HTML Learning Report RKIT-DevSheet

# 1.1 Basic of HTML

In this section, I learned about HTML, its uses, and its importance. HTML is the basic language used to create web pages. It allows web browsers to interpret and display content on the internet. I also explored different web browsers and how they interpret HTML.

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language, which is used to create the structure of web pages. I learned that HTML forms the foundation for websites by using tags and elements to structure content. Web browsers like Google Chrome, Firefox, and Safari read these HTML files and render the content visually.

HTML has evolved over the years, with different versions adding more capabilities. I learned about the progression from older versions like HTML4 to the modern HTML5, which includes new tags, multimedia support, and better structure.

A well-structured HTML document has specific elements like doctype, head, and body. I learned how to properly organize an HTML document by ensuring these elements are used correctly.

# 1.2 Basic Controls

Basic controls in HTML help gather information from users. These include forms, input fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, and more. Understanding how to use these controls is key to building interactive websites.

Forms are used to collect user input, and I learned about form attributes like 'method' (GET/POST) and 'action' (where data is sent).

Various input controls such as text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, select boxes, and file upload inputs are essential for gathering user data. I learned how to implement these elements in an HTML form.

# 1.3 Control's Attributes

HTML controls have attributes like name, id, value, and class. These attributes help identify, style, and handle elements in forms. I learned how to use these attributes to manage form data effectively.

# 1.4 Basic Tags with Attributes

I learned about common HTML tags like 'img' for displaying images and 'a' for creating hyperlinks. Additionally, I explored the use of meta tags, which provide metadata about the webpage (such as keywords and description).

Meta tags are used to provide information about the webpage, such as its author, description, and keywords, which are important for SEO and accessibility.

A responsive website adjusts its layout based on the screen size and device. I learned how HTML, combined with CSS, can be used to create websites that look good on any device, from smartphones to desktops.

# 1.5 Test

I have prepared a demo to show how I applied my learning in building web pages with forms, controls, and basic tags.