



## Dars terminlari

- **Element** - ochuvchi «tag», content va yopuvchi «tag»dan tashkil topgan struktura
- **Empty element** - faqatgina ochuvchi tagdan tashkil topgan element
- **Nested element** - boshqa elementni ichida joylashgan element
- **Attribute** - element haqida qo'shimcha ma'lumot beruvchi maxsus so'zlar.

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## Dars terminlari

- **Headings** - veb sahifada sarlavha ko'rsatish uchun mo'ljallangan maxsus «tag»lar

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HTMLda dasturlash | 7. "Paragraphs" (Xatboshilar)

재생목록: HTMLda dasturlash

## Dars terminlari

- **Paragraph** - veb sahifada matn chiqarish uchun mo'ljallangan maxsus «tag». «Paragraph»lar har doim xat boshidan (абзац) boshlanadi.

7:03 / 7:13

HTMLda dasturlash | 8. Styles (Stillar)

## «Style» berish

```
<tag-nomi style="property1: value1; property2: value2">Content</tag-nomi>
```

Style

Misol:

```
<p style="color: red"> qizil rangdagi matn </p>  
<p style="color: red; text-align: center"> qizil rangdagi o'rtada joylashgan matn </p>
```

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## Formatting

- ✓ `<b> Matn </b>` (**bold**)
- ✓ `<i> Matn </i>` (*italic*)
- ✓ `<del> Matn </del>` (delete)
- ✓ `<sub> Matn </sub>` (sub<sub>script</sub>)
- ✓ `<sup> Matn </sup>` (super<sup>script</sup>)

## «Comment» yozish

`<!-- HTMLda izohlar shunday yoziladi -->`

Stillar 3ga bo'linadi "inline" va "internal" va "external" stillar.

HTMLda dasturlash | 11. CSS 1-qism

## Internal styles

```
<style>
  h1 {
    opacity: 0;
  }

  p {
    color: red;
    text-align: center;
    font-weight: bold;
  }
</style>
```

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HTMLda dasturlash | 12. CSS 2-qism

## External styles

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="stillar.css">
```

```
stillar.css
1 h1 {
2   opacity: 0;
3 }
4
5 p {
6   color: red;
7   text-align: center;
8   font-weight: bold;
9 }
```

- 1) inline styles
- 2) internal styles
- 3) external styles

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HTMLda dasturlash | 13. Links (Havolalar)

## Dars rejasi

- ✓ Ilovalar (links)
  - ✓ Ichki ilovalar (internal links)
  - ✓ Tashqi ilovalar (external links)
  - ✓ «target» attributi

8:07 / 8:21

```
Terminal Help  HTML_Learning_Codes
stylesPart1.html U  stylesPart2.html U  images.html U x  # styles.css U
images.html > html > body > img
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3    <head>
4      <title>Images</title>
5    </head>
6    <body>
7      
8    <p>
9      Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's s
10   </p>
11   <p>
12     It was popularised in the 1960s with the release of Letraset sheets containing Lorem Ipsum passages, and more re
13   </p>
14   <p>
15     Contrary to popular belief, Lorem Ipsum is not simply random text. It has roots in a piece of classical Latin li
16   </p>
17   </body>
18 </html>
```

HTMLda dasturlash | 17. "ID"

## ID

`<tag_nomi id="idNomi"> Content </tag_nomi>`

ID berish

`<p id="birinchi"> Lorem ipsum </p>`

ID

