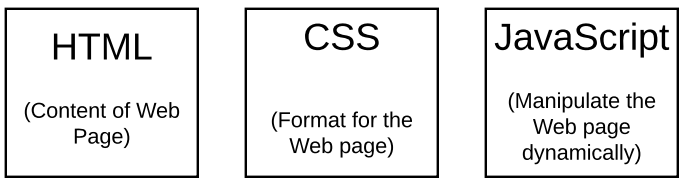
Web Page Components HTML, CSS and JavaScript



Semantic HTML - The HTML element describes what it does.
It's purpose is self-evident. Its name says what it does.

We use semantic HTML to simplify applications

There are several default home pages a browser can display for an app:

1. index.html

2. home.html

3. any page you define to the browser for the application.

Emmet - a Visual Studio Code extension to help us write HTML.

! - Emmet will generate a web page template with standard features

Live Server - a Visual Studio Code extension to display the html currently being edited.
Refresh automatically when you save changes to the page.

Be sure you have opened the **FOLDER** with the html not just the file.
The folder will containing supporting files needed by the html.

Generally all the HTML, CSS and JavaScript file for the web app are in the same folder.

CSS - Cascading Style Sheet - Format the html - "Make it look pretty"

Select an element (or group of elements) in the HTML and specify style attributes.

The element **selector** is used to style an HTML element

General format for styling and element:

```
tag-name {
  style-attribute : value;
}
```

Although CSS may be specified (1) on an HTML element, (2) in the HTML or (3) in a separate file, the best practice is to place it in a separate file *(loosly-coupled, division of functionality)*

An HTML **<form>** is used to collect input from a user and transmit it to an API or a JavaScript program for processing.

General syntax of form tag:

```
<form method=http-request action=api-url>
```

When the form is submitted an http-request of the type in **method=** is done to the url in `action=`

A form is submitted when the **submit button** for the form is clicked by the user.

a <form> contains control tags for various input types from a user:

- text
- number
- date
- time
- checkbox
- drop-down lists
- radio-buttons