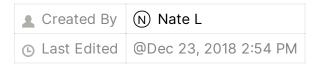
Basic HTML and HTML5



- Headers (1-6): <h1>text</h1>
- Paragraphs: text
- Commenting looks like:

```
<!--
<h1>BOOM, here's a comment.</h1>
-->
```

- HTML elements like <main> help with SEO and accessibility, but don't do anything visually
- Some elements need to include attributes. Throw them inside the element's opening tag.
- Images (self-closing):
 - Alt text will slightly improve SEO and is extremely recommended.
- Anchor tags <a> link to content outside of the web page, require the href attribute as well as anchor text (content in between both tags can also be an image), ex: Google
 - Anchors create hyperlinks
 - The href attribute contains the URL address of the link
 - Anchor tags can link within a webpage, use the hash symbol # along with the id attribute of an element (a unique element identifier) as the target in the href attribute
 - The # symbol may also be used to create a dead link (useful as a placeholder), ex:

 - Adding the target attribute (specifies where to open the link) with "_blank", will open the document in a new window tab
 - Anchor tags can be nested in other text elements, ex: Paragraph text goes here..
 Nested anchor

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- You may also nest elements inside the anchor tag to turn them into links (like images)
- Bullet point style lists are done with the
 tag, numbered lists use the ordered list element
 - List elements <a href="Liste

```
Ex:

    first list element
    second list element
```

- Input elements (self-closing) are useful for capturing input from the user, ex: <input type="text">
 - The type attribute determines what input is going to be captured. ex: text, password, submit, etc.
 - The placeholder attribute can be used to create placeholder text
- The Form element is used to create forms that submit data to a server
 - The action attribute is used to specify where to submit the data, ex: <form action="/url-goes-here">...</form>
 - To submit data, use the button element <button></button> along with a type attribute to send the form's data to the specified URL. Ex: <button type="submit">Submit</button>
 - Both the input element and button element are enclosed by the form element
 - You can add a required attribute to the input element to require user input before submitting is allowed. This attribute isn't set to anything. Ex. <input type="text"
- · Radio Buttons and Checkboxes
 - Each radio button should be enclosed by its own label element. The radio button itself is an input element with type attribute set to 'radio'
 - Label elements should have a for attribute and radio input elements should have an id attribute, where both are set to the same value. This links them.
 - Radio buttons exist as groups. To declare multiple under the same group, put a
 name attribute on each one, setting it to the group name. Selecting one radio button
 in a group deselects the rest.

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• Everything previously mentioned applies to checkboxes as well

```
<form action="/submit-your-selection">
  <label for="indoor"><input id="indoor" type="radio" name="indoor-outdoor"> Indoor</label>
  <label for="outdoor"><input id="outdoor" type="radio" name="indoor-outdoor"> Outdoor</label>
  <button type="submit">Submit</button>
  </form>
```

- Including a checked attribute selects a radio button or checkbox by default
- The div element <div><div> is a container for other elements. More on this later? If I recall correctly from previous study, it's extremely important.
- Every HTML document has a basic structure. It's easiest to provide an example of this.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
</head>
<body>
</body>
</body>
</html>
```

- Doctype declares the HTML version being used
- Metadata goes in the head, and page content goes in the body

Basic HTML and HTML5