





INTRODUCTION TO HTML WITH VSCODE

Lesson Overview:

In this lesson, we will learn how to create our first web page using VSCode, understand the differences between the <head> and <body> sections, and explore basic HTML elements and attributes. The lesson will also introduce semantic HTML and HTML forms, with practical examples using the Live Server extension in VSCode for real-time previewing.



CREATING OUR FIRST WEB PAGE IN VSCODE

Learning Objective:

We will create our first HTML file in VSCode and learn about the common markup tags



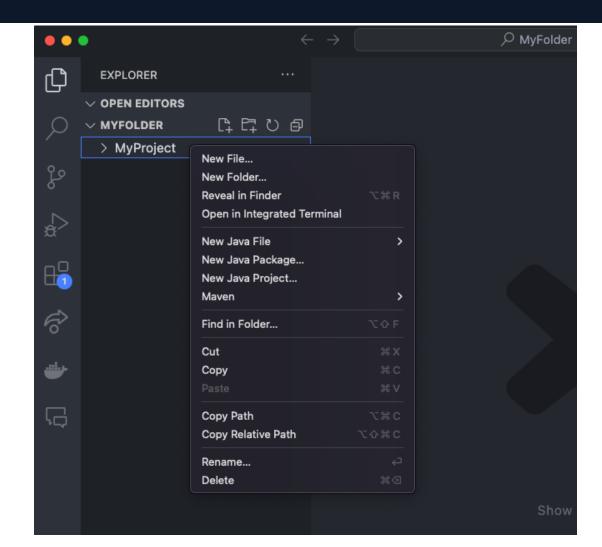
SETTING UP VSCODE

- Introduction to Visual Studio Code (VSCode) as a code editor.
- Key features: IntelliSense, built-in terminal, extensions (like Live Server), and ease of use.



CREATING A NEW HTML FILE

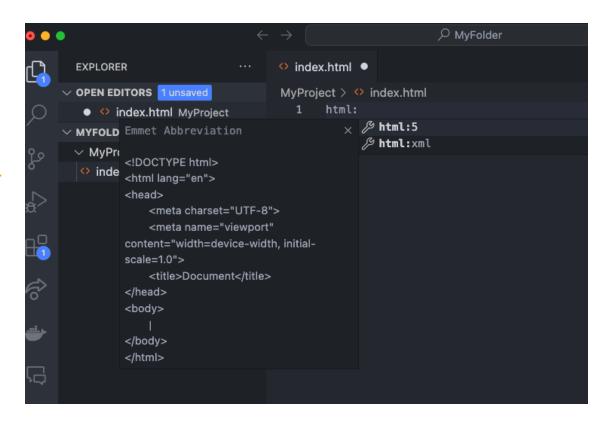
- Steps to create a new HTML file:
- 1. Open VSCode.
- 2. Create a new folder for your project (use the terminal or file explorer).
- 3. Inside the folder, create a new file: index.html.
- Command:
 Right-click on the folder > New File > name it index.html.





USING THE HTML:5 SHORTCUT

- 1. Steps to use the html:5 shortcut:
 In the index.htm file, type html:5 and press Tab or Enter.
- 2. This will automatically generate the basic structure of an HTML document.





UNDERSTANDING THE <HEAD> AND <BODY> SECTIONS

Learning Objective:

Students will learn the roles of the <head> and <body> sections in an HTML document.



THE <HEAD> SECTION

- The <head> element contains metadata and links to resources like CSS and JavaScript files.
- Key elements in the <head>:
 - <title>: Sets the title of the webpage (what appears in the browser tab).
 - <meta>: Provides metadata about the webpage (e.g., charset, description).
 - link>: Links to external resources like stylesheets.
 - <script>: Links or embeds JavaScript.
- Note: Elements in the <head> do not appear visually on the webpage.

```
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
        <title>This is the Title of the page</title>
</head>
```



THE <BODY> SECTION

The <body> contains the visible content of the webpage (headings, paragraphs, images, etc.).

Key point: Everything that is displayed in the browser window goes in the <body> section.

```
<body>
  <h1>This is the Heading of the page</h1>
  Any content here will be visible on the page
</body>
```



PREVIEWING THE PAGE USING THE LIVE SERVER

Learning Objective:

We will install and use the Live Server extension in VSCode to preview their HTML file in real-time.

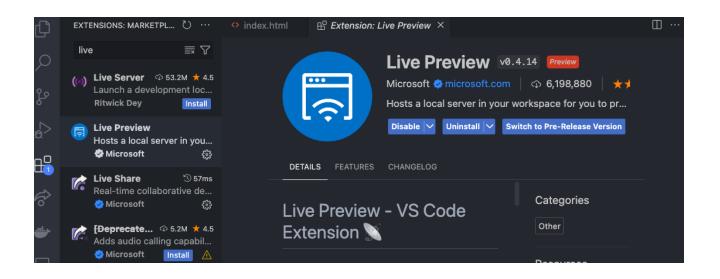


INSTALLING THE LIVE PREVIEW EXTENSION

Live Preview allows real-time reloading of the webpage as students make changes.

