

Day 1: Introduction to Basic HTML Tags and Their Usage

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HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is the core language for creating web pages. It uses a system of tags to structure content, and browsers interpret these tags to display the page. Here's an overview of essential HTML tags:

Structural Tags:

- **<html> and </html>**: These tags define the start and end of an HTML document.
- **<head> and </head>**: Contain meta-information about the webpage, such as the title and character encoding.
- **<body> and </body>**: Enclose the content that is visible to users on the page.

Content Tags:

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

Additional Common Tags:

- ****: Embeds images on the page. The src attribute specifies the image source.
- **<a> and **: Create hyperlinks. The href attribute defines the destination URL.

HTML Forms and Tables:

Tables:

- Tables are created using **<table>** and **</table>**.
- Rows are defined with **<tr>** (table row), and data is placed inside **<td>** (table data) elements. **<th>** is used for table headers.
- Tables are useful for organizing data, structuring layouts, or building forms (although more advanced form structures may be better served by other elements).

Forms:

- Forms are enclosed in **<form>** and **</form>** tags.
- Inside a form, different input elements are used to capture user data:
 - **<input>**: A versatile tag used for various input types such as text fields (type="text"), password fields (type="password"), email inputs (type="email"), checkboxes (type="checkbox"), and radio buttons (type="radio").
 - **<button>**: Defines buttons, including submit buttons (type="submit").
 - **<textarea>**: Used for multi-line text inputs.

- **<select>**: Creates a dropdown menu for multiple choices.

Additional tags for organizing form content:

- **<fieldset>**: Groups related form elements, helping to organize forms logically (e.g., "Shipping Information" or "Billing Address").
- **<legend>**: Provides a caption for the grouped elements inside a **<fieldset>**. The text is typically bolded or styled to stand out for better readability.