TRAINING TR-102 DAY 1 REPORT

11 June, 2024

On Day 1, we started with an introduction to the basics of web semantics. This included understanding the fundamental principles and features that enhance the meaning and structure of web content for better interoperability and usability. Key features discussed were:

PERFORMANCE: Emphasis on the importance of optimizing web pages to ensure faster load times, which improves user experience and search engine rankings.

SERVER-SIDE RENDERING (SSR): An overview of SSR, highlighting how it generates HTML on the server and sends it to the client. Benefits include improved SEO, faster initial page load, and better performance on slower devices.

SEMANTIC HTML TAGS: The use of tags like <article>, <section>, <nav>, and <header> to provide more meaningful content structure, aiding both accessibility and search engines in understanding the page content.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION FRAMEWORK (RDF): Basics of RDF, which allows for the representation of information about resources in a structured, machine-readable way.

LINKED DATA: Discussed the concept of linked data and its role in connecting and sharing data across different sources on the web, enhancing data accessibility and integration.

HTML Basics

Following the web semantics session, we delved into the fundamentals of HTML. The key topics covered included:

FIRST HTML PAGE:

- *Structure:* Creating a basic HTML document structure with <!DOCTYPE html>, <html>, <head>, and <body> tags.

TYPOGRAPHY:

Headings and Paragraphs: Using <h1> to <h6> tags for headings and <p> tags for paragraphs to structure text content.

INSERTION OF IMAGES:

Image Tag: Using the <img> tag to add images to web pages.

Attributes: Understanding src for the image source, alt for alternative text, and other attributes like width and height.

LISTS:

Ordered Lists: Creating ordered lists with <ol> and list items with <li>.

Unordered Lists: Creating unordered lists with <ul> and list items with <li>.

FORMS:

Form Elements: Building basic forms with <form>, <input>, <textarea>, <button>, <select>, and <option> tags.

Form Attributes: Understanding attributes like action, method, and name.

Input Types: Exploring different input types such as text, password, email, submit, and more.

LINKING BETWEEN PAGES:

Anchor Tag: Using the <a> tag to create hyperlinks for navigation.

Attributes: Understanding the href attribute for specifying the URL and using target="_blank" for opening links in a new tab.

CONCLUSION

The first day provided a comprehensive overview of web semantics and HTML basics. These foundational skills are crucial for building well-structured, accessible, and performant web pages. The understanding of semantic web features and basic HTML elements sets the stage for more advanced topics in web development, ensuring a solid grasp of essential concept and best practices.