**1st Video**

**HTML vs HTML5**

1. The first difference is the declaration of Doctype. In the older versions Doctype declaration was way lengthier that the one in HTML5

HTML

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC -1/NOC//DTD HTHL4.01//EN\* "http://ww.w3.org/TR/htel4/strict.dtd\*>

HTML5

<!DOCTYPE html>

1. Character Encoding in HTML is too long whereas in HTML5 it is made simple.

HTML

<! DOCTYPE HTHL PUBLIC - // VK // DTD MTML 4.8 Transitional // IN'>

HTML5

<meta charset = "UTF-8">

**New Tags introduced in HTML5**

Some new element tags are:

Tags (Elements) Description

<audio> Defines an audio file.

<canvas> This is used for rendering dynamic bitmap graphics on the fly, such as graphs or games.

<command> Represents a command the user can invoke.

<datalist> Together with the a new list attribute for input can be used to make comboboxes

<details> Represents additional information or controls which the user can obtain on demand

<embed> Defines external interactive content or plugin.

<video> Defines a video file.

some new imput type are.

date for calendar date

datetime-local Date and time display, with no setting or indication for time zones

datetime Full date and time display, including a time zone.

email Input type should be an email.

month Selector for a month within a given year

number A field containing a numeric value only

range Numeric selector within a range of values, typically visualized as a slider

What Is Semantic HTML?

Semantic HTML, also known as semantic markup, refers to the use of HTML tags that

convey the meaning-or semantics-of the content contained within them.

By adding semantic HTML tags to your pages, you provide additional information

As opposed to non-semantic HTML, which uses tags that don't directly convey

meaning.)

why DO I Need to use Semantic HTML Tags?

Accessibility-It is not that easy for users who are blind or visually impaired and rely on screen readers. The proper use of HTML semantic tags will allow these readers to understand your content better because their screen readers will communicate your content more accurately.

SEO -Semantic HTML tags are important for SEO (search engine optimization) because they indicate the role of the content within the tags.

That information gives search engine crawlers, like Googlebot, a better understanding of your content. This increases the chances that your content will be selected as a candidate of the search engine results page (SERP) for relevant keywords.

HTML Semantic Tags for Structure

<header>> The header tag defines content that should be considered the introductory information of a page.

<nav>: The navigation tag is used for navigation links.

<main>: This tag contains the main content (also called the body) of a page.

<article>: The article tag defines content that could stand independently of the page or site it's on.

<section>: Using <section> is a way of grouping nearby content of a similar theme.

<aside>: An aside element defineernt

<footer>: You use <footer> at the bottom of a page. It usually includes contact information

Copyright information, and some site navigation.

Proper usage of semantic structure tags

The usage of HTML tags on the left side is incorrect because it indicates that the page contains four different topics, rather than one topic and three subtopics, as shown on the right.

Audio:

Audio diye src e location diye audio er dile hobe and extra special attribute deya lagbe controls taile playable jinish ashbe.

Video:

Video tag diye src diye dile video boro ashbe. Width diye dibe. Jmn 200px. And controls paite chaile controls attribute use korbe.

Video tag e controls attribute use kore. Video tag er bhitore source tag use kore source kora jay.

Youtube Video:

Iframe diye onno kono website er resource ke amar website e dekhaite use hoy. Height width autoplay egula use kora jay.

**2nd Video**

3ta basic part thake:

1. Header: nav related jinish thake
2. Main: website er main jinish ja dekhbe ta ekhane thake
3. Footer

&copy; diye copyright symbol pabe

Main er moddhe onk article ba section thakte parbe.

Article eo header thakte parbe. Header tag use korte parbe.

**Time** tag diye time deya jay. <time datetime=”2029-05-28”> May 28, 2029</time>

Chart ba picture ke formal way te kora jay figure tag diye.

<figure>

<img src=””>

<figcaption>Ekhane figure er caption deya hoy</figcaption>

</figure>

Section o banana jay ja ekta choto choto ongsho.

**3rd Video**

Shob hobe form tag er bhitore

Form e input field gular moddhe gap dite css e label gulay display block kore dib ear margin dilei hoye jay.

Input type text dile text nite parbe

Placeholder diye box e lekha dekhay ba instructions.

Label diye oi input er lable kore. Label for = e id ta lekha hoy input er.

Fieldset dile ekta border create hoy charphase input tag er.

Legend dile oi fieldset er sathe ekta lekha dekha jay.

Input type radio hoile jekono ekta value pick kora jay but eikhetre shob gula radio input er name same hoite hobe naile shob e pick kora jabe. Ar label er bhitore input radio type likhe sheshe text likhlei hoye jabe.

Input type checkbox hoile jekono value pick kora jay but eikhetre shob gula input er name same hoite hobe. Ar label er bhitore input checkbox type likhe sheshe text likhlei hoye jabe.

Textarea diye extra text neya mane boro text. Row column diye textarea er size define kora jay.

Reset input type diye shob input ja pick kora hoisilo ta remove kora jay

Submit input type diye submit kora jay

**4th Video**

td gular moddhe border dibe and table e border collapse kore css e table banabe.

Colspan diye column gulake merge kore

Caption diye caption dey

Th: table header dey heading row.

Thead, tbody, tfoot ache.

Td mane table data mane prottek cell

Tr mane table row

**5th Video**

Ekta page theke arek page e jawake navigate bole

Nav ul diye kore organize korte shubhida tai

Hover ul er moddhe dile properly kaj korbe unless choto dekhay

> Immediate child

Nav > ul deyate ul er joto immediate child ache tar moddhe style deynai shudhu nav er moddhe ul gulate dise.

Nav li .dropdown dile nav er moddhe li er moddhe dropdown ja ache shobgulate oi style gula jabe same.

Dropdown na dekhaite use display none

Nav er list er upore hover korle er moddhe je list ache unordered oita block hoye jabe

Position absolute korle current jayga full neyna jaygata upore chole ashe

Padding dile thik hoye jabe space hoye jawar genzam

**7th Video**

**HTML FORM**

The HTML form tag is required when you want to collect information that users provide.

For example, such as you name, may email want address, collect and specific password. data

From users, such as name, email address and password.

The HTML <form> tag is used to create a form.

**The <form> Tag**

A form is essentially a container for inputs.

The following code shows the basic structure of a form:

<form>

The input elements goes here

</form>

The action attribute points to the back-end of our web page, which handles the form submission

The method attribute is used to upload the data. The most commonly used attributes are the GET and POST methods

**The <input> Tag**

The HTML <input> is a fundamental form element. It can be displayed in many ways, depending on its attributes.

There are several types of inputs. Some of the important ones include:

Input Type Text

The <input type ="text" defines a single-line text input field:

Input Type Password

The <input type= "password"> defines a password field.

Input Type Submit

The <input type=" "submit"> defines a button for submitting form data to a server.

Input Type Radio

The <input type="radio"> defines a radio button. The radio button is used when only a single

option needs to be selected out of several offered options.

The <label> Element

The <label> HTML element represents a caption for an item in a user interface.

The <textarea> Tag

This is used when the user has to enter details that may exceed a single sentence.

rows and cols attributes to allow you to specify an exact size for the <textarea> to take. Setting these is a good idea for consistency, as browser defaults can differ

Select and option tag

The <select> element is most often used in a form, to

collect user input.

The name attribute is needed to reference the form

data after the form is submitted

The id attribute is needed to associate the drop-down

list with a label.

The <option> tags inside the <select> element define

the available options in the drop-down list.