Day 1 of training

1. **Basic introduction about HTML why we need to use it** Today's session was an introduction to the world of web development, starting with the very foundation: **HTML**. I learned that HTML stands for **HyperText Markup Language** and it is the standard language used to create the structure and content of web pages. It's not a programming language like Java or Python, but a *markup language*.

   A great analogy was used: if a website were a human body, **HTML would be the skeleton**. It provides the essential structure—defining what is a heading, what is a paragraph, where an image should go, and so on. It answers the "what" for every piece of content on the page. **CSS** would be the skin and clothes (the appearance and styling), and **JavaScript** would be the brain (the logic and interactivity).

2. **Setting Up the Development Environment** Before writing any code, we set up the necessary tools. The primary tool is **Visual Studio Code (VS Code)**, a powerful and popular code editor. We installed two crucial VS Code extensions:
   - **Prettier:** A code formatter that automatically cleans up my code to make it neat and readable.
   - **Live Server:** This is an amazing tool. It lets me launch a local development server with a single click. The best part is that it automatically refreshes the browser page whenever I save my file, so I can see my changes instantly. The basic workflow is to create a project folder, open it in VS Code, and create an `index.html` file.

3. **My First HTML Page: Boilerplate and Basic Structure** In VS Code, typing `!` and pressing Enter generates the **HTML boilerplate code**. This is a standard template that every HTML page needs. I learned about the fundamental structure of an HTML document:
   - `<!DOCTYPE html>`: The very first line, which tells the browser that this document is an HTML5 document.
   - `<html>` **tag:** This is the root element that wraps all the content on the entire page.

- o **`<head>` tag:** This contains meta-information about the page that isn't displayed on the page itself. This includes the page title, links to stylesheets, and other metadata.
- o **`<body>` tag:** This contains all the visible content of the webpage—headings, paragraphs, images, links, etc. Everything we see in the browser window is inside the body.

4. **Essential HTML Tags for Text Content** We started with the most basic but essential tags for structuring text:
   - o **Heading Tags (`<h1>` to `<h6>`):** These are used to define headings. `<h1>` is the most important and largest heading, while `<h6>` is the least important and smallest. The main difference is not just their size but their semantic importance; search engines use them to understand the structure of the content.
   - o **Paragraph Tag (`<p>`):** Used to define a paragraph of text. Browsers automatically add some space (a margin) before and after each paragraph.
   - o **Lorem Ipsum:** A handy trick I learned is typing `lorem` followed by a number (e.g., `lorem50`) and pressing Tab in VS Code to generate placeholder text. This is great for quickly filling a page with content to see how the layout looks.