

Creating the Markup

This lesson will introduce you to the HTML markup language and teach you how to create a simple example form.

Introduction

Previously, you have learned how to write basic JavaScript code. In this chapter, you will find out how to use JavaScript with HTML and CSS.

The goal of this chapter is not to teach you the basics of CSS or JavaScript button click event handling, but to show you how HTML, CSS, and JavaScript is structured.

Creating the Markup

When visiting a website, we define its HTML markup, some styling information, and some dynamic functionality.

Markup is written in HTML. HTML stands for Hyper-Text Markup Language. We will not introduce HTML in detail, so in case you don't know how to write simple HTML documents, check out [this](#) article followed by [this](#) tutorial.

Let's create a simple example with a form. We will place a textfield in a form, and a button that displays a greeting in the form of an alert box.

Output

JavaScript

HTML

CSS (SCSS)

```
<!doctype html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>Greetings</title>
  </head>
</body>
<form>
  <input type="text"
```

```
<input type="text"
      class="tf-large js-name"
      placeholder="name">
<button class="btn-large js-hello">Greet</button>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```



If you click on the Output tab, it renders your HTML in that window. You can see a textfield there, where you can enter your name. Unfortunately, when you press the Greet button, the text you enter in the textfield is gone. This is what we will fix with JavaScript next.