Report for CA3

Topic :- Learning System

Project No: *8*

Student Details

- Name :- Jyotirmoy Bandyopadhayaya
- Section :- K20RS
- Roll No. :- RK20RSB76
- Subject :- CSE326

Tags Used

- HTML :- The HTML <html> element represents the root (top-level element) of an HTML document

- Title :- The HTML Title element (<title>) defines the document's title that is shown in a browser's title bar or a page's tab

- Link :- The HTML External Resource Link element (<link>) specifies relationships between the current document and an external resource. This element is most commonly used to link to stylesheets.

- Body :- The HTML <body> Element represents the content of an HTML document

Tags Used

- Nav :- The HTML <nav> element represents a section of a page whose purpose is to provide navigation links, either within the current document or to other documents

- Div :- The HTML Content Division element (<div>) is the generic container for flow content. It has no effect on the content or layout until styled in some way using CSS

- Hn :- The HTML <h1>–<h6> elements represent six levels of section headings. <h1> is the highest section level and <h6> is the lowest.

- Ul :- The HTML <ul> element represents an unordered list of items, typically rendered as a bulleted list.

Tags Used

- Li :- The HTML <li> element is used to represent an item in a list. It must be contained in a parent element

- A :- The HTML <a> element (or anchor element), with its href attribute, creates a hyperlink to web pages, files, email addresses, locations in the same page, or anything else a URL can address

- Br :- The HTML <br> element produces a line break in text (carriage-return

- P :- The HTML <p> element represents a paragraph. Paragraphs are usually represented in visual media as blocks of text separated from adjacent blocks by blank lines and/or first-line indentation

Tags Used

- B :- The HTML Bring Attention To element (<b>) is used to draw the reader's attention to the element's contents, which are not otherwise granted special importance.

- Section :- The HTML <section> element represents a generic standalone section of a document, which doesn't have a more specific semantic element to represent it.

- Button :- The HTML <button> element represents a clickable button, used to submit forms or anywhere in a document for accessible, standard button functionality.

- Script :- The HTML <script> element is used to embed executable code or data; this is typically used to embed or refer to JavaScript code
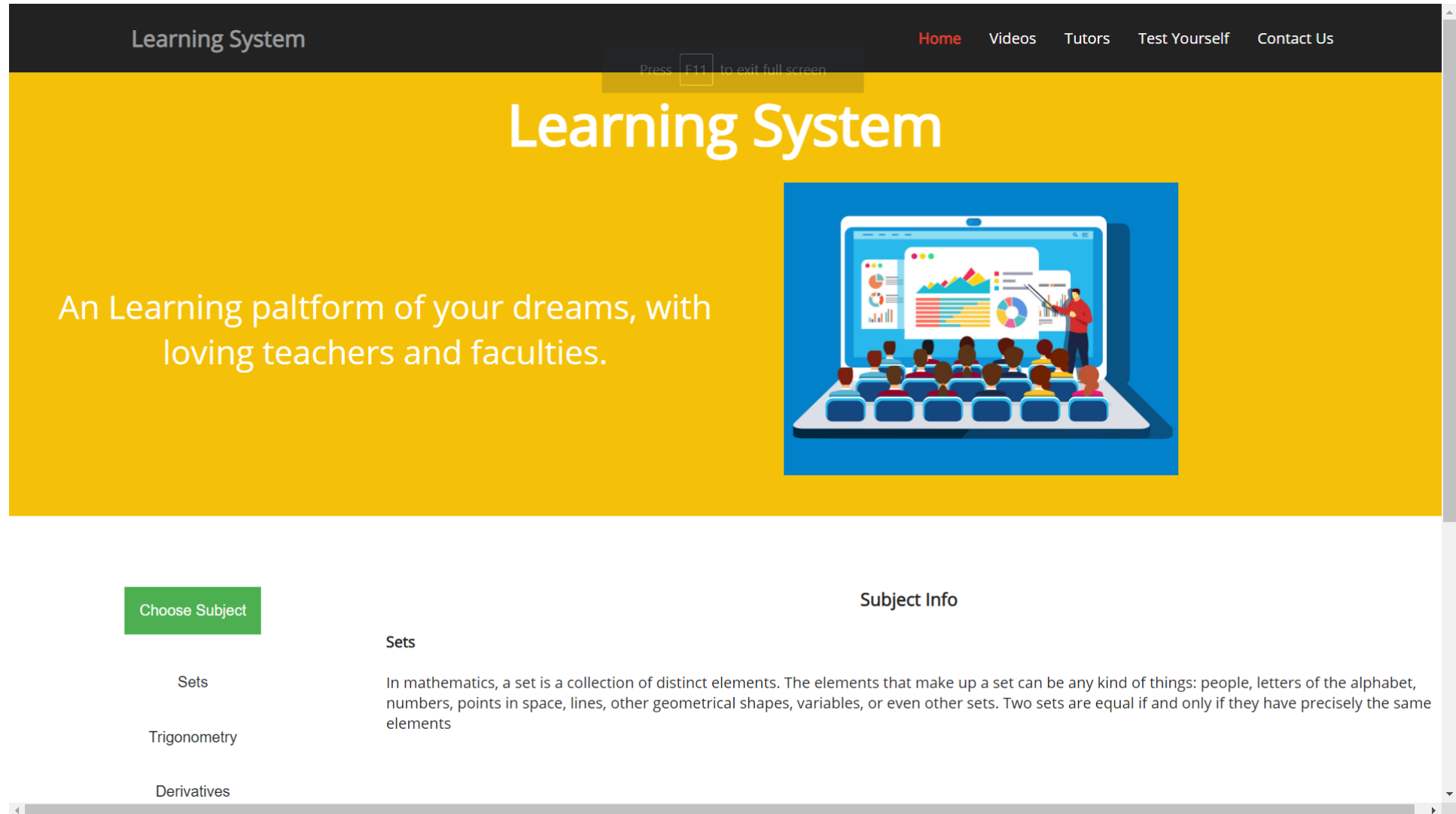
Tags Used

