

Internship Report Day2 – Front-end Dev

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Internship Domain: Front-end Intern

Task: W3Schools HTML Tutorial and Practice Exercises

Task Overview:

Go to W3Schools and complete the exercises on the website and practice html code.

Content Covered:

Today I learned these concepts of HTML from W3Schools HTML Tutorial:

1. HTML Introduction
2. HTML Basic Examples
3. HTML Elements and Tags
4. HTML Attributes
5. HTML Headings and Paragraphs
6. HTML Links
7. HTML Images
8. HTML Tables
9. HTML Lists
10. HTML Forms

Introduction:

This report summarizes the activities and learning outcomes from today's task. The focus was on exploring core HTML concepts through the W3Schools tutorial and practicing hands-on coding. The goal was to build a strong foundation in structuring web content using standard HTML elements such as headings, links, images, tables, lists, and forms.

Implementation of HTML Concepts:

1. HTML Introduction:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>My First Heading</h1>

<p>My first paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```



2. HTML Basic Examples:

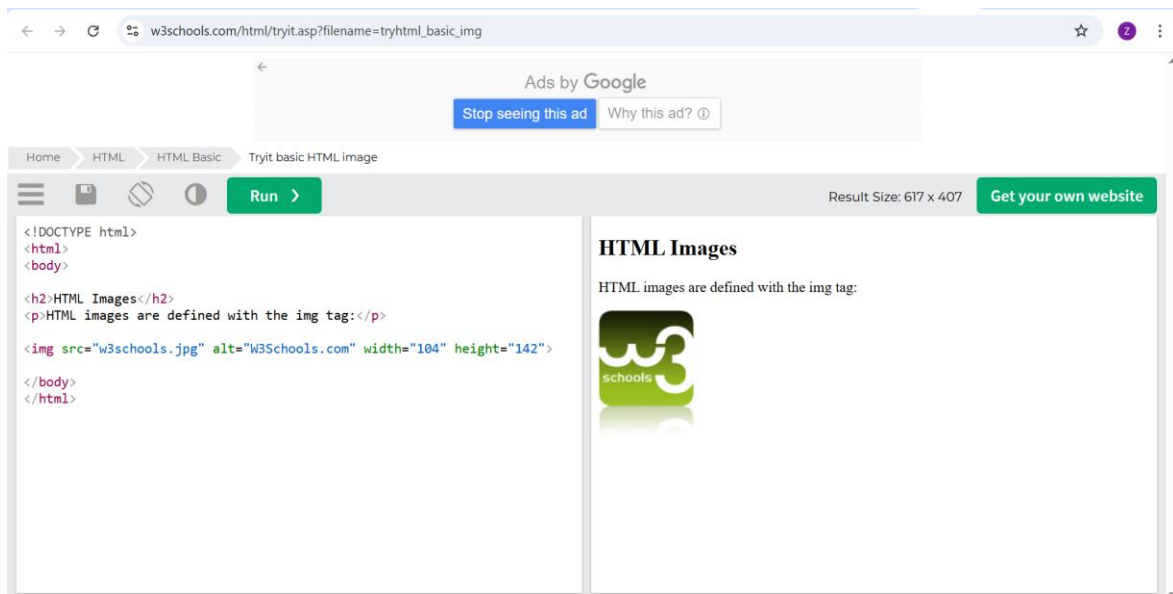
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

