

Report Day #1

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Learning Outcomes:

For Creating Web Pages:

1. Hypertext markup Language (HTML):

Hyper text mark-up language (HTML) refers to the standard language of writing the frame work of the web pages. It states such things as headings, paragraphs, pictures, links, tables, and forms. The backbone of any web site is HTML that functions to put content in a format that is readable.

2. CSS (Cascading Style Sheets):

CSS is employed to design and create styles on HTML. It manages Bots, fonts, layouts, spacing and graphics. CSS assists in making the websites attractive and user friendly.

3. JavaScript:

JavaScript is a scripting program which brings interactivity and dynamic behavior to web documents. It is able to react to user click, input or page loading. Websites run with JavaScript can be receptive and compelling.

HTML:

Basic Elements:

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. **

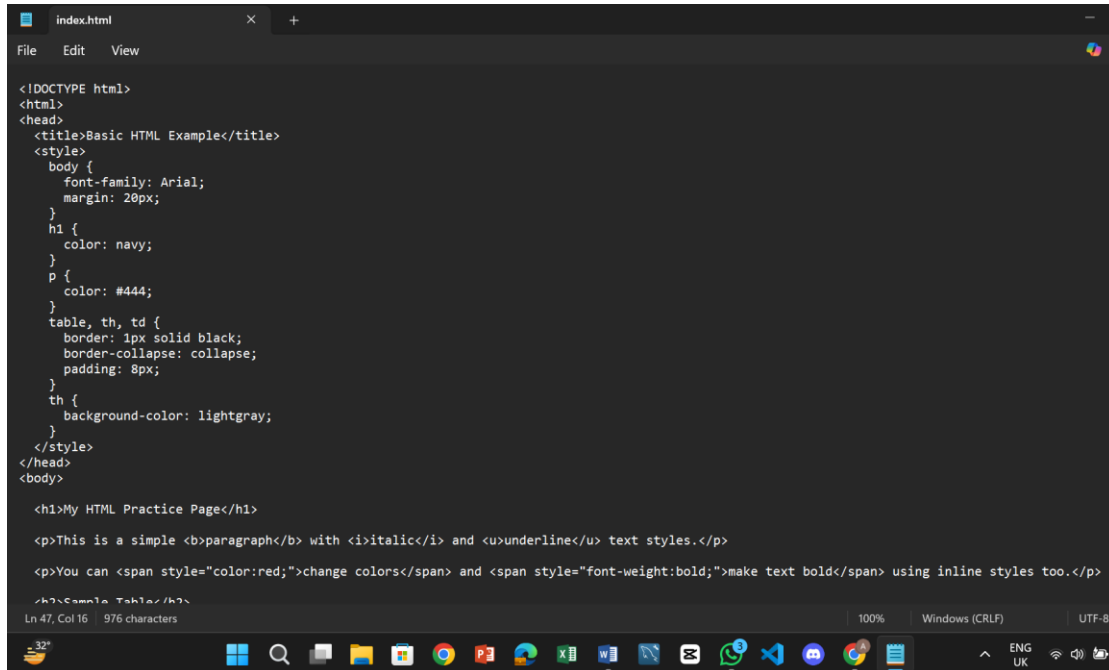
Embeds an image into the webpage. Uses src for the image path and alt for alternate text. It's a self-closing tag (no closing needed).

**10. , , and **

- is for unordered (bulleted) lists.
- is for ordered (numbered) lists.
- defines each list item in both types.

Screenshots:

- Learned how to save HTML files and view them in a browser to see the layout live.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Basic HTML Example</title>
  <style>
    body {
      font-family: Arial;
      margin: 20px;
    }
    h1 {
      color: navy;
    }
    p {
      color: #444;
    }
    table, th, td {
      border: 1px solid black;
      border-collapse: collapse;
      padding: 8px;
    }
    th {
      background-color: lightgray;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>

