

Day 9

Kousik will teach about algorithms in many ways it is defined as the data structure and other wise data types each step can be carried out. Consider sorting algorithms, like bubble sort, which repeatedly compares adjacent elements and swaps them if they are in the wrong order, gradually arranging the entire list. Search algorithms, such as binary search, efficiently locate a target value within a sorted list by repeatedly dividing the search interval in half. Algorithms are evaluated based on their efficiency, measured in terms of time and space complexity, to determine how well they perform with increasing input sizes. Their design involves careful consideration of data structures and problem constraints to optimize performance. Ultimately, algorithms are the logical engines that power computational processes, translating abstract problems into actionable solutions.

On that day afternoon I meet a richy bro and teach many more codes in html in same ways to change the another code in thar data type primitive and complex HTML, the backbone of web pages, uses tags to structure content. Think of tags like labels that tell a browser how to display text, images, or links. Essential tags include `<html>`, which wraps the entire document, `<head>` for metadata like the page title, and `<body>` for visible content. Headings, from `<h1>` (largest) to `<h6>` (smallest), organize text hierarchy. Paragraphs are defined with `<p>`, and lists with `` (unordered) or `` (ordered) and `` for list items. Links are created using `<a>` tags, specifying the destination with the `href` attribute. Images are embedded with ``, using the `src` attribute for the image source. HTML5 introduced semantic tags like `<article>`, `<section>`, and `<nav>` to give meaning to page structure, improving accessibility. Attributes within tags provide additional information, like `class` and `id` for styling with CSS. Mastering these fundamentals allows you to build well-structured web pages.