<a href="https://www.w3schools.com">This is a link</a>



</body>
</html>
```



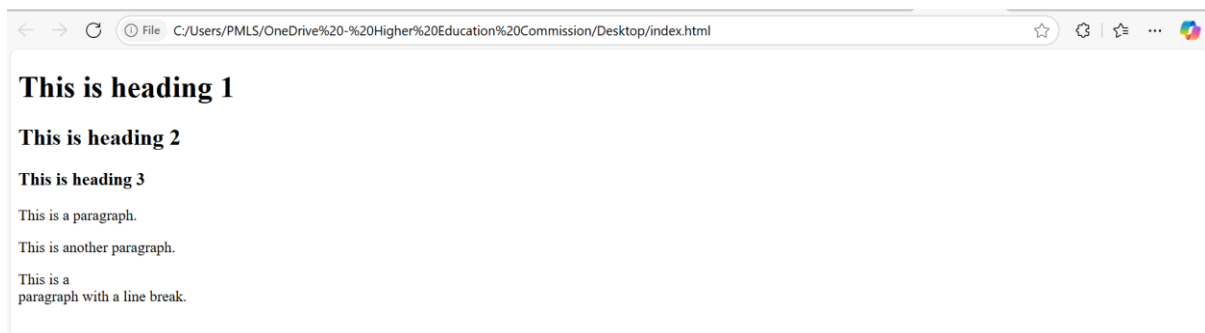
3. HTML Elements & Tags:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<h3>This is heading 3</h3>

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
<p>This is a <br> paragraph with a line break.</p>

</body>
</html>
```



4. HTML Attributes:

The href Attribute: The <a> tag defines a hyperlink. The href attribute specifies the URL of the page the link goes to.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>The href Attribute</h2>

<p>HTML links are defined with the a tag. The link address is specified in the href attribute:</p>

<a href="https://www.w3schools.com">Visit W3Schools</a>

</body>
</html>
```

The src Attribute: The tag is used to embed an image in an HTML page. The src attribute specifies the path to the image to be displayed.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>The src Attribute</h2>
<p>HTML images are defined with the img tag, and the filename of the image source is specified in the src attribute:</p>



</body>
</html>
```

The width and height Attributes: The tag should also contain the width and height attributes, which specify the width and height of the image (in pixels).

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Width and Height Attributes</h2>
<p>The width and height attributes of the img tag, defines the width and height of the image:</p>



</body>
</html>
```

The alt Attribute: The required alt attribute for the tag specifies an alternate text for an image, if the image for some reason cannot be displayed.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>The alt Attribute</h2>
<p>The alt attribute should reflect the image content, so users who cannot see the image get an
understanding of what the image contains:</p>



</body>
</html>
```

The style Attribute: The style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>The style Attribute</h2>
<p>The style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color:</p>

<p style="color:red;">This is a red paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