Steps to install Live Preview:

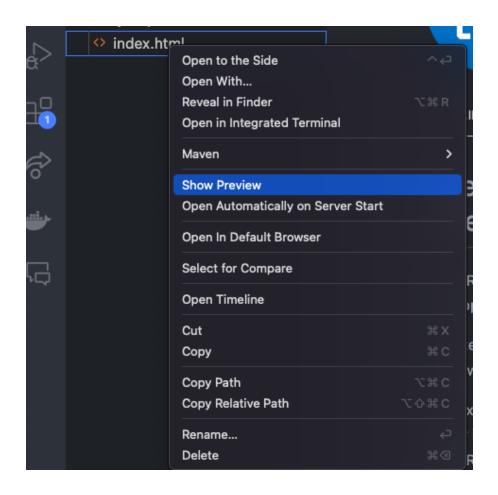
- 1. Go to the Extensions tab in VSCode.
- 2. Search for "Live Preview".
- 3. Click "Install".





PREVIEWING YOUR WEB PAGE

- How to launch Live Preview:
 Right-click on the index.html file.
- 2. Select "Show Preview".
- 3. The browser will open the webpage, and any changes saved in VSCode will automatically refresh.





BASIC HTML ELEMENTS AND ATTRIBUTES

Learning Objective:

Students will learn the structure and usage of basic HTML elements and attributes to build simple content.



BASIC HTML ELEMENTS

- **Headings**:<h1>: Main heading, <h2>, <h3>, etc. for subheadings.
- Example: <h1>This is the main heading</h1>
- Paragraphs:: Defines a block of text.
- Example: This is a paragraph of text.
- Divisions: <div>: A block-level container for other content.
- Example: <div>Some content inside a div</div>
- Span:: An inline container for text or other elements.
- Example: Inline text

LINKS AND IMAGES

Anchor (<a>): Creates hyperlinks.

Example: Visit Example

Image (): Displays images.

Example:

Attributes: src (source), alt (alternative text for accessibility).



ATTRIBUTES IN HTML

• Attributes provide additional information about an element (e.g., href for <a>, src for , class and id for styling).

```
<img src="image.jpg" alt="This is an image">
<a href="https://www.google.com">This is a link</a>
```



WHAT IS SEMANTIC HTML?

- Semantic HTML uses meaningful tags to structure content (e.g., <header>, <nav>, <section>, <article>, <footer>).
- Key Point: Semantic tags improve accessibility, SEO, and readability for both developers and browsers.



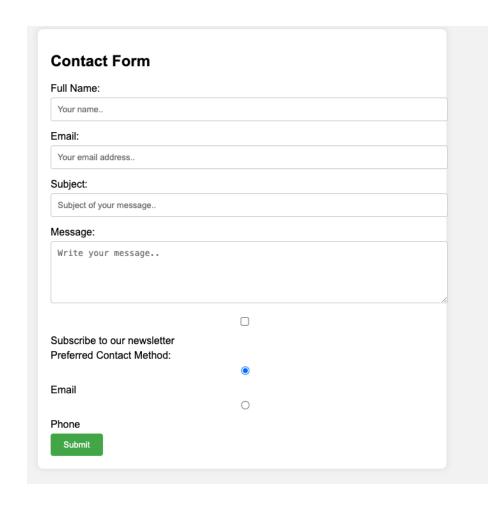
KEY SEMANTIC HTML ELEMENTS

- <header>: Defines a header for a document or section.
- <nav>: Contains navigation links.
- <section>: Defines a section of content.
- <article>: Represents independent, selfcontained content.
- <footer>: Defines a footer for a document or section.



INTRODUCTION TO FORMS

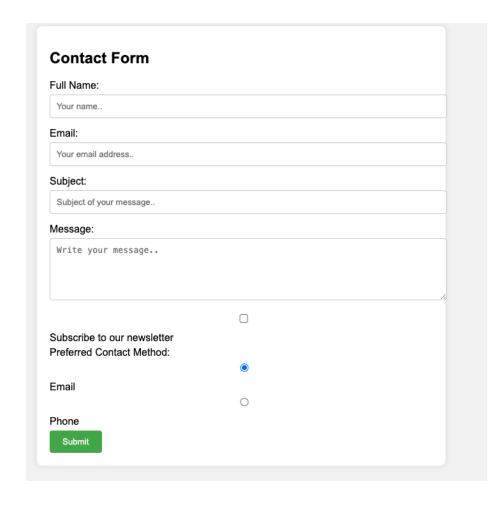
- Forms allow users to input data and send it to a server.
- Key elements in a form:<form>: The container for the form.
- <input>: Collects user data.
- <label>: Provides a label for form elements.
- <button>: Submits the form.





COMMON INPUT ELEMENTS

- Text input: <input type="text">
- Password input: <input type="password">
- Email input: <input type="email">
- Submit button: <input type="submit">
- Radio buttons: <input type="radio">
- Checkbox: <input type="checkbox">





RECAP

- Creating and structuring HTML files.
- Using the <head> and <body> sections.
- Previewing the page with Live Preview.
- Basic HTML elements and attributes.
- Semantic HTML.
- Forms and input elements.

- W3Schools HTML Guide: https://www.w3schools.com/html/
- MDN Web Docs: HTML:
 https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML



QUESTIONS?