

# Training Day 1

19<sup>th</sup> june 2025

## Day 1 – HTML Basics

### Introduction to HTML and Its Purposes

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is the foundation of web development. It structures content like text, links, and images for web pages.

### Structure of an HTML Document

An HTML page starts with:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>Metadata, title, CSS links</head>
  <body>Visible page content</body>
</html>
```

### Basic Tags

- <h1>–<h6>: Headings
- <p>: Paragraph
- <a>: Hyperlink
- <img>: Displays an image

### HTML Elements & Attributes

Elements are HTML building blocks (like <p>). Attributes add extra info, e.g., .

### Headings and Paragraphs

Use headings to structure content hierarchically. Paragraphs (<p>) are for regular text.

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## Links

`<a href="URL">Text</a>` creates clickable links to external pages or files.

## Images

`` displays an image with alternate text if the image can't load.

## Lists

- **Unordered List:** `<ul>` uses bullets
- **Ordered List:** `<ol>` uses numbers
- Items go inside `<li>`

## Tables

- `<table>` creates a table
- `<tr>` for table rows
- `<th>` for header cells
- `<td>` for data cells

## Forms and Inputs

Forms collect user data. Example:

```
<form>
  <input type="text">
  <input type="email">
  <input type="password">
</form>
```

## Semantic Tags

These describe meaning, not just layout:

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- `<header>`: Top of page
- `<footer>`: Bottom of page
- `<section>`: Logical grouping
- `<article>`: Standalone content

## **Tools Used**

- **Visual Studio Code**: Coding editor
- **Browser (Chrome)**: To run and test HTML

## **Applications**

- Used to design web pages and apps
- Forms the base for styling (CSS) and behavior (JavaScript)
- Ensures accessible, structured content

## **TASK FOR TOMORROW**

Prepare the Introduction to CSS — understanding styles, types of CSS, and basic syntax.