- Footer :- The HTML <footer> element represents a footer for its nearest sectioning content or sectioning root element.

- Label :- The HTML <label> element represents a caption for an item in a user interface

- Textarea :- The HTML <textarea> element represents a multi-line plain-text editing control, useful when you want to allow users to enter a sizeable amount of free-form text, for example a comment on a review or feedback form.

- Main :- The HTML <main> element represents the dominant content of the <body> of a document.

Tags Used

- Header :- The HTML <header> element represents introductory content, typically a group of introductory or navigational aids.

- Span :- The HTML <span> element is a generic inline container for phrasing content, which does not inherently represent anything.

- Form :- The HTML <form> element represents a document section containing interactive controls for submitting information.

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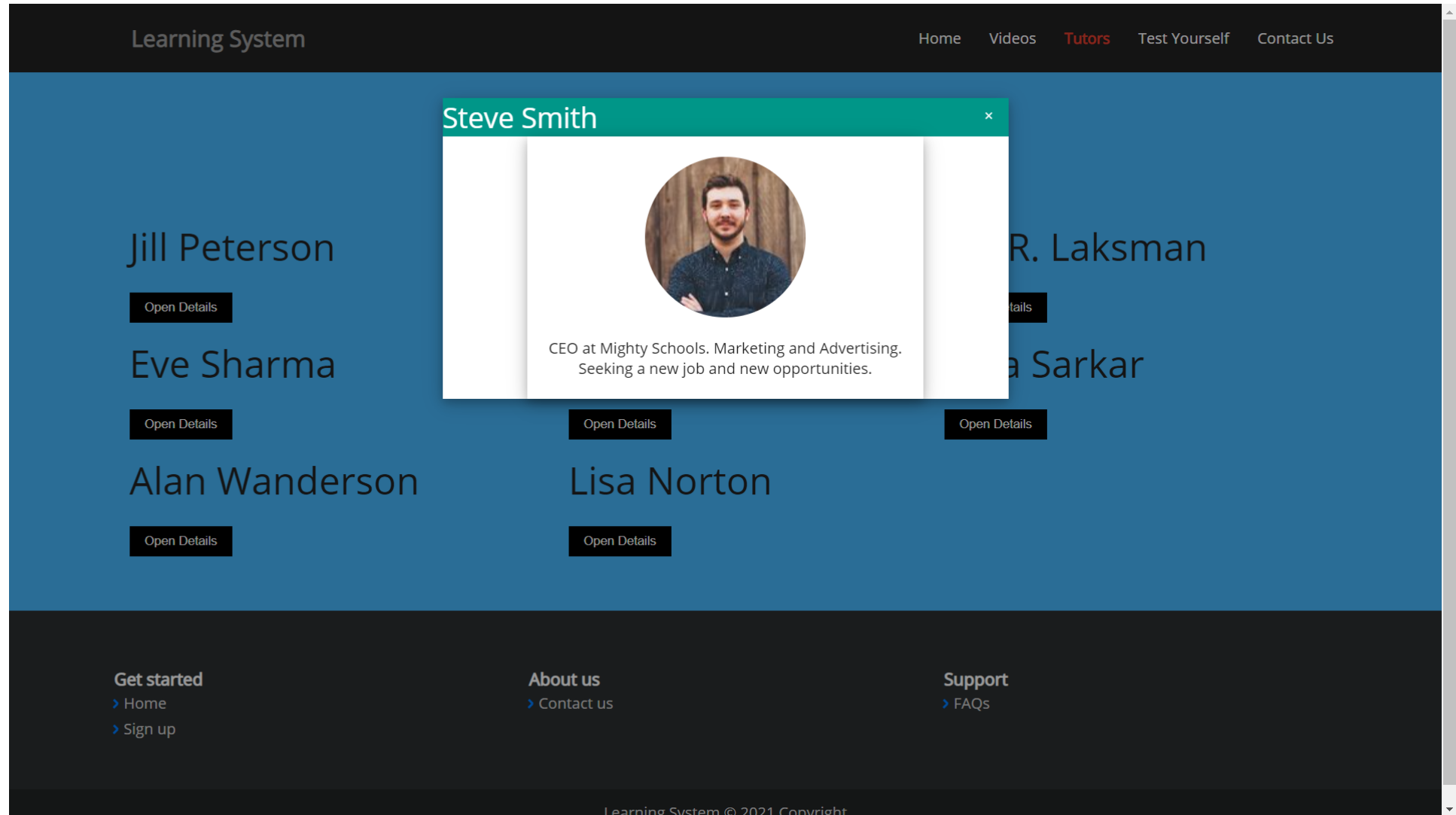
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