Introduction to HTML

What is HTML?

- HyperText Markup Language
- Structure of web pages
- Uses tags to organize and display content

Resources for Further Exploration

• MDN HTML Guide

Example: a Poll Page

Poll Page Screenshot

Activity:

- Open the file poll_static.html in your code editor.
- Review the HTML structure and tags in the file.

To view the page in a browser (from a GitHub Codespace):

- 1. Right-click on poll_static.html in the file explorer and select "Preview" or "Open with Live Server" (if available).
- 2. Alternatively, use the Codespace browser preview feature:
 - Click the "Ports" tab in Codespaces.
 - If using Live Server, find the port and click "Open in Browser".
 - If not using Live Server, you can use the built-in file preview.
- 3. The page will open in a browser tab, showing your poll as rendered HTML.

Key Features in the Example

1. Structure

- Every tag like <html> has content inside, and then a closing tag </html> .
- For an HTML document, the enclosing <html> tag includes two top-level tags:
 <head> and <body> .
- Indentation can be helpful for human readers, but is not required.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Poll Example</title>
</head>
<body>
    </body>
</html>
```

2. <section> as semantic divider

Using <section> tags to divide the page into meaningful parts is a good practice.

It's especially helpful for accessibility (screen readers, etc.)

```
<div class="poll-container">
        <section>...</section>
        <section>...</section>
</div>
```

3. Headings and Lists

- <h1> , <h2> , etc. for headings
- l>for unordered lists
 - o for list items
- <button> for clickable buttons
 - Later we'll add interactivity with JavaScript to make the button do something

4. <form> for user input