DAY – 1

Learned basic HTML Tags and their implementation.

HTML, or HyperText Markup Language, is the foundation for creating web pages. It uses tags to define the structure and content of a webpage, which a web browser then interprets and displays. Here's a breakdown of some basic HTML tags:

Structure Tags:

- <html> and </html>: These tags mark the beginning and end of the entire HTML document.
- <head> and </head>: This section contains meta information about the webpage, like the title and character encoding.
- <body> and </body>: This section contains the webpage's visible content that users see in the browser window.

Content Tags:

- <p> and </p>: This tag defines a paragraph of text. Browsers typically insert a space before and after each paragraph.
- <h1> to <h6>: These heading tags define different heading levels, with <h1> being the most important and <h6> being the least.
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: This tag inserts a single line break within a paragraph or line of text.

Additional Basic Tags:

- <img>: This tag is used to embed images into your webpage. You'll need to specify the image source (src) as an attribute within the tag.
- <a> and : This tag defines a hyperlink, allowing users to click and navigate to another webpage or section of the current page. The href attribute specifies the destination link.

Forms and Tables in HTML:

Tables:

- Tables are created using the <table> and </table> tags.
- Rows are defined using <tr> (table row) and closed with </tr>.
- Individual cells within a row are created using <td> (table data) and closed with </td>. You can also use <th> (table header) for header cells.
- Tables can be used for structuring data, layouts, or even creating forms (though there are better options for complex forms).

Forms:

- Forms are created using the <form> and </form> tags.
- Inside the form, various form elements are used to collect user input. These include:
  - <input>: This is a versatile tag with different attributes to define various input types like text fields (type="text"), passwords (type="password"), email addresses (type="email"), checkboxes (type="checkbox"), radio buttons (type="radio"), etc.
  - <button>: This defines a button element, often used for submitting the form (type="submit").

- There are other form elements like <textarea> for multi-line text input and <select> for dropdown menus.

In HTML forms, <fieldset> and <legend> work together to improve the organization and readability of your form.

Fieldset (<fieldset>)

- The <fieldset> tag creates a grouping container for related form elements.
- It doesn't provide any visual distinction by itself, but serves as a logical grouping element.
- It can be useful for separating sections of a form, like "Shipping Information" or "Billing Address."

Legend (<legend>)

- The <legend> tag defines a caption for the contents of its parent <fieldset>.
- The <legend> text is typically displayed next to the fieldset, often bolded or formatted differently to stand out.