

## Report Day: 2

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**Dated: 24/06/25**

### Learning Outcomes:

#### 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.

#### Core HTML Elements Learned:

##### **1. <!DOCTYPE html>**

Declares the document type and version of HTML being used. It tells the browser to interpret the file as an HTML document. Placed at the very top of the HTML file.

##### **2. <html>**

The root element that wraps the entire HTML content. It contains two main parts: <head> and <body>. Everything inside a webpage must be within <html>.

##### **3. <head>**

Contains metadata about the HTML document. Includes elements like <title>, <style>, <meta>, etc. Content here doesn't appear directly on the webpage.

##### **4. <title>**

Sets the title shown in the browser tab. Placed inside the <head> section.

##### **5. <body>**

Contains all the visible content of the webpage. Includes headings, paragraphs, images, links, and more. Appears after the <head> section.

##### **6. <h1> (to <h6>)**

Used for headings, where <h1> is the largest and <h6> the smallest. Helps structure the page content hierarchically.

## 7. <p>

Defines a paragraph of text. Automatically adds spacing before and after the text. Basic block-level element for writing content.

## 8. <a>

Creates a hyperlink to another page or website. Uses the href attribute to specify the destination URL. Can also link to files or sections within the page.

## 9. <img>

Embeds an image into the webpage. Uses src for the image path and alt for alternate text. It's a self-closing tag (no closing </img> needed).

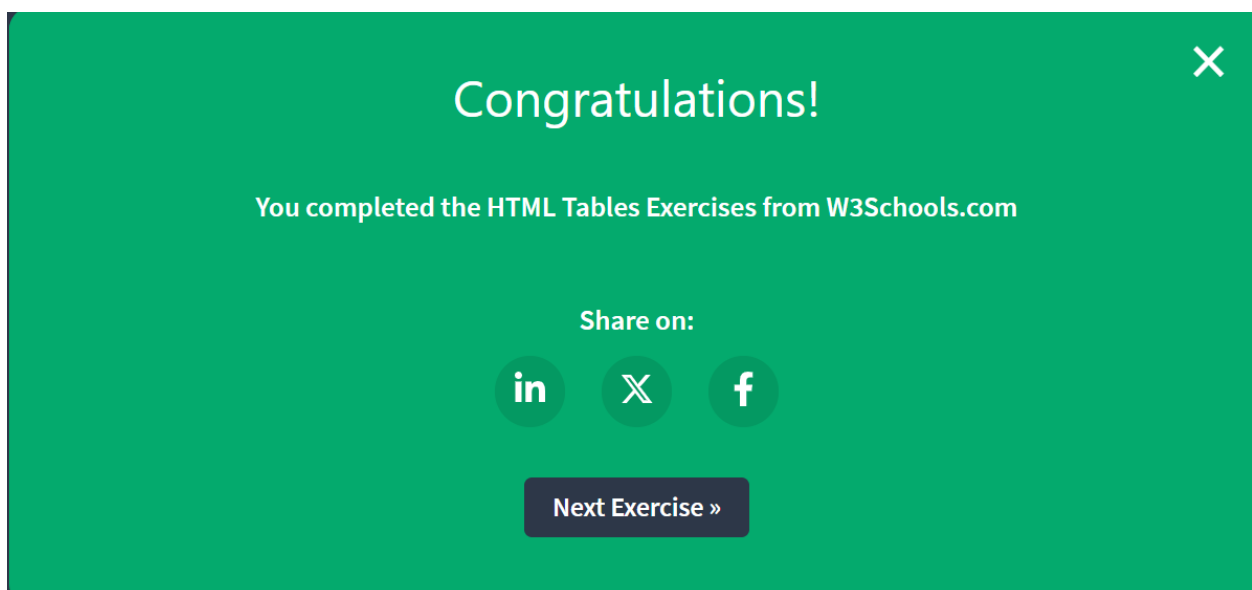
## 10. <ul>, <ol>, and <li>

1. <ul> is for unordered (bulleted) lists.
2. <ol> is for ordered (numbered) lists.
3. <li> defines each list item in both types.

## Challenges:

While working through the exercises, I occasionally got stuck, especially when I misused a tag or forgot proper closing syntax. To manage this, I carefully read the error messages, rechecked the examples provided, and used the “Try it Yourself” editor to experiment until I understood the correct solution. I also revisited the theory sections and followed the code step by step, which helped me overcome confusion and reinforce my learning.

## HTML Tutorial using W3SCHOOLS:



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# Congratulations!

You completed the HTML Basic Exercises from W3Schools.com

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Next Exercise »

Exercise: HTML Images

←

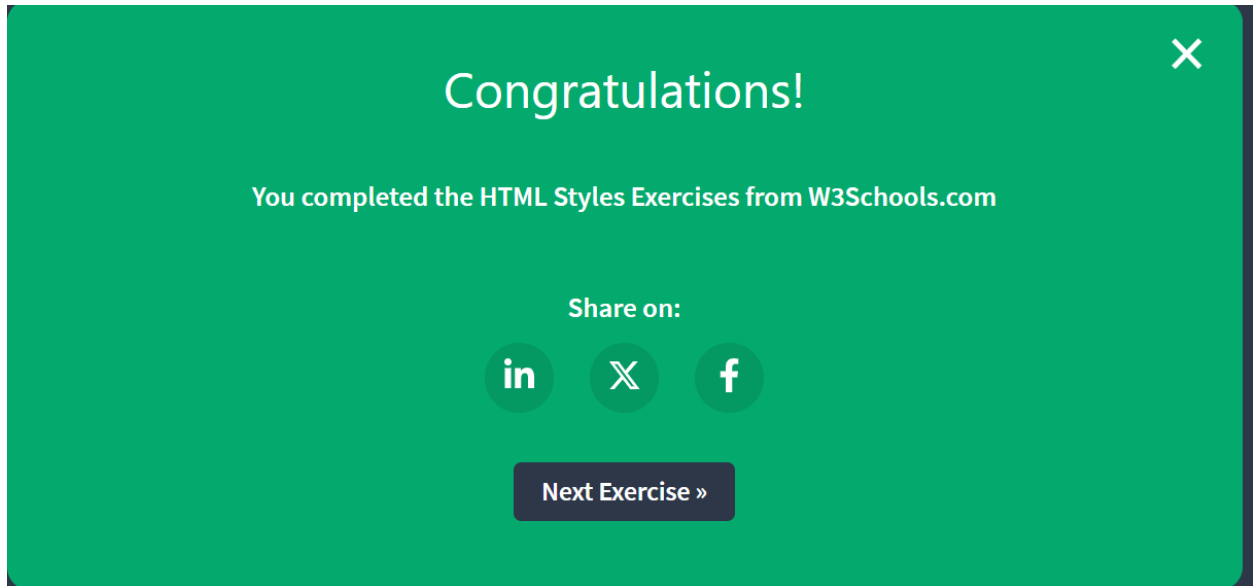
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## Completed

You have already completed these exercises!  
Do you want to take them again?

[Yes](#) [No](#)



### **Conclusion:**

Through W3Schools' interactive exercises, I have gained a solid understanding of basic HTML elements. I can now confidently create a simple webpage structure, format text, add links, images, and tables.