Day 2

Summary of the Day:

Today's session focused on learning the basics of HTML, the foundational language of the web. We explored how HTML structures content, the role of various tags and attributes, and how elements are organized on a webpage. By the end of the session, we had built our first simple HTML pages with headings, paragraphs, images, and links.

1. What is HTML?

- HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language.

- It is used to structure content on the web.

- HTML is not a programming language, it's a markup language that describes elements on a webpage.

2. Basic Structure of an HTML Document:

html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <head>
  <title>My First Webpage</title>
 </head>
 <body>
  <h1>Hello, World!</h1>
  <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
 </body>
</html>
```

- <!DOCTYPE html> → Declares HTML5 document

- <html> → Root element of the page

- <head> → Contains meta information

- <body> → Holds visible content

3. Common HTML Tags and Elements:

Tag	Purpose
<h1> to <h6>	Headings from largest to smallest
<p>	Paragraph
<a href="">	Hyperlink
<img src="" alt="">	Image
, ,	Lists (unordered/ordered)
 	Line break
<hr>	Horizontal line
<strong>, <em>	Bold and italic text

4. HTML Attributes:

- Provide extra information about elements.
- Placed inside the opening tag.

Examples:

html

CopyEdit

```
<img src="logo.png" alt="Website Logo" width="200">
<a href="https://example.com">Visit Site</a>
```

- src, alt, href, width are attributes
- Must be written in lowercase
- Values must be quoted

5. Best Practices:

- Use **semantic tags** where possible (e.g., <header>, <footer>, <article>)
- Keep indentation clean and consistent
- Use meaningful alt text for accessibility

Reflection:

Today's lesson helped me understand the core building blocks of any webpage. HTML is like the skeleton that holds everything together. I now feel comfortable writing basic HTML from scratch and can already visualize how websites are constructed.