

DAY-1

Introduction to Nimbus Platform

Nimbus Platform:

- **What it is:** A decentralized cloud service where people share unused computer resources (like storage or processing power) with others.
- **How it works:** Uses blockchain technology to securely connect people and ensure fair transactions.
- **Benefits:**
 - Reduces reliance on big cloud providers (like AWS, Google Cloud).
 - People can earn by sharing their unused resources.
 - Secure and cost-effective cloud services.

Introduction to Web Development and HTML

Web Development and HTML:

- **Web Development:** The process of building websites and web apps.
- **HTML (Hypertext Markup Language):** The basic language used to structure content on the web.
 - **What it does:** Defines headings, paragraphs, images, links, and other elements on a webpage.
 - **How it works:** HTML uses tags to markup content, such as <h1> for headings and <p> for paragraphs.
- **Basic HTML Structure:**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Welcome to My Webpage</h1>
  <p>This is a simple paragraph. </p>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Forms:

- **HTML Forms** are used to collect input from users. Forms are essential for interactive websites, such as when users submit data (e.g., registration or login forms).
- **Basic HTML Form:**

```
<form action="/submit" method="POST">  
  <label for="name">Name:</label>  
  <input type="text" id="name" name="name">  
  <br>  
  <label for="email">Email:</label>  
  <input type="email" id="email" name="email">  
  <br>  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
</form>
```
- **Form Elements:** Common form elements include:
 - `<input>`: For user input (e.g., text, email, password).
 - `<textarea>`: For multi-line input.
 - `<button>`: For submitting the form.
 - `<select>`: For drop-down menus.
- **Form Attributes:**
 - **action:** Specifies where to send the form data.
 - **method:** Specifies the HTTP method to use (GET or POST).

Semantic HTML:

- This just means using HTML tags that make sense and describe the content well. Instead of just adding random tags everywhere, **semantic HTML** helps organize the page better and makes it easier for people and machines (like search engines or screen readers) to understand what's on the page.
- **Examples of semantic tags:**
 - **<header>**: Defines a header for a document or section.
 - **<article>**: Represents independent content.
 - **<section>**: Defines a section of content.
 - **<footer>**: Represents a footer for a document or section.
 - **<nav>**: Represents navigation links.

DAY-1

– Example of Semantic HTML:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Semantic HTML Example</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <header>
      <h1>Welcome to My Website</h1>
      <nav>
        <ul>
          <li><a href="#home">Home</a></li>
          <li><a href="#about">About</a></li>
        </ul>
      </nav>
    </header>

    <main>
      <article>
        <h2>Article Title</h2>
        <p>This is an article about web development.</p>
      </article>
    </main>

    <footer>
      <p>&copy; 2024 Web Development Tutorial by Het Dabhi</p>
    </footer>
  </body>
</html>
```