

Day 1 :

=> Introduction to HTML ?

HTML (Hyper Text Markup language) is the foundational language used to create web pages. It structures content using elements and tags, allowing browser to display text, images, links and more.

=> What is HTML ?

It is markup language used to define structure and layout of web page by using a system of tags

and attributes.

=> Why is HTML used?

- Structure web content (text, images, videos, forms, etc.)
- Create links between web pages (Hyperlinks).
- Organize content into heading and paragraphs.
- Work with CSS and JavaScript to style and make pages interactive.

=> Basic Structure of HTML Document?

<!DOCTYPE>

<html>

```
<head>
  <title> First Day </title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1> First Day </h1>
  <p> Internship </p>
</body>
</html>
```

=> HTML Structure Explanation:

- Doctype declaration:
Declares the document type and version (HTML5).
- HTML, body and head tags:
The root tag that wraps the entire HTML document.

`<head>` :

contains meta information
like titles, styles and
scripts (not visible on page)

`<body>` :

Holds the visible content
shown on the web page.

⇒ Semantic vs non-Semantic tags.

Semantic:

clearly describes their
meaning in the code

tags include: (`<header>`, `<nav>`,
`<article>`).

Non-Semantic:

Like `<div>` and `` do not

convey meaning about their content. Mainly used for layout and styling.

=> common HTML Tags:

<html>, <head>, <title>, <body>
<h1> - <h6>, <p>, <a>, <image>,

, , , , <div>,
, <hr>, <input>, <button>
<form>.

=> Heading :

<h1> </h1>

used for large text show (highest level) <h6> </h6> used for lowest level text.

Used to structure content.

=> Paragraphs:

- Wraps blocks of text to separate content into readable segments; browser automatically add spacing before and after.

=> Links: ()

- Create hyperlinks using (anchor) tag. Use the href attribute to specify destination.

target = "- blank" open link in new tab.

=> Images:

 Embedded images using (a self-closing tag).

- src : image source URL or file path.
- alt : descriptive text for accessibility and SEO.
- width ,height (Defines image dimensions.)

Also add captions , to wrap an image in `<figures>` and `<figcaptions>`.

by default
a bullet point

=> Lists (Unordered and Ordered)

Two types of list:

- Ordered list:

- Unordered list:

=> Unordered list:

- creates a bulleted list.

ideal for non-sequential

items like features or

to-dos.

- Each item is wrapped

with ``, and by default

displayed with a bullet point.

``

` Apple `

` Banana `

``

⇒ Ordered lists:

- Displays items with a specific order-numbered by default.
- Great for instructions or ranked items.

 API one

 two

⇒ Div and spans:

<div>

- Block-level container that starts on a new line and stretches across full

width of its parent.

Perfect for grouping big sections, like layouts or page areas.

- ``

An inline container that stays within flow of text - ideal for styling or scripting small chunks within a line.

=> Forms in HTML :-

An HTML form is a section of a webpage that lets users input and submit data - like entering your name, selecting options, or clicking

a submit button. It sends information to a server for processing.

<form>

- <input type="text">

single-line text box

- <input type="email">, <input type=

"password">, <input type="radio">,

<input type="checkbox">,

<input type="file">, etc.

- <text area> — multi-line text box

- <select> with <option> - dropdown

- <button> or <input type = "submit" list> to submit the form.

Use label `<label for="inputID"> ... </label>`



=> Use of forms

- user Registration and login:
- collect credentials like username and password.

- Surveys and Feedback:

(Let users to share opinions or rate experiences)

- E-commerce checkout:

Gather shipping and payment details.

=> <form> tags and its attributes:

The <form> tag wraps around input elements (like text boxes, checkboxes, buttons) and define how user-entered data is sent

to a server.

action: URL where form

data is sent; if omitted

data goes to current page.

method: How data is sent: GET

(appended in URL) or POST (in

request body).

target: where the response

appears - same tab (-self) or

new tab (-blank)

autocomplete: turns browser

autofill on/off makes typing
faster.

enctype: How form data

is encoded.

• novalidate : skip built-in browser checks like required fields, email formats, etc.

accept-charset:

Defines which character encoding (like UTF-8) is used to send data.

rel: defines relationship to submission target. (e.g; noopener).

=> Text input, Password, Radio buttons, Checkboxes, Submit buttons?

<form>

<input type = "text" placeholder = "username">

<input type = "password" placeholder = "Password">


```
<input type="radio" name="gender"  
value="male"> Male  
<input type="radio" name="gender"  
value="female"> Female <br>  
<input type="checkbox" name="subscribes"  
Subscribe to newsletter <br>  
<input type="submit" value="Submit">  
</form>
```

=> Labels, Fieldsets, Placeholders,
Required fields:

```
<form>  
<fieldset>  
<legend> Login Info </legend>
```

```
<label for="username"> Username:</label>
<input type="text" id="username" placeholder=
    "Enter username" required><br><br>
<input
<label for="password"> Password:</label>
<input type="password" id="password" placeholder=
    "Enter password" required>
</fieldset>
</form>
```