```
<style>
#birinchi {
  color: red;
}
</style>
```

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Id nomi faqat bir marta ishlatiladi, lekin class nomi takroriy ishlatish mumkin, va bitta classga bir nechta class nomini yozish mumkin(class="nom1 nom2 nom3 nom4").

HTMLda dasturlash | 18. "Class"

## «Class»lar

`<tag_nomi class="classNomi"> Content </tag_nomi>`

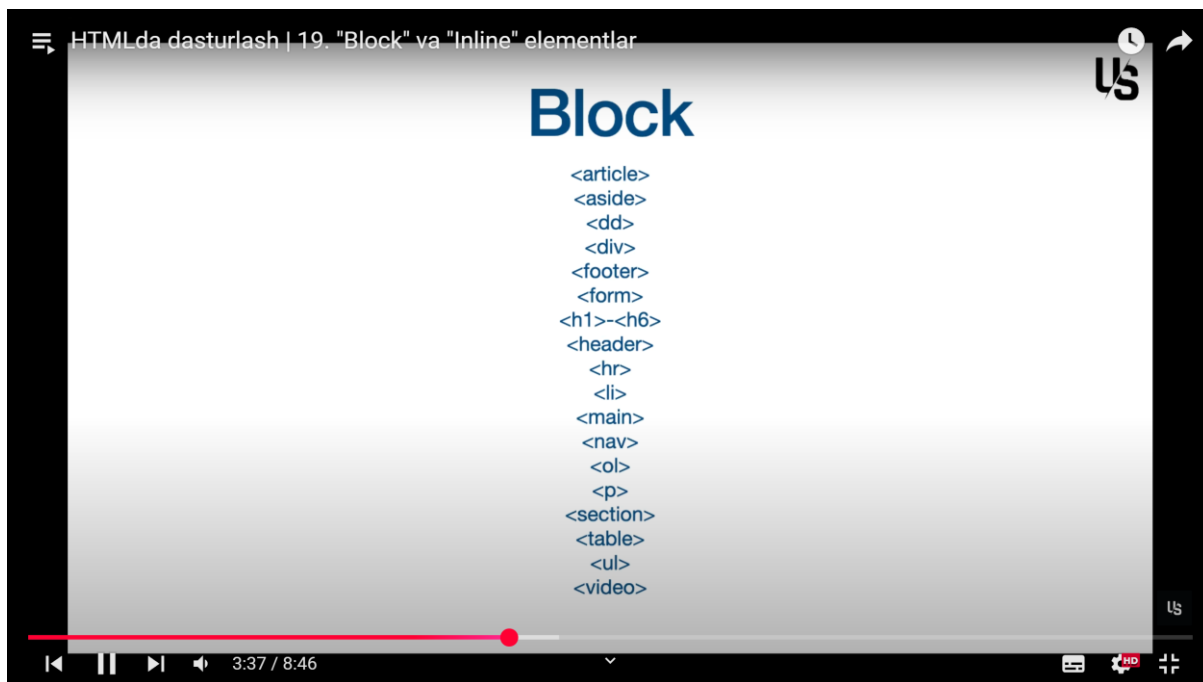
Class berish

`<p class="qizil"> Lorem ipsum </p>`

Class

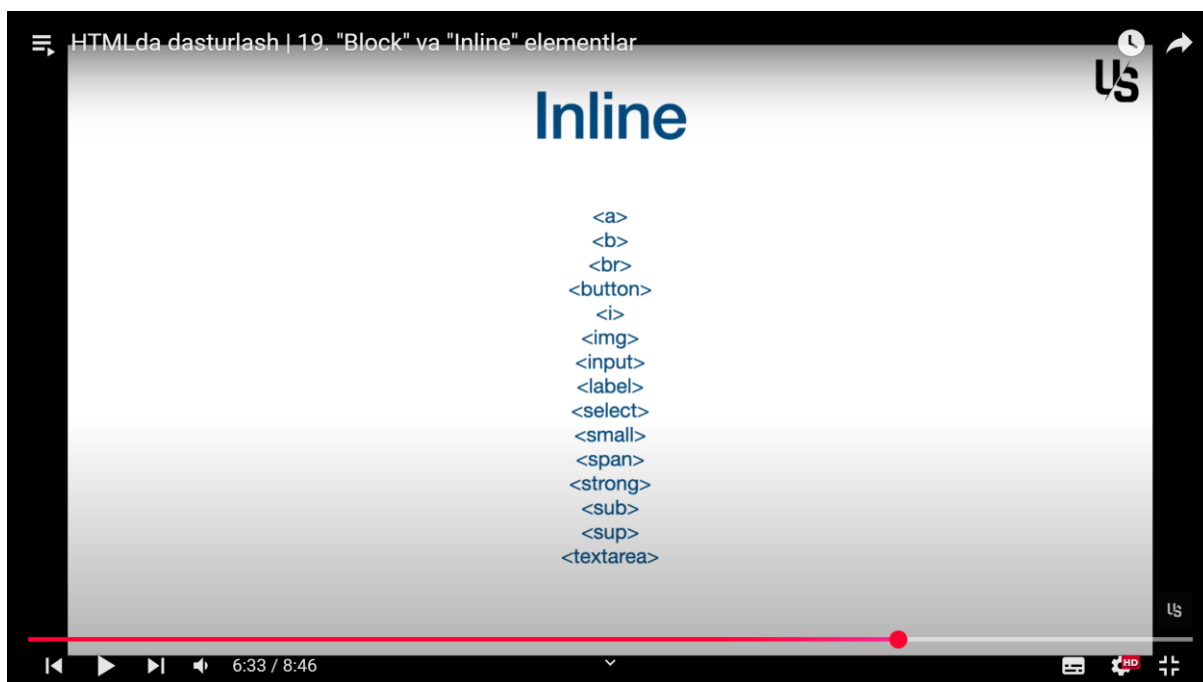
```
<style>
.qizil {
  color: red;
}
</style>
```

3:46 / 9:19



Bitta qatorni to'liqligicha qoplaydigan va har doim yangi qatordan boshlanadigan elementlar "**Block**" elementlar bo'lsa. Faqat o'ziga keraklik joyni egallaydigan va yangi qatordan boshlanmaydigan elementlar esa "**inline**" elementlar deyiladi.

Va block elementni ichida inline elementdan foydalanish mumkin bo'lsa. Inline element ichida block elementdan foydalansa bo'lmaydi.



- **<div>** bu bir konteyner vazifasini bajaradi va bir divni ichida boshqa bir nechta divlardan ham foydalanish mumkin. Va div block elementi bo'lim har doim yangi linyaga tushadi.
- **<span>**ni esa divning inline ko'rinishi deb tushinish mumkin.



Formalar bilan ishlashda id bilan forda bir xil nom bo'lishi kerek.