The lang Attribute: The lang attribute inside the <html> tag is used to declare the language of the Web page. This is meant to assist search engines and browsers.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en-US">
<body>
...
</body>
</html>
```

The title Attribute: The title attribute defines some extra information about an element.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2 title="I'm a header">The title Attribute</h2>
```

```
<p title="I'm a tooltip">Mouse over this paragraph, to display the title attribute as a tooltip.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

5. HTML Headings and Paragraphs:

The HTML `<p>` element defines a paragraph. A paragraph always starts on a new line, and browsers automatically add some white space (a margin) before and after a paragraph.

- **HTML Horizontal Rules:** The `<hr>` tag defines a thematic break in an HTML page, and is most often displayed as a horizontal rule.
- **HTML Line Breaks:** The HTML `
` element defines a line break.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>HTML Display, Line Breaks, and Horizontal Rules</title>
</head>
<body>

  <h1>HTML Display and Formatting</h1>

  <p>
This paragraph
contains multiple lines
in the source code,
but the browser displays it as a single block.
</p>

  <p>
Even if we add extra spaces,
the browser still ignores them.
</p>

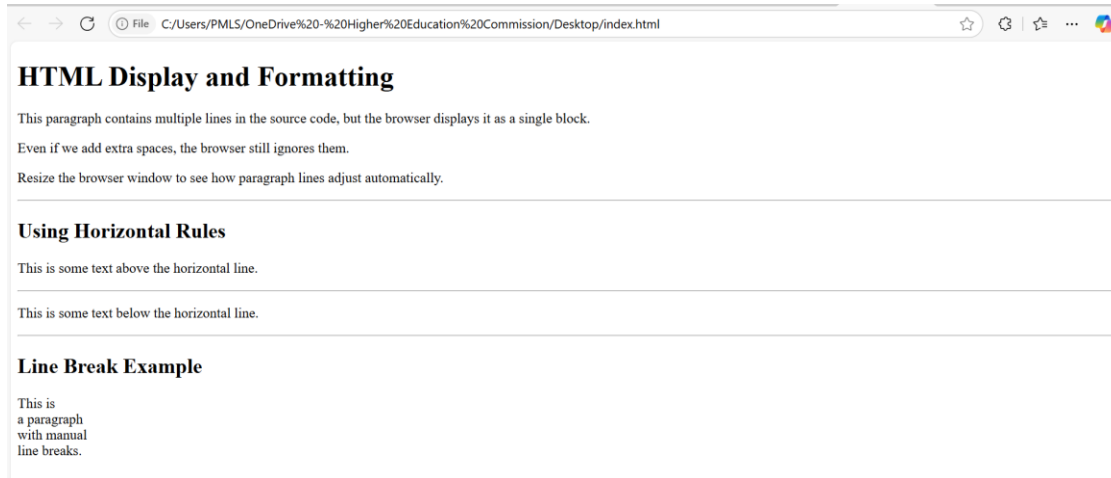
  <p>
Resize the browser window to see how paragraph lines adjust automatically.
</p>
  <hr>

  <h2>Using Horizontal Rules</h2>
  <p>This is some text above the horizontal line.</p>
  <hr>
  <p>This is some text below the horizontal line.</p>

  <hr>

  <h2>Line Break Example</h2>
```

```
<p>This is<br>a paragraph<br>with manual<br>line breaks.</p>
</body>
</html>
```



6. HTML Links:

HTML links are hyperlinks. You can click on a link and jump to another document.

HTML Links – Syntax: The HTML `<a>` tag defines a hyperlink. It has the following syntax:

```
<a href="url">link text</a>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>HTML Links</h1>
<p><a href="https://www.w3schools.com/">Visit W3Schools.com!</a></p>

</body>
</html>
```

Absolute URLs vs. Relative URLs:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Absolute URLs</h2>
<p><a href="https://www.w3.org/" target="_blank">W3C</a></p>
<p><a href="https://www.google.com/" target="_blank">Google</a></p>

<h2>Relative URLs</h2>
<p><a href="html_images.asp">HTML Images</a></p>
```

```
<p><a href="/css/default.asp">CSS Tutorial</a></p>

</body>
</html>
```

Use an Image as a Link: For an image as a link, just put the `` tag inside the `<a>` tag.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Image as a Link</h2>
<p>The image below is a link. Try to click on it.</p>

<a href="default.asp"></a>

</body>
</html>
```

7. HTML Images:

The HTML `` tag is used to embed an image in a web page. The `` tag creates a holding space for the referenced image. The `` tag has two required attributes:

- `src` - Specifies the path to the image
- `alt` - Specifies an alternate text for the image

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Alternative text</h2>

<p>The alt attribute should reflect the image content, so users who cannot see the image get an understanding of what the image contains:</p>



</body>
</html>
```

Images in Another Folder: If you have your images in a sub-folder, you must include the folder name in the `src` attribute:

```

```


Image as a Link: To use an image as a link, put the tag inside the <a> tag.

