Here’s the structured format for your requested topics:

HTML Structure

Overview

1. List
2. Table
3. Structure of HTML
4. Schematic Tags

1. List

Definition

A list is an HTML element used to group related items.

Key Points

- Three types: Ordered (`<ol>`), Unordered (`<ul>`), Definition (`<dl>`).
- Each list item is represented using `<li>`.
- Ordered lists use numbers; unordered lists use bullets.
- Nesting of lists is possible.

Syntax

```
<ul>
  <li>Item 1</li>
  <li>Item 2</li>
</ul>
```

Example (Shopping List)

```
<ul>
  <li>Milk</li>
  <li>Bread</li>
  <li>Eggs</li>
</ul>
```

Task

Create a nested list with categories **Fruits** and **Vegetables**.

Common Mistakes

- Forgetting `<li>` inside `<ul>` or `<ol>`.
- Using an incorrect closing tag (`</ol>` instead of `</ul>`).

---

2. Table

Definition

A table organizes data in rows and columns.

Key Points

- Created using `<table>`.
- Rows: `<tr>`, Columns: `<td>`.
- Headers use `<th>` for bold and centered text.
- Can have captions, colspan, rowspan.

Syntax

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Name</th>
    <th>Age</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>John</td>
    <td>25</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Example (Student Marks Table)

```
<table border="1">
  <tr>
    <th>Student</th>
    <th>Marks</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Alice</td>
    <td>85</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Task

Create a timetable with three subjects and time slots.

Common Mistakes

- Forgetting `<tr>` before `<td>`.
- Uneven column count in rows.

---

3. Structure of HTML

Definition

The basic structure of an HTML document consists of a `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration, `<html>`, `<head>`, and `<body>`.

Key Points

- `<!DOCTYPE html>` defines HTML5.
- `<head>` contains metadata.
- `<body>` contains visible content.
- Tags must be properly nested.

Syntax

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Welcome to HTML</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

Example (Basic Web Page Structure)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>My First Page</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Hello, World!</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

Task

Create a webpage with a heading, paragraph, and an image.

Common Mistakes

- Missing `<!DOCTYPE html>`.
- Placing visible content inside `<head>`.

---

4. Schematic Tags

Definition

Semantic tags define the meaning of the content for browsers and developers.

Key Points

- Examples: `<header>`, `<footer>`, `<article>`, `<section>`.
- Improves SEO and accessibility.
- Helps search engines understand the structure.

Syntax

```
<header>
    <h1>Website Name</h1>
</header>
<section>
    <p>Content goes here.</p>
</section>
<footer>
    <p>(c) 2025 My Website</p>
</footer>
```

Example (Web Page with Semantic Tags)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Semantic HTML</title>
</head>
<body>
    <header>
        <h1>My Blog</h1>
    </header>
    <article>
        <h2>Article Title</h2>
        <p>Article content...</p>
    </article>
    <footer>
        <p>Copyright 2025</p>
    </footer>
</body>
</html>
```

Task

Create a webpage with `<header>`, `<nav>`, `<article>`, and `<footer>`.

Common Mistakes

- Using `<div>` instead of semantic tags.
- Misplacing `<footer>` inside `<header>`.

Introduction to CSS

Overview

1. Inline CSS
2. Internal CSS

1. Inline CSS

Definition

Inline CSS is applied directly to an element using the `style` attribute.

Key Points

- Used for quick styling.
- Overrides internal and external styles.
- Not recommended for large projects.

Syntax
This is a blue paragraph.

Example (Changing Button Color)
<button style="background-color: green; color: white;">Click Me</button>

Task

Create a red-colored heading using inline CSS.

Common Mistakes

- Missing `;` between multiple styles.
- Overusing inline CSS, making code hard to maintain.

---

2. Internal CSS

Definition

Internal CSS is written inside the `<style>` tag within the `<head>` section.

Key Points

- Used for styling a single page.
- Defined within `<head>`.
- Overridden by inline CSS.

Syntax

```
<head>
  <style>
    p {
      color: blue;
      font-size: 16px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
```

Example (Styling Multiple Elements)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <style>
        body {
            background-color: lightgray;
        }
        h1 {
            color: navy;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Styled Heading</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

Task

Create an HTML page where all paragraphs are in green color.

Common Mistakes

- Writing `<style>` outside `<head>`.
- Missing curly braces `{}` in CSS.

This follows your strict format. Let me know if you need modifications! 🚀