

Training Day 8 Report

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Topic: Semantic HTML and Web Accessibility Foundations

Today's training centered on building websites that are not only visually organized but also semantically rich and accessible to all users. We learned how semantic tags improve structure, readability, and interaction with assistive technologies.

Key Areas Covered

1. Semantic HTML Introduction

- Differentiating between semantic and non-semantic tags.
- Tags introduced: `<header>`, `<footer>`, `<article>`, `<section>`, `<nav>`, and `<aside>`.
- Semantic tags make code easier to read and maintain.
- Help search engines and screen readers interpret content correctly.

2. Accessibility Basics

- Understanding the importance of inclusive web experiences.
- Best practices: using alt text, labels, landmarks, and heading hierarchy.
- Introduction to ARIA roles and their use in dynamic content.
- Considerations for users with visual, auditory, or mobility impairments.

3. Semantic Structure Planning

- How to divide a page into logical, named sections.
- Role of semantic tags in layout and document flow.
- Replacing `<div>` blocks with meaningful containers.

4. Screen Reader Compatibility

- Testing site structure using browser accessibility tools.
- Using headings, skip links, and semantic regions to aid navigation.
- Avoiding misuse of tags that confuse assistive technologies.

Hands-On Activity

Created a blog-style webpage that included:

- `<header>` with logo and site title.
- `<nav>` section with accessible links.
- `<article>` content with semantic structure.
- `<footer>` with contact and copyright info.

Key Takeaways

- Semantic HTML creates meaningful and accessible structure.
- Designing with accessibility in mind ensures broader usability.
- Proper tag usage helps with SEO, screen readers, and maintenance.
- Building thoughtful code is a critical part of inclusive web design.