```
<a href="default.asp">
  
</a>
```

8. HTML Tables:

HTML tables allow web developers to arrange data into rows and columns.

- <th>: table headers
- <tr>: table rows
- <td>: table cells
- <style>: CSS to style
- borders and padding
- border-collapse: makes borders cleaner

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>HTML Table Concepts</title>
  <style>
    table, th, td {
      border: 1px solid black;
      border-collapse: collapse;
      padding: 8px;
      text-align: center;
    }
    h2 {
      margin-top: 30px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>

  <h2>Student Information Table</h2>

  <table style="width:100%">
    <tr>
      <th>Name</th>
      <th>Age</th>
      <th>Grade</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>Ayaan</td>
      <td>17</td>
      <td>A</td>
    </tr>
```

```

<tr>
  <td>Zara</td>
  <td>16</td>
  <td>B+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Hassan</td>
  <td>15</td>
  <td>A-</td>
</tr>
</table>

```

<p>This table demonstrates the use of table headers (th), rows (tr), and cells (td) along with CSS borders for better readability.</p>

```

</body>
</html>

```

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying 'C:/Users/PMLS/OneDrive%20-%20Higher%20Education%20Commission/Desktop/index.html'. The page content includes a table titled 'Student Information Table' with the following data:

Name	Age	Grade
Ayaan	17	A
Zara	16	B+
Hassan	15	A-

Below the table, a paragraph states: 'This table demonstrates the use of table headers (th), rows (tr), and cells (td) along with CSS borders for better readability.'

9. HTML Lists:

HTML lists allow web developers to group a set of related items in lists. HTML lists are used to display items in a structured way, either as a sequence or group.

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>HTML List Types</title>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Unordered List of Fruits</h2>
<ul>
  <li>Apple</li>
  <li>Banana</li>
  <li>Mango</li>
</ul>

<h2>Ordered List of Daily Tasks</h2>
<ol>

```

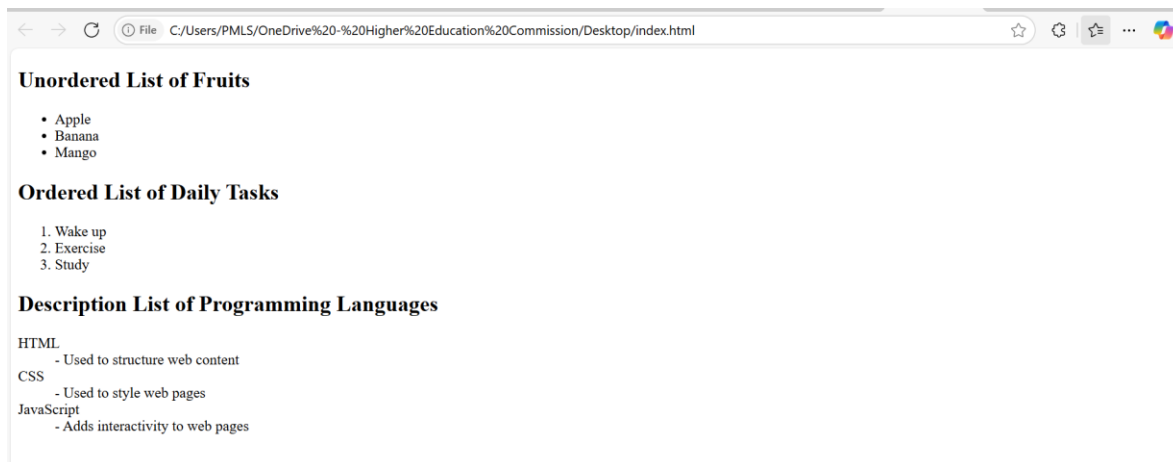
```

<li>Wake up</li>
<li>Exercise</li>
<li>Study</li>
</ol>

<h2>Description List of Programming Languages</h2>
<dl>
  <dt>HTML</dt>
  <dd>- Used to structure web content</dd>
  <dt>CSS</dt>
  <dd>- Used to style web pages</dd>
  <dt>JavaScript</dt>
  <dd>- Adds interactivity to web pages</dd>
</dl>

</body>
</html>

```



10. HTML Forms:

HTML forms are used to collect input from users, like names, choices, or feedback. They are essential for user interaction and sending data to a server.

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Student Registration Form</title>
</head>
<body>

  <h2>Student Registration Form</h2>

  <form action="/submit_form">

