



VETRI TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS

100 % IT TRAINING WITH PLACEMENTS

ESSENTIAL SKILLSET FOR NEW SOFTWARE DEVELOPER

Prerequisites:

1. Internet

- **What?**
The internet is a global network that connects millions of computers worldwide.
 - **Why?**
It allows communication, data sharing, and access to information.
 - **How?**
Devices connect to the internet via ISPs (Internet Service Providers), using protocols like TCP/IP.
-

2. IP Address (Internet Protocol Address)

- **What?**
A unique numerical label assigned to every device on a network (e.g., 192.168.1.1).
- **Why?**
It helps identify and locate devices on the internet.
- **How?**
 - IPv4: 192.168.1.1 (32-bit)
 - IPv6: 2001:db8::ff00:42:8329 (128-bit)

3. Domain Name

- **What?**
A human-friendly name used to identify a website (e.g., google.com).
 - **Why?**
Easier to remember than IP addresses.
 - **How?**
 - The **DNS (Domain Name System)** converts domain names into IP addresses.
-

4. WWW (World Wide Web)

- **What?**
A collection of web pages accessed through the internet.
 - **Why?**
It allows users to access information through a browser.
 - **How?**
Websites are stored on servers and accessed using URLs.
-

5. URL (Uniform Resource Locator)

- **What?**
The web address used to access a specific webpage. Example:
<https://www.google.com/search?q=example>.
- **Why?**
It helps locate web resources.
- **How?**
A URL consists of:
 - **Protocol:** https://
 - **Domain:** www.google.com
 - **Path:** /search?q=example

6. HTTP & HTTPS (Hypertext Transfer Protocol)

- **What?**
A protocol used for communication between web browsers and servers.
 - **Why?**
 - HTTP transfers web pages.
 - HTTPS encrypts data for security.
 - **How?**
 - A browser sends an HTTP request.
 - The server responds with an HTML file.
-

7. Browser

- **What?**
Software used to access websites (e.g., Chrome, Firefox).
 - **Why?**
It converts HTML, CSS, and JavaScript into a user-friendly format.
 - **How?**
 - The browser requests a webpage from a server.
 - It then displays the content.
-

8. Webpage

- **What?**
A single document on a website, written in HTML.
- **Why?**
It provides content (text, images, videos).
- **How?**
Webpages are stored on a server and loaded in a browser.

9. Website

- **What?**
A collection of webpages under a single domain.
 - **Why?**
It provides information, services, or interactive experiences.
 - **How?**
Websites are hosted on servers and accessed via browsers.
-

10. Static Website

- **What?**
A website with fixed content that does not change dynamically.
 - **Why?**
 - Simple and fast.
 - No need for a database.
 - **How?**
 - Built with HTML, CSS, and JavaScript.
 - Stored on a web server.
-

11. Dynamic Website

- **What?**
A website that changes content based on user interaction.
- **Why?**
 - Personalization (e.g., Facebook, Amazon).
 - Supports login, database storage.
- **How?**
 - Uses backend languages like Python, PHP, Node.js.
 - Connects to a database (MySQL, MongoDB).

12. Server

- **What?**
A powerful computer that stores and delivers web pages.
 - **Why?**
It serves website content to users worldwide.
 - **How?**
 - A user requests a webpage.
 - The server processes and responds with data.
-

13. API (Application Programming Interface)

- **What?**
A set of rules that allows different applications to communicate.
 - **Why?**
 - Enables integration between different services.
 - Used in web and mobile apps.
 - **How?**
 - REST API uses HTTP methods (GET, POST).
 - Example: A weather app fetches data from an API.
-

14. UTF (Unicode Transformation Format) & UTF-8

- **What?**
A character encoding standard for text.
- **Why?**
It supports multiple languages and special symbols.
- **How?**
 - UTF-8 stores characters efficiently (1 to 4 bytes).

HTML LEARNING MODULES

Introduction to HTML:

What is HTML?

HTML (**HyperText Markup Language**) is the standard language for creating web pages.

- It **structures content** using elements (**tags**).
- Works with **CSS for styling** and **JavaScript for interactivity**.

Example Analogy:

- **HTML** = The skeleton of a human body (structure).
- **CSS** = Clothes & makeup (styling).
- **JavaScript** = Muscles (makes things move).

Basic Structure of an HTML Document:

```
<!DOCTYPE html> <!-- Declares the document as HTML5 -->

<html lang="en"> <!-- Root element with language set to English -->

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8"> <!-- Supports multiple languages -->

    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0"> <!--
    Mobile responsive -->

    <title>My First Webpage</title> <!-- Displays the title in the browser tab -->
```

```

</head>

<body>

  <h1>Welcome to VTS</h1> <!-- Main heading -->

  <p>Vetri Technology Solutions.</p> <!-- Paragraph -->

</body>

</html>

```

Real-World Example:

- Every website has a **head** for metadata and a **body** for visible content.
- A **blog post** on Medium has a **title in <head>** and **text in <body>**.

Tags:

1.1 Headings (<h1> to <h6>)

Concept: Headings are used to define titles and subtitles.

- <h1> → Biggest (Main Title)
- <h2> → Subtitle
- <h3> to <h6> → Smaller headings

Real-World Example:

- **Amazon Product Page** → <h1> for product title, <h2> for section headings.
- **News Websites** → <h1> for headlines, <h2> for subheadings.

Example Code:

```

<h1>Welcome to VTS</h1>
<h2>Vetri</h2>
<h3>Vetri</h3>

```

1.2 Paragraphs (<p>)

Concept: The <p> tag is used for writing paragraphs of text.

Real-World Example:

- **Blogs & Articles** → Use <p> for paragraphs in articles.
- **Wikipedia** → Uses <p> for explanations.

Example Code:

```
<p>This is a paragraph about HTML.</p>
```

1.3 Links (<a>)

Concept: The <a> tag is used to create links to other pages or websites.

Real-World Example:

- **Google Search Results** → Each result is a clickable <a> tag.
- **E-commerce Websites** → <a> is used to navigate to product pages.

Example Code:

```
<a href="https://www.vetritechnologysolutions.in">Visit VTS</a>
```

1.4 Images ()

Concept: The tag is used to display images on a webpage.

Real-World Example:

- **Instagram & Facebook** → Use to display user-uploaded photos.
- **Amazon Product Images** → Product images are shown using .

Example Code:

```

```

**Line Break (
) and Horizontal Line (<hr>)****Concept:**

-
 → Adds a line break inside text.
- <hr> → Adds a horizontal separator.

Real-World Example:

- Blog posts use <hr> between sections.
- Contact forms use
 to separate address lines.

Example Code:

```
<p>Vetri.<br>Technology.</p>
<hr>
<p>Solutions.</p>
```

1.5 Lists (, ,)**Concept:**

- creates unordered lists (bullets).
- creates ordered lists (numbers).
- defines each item in the list.

Real-World Example:

- **E-commerce Websites** → Use lists for features and reviews.
- **Recipe Websites** → Use for step-by-step instructions.

