after the <head>.

6. <h1> to <h6>

Defines headings from largest (<h1>) to smallest (<h6>). Used to organize content hierarchically.

7.

Represents a paragraph of text. Adds spacing above and below automatically.

8. <a>

Creates a hyperlink using the href attribute. Used to link to other pages, sections, or sites.

9.

Inserts an image on the page using src and alt. It's a self-closing tag.

10. , ,

Used to create unordered (bullets) or ordered (numbers) lists. Each item goes inside .

11. <input>

Creates an input field for user data (like text, email, etc.). Often used in forms.

12. <button>

Defines a clickable button. Can be used for forms or actions like navigation.

13. <div>

A container used to group elements. Helps structure sections of the page.

14. <nav>

Defines the navigation section (menus/links). A semantic tag used for site structure.

15. <**footer**>

Marks the bottom of the page. Usually contains copyright, contact info, etc.

16. <header>

Marks the top section of the page. Often contains the site title or logo.

17. <center>

Used to center text or elements on the page. Obsolete but works in basic HTML.

18. <form>

Used to collect user input through fields like text, email, buttons, etc.

19. <label>

Gives a name or description to an input field. Improves accessibility and clarity.

20. , ,

Creates tables. defines rows and defines cells (columns).

Homepage of Website:

Conclusion:

Through this learning session, I practiced all major basic HTML tags headings, paragraphs, lists, images, links, and structure tags like <nav>, <header>, and <footer>. I also learned practical ways to align and format content using only HTML.

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