```

```
<!-- Text Input Fields -->
<label for="fname">First Name:</label><br>
<input type="text" id="fname" name="first_name" placeholder="first name"><br>

<label for="lname">Last Name:</label><br>
<input type="text" id="lname" name="last_name" placeholder="last name"><br><br>

<!-- Radio Buttons -->
<p>Choose your preferred programming language:</p>
<input type="radio" id="python" name="fav_language" value="Python">
<label for="python">Python</label><br>

<input type="radio" id="javascript" name="fav_language" value="JavaScript">
<label for="javascript">JavaScript</label><br>

<input type="radio" id="java" name="fav_language" value="Java">
<label for="java">Java</label><br><br>

<!-- Checkboxes -->
<p>Select the transport you use:</p>
<input type="checkbox" id="bike" name="transport_bike" value="Bike">
<label for="bike">Bike</label><br>

<input type="checkbox" id="car" name="transport_car" value="Car">
<label for="car">Car</label><br>

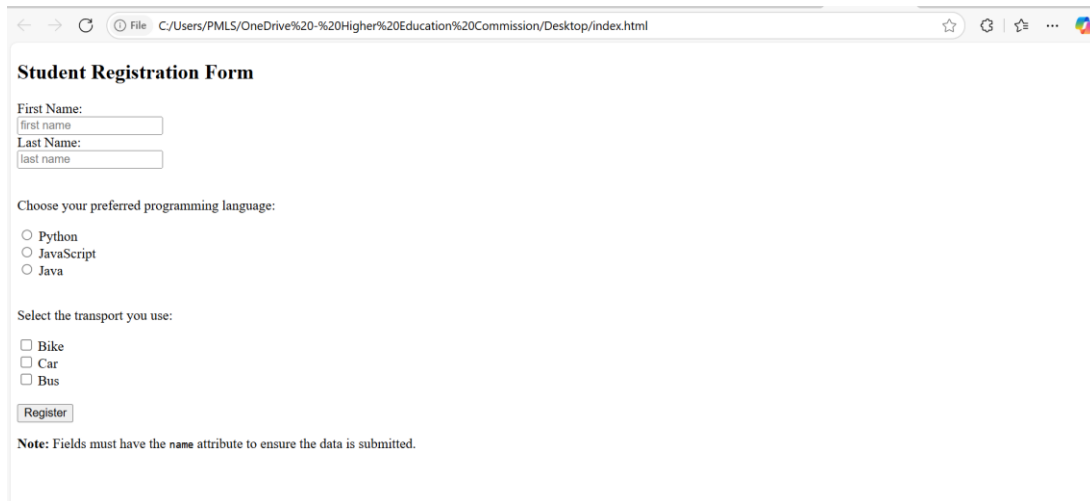
<input type="checkbox" id="bus" name="transport_bus" value="Bus">
<label for="bus">Bus</label><br><br>

<!-- Submit Button -->
<input type="submit" value="Register">

</form>

<p><strong>Note:</strong> Fields must have the <code>name</code> attribute to ensure the data is
submitted.</p>

</body>
</html>
```



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying the file path: C:/Users/PMLS/OneDrive%20-%20Higher%20Education%20Commission/Desktop/index.html. The page title is "Student Registration Form". The form contains the following elements:

- First Name:** A text input field with the placeholder text "first name".
- Last Name:** A text input field with the placeholder text "last name".
- Choose your preferred programming language:** A group of three radio buttons with labels: Python, JavaScript, and Java.
- Select the transport you use:** A group of three checkboxes with labels: Bike, Car, and Bus.
- Register:** A button with the text "Register".
- Note:** A text label stating "Note: Fields must have the name attribute to ensure the data is submitted."

Conclusion:

Today, I explored and practiced the fundamental concepts of HTML using the W3Schools HTML tutorial. The exercises helped me understand how web pages are structured and how different HTML elements work.