```
Terminal  Help  HTML_Learning_Codes
stylesPart1.html  stylesPart2.html  images.html  tables.html  lists.html  ID.html  Class.html  inline & block.html  div & span.html  forms-1.html x
forms-1.html > html
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3      <head>
4          <title>Forms 1-qism</title>
5      </head>
6      <body>
7          <form action="/server.php" method="GET">
8              <label for="username">Username</label>
9              <input type="text" name="username" id="username"> <br> <br>
10             <label for="password">Password</label>
11             <input type="password" name="password" id="password"> <br> <br> <!--id bilan for bir xil nom bo'lishi kerek-->
12             <button type="submit">Login</button>
13         </form>
14     </body>
15 </html>
```



"Form" elementlari:

- Input: foydalanuvchidan biron bir ma'lumotni olish uchun ishlatiladi.
- Label: shu malumot nima ekanligini text yordamida korsatish uchun ishlatiladi.
- Select: tanlash imkoniyatini beruvchi teg.
- Textarea: foydalanuvchi qandaydir ma'lumot kirgizishi uchun text joyi
- Button: foydalanuvchi malumotlarni serverga jo'natish uchun ishlatiladi.
- Option: select tagi ostida tanlash uchun variantlar

## «Form» elementlari

- `<input>`
- `<label>`
- `<select>`
- `<textarea>`
- `<button>`
- `<option>`

HTMLda dasturlash | 24. "Layout" va "Semantics"

재생목록: HTMLda dasturlash

## «Layouts»

The diagram illustrates a standard web page layout structure using HTML semantic tags. It consists of a central container divided into several sections:

- `<header>`: The top section of the page.
- `<nav>`: A navigation bar located below the header.
- `<section>`: The main content area, which is the largest part of the page.
- `<aside>`: A sidebar or side navigation area, positioned to the right of the main content area.
- `<footer>`: The bottom section of the page.

1:05 / 13:01

HTMLda dasturlash | 24. "Layout" va "Semantics"

# «Semantics»

## «Semantic» elementlar - ma'noli elementlar

Tag nomi	Manosi
<header>	hujjat bosh qismini belgilaydi
<nav>	asosan «menu»ni belgilaydi
<section>	hujjatning qismini belgilaydi
<aside>	hujjatning asosiy qismidan tashqari qismini belgilaydi
<footer>	hujjatimizni eng pastki qismini belgilaydi

10:02 / 13:01

- Title: web sahifa nomi.
- meta: foydalanuvchiga korinmaydi lekin brauser uchun foydali. Asosan Web sahifa haqida malumot berish uchun foydalaniladi.
- script: web sahifaga javascript codlarini yuklash uchun ishlatiladi.

HTMLda dasturlash | 25. "Head"

# Dars rejasi

☑ «Head» elementlari

- ☑ <title>
- ☑ <style>
- ☑ <link>
- ☑ <meta>
- ☑ <script>

0:28 / 10:29