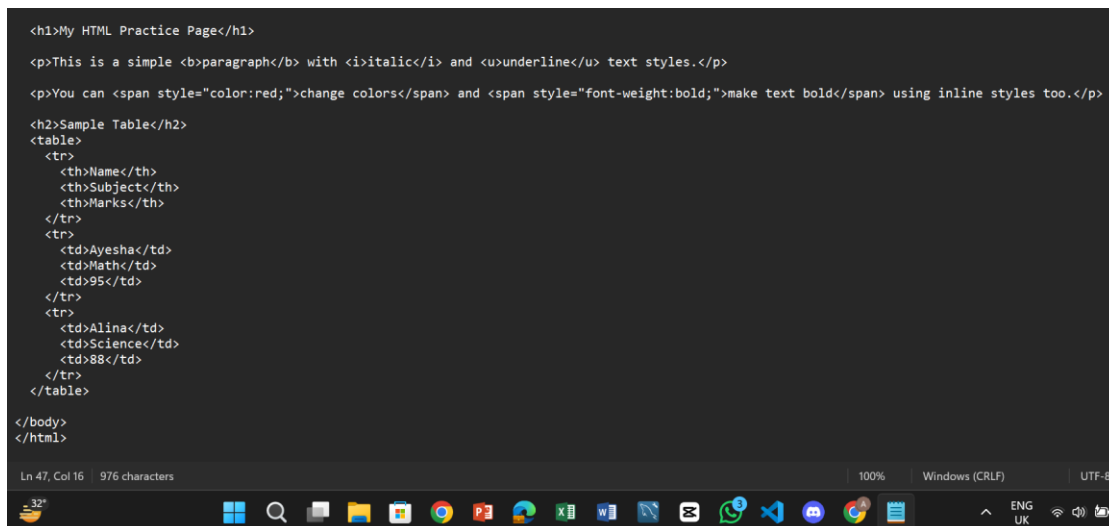
<h1>My HTML Practice Page</h1>

<p>This is a simple <b>paragraph</b> with <i>italic</i> and <u>underline</u> text styles.</p>

<p>You can <span style="color:red;">change colors</span> and <span style="font-weight:bold;">make text bold</span> using inline styles too.</p>

<h2>Sample Table</h2>
```

The screenshot shows a code editor window titled 'index.html'. The code defines a basic HTML structure with a title 'Basic HTML Example' and a style block. The style block sets the font family to Arial, margin to 20px, and colors for h1 (navy) and p (#444). It also defines a table style with a 1px solid black border, collapsed borders, and 8px padding. The table header (th) has a lightgray background. The body contains an h1 'My HTML Practice Page', a paragraph with bold, italic, and underline text styles, and a paragraph demonstrating inline styles for color and font weight. The code is partially cut off at the bottom.



```
<h1>My HTML Practice Page</h1>

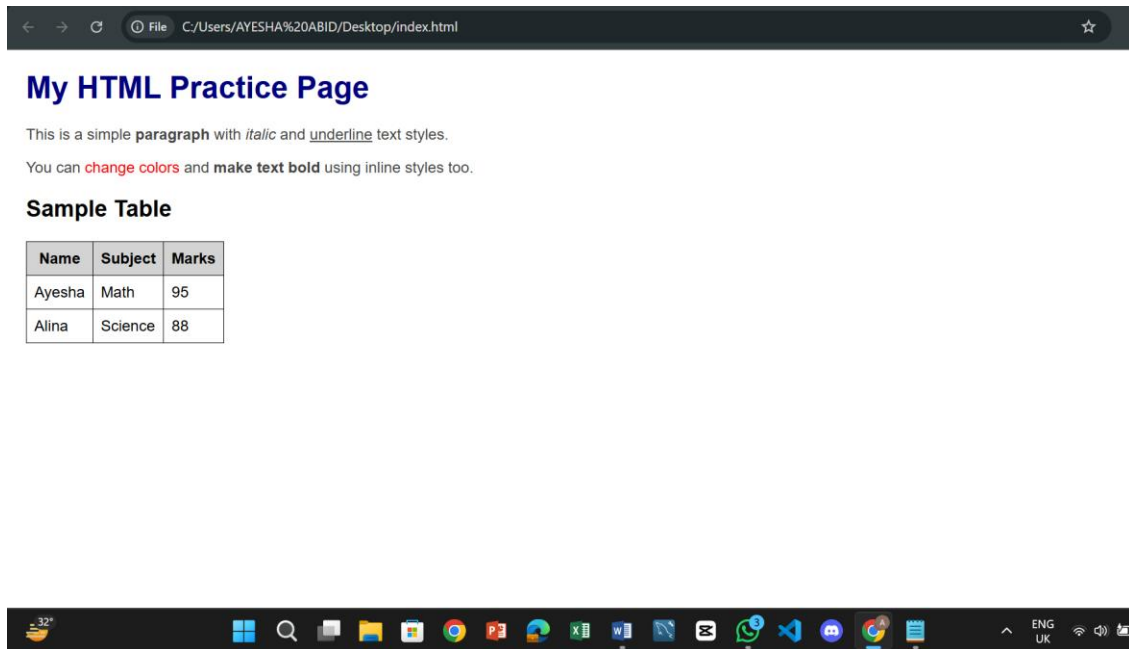
<p>This is a simple <b>paragraph</b> with <i>italic</i> and <u>underline</u> text styles.</p>

<p>You can <span style="color:red;">change colors</span> and <span style="font-weight:bold;">make text bold</span> using inline styles too.</p>

<h2>Sample Table</h2>
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Name</th>
    <th>Subject</th>
    <th>Marks</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Ayesha</td>
    <td>Math</td>
    <td>95</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Alina</td>
    <td>Science</td>
    <td>88</td>
  </tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

The screenshot shows the continuation of the HTML code from the previous block. It includes the h2 'Sample Table', a table with 3 columns (Name, Subject, Marks) and 3 rows (header and two data rows), and the closing tags for the body and html. The code is partially cut off at the bottom.



Conclusion:

So, I have learned about the basics of using HTML a hypertext markup language for making the backbone or structure of a simple webpage and also explored different elements like paragraph tags , text style tags and table stc.