Report Day #1

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Group: Front End Development @ProSensia

Dated: 23/06/25

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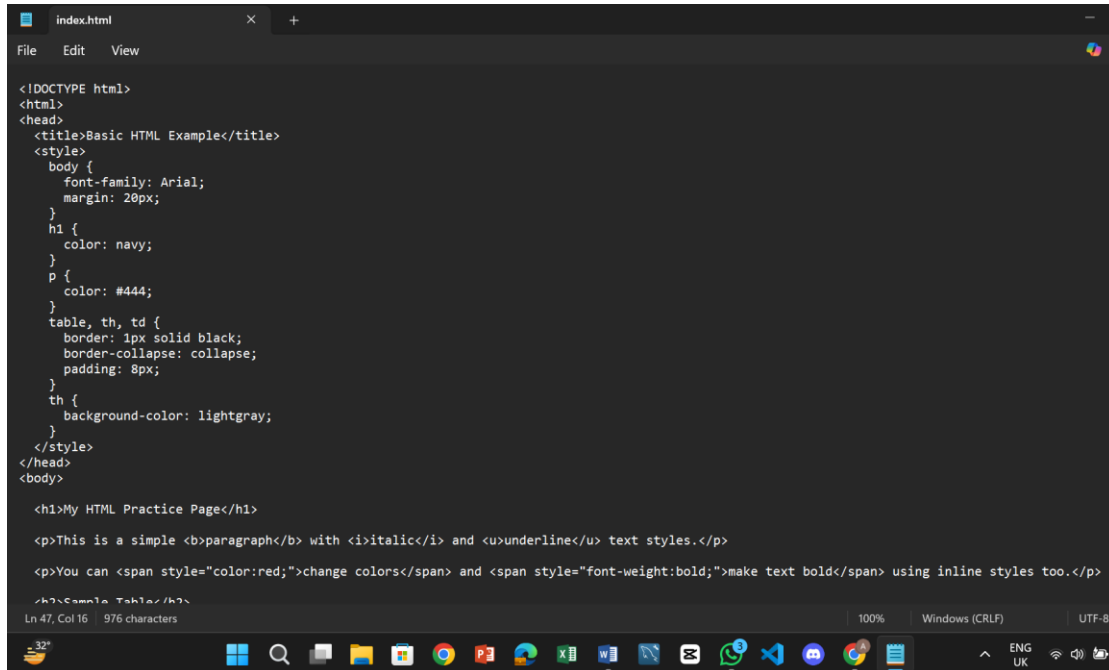
Embeds an image into the webpage. Uses src for the image path and alt for alternate text. It's a self-closing tag (no closing </img> needed).

10. , <ol>, 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.**
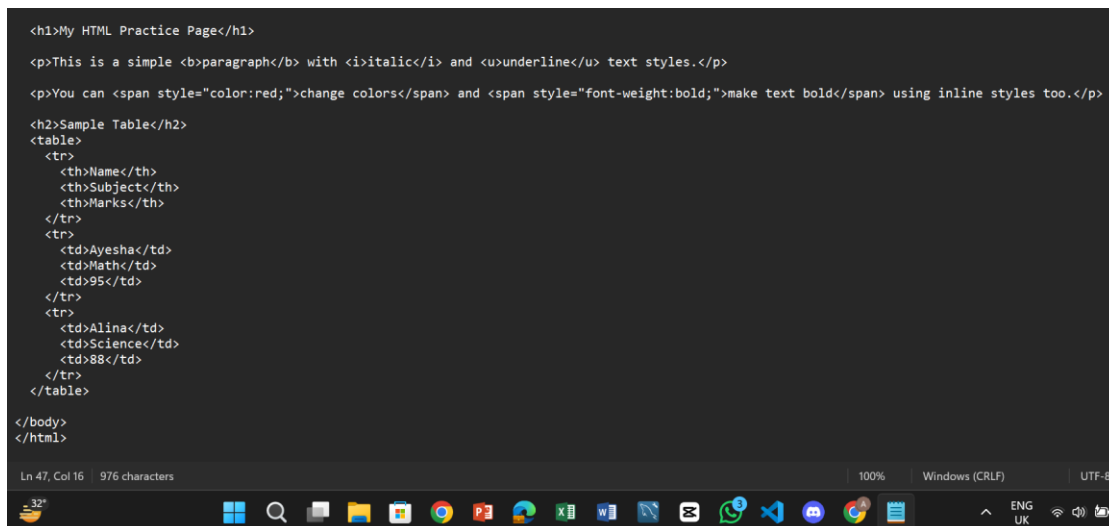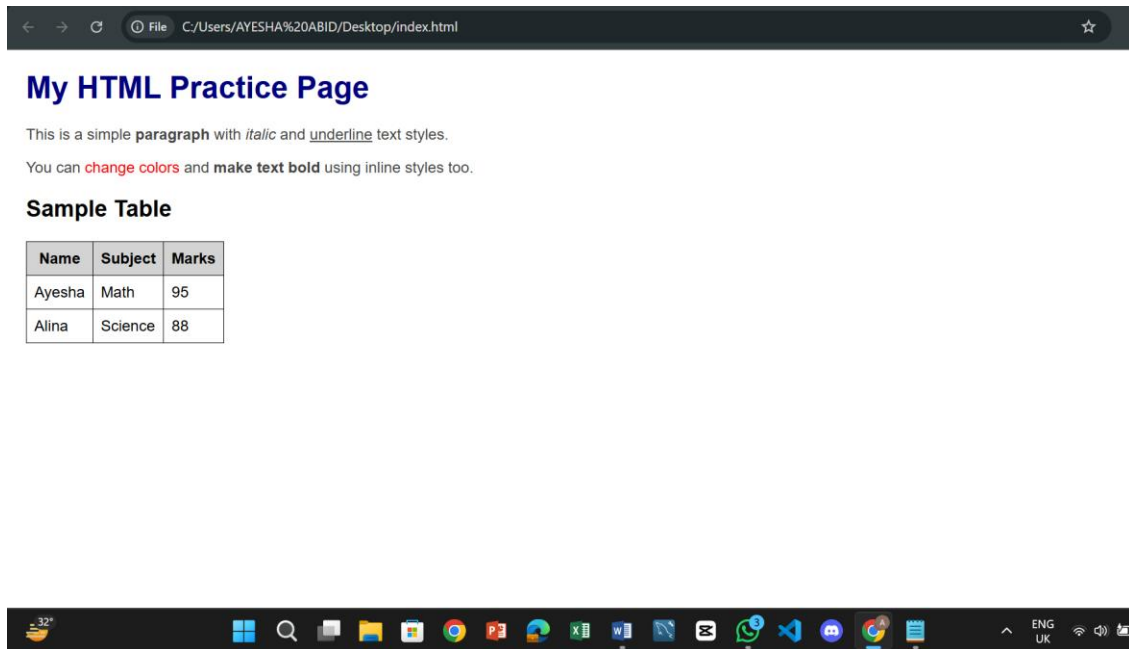
My HTML Practice Page

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

You can change colors and **make text bold** using inline styles too.

Sample Table

Name	Subject	Marks
Ayesha	Math	95
Alina	Science	88

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.