Example Code:

```

<ul>
  <li>HTML</li>
  <li>CSS</li>
  <li>JavaScript</li>
</ul>

<ol>
  <li>First step</li>
  <li>Second step</li>
</ol>

```

1.6 Tables (<table>, <tr>, <td>)

Concept: Tables organize data into rows and columns.

Real-World Example:

- **Amazon Product Comparison** → Uses tables to compare features.
- **Sports Websites** → Use tables for scoreboards and rankings.

Example Code:

```

<table border="1">
  <tr>
    <th>Name</th>
    <th>Age</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Vetri</td>
    <td>25</td>
  </tr>
</table>

```

1.7 Forms (<form>, <input>, <button>)

Concept: Forms allow user input, such as login forms and search bars.

Real-World Example:

- **Facebook Login Page** → Uses <form> for email and password input.
- **Google Search Bar** → Uses <form> and <input>.

Example Code:

```
<form>
  <label for="name">Enter Name:</label>
  <input type="text" id="name" name="name">
  <button type="submit">Submit</button>
</form>
```

Sample Project 1:

Simple Webpage

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>HTML Basics</title>
</head>
<body>

<header>
  <h1>Welcome to Vetri Technology Solutions</h1>
  <p>Happy Learning</p>
</header>

<h2>This is Our Website link</h2>
<a href="https://www.vetritechnologysolutions.in/">Visit VTS</a>
```

```
<h2>Example of an Image</h2>

```

```
<h2>Our Courses</h2>
<ul>
  <li>Python</li>
  <li>Java</li>
  <li>UI/UX</li>
</ul>
```

```
<h2>Example of a Table</h2>
<table border="1">
  <tr>
    <th>Courses</th>
    <th>Duration</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Python Ful Stack</td>
    <td>3 Month</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>JAVA Ful Stack</td>
    <td>3 Month</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>UI/UXvs Ful Stack</td>
    <td>3 Month</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

```
<h2>Login Form</h2>
<form>
  <label for="email">Email:</label>
  <input type="email" id="email" name="email" required>
```

```

<label for="password">Password:</label>
<input type="password" id="password" name="password" required>

<button type="submit">Login</button>
</form>

<footer>
  <p>© 2025 Vetri Technology Solutions | All Rights Reserved</p>
</footer>

</body>
</html>

```

Sample Project 2: Create a Webpage:


Welcome to Web Development Hub

Start Your Journey in Web Development

Our Official Website

[Visit VTS](#)

Example of an Image

 Coding Image

Popular Technologies

- HTML
- CSS
- JavaScript

Example of a Pricing Table

Course	Price
Web Development	₹10,000
Data Science	₹15,000
Machine Learning	₹20,000

Sign-Up Form

Name: Email: Password:

© 2025 VETRI TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS | All Rights Reserved

Tasks:

HT 1. Create a Basic HTML Page → Add <html>, <head>, <title>, <body>, a heading, and a paragraph.

HT 2. Add a Link → Create an <a> tag linking to Google in a new tab.

HT 3. Insert an Image → Use with a src and alt attribute.

HT 4. Create Lists → Add an unordered list () for fruits and an ordered list () for steps to make tea.

HT 5. Add Horizontal Line & Line Break → Use <hr> and
 between texts.

HT 6. Create a Table → Design a 3x3 table with columns: Name, Age, Country.

HT 7. Create a Contact Form → Add <form>, <input> (for Name, Email), <textarea> (for Message), and a Submit button.

HT 8. Create a Blog Post Layout → Use <h1> for title, <h2> for subtitle, and <p> for content.

HT 9. Add an Email Link → Use to open the mail app.

HT 10. Create a Navigation Menu → Use <nav> with <a> tags to create a simple navigation bar.

HT 11. Embed Google Maps → Use <iframe> to embed a Google Map location.

HT 12. Create a Login Form → Use <form>, <input> (for Username & Password), and a Submit button.

HT 13. Use <p> to display a countdown message (e.g., "Website launching in 10 days").

HT-P 1:Mini Project

Requirements:

- ✓ Header with bookstore introduction
- ✓ Website link to explore the bookstore
- ✓ Bookstore image placeholder
- ✓ List of book genres
- ✓ Table displaying books and prices
- ✓ Registration form for users
- ✓ Footer with copyright info


HT-P 2:Mini Project

Welcome to Our Food Ordering Service

Order delicious food online. Click below to place your order.

[Order Now](#)

Our Special Dishes

 Delicious Food

Available Food Items

- Pizza
- Burger
- Pasta
- Salad
- Sushi

Food Menu & Prices

Food Item	Price
Pizza	₹10
Burger	₹8
Pasta	₹12
Salad	₹6
Sushi	₹15

Sign Up to Order

Full Name:

Email:

Password:

© 2025 Food Ordering Service. All rights reserved.

Commonly Used HTML Tags in Real-World Projects

Although HTML has ~**140 tags**, in real-world projects, **developers typically use around 30 to 50 tags** consistently. These tags cover **layout, content structure, forms, multimedia, and interactivity**. Below is a categorized list of the most frequently used tags in modern web development.

1. Basic Structure (Essential for Every Webpage)

Tag	Usage
<html>	Root of the document.
<head>	Contains metadata, links to CSS, JS.
<title>	Sets the browser tab title.
<meta>	Defines metadata (charset, viewport).
<link>	Links external CSS, fonts, or icons.
<style>	Embeds CSS inside HTML (not recommended for large projects).
<script>	Embeds JavaScript.
<body>	Contains visible content of the page.

Usage: Every webpage requires these tags.

2. Text Formatting (Content & Readability)

Tag	Usage
<h1> to <h6>	Headings for SEO and structure.
<p>	Paragraphs for text content.

Tag	Usage
 	Line break (rarely used).
<hr>	Horizontal separator.
	Bold text (for importance).
	Italic text (for emphasis).
	Inline styling or JavaScript hooks.

Usage: Used in almost every webpage for content presentation.

3. Links & Navigation (For Page Flow)

Tag	Usage
<a>	Hyperlink to navigate between pages.
<nav>	Defines main navigation.
<button>	Clickable button (for UI actions).

Usage: Essential for user navigation, buttons in forms, modals, popups.

4. Lists (Menus, Sidebars, Navigations)

Tag	Usage
	Unordered list (for menus, bullet points).
	Ordered list (for steps, rankings).
	List items inside or .

Usage: Commonly used in menus, navigation bars, and content lists.

5. Layout & Semantic Structure (Modern Web Development)

Tag	Usage
<header>	Defines the top section (logo, menu).
<footer>	Bottom section (copyright, links).
<section>	Logical grouping of content.
<article>	Blog posts, news, articles.
<aside>	Sidebar content (ads, widgets).
<main>	Primary content of the page.
<div>	Generic container (most used in layouts).

Usage: Every modern webpage follows **semantic structure** for accessibility and SEO.

6. Forms & Input (For User Interactions)

Tag	Usage
<form>	Wraps input fields for data submission.
<input>	Accepts user input (text, email, password).
<textarea>	Multi-line text input.
<select>	Dropdown menu.
<option>	Options inside <select>.
<button>	Submits form, triggers events.

Tag	Usage
<label>	Associates text with input fields.

Usage: Forms are necessary for login, sign-ups, searches, and interactions.

7. Tables (For Displaying Structured Data)

Tag	Usage
<table>	Creates a table.
<tr>	Table row.
<th>	Header cell (bold by default).
<td>	Normal data cell.

Usage: Used in admin dashboards, reports, analytics pages.

8. Multimedia (Images, Videos, Audio)

Tag	Usage
	Displays images (src and alt).
<picture>	Responsive image selection.
<source>	Specifies alternative media sources.
<video>	Embeds videos.
<audio>	Embeds audio files.

Usage: Used in news websites, blogs, media platforms.

9. Interactive Elements (Modern Features)

Tag	Usage
<details>	Creates a collapsible section.
<summary>	Defines the summary text of <details>.
<dialog>	Creates a pop-up modal window.
<progress>	Shows progress of a task.

Usage: Found in dashboards, collapsible FAQs, modals.

HTML Lists, Tables, and Forms

1. Lists - Description List (<dl>, <dt>, <dd>)

Concept: A description list is used for listing terms and their descriptions.

💡 Real-World Example:

- **Glossary Websites** → Define terms and meanings.
- **Product Specifications** → Feature lists in online stores.

Example Code:

```
<h2>Programming Languages</h2>

<dl>

  <dt>Python</dt>

  <dd>A high-level programming language for web and software development.</dd>

  <dt>Java</dt>

  <dd>A popular language used for enterprise applications and Android development.</dd>
```

```

<dt>JavaScript</dt>

<dd>The core language of the web, used for creating interactive websites.</dd>

</dl>

```

2. Tables - rowspan & colspan

Concept:

- **rowspan** → Merges multiple rows into one.
- **colspan** → Merges multiple columns into one.
- **thead** → The <thead> element is used to group the header content in a table.
- **tfoot** → The <tfoot> element is used to group the footer content in a table.

Real-World Example:

- **Timetable** → Merging lunch breaks.
- **Invoice Tables** → Merging total cost rows.
- **Example Code:**

```

<h2>Course Schedule</h2>
<table border="1">
  <tr>
    <th>Day</th>
    <th>9 AM - 10 AM</th>
    <th>10 AM - 11 AM</th>
    <th>Break</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Monday</td>
    <td rowspan="2">Python</td>
    <td>Java</td>
    <td rowspan="2">Short Break</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Tuesday</td>
    <td>JavaScript</td>
  </tr>
</table>

```

```
<table border="1">

<thead>

<tr>

<th>Name</th>

<th>Age</th>

<th>Location</th>

</tr>

</thead>

<tbody>

<tr>

<td>Alice</td>

<td>25</td>

<td>New York</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Bob</td>

<td>30</td>

<td>Los Angeles</td>

</tr>

</tbody>

<tfoot>
```

```

<tr>

    <td colspan="3">Footer Information</td>

</tr>

</tfoot>

</table>

```

3. Forms - Input Fields, Labels, Fieldset & Legend

Concept:

- <form> → Used for user input.
- <label> → Defines labels for form inputs.
- <fieldset> → Groups related form elements.
- <legend> → Title for <fieldset>.

Real-World Example:

- User Registration Forms
- Online Surveys & Feedback Forms

Example Code:

```

<h2>User Registration</h2>

<form>

    <fieldset>

        <legend>Personal Details</legend>

        <label for="name">Name:</label>

        <input type="text" id="name" name="name" required> <br><br>

        <label for="email">Email:</label>

        <input type="email" id="email" name="email" required> <br><br>

```

```
<label for="age">Age:</label>

<input type="number" id="age" name="age"> <br><br>

<label for="dob">Date of Birth:</label>

<input type="date" id="dob" name="dob"> <br><br>

</fieldset>

</form>

<form>

  <fieldset>

    <legend>Preferences</legend>

    <label>Gender:</label>

    <input type="radio" name="gender" value="male"> Male

    <input type="radio" name="gender" value="female"> Female

    <br><br>

    <label>Subscribe:</label>

    <input type="checkbox" name="newsletter"> Subscribe to Newsletter

    <br><br>

    <label for="file">Upload Resume:</label>

    <input type="file" id="file" name="file"> <br><br>

  </fieldset>

  <button type="submit">Register</button>

</form>
```


4. Input Types in Forms

Concept: HTML offers various input types for **user-friendly data entry**.

Real-World Example:

- **E-commerce sites** → Search, price range, and file upload.
- **Social Media** → Profile images and date selection.

Example Code with Different Input Types:

```
<h2>HTML Input Types</h2>
<form>
  <label for="text">Text:</label>
  <input type="text" id="text" name="text"> <br><br>
  <label for="password">Password:</label>
  <input type="password" id="password" name="password"> <br><br>
  <label for="email">Email:</label>
  <input type="email" id="email" name="email"> <br><br>
  <label for="number">Number:</label>
  <input type="number" id="number" name="number" min="1" max="100">
<br><br>
  <label for="date">Date:</label>
  <input type="date" id="date" name="date"> <br><br>
  <label for="time">Time:</label>
  <input type="time" id="time" name="time"> <br><br>

  <label for="search">Search:</label>
  <input type="search" id="search" name="search" placeholder="Search here">
<br><br>

  <label for="range">Range:</label>
  <input type="range" id="range" name="range" min="1" max="100"> <br><br>

  <label for="file">Upload File:</label>
  <input type="file" id="file" name="file"> <br><br>
```

```

<label>Choose your favorite language:</label>
<input type="radio" name="language" value="Python"> Python
<input type="radio" name="language" value="Java"> Java
<input type="radio" name="language" value="JavaScript"> JavaScript
<br><br>
<label>Do you agree to terms and conditions?</label>
<input type="checkbox" name="terms"> Yes
<br><br>
<button type="submit">Submit</button>
</form>

```

Sample Mini Project 3: Online Order Table

Create an e-commerce shopping cart table that includes input fields.

```

<h2>Shopping Cart</h2>
<table border="1">
  <tr>
    <th>Product</th>
    <th>Price</th>
    <th>Quantity</th>
    <th>Remove</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Laptop</td>
    <td>₹50,000</td>
    <td><input type="number" value="1" min="1"></td>
    <td><input type="checkbox"></td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Smartphone</td>
    <td>₹20,000</td>
    <td><input type="number" value="1" min="1"></td>
    <td><input type="checkbox"></td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td colspan="2">Total Price</td>
    <td colspan="2">₹70,000</td>
  </tr>

```

```

</table>
<br>
<button type="submit">Checkout</button>

```

Sample Mini Project 4: Student Enrollment Form

Create a **student registration form** for an online course platform.

Student Enrollment Form


Register for your favorite course today!

Fill in Your Details

Full Name:

Email:

Phone Number:

Date of Birth: 

Select Course:

Gender: ☐ Male ☐ Female ☐ Other

Address:

Upload Profile Picture: No file chosen

© 2025 Vetri Technology Solutions | All Rights Reserved

HT 14. Create a Description List → Create a **glossary page** with 3 terms (e.g., **HTML**, **CSS**, **JavaScript**) and their definitions using `<dl>`, `<dt>`, and `<dd>`.

HT 15. Build a Nested List → Create a **course categories list** where each category (e.g., **Programming, Design**) contains multiple subtopics.

HT 16. Create a Task List → Make an interactive **to-do list** where each task has a **checkbox** (`<input type="checkbox">`) to mark completion.

HT 17. Create a Course Table → Show 3 columns: **Course Name, Duration, Fees**.

HT 18. Use rowspan in a Timetable → Merge **multiple rows** for subjects appearing at the same time.

HT 19. Use colspan in a Pricing Table → Merge columns for a **"Total Price"** row in an **e-commerce order table**.

HT 20. Employee Details Table → Show **Employee Name, Job Role, Salary, Joining Date** in a structured table.

HT 21. Create a Simple Contact Form → Include **Name, Email, Message**, and a **Submit Button**.

HT 22. User Registration Form → Include **Name, Email, Phone, Password, Confirm Password** fields.

HT 23. Job Application Form → Add **Resume Upload** (`<input type="file">`) and **Salary Expectation** (`<input type="number">`).

HT 24. Survey Form → Include **Gender (Radio Buttons), Skills (Checkboxes), and Experience (Dropdown)**.

HT 25. Search Functionality → Use `<input type="search">` to create a search bar.

HT 26. Date & Time Picker → Allow users to select an **appointment date and time** using `<input type="date">` and `<input type="time">`.

HT- P 3:Mini Project (Online Event Registration Form)

Requirements:

- ✓ **Header** with event registration title
- ✓ **Text Input** for Name
- ✓ **Email Input** for Email ID
- ✓ **Phone Number Input**
- ✓ **Dropdown Select** for Event Type
- ✓ **Radio Buttons** for Attendee Type
- ✓ **Textarea** for Address Input
- ✓ **File Upload** for ID Proof
- ✓ **Submit Button**

HT- P 4: Mini Project :

Welcome to FoodExpress


Order your favorite meals online and get them delivered fast!

Order Now

Click the link below to place your order:

[Order Your Meal](#)

Delicious Meals

 Delicious Food

Enjoy a variety of cuisines from top restaurants.

Our Menu

- Margherita Pizza
- Cheese Burger
- Grilled Sandwich
- Chicken Biryani
- Pasta Alfredo

Food Menu & Prices

Dish	Price
Margherita Pizza	₹299
Cheese Burger	₹199
Grilled Sandwich	₹149
Chicken Biryani	₹349
Pasta Alfredo	₹249

Sign Up for Ordering

Create Your Account

Full Name:

Email:

Phone Number:

Delivery Address:

© 2025 FoodExpress | All Rights Reserved

Semantic Elements and Non-Semantic Elements in HTML

What are Semantic and Non-Semantic Elements?

Semantic Elements

Concept: Semantic elements **clearly define** their meaning in a webpage. They improve **SEO, accessibility, and readability**.

Real-World Example:

- **Blog Websites** → Use <article> for blog posts, <aside> for side widgets.
- **News Websites** → Use <section> for news categories, <footer> for copyright.

Common Semantic Elements:

Tag	Description
<header>	Defines the header of a webpage.
<nav>	Navigation links (menu, sidebar).
<section>	Groups related content.
<article>	Self-contained content (blog post, news).
<aside>	Sidebar (ads, widgets, links).
<footer>	Footer content (copyright, contact).
<figure>	Groups images and captions.
<figcaption>	Caption for an image.
<mark>	Highlights important text.

Non-Semantic Elements

Concept: Non-semantic elements **do not describe** their content, making the structure **less readable**.

Real-World Example:

- **Old Websites** → Used `<div>` and `` for everything, making it hard to read.
- **Dynamic UI Components** → `<div>` is still used for **flexible layouts** in CSS frameworks.

Common Non-Semantic Elements:

Tag	Description
<code><div></code>	Generic block container (often styled with CSS).
<code></code>	Inline container for styling parts of text.

Best Practice: Use **semantic elements** instead of too many `<div>` and ``.

Examples of Semantic vs. Non-Semantic Elements

Bad Example (Non-Semantic)

```
<div class="header">Welcome to My Website</div>
<div class="menu">
  <a href="#">Home</a> |
  <a href="#">About</a> |
  <a href="#">Contact</a>
</div>
<div class="content">
```



```

<h1>My First Blog Post</h1>
<p>This is my first article...</p>
</div>
<div class="footer">© 2025 My Website</div>

```

This **works** but **does not clearly define** sections.

Good Example (Semantic Elements)

```

<header>
  <h1>Welcome to My Website</h1>
</header>

<nav>
  <a href="#">Home</a> |
  <a href="#">About</a> |

  <a href="#">Contact</a>
</nav>

<main>
  <article>
    <h1>My First Blog Post</h1>
    <p>This is my first article...</p>
  </article>
</main>

<footer>
  <p>© 2025 My Website</p>
</footer>

```

- Improves readability, SEO, and accessibility.

Common Use Cases of Semantic Elements

header, footer, nav (Used in Layouts):

Example :

```
<header>
  <h1>My Portfolio</h1>
</header>

<nav>
  <ul>
    <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">Projects</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">Contact</a></li>
  </ul>
</nav>

<footer>
  <p>Contact me: vts@gmail.com</p>
</footer>
```

- Every webpage should have a **header, nav, and footer**.

section vs. article

Example:

```
<section>
  <h2>About Me</h2>
  <p>I am a web developer...</p>
</section>
<article>
  <h2>Blog Post</h2>
  <p>This is a blog post about HTML5...</p>
</article>
```

- <section> → Used for **grouping related content** (like an "About" page).
- <article> → Used for **self-contained content** (like a blog post).

aside for Sidebars & Widgets

Example :

```
<aside>
  <h3>Related Posts</h3>
  <ul>
    <li><a href="#">HTML Basics</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">CSS Guide</a></li>
  </ul>
</aside>
```

- **Blogs** → <aside> for related articles.
- **E-commerce** → <aside> for product filters.

figure & figcaption for Images

Example :

```
<figure>
  
  <figcaption>A beautiful landscape captured in the morning</figcaption>
</figure>
```

- **News Sites** → Use <figure> for **images with captions**.
- **Photography Blogs** → Properly **describes images**.

Sample Mini Project 5: Personal Blog Layout

Create a blog homepage with proper semantic elements.

```
<header>
  <h1>My Blog</h1>
</header>

<nav>
  <a href="#">Home</a> | <a href="#">Categories</a> |
  <a href="#">Contact</a>
</nav>

<main>
  <article>
    <h2>My First Blog Post</h2>
    <p>This is a blog about web development...</p>
  </article>
</main>

<aside>
  <h3>Recent Posts</h3>
  <ul>
    <li><a href="#">HTML Basics</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">CSS Guide</a></li>
  </ul>
</aside>

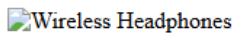
<footer>
  <p>© 2025 My Blog</p>
</footer>
```

Sample Mini Project 6: E-Commerce Product Page

ShopEase

- [Home](#)
- [Shop](#)
- [Categories](#)
- [Cart](#)
- [Contact Us](#)

Wireless Headphones



Experience premium sound quality with our wireless headphones.

Price: ₹2,999

Description: Noise-canceling over-ear headphones with 20-hour battery life.

Features:

- Bluetooth 5.0 Connectivity
- Noise Cancellation
- Long Battery Life
- Comfortable Over-Ear Design

Add to Cart

Related Products

- [Earbuds - ₹1,499](#)
- [Gaming Headset - ₹3,999](#)
- [Bluetooth Speaker - ₹2,499](#)

© 2025 ShopEase | All Rights Reserved

[Terms & Conditions](#) | [Privacy Policy](#)

Tasks

HT 27. Create a Navigation Bar → Use <nav> and to create a menu with Home, About, Contact links.

HT 28. Build a Page Layout → Use <header>, <nav>, <section>, <footer> instead of <div>.

HT 29. Create a Blog Post Page → Use <article> for content and <aside> for a sidebar.

HT 30. Build a Pricing Table → Use <table> inside <section>.

HT 31. Create a Team Members Table → Use <figure> for profile pictures inside table rows.

HT 32. Use rowspan & colspan → Design a **weekly schedule** table inside a <main>.

HT 33. Create a Course Overview Page → Each course (<article>) contains a <table> of topics.

HT 34. Create a Contact Form → Use <fieldset> inside <section>.

HT 35. Build a User Registration Page → Use <form> inside <main>.

HT 36. Survey Form → Use <aside> for optional questions.

HT 37. Create a Login Page → Use <article> for the login form.

HT 38. Create a File Upload Form → Upload profile picture inside <figure>.

HT 39. Create a Booking Form → Include date, time, and user details inside <section>.

HT-P 5: Mini Project : Online Clothing Store - Product Page

Requirements:

- ✓ **Header (<header>)** → Store logo & navigation
- ✓ **Main Content (<main>)** → Clothing product details inside <article>
- ✓ **Figure (<figure>)** → Product image & caption
- ✓ **Aside (<aside>)** → Suggested clothing items
- ✓ **Footer (<footer>)** → Return policy & contact information


HT 6: Mini Project : Online Grocery Store - Product Page

FreshMart Grocery Store

[Home](#) [Products](#) [Offers](#) [Contact Us](#)

Organic Apples - 1kg

Fresh and juicy organic apples sourced from the best farms.

 Organic Apples
Nutritional Information (Per 100g)

Calories	Carbs	Fiber	Vitamin C
----------	-------	-------	-----------

52 kcal	14g	2.4g	8%
---------	-----	------	----

Price: \$3.99 per kg

[Add to Cart](#)

Related Grocery Items

- Bananas - 1kg (\$2.99)
- Oranges - 1kg (\$4.49)
- Grapes - 500g (\$3.29)
- Avocados - Pack of 2 (\$5.99)

Shipping & Refund Policy: Free shipping for orders above \$50. Returns accepted within 7 days.

© 2025 FreshMart Grocery Store. All Rights Reserved.

Formatting Elements in HTML

What are Formatting Elements?

HTML formatting elements are used to **style and emphasize** text content inside a webpage. These elements define **text appearance** but should not be confused with CSS styling.

Bold Text (&)

Concept:

- → Makes text **bold**, but it has **no extra meaning**.

- `` → Makes text **bold and important** (used for emphasis).

Real-World Example:

- **News Headlines** → Important words are in **bold**.
- **E-commerce Websites** → Use `` for highlighting discounts.

Example Code:

```
<p>This is <b>bold text</b> using the `<b>` tag.</p>
<p>This is <strong>important text</strong> using the `<strong>` tag.</p>
```

Italic Text (`<i>` & ``)

Concept:

- `<i>` → Makes text *italic* without meaning.
- `` → Emphasizes text, screen readers will stress it.

Real-World Example:

- **Books & Articles** → Italicize foreign words, book titles.
- **Websites** → Use `` for **important words in a sentence**.

Example:

```
<p>This is <i>italic text</i> using `<i>`.</p>
<p>This is <em>emphasized text</em> using `<em>`.</p>
```

Inserted Text (`<ins>`)

Concept:

- `<ins>` is used to **show added text** in a document.
- It is often **underlined** by default.

Real-World Example:

- **Wikipedia Edits** → Added text appears as **underlined**.

Example:

```
<p>This is an <ins>inserted text</ins> in a sentence.</p>
```

Small Text (<small>)

Concept:

- <small> is used to display **smaller text** than normal.

Real-World Example:

- **Footnotes & Legal Notices** → "Terms & Conditions apply."

Example:

```
<p>This is normal text, and this is <small>small text</small>.</p>
```

Highlighted Text (<mark>)

Concept:

- <mark> is used to **highlight important text** with a **yellow background**.

Real-World Example:

- **Search Results** → The search keyword is **highlighted**.

Example:

```
<p>This is a <mark>highlighted</mark> word.</p>
```

Underlined Text (<u>)**Concept:**

- <u> underlines text but **does not give extra meaning**.
- For emphasizing, <ins> is better.

Real-World Example:

- **Grammar Corrections** → Underline **incorrect words** in proofreading.

Example:

```
<p>This is an <u>underlined</u> word.</p>
```

Subscript (<sub>)**Concept:**

- <sub> is used for **subscript text** (lowered text).

Real-World Example:

- **Chemical Formulas** → H₂O
- **Math Equations** → a₁, b₂

Example:

```
<p>Water formula: H<sub>2</sub>O</p>
```

Superscript (<sup>)**Concept:**

- <sup> is used for **superscript text** (raised text).

Real-World Example:

- **Math Exponents** → $5^2 = 25$
- **Ordinal Numbers** → 1st, 2nd, 3rd

Example Code:

```
<p>5<sup>2</sup> = 25</p>
```

Deleted Text ()**Concept:**

- `` is used to **strike through text**, showing it has been removed.

Real-World Example:

- **E-commerce Discounts** → Old price is **strikethrough**, new price is shown.

Example :

```
<p>Price: <del>₹1000</del> ₹800</p>
```

Inline Styling with **Concept:**

- `` is an **inline container** used for **styling specific parts of a sentence**.
- It **does not** change anything by itself but is useful with **CSS**.

Real-World Example:

- **Styling a Single Word** → Making a word red inside a sentence.

Example:

```
<p>This is <span style="color: red;">red text</span> inside sentence.</p>
```

Sample Mini Project 7: Product Pricing Table

Create a pricing table using ``, ``, and `<mark>`.

Code:

```
<h2>Product Pricing</h2>
<table border="1">
  <tr>
    <th>Product</th>
    <th>Original Price</th>
    <th>Discounted Price</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Smartphone</td>
    <td><del>₹20,000</del></td>
    <td><strong>₹15,000</strong></td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Sample Mini Project 8: Article with Formatting

Create an article page using ``, `<i>`, `<mark>`, `<sup>`, and ``.

1

Tech Insights

Your daily dose of technology news

The Rise of Artificial Intelligence

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is transforming the world at an incredible pace. From self-driving cars to smart assistants, AI is revolutionizing various industries.

In the early days, AI was just a concept in science fiction, but today it is a reality. The idea of AI can be traced back to *Alan Turing*, who played a crucial role in its development.

One of the most important aspects of AI is **Machine Learning**, which allows systems to learn from data and improve over time without explicit programming.

Mathematically, AI algorithms rely on exponential growth, often represented as 2^n , where n is the number of iterations or learning cycles.

Many traditional jobs are being replaced by automation. For example, old methods of data entry are now considered outdated, and many ~~manual processes~~ have been replaced by AI-driven solutions.

© 2025 Tech Insights | All Rights Reserved

Tasks

HT 40. Make Important Words Bold → Use `` and `` in a sentence.

HT 41. Italicize a Book Name → Use `<i>` and `` for book titles.

HT 42. Show Text Insertions → Use `<ins>` to underline added text.

HT 43. Create a Small Text Disclaimer → Use `<small>` for a terms and conditions message.

HT 44. Highlight a Keyword in a Paragraph → Use `<mark>`.

HT 45. Underline Important Sentences → Use `<u>`.

HT 46. Write a Chemical Formula → Use `<sub>` for H₂O and CO₂.

HT 47. Write a Math Equation → Use `<sup>` for 5² = 25.

HT 48. Show Discount Prices → Use `` for old prices.

HT 49. Color a Word Using `` → Use `text`.

HT 50. Add an image inside `<article>` using `<figure>` and `<figcaption>`.

HT 51. Include a "Read More" button at the end of the article.

HT 52. Use `<blockquote>` to highlight an important quote or expert opinion.

HT-P 7: Mini Project(Health & Wellness Blog - Article Page)

Requirements:

- ✓ Header (`<header>`) → Blog name & tagline
- ✓ Main Content (`<main>`) → Health article inside `<article>`

- ✓ Formatting Tags → , <i>, <mark>, <sup>, used in the content
- ✓ Footer (<footer>) → Author name & copyright details

HT- P 8: Mini Project (Science & Technology News - Article Page)

Science Daily

Your Trusted Source for Science News

New Exoplanet Discovered in the Habitable Zone

Scientists have discovered a new **exoplanet** orbiting a distant star, and it lies within the **habitable zone**—the region where conditions might support life.

The exoplanet, named *Kepler-452b*, is about 60% larger than Earth. It is estimated to be **1.5 billion** years older than our planet. The atmospheric composition suggests the presence of **water vapor**, making it a strong candidate for potential life.

The planet's surface temperature is calculated using the *Stefan-Boltzmann law*: $T = (L / 4\pi\sigma R^2)^{1/4}$. This formula helps in estimating if the planet can sustain liquid water.

The discovery was made using the **Hubble Space Telescope**, which was originally launched in 1990 after critical repairs. Further research is underway to confirm the presence of an atmosphere.

Published on: January 24, 2025

References: [NASA Official Site](#) | [Kepler Mission Reports](#)

© 2025 Science Daily. All Rights Reserved.

Topics: Forms Validation, SVG, SEO & Responsive Design

Forms Validation

HTML5 provides native form validation techniques that reduce the need for JavaScript.

Required Fields:

The **required** attribute ensures that the user fills out the field before submitting the form.

```
<input type="text" required>
```

Pattern Validation

The pattern attribute allows you to specify a regular expression to validate user input.

```
<input type="text" pattern="[A-Za-z]{3}" title="Three letter country code"
required>
```

Email and URL Validation:

Use the type="email" and type="url" attributes to validate email addresses and URLs.

```
<input type="email" required>
<input type="url" required>
```

Min and Max Values

The min and max attributes are used for numeric inputs to specify acceptable ranges

```
<input type="number" min="18" max="100">
```

Custom Validation Messages :

Use the title attribute to provide custom validation messages for inputs.

```
<input type="text" title="Only alphabetic characters allowed" required>
```

SVG for Graphics

SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) is an XML-based vector image format for creating scalable, interactive graphics.

Basic SVG Example:

Create a simple SVG image with a circle, rectangle, and line.

```
<svg width="100" height="100">
  <circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40" stroke="black" stroke-width="3" fill="red" />
</svg>
```

✓ SVG images are **scalable** and do not lose quality when resized.

SEO Basics in HTML

SEO (Search Engine Optimization) helps web pages rank higher in search engine results.

Meta Tags

Meta tags provide information about the page for search engines and social media platforms.

```
<meta name="description" content="A great website for learning HTML.">  
<meta name="keywords" content="HTML, CSS, JavaScript">
```

Open Graph Tags (For social media previews):

```
<meta property="og:title" content="Learn HTML">  
<meta property="og:description" content="A comprehensive guide for HTML learners">  
<meta property="og:image" content="image.jpg">
```

Headings Best Practices

Use proper heading tags (<h1>, <h2>, etc.) for structuring content and improving SEO.

```
<h1>Main Title</h1>  
<h2>Subsection</h2>  
<h3>Subsection Details</h3>
```

Alt Text for Images

Add alt text for all images to improve SEO and accessibility.

```

```


Responsive Design with HTML (Without CSS)

Responsive design ensures that your website looks good on all devices, from desktop to mobile.

Viewport Meta Tag

The viewport meta tag helps make your website responsive on mobile devices.

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

Using <picture> for Responsive Images

Use the <picture> tag to serve different images based on screen size.

```
<picture>  
  <source srcset="image-500w.jpg" media="(max-width: 500px)">  
    
</picture>
```

Flexible Layouts with HTML Attributes

Use the width="100%" attribute for responsive images and flexible layouts.

```

```

Lazy Loading for Images (loading="lazy")

- Lazy loading is a technique to delay the loading of images until they are actually needed (i.e., when they are about to appear on the screen as the user scrolls down).
- The loading="lazy" attribute is used to enable lazy loading for images.

Example:

```

```

This ensures that the image will not load until it is close to being visible in the viewport, saving bandwidth and improving page load times.

Autoplay, Loop, and Muted Attributes for Videos

- **autoplay:** Automatically starts the video when the page loads.
- **loop:** Loops the video when it ends.
- **muted:** Mutes the video by default.

Example:

```
<video width="320" height="240" autoplay loop muted>
  <source src="video.mp4" type="video/mp4">
  Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
```

In this example, the video starts automatically, loops when finished, and is muted by default.

ARIA Attributes (aria-label, role)

- **aria-label:** Provides a textual description for screen readers, useful for elements that don't have visible text.
- **role:** Defines the purpose of an element to assistive technologies (e.g., role="button" indicates that the element is a button).

Example:

```
<button aria-label="Close" role="button">X</button>
```

In this example, the aria-label="Close" gives a description for screen readers, while the role="button" explicitly defines the element as a button.

Keyboard Navigation (tabindex, accesskey)

- **tabindex**: Specifies the order in which elements receive focus when the user presses the Tab key.
- **accesskey**: Provides a shortcut key for the user to activate an element.

Example:

```
<button tabindex="1">First Button</button>  
<button tabindex="2">Second Button</button>  
<button accesskey="n">Navigate to New Page (Press Alt + N)</button>
```

In this example, the **tabindex** controls the order of focus, and the **accesskey="n"** allows the user to navigate to a new page by pressing Alt + N.

Screen Reader Compatibility (aria-live)

Explanation:

- **aria-live**: Provides feedback to screen readers when content is dynamically updated, ensuring that users with disabilities are aware of changes on the page.

Example:

```
<div aria-live="polite">  
  <p>The content here will be updated.</p>  
</div>
```

- **aria-live="polite"**: Tells screen readers to announce changes only when the user is idle.
- **aria-live="assertive"**: Tells screen readers to immediately announce changes.

Sample Mini Project 9: Job Application Form with Validation

Create a job application form with HTML5 validation (required fields, email, phone number validation).

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Job Application Form</title>
</head>
<body>

<header>
  <h1>Job Application Form</h1>
  <p>Apply now for exciting career opportunities!</p>
</header>

<main>
  <form>
    <!-- Full Name -->
    <label for="name">Full Name:</label>
    <input type="text" id="name" name="name" required placeholder="Enter
your full name">
    <br><br>

    <!-- Email -->
    <label for="email">Email:</label>
    <input type="email" id="email" name="email" required placeholder="Enter a
valid email">
    <br><br>

    <!-- Phone Number (Pattern: XXX-XXX-XXXX) -->
    <label for="phone">Phone Number:</label>
```

```
<input type="tel" id="phone" name="phone" pattern="\d{3}-\d{3}-\d{4}"
required placeholder="Format: 123-456-7890" title="Phone number must be in
the format: 123-456-7890">
```

```
<br><br>
```

```
<!-- Resume Upload -->
```

```
<label for="resume">Upload Resume:</label>
```

```
<input type="file" id="resume" name="resume" accept=".pdf,.doc,.docx"
required>
```

```
<br><br>
```

```
<!-- Submit Button -->
```

```
<button type="submit">Submit Application</button>
```

```
</form>
```

```
</main>
```

```
<footer>
```

```
<p>© 2025 Career Portal | All Rights Reserved</p>
```

```
</footer>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Sample Mini Project 10: Feedback Form with Validation

Feedback Form

We value your feedback! Please fill out the form below.

Full Name:

Email:

Your Feedback:

© 2025 Feedback Hub | All Rights Reserved

Tasks:

HT 53. Create a form with **required fields** for name, email, and password.

HT 54. Implement **pattern validation** for a phone number field (e.g., pattern="\d{3}-\d{3}-\d{4}").

HT 55. Use **type="email"** for email validation and **type="url"** for validating a URL input.

HT 56. Create a form with **min and max values** for age (e.g., min="18" max="100").

HT 57. Add a **custom validation message** for a text field (e.g., "Only letters allowed").

HT 58. Create a **simple SVG graphic** (circle, rectangle, and line) with specific colors and borders.

HT 59. Implement **SVG animations** (e.g., animate a circle to change colors).

HT 60. Create a page with **SEO-friendly meta tags** (e.g., meta description, meta keywords).

HT 61. Use **Open Graph tags** for a blog page to improve social media previews.

HT 62. Add **alt text** to all images for better accessibility and SEO.

HT 63. Use **proper heading tags** (h1, h2, h3) to structure the content for SEO.

HT 64. Add a **viewport meta tag** to ensure your website is mobile-friendly.

HT 65. Create a **responsive image gallery** using the <picture> tag for different screen sizes.

HT- P 9: Mini Projects(SEO-Optimized Blog Page)

Create an SEO-optimized blog page with proper **meta tags**, **headings**, and **alt text**.

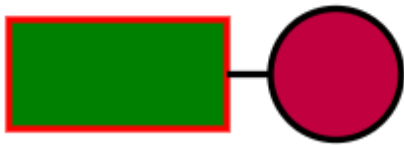
Requirements

1. Build a blog page with **headings** (h1, h2, etc.) and **meta tags**.
2. Use **Open Graph tags** for social media previews.
3. Add **alt text** for all images to improve accessibility.

HT- 10: Mini Projects(SVG graphic)

Animated SVG Shapes

Watch the circle change colors!

**Main Project:****1. Vetri Company Website**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Vetri Company</title>
</head>
<body>
  <header>
    <h1>Vetri Technology Solutions</h1>
    <nav>
      <ul>
        <li><a href="#home">Home</a></li>
        <li><a href="#about">About Us</a></li>
```



```

    <li><a href="#services">Services</a></li>
    <li><a href="#testimonials">Testimonials</a></li>
    <li><a href="#contact">Contact</a></li>
  </ul>
</nav>
</header>

<section id="home">
  <h2>Welcome to Vetri Technology Solutions</h2>
  <p>Your trusted partner in technology solutions.</p>
</section>

<section id="about">
  <h2>About Us</h2>
  <p>We are a leading tech company providing innovative solutions to businesses worldwide.</p>
</section>

<section id="services">
  <h2>Our Services</h2>
  <ul>
    <li>Web Development</li>
    <li>Software Solutions</li>
    <li>Cybersecurity</li>
    <li>Cloud Computing</li>
  </ul>
</section>

<section id="pricing">
  <h2>Pricing Plans</h2>
  <table border="1">
    <tr>
      <th>Plan</th>
      <th>Features</th>
      <th>Price</th>
    </tr>

```

```

<tr>
  <td>Basic</td>
  <td>Website Development</td>
  <td>₹10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Standard</td>
  <td>Software & Web Development</td>
  <td>₹25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Premium</td>
  <td>Full Tech Solutions</td>
  <td>₹50,000</td>
</tr>
</table>
</section>

<section id="testimonials">
  <h2>What Our Clients Say</h2>
  <blockquote>
    "Vetri Tech helped our business grow with a fantastic website!" - John Doe
  </blockquote>
  <blockquote>
    "The best tech support and cloud solutions we have ever used!" - Jane Smith
  </blockquote>
</section>
<section id="contact">
  <h2>Contact Us</h2>
  <form>
    <fieldset>
      <legend>Get in Touch</legend>

      <!-- Name -->
      <label for="name">Name:</label>
      <input type="text" id="name" name="name" required>

```

```
<br><br>

<!-- Email -->
<label for="email">Email:</label>
<input type="email" id="email" name="email" required>
<br><br>

<!-- Message -->
<label for="message">Message:</label>
<textarea id="message" name="message" rows="4" cols="30"
required></textarea>
<br><br>

<!-- Submit Button -->
<button type="submit">Send Message</button>
</fieldset>
</form>
</section>

<footer>
  <p>© 2025 Vetri Technology Solutions | All Rights Reserved</p>
</footer>

</body>
</html>
```

2. E-Learning Website

Vetri Academy

- [Courses](#)
- [Student Reviews](#)
- [Contact](#)

Available Courses

- Python for Beginners
- Web Development with HTML, CSS & JavaScript
- Data Science & Machine Learning
- UI/UX Design Essentials

Course Schedule

Course	Start Date	Duration
Python for Beginners	March 1, 2025	4 Weeks
Web Development	April 10, 2025	6 Weeks
Data Science	May 5, 2025	8 Weeks

Student Testimonials

"The Python course was amazing! I learned everything from scratch." - Sarah J.

"Vetri Academy helped me land my first web development job!" - Mark D.

Watch a Sample Lecture



Contact Us

Get in Touch

Name:

Email:

Message:

© 2025 Vetri Academy | All Rights Reserved

3. Portfolio Website

- **Description:** A personal portfolio website showcasing projects and skills.
- **Sections:** Header, Hero (Welcome), About Me, Projects, Skills, Contact, Footer.
- **Extra Features:** `` for skills, `<a>` linking to external project pages.

4. E-Commerce Product Page

- **Description:** A simple static e-commerce website displaying products with descriptions.
- **Sections:** Header, Navigation, Featured Products, Categories, Product Listings, Contact, Footer.
- **Extra Features:** `<table>` for price comparison, `` for product images.

5. Job Listing Website

- **Description:** A platform showing job postings and an employer contact form.
- **Sections:** Header, Navigation, Job Listings, Company Details, Contact, Footer.
- **Extra Features:** `<fieldset>` for the job application form, `<table>` for job details.

6. Real Estate Website

- **Description:** A real estate listing website showcasing available properties.
- **Sections:** Header, Navigation, Featured Properties, Property Listings, Contact, Footer.
- **Extra Features:** `` for property images, `` for property features.

7. Hospital Website

CareWell Healthcare Clinic

- [About Us](#)
- [Services](#)
- [Doctors](#)
- [Testimonials](#)
- [Book Appointment](#)
- [Contact](#)

About Us

Welcome to CareWell Healthcare Clinic, your trusted partner in health and wellness. Our team of expert doctors provides top-quality medical services to ensure the best care for you and your family.

Our Services

- General Check-ups
- Pediatrics
- Cardiology
- Dermatology
- Dental Care

Our Doctors

Doctor	Specialization	Available Days
Dr. John Smith	Cardiologist	Monday, Wednesday, Friday
Dr. Lisa Brown	Pediatrician	Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday
Dr. Mark Wilson	Dermatologist	Monday, Wednesday, Saturday

What Our Patients Say

"CareWell Clinic provided exceptional service. The doctors are very professional and caring!" - Emily R.

"Highly recommended! The pediatrician was amazing with my kids." - Daniel M.

Book an Appointment

Appointment Details

Full Name: Email: Phone Number: Select Doctor: Preferred Date: Additional Notes:

Contact Us

Address: 123 Wellness Street, Cityville

Phone: +1 234 567 890

Email: contact@carewellclinic.com

© 2025 CareWell Healthcare Clinic | All Rights Reserved

8. Event Management Website

Elite Event Planners

- [Services](#)
- [Gallery](#)
- [Testimonials](#)
- [Contact](#)





Our Services

We provide end-to-end event planning services to make your event memorable.

Event Types We Organize

- Weddings
- Corporate Events
- Birthday Parties
- Concerts & Festivals
- Private Gatherings

Event Gallery

 Wedding Event  Corporate Conference  Birthday Party  Festival Concert

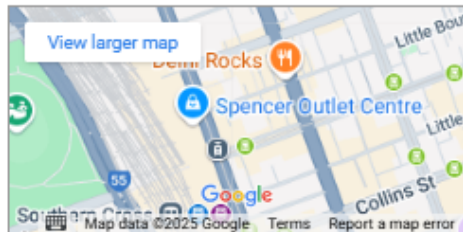
What Our Clients Say

"Elite Event Planners made our wedding a dream come true! Highly recommended!" - Anna & John

"Our corporate gala was a grand success, thanks to the amazing team!" - Mark T.

Popular Event Venues

We organize events at premium locations. Check out one of our favorite venues below:



Contact Us

Phone: +1 234 567 890

Email: contact@vetirit.com

Address: Shanthi Complex, Surandai

© 2025 Vetri Technology Solutions | All Rights Reserved

9. Restaurant Website

Gourmet Delight Restaurant

- [About Us](#)
- [Menu](#)
- [Specials](#)
- [Reviews](#)
- [Reserve a Table](#)
- [Contact](#)

About Us

Welcome to Gourmet Delight, where we serve delicious meals prepared with the freshest ingredients. Our expert chefs craft dishes that tantalize your taste buds and provide an unforgettable dining experience.

Our Menu

Dish	Description	Price
Grilled Salmon	Served with fresh herbs and lemon butter sauce	₹18.99
Margherita Pizza	Classic Italian pizza with fresh mozzarella and basil	₹12.99
Pasta Alfredo	Rich creamy Alfredo sauce with parmesan cheese	₹14.99
Caesar Salad	Romaine lettuce, croutons, and Caesar dressing	₹9.99

Today's Specials

- Chef's Special Steak - \$22.99
- Seafood Platter - \$24.99
- Chocolate Lava Cake - \$8.99

Customer Reviews

"The best dining experience ever! The food was incredible!" - Sarah J.

"A wonderful place for a family dinner. Highly recommended!" - David R.

Reserve a Table

Reservation Details

Full Name: Email: Phone Number: Reservation Date: Preferred Time: Number of Guests: Special Requests:

Contact Us

Phone: +1 234 567 890

Email: reservations@vts.com

Address: Shanthi complex, Surandai





© 2025 VTS Restaurant | All Rights Reserved

10. Travel Agency Website

ExploreWorld - Travel & Tourism

- [Destinations](#)
- [Tour Packages](#)
- [Reviews](#)
- [Contact](#)

Popular Destinations

 Paris - Eiffel Tower  Maldives Beach  Swiss Alps  Santorini Greece

Tour Packages

Destination	Duration	Price
Paris, France	5 Days	₹1,500
Maldives	7 Days	₹2,300
Swiss Alps	6 Days	₹2,000
Santorini, Greece	5 Days	₹1,800

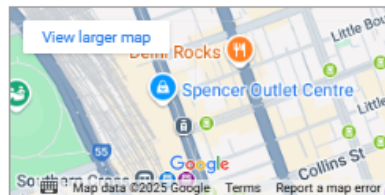
What Our Travelers Say

"Exploring Paris was a dream come true! Everything was well-organized." - Jessica R.

"The Maldives package was simply paradise. Highly recommend!" - Michael D.

Find Us Here

Visit our office or explore our featured destinations on the map.



Contact Us

Phone: +1 234 567 890

Email: contact@vts.com

Address: Shanthi complex, Surandai

© 2025 vts | All Rights Reserved
