Introduction to HTML

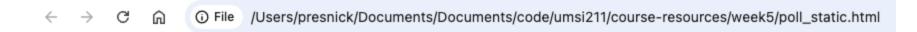
What is HTML?

- 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



Which is your favorite fruit?

- Apple
- Banana
- Cherry
- Grape
- Pomegranate

Prediction

What percentage of other respondents do you think will choose the same fruit as you?

Activity:

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

Activity: Open the Page in a Browser

1. In a terminal window, run a simple HTTP server that will serve the contents of the session 08 folder.

```
python3 -m http.server 8080 --directory "$(git rev-parse --show-toplevel)/week5/session08"
```

This will start a server on port 8080.

If you are are in a GitHub Codesspace, it will set up a port forwarding URL for you, something like, https://bug-free-orbit-x5vrrrg5jq-8080.app.github.dev/

If running vscode locally, you will want to use the URL http://localhost:8080/

- 2. Open that URL in a new browser tab. You should see a directory listing.
- 3. Click on poll_static.html to open it in the browser.

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.

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