|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| HTML Layout Elements  If in the psd file the website keep space in all sides it is wide layout website.  Websites often display content in multiple columns (like a magazine or newspaper).  HTML5 offers new semantic elements that define the different parts of a web page:   |  |  | | --- | --- | | HTML5 Semantic Elements | * <header> - Defines a header for a document or a section * <nav> - Defines a container for navigation links * <section> - Defines a section in a document * <article> - Defines an independent self-contained article * <aside> - Defines content aside from the content (like a sidebar) * <footer> - Defines a footer for a document or a section * <details> - Defines additional details * <summary> - Defines a heading for the <details> element |   HTML Layout Techniques  There are four different ways to create multicolumn layouts. Each way has its pros and cons:   * HTML tables (not recommended) * CSS float property * CSS flexbox * CSS framework * CSS grid  **Which One to Choose?**HTML Tables The <table> element was not designed to be a layout tool! The purpose of the <table> element is to display tabular data. So, do not use tables for your page layout! They will bring a mess into your code. And imagine how hard it will be to redesign your site after a couple of months.  **Tip:** Do NOT use tables for your page layout! CSS Frameworks If you want to create your layout fast, you can use a framework, like [W3.CSS](https://www.w3schools.com/w3css/default.asp) or [Bootstrap](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap/default.asp). CSS Floats It is common to do entire web layouts using the CSS float property. Float is easy to learn - you just need to remember how the float and clear properties work. **Disadvantages:** Floating elements are tied to the document flow, which may harm the flexibility. Learn more about float in our [CSS Float and Clear](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_float.asp) chapter. |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| **Html markup steps:**  If you want to use slider than must call jquery and include nivoslider, theme.   1. Identify the hole PSD that how many parts of it. 2. At code editor take all the section div for (header, nav,content,footer etc)   <div class="container\_full">  <div class="fix container"></div>  </div> |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| **Insert white space of different widths.** You can insert a longer space by using any |
| * **&emsp;** |
| tag in between the words in html the number of tag ensure the number of space. |
|  |

&raquo;

Means: [»](file:///D:\Free%20lancer\Web%20Design%20&%20Development%20Tutorials%20&%20Templates\HTML%20CSS\PSD%20to%20HTML\project%201\source%20code\v12\index.html) arrow sign

-Higfen should use in html like this one

<a href="#">Home</a> -

To make the & colorful in between a line of a website use <span style="color:#00ADEF" >&</span> like below into the html.

<h2>Clean <span style="color:#00ADEF" >&</span> Professonal Web Design</h2>

Strong tag ensure the word is important into the paragraph bold is used in generally

<p>Lorem ipsum <strong> dolor</strong> sit amet consectetur, adipisicing elit. Facere</p>

This thing will help to get the information about the site & Owener when search the page source. It will help the viewer to know when they search your website at Google.

<meta name="description" content="It is websiite about Medicine">

<meta name="Keywords" content="drug name,popular drug, disease">

<meta name="Author" content="Alamgir">

Website Mark Up:

For Social media img icon:

#social>ul>li>a>img or .social>ul>li>a>img

<div id="social"> or class

<ul>

<li><a href=""><img src="" alt=""></a></li>

</ul>

</div>

1. ! (for the Html body)
2. .headersection(Header)

<div class="headersectin"><h2>Header</h2>

1. .navsection (Menu/Navigation)

<div class="navