

Day 1: Introduction to Basic HTML Tags and Usage

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HTML (HyperText Markup Language) forms the backbone of web page development. It uses a system of tags to define the structure and elements of a webpage, which browsers interpret and render for users. Here's a concise overview of some fundamental HTML tags:

Structural Tags:

- `<html>` and `</html>`: These mark the start and end of an HTML document.
- `<head>` and `</head>`: This section contains meta-information about the page, like the title and character encoding.
- `<body>` and `</body>`: This section holds the content visible to users on the web page.

Content Tags:

- `<p>` and `</p>`: Defines a paragraph. Browsers usually add space before and after paragraphs.
- `<h1>` to `<h6>`: Defines headings, with `<h1>` being the largest/most important and `<h6>` the smallest.
- `
`: Inserts a line break within a block of text.

Additional Common Tags:

- ``: Used to display images. The image source (`src`) is provided as an attribute within the tag.
- `<a>` and ``: Defines a hyperlink. The `href` attribute specifies the link destination, allowing users to navigate to other pages or sections.

HTML Forms and Tables

Tables:

- Tables are structured using `<table>` and `</table>`.
- Rows are created using `<tr>` (table row), enclosed by `</tr>`.
- Data within the rows is defined with `<td>` (table data), while headers use `<th>` (table header).
- Tables can be used to organize data, create layouts, or build forms, though there are better alternatives for complex forms.

Forms:

- Forms are created using `<form>` and `</form>`.
- Inside a form, various elements are used to capture user input:
 - `<input>`: A flexible tag used for different types of inputs such as text fields (`type="text"`), password fields (`type="password"`), email input (`type="email"`), checkboxes (`type="checkbox"`), and radio buttons (`type="radio"`).
 - `<button>`: Typically used to create buttons, including submit buttons (`type="submit"`).
 - Other elements like `<textarea>` allow for multi-line text inputs, and `<select>` creates dropdown menus.

In addition to form elements, the `<fieldset>` and `<legend>` tags help in organizing form fields:

- **Fieldset (`<fieldset>`)**: Used to group related form elements. It doesn't provide a visual effect but logically organizes fields into sections like "Shipping Info" or "Billing Address."
- **Legend (`<legend>`)**: Provides a caption for the content inside the `<fieldset>`. This text is often bolded or styled differently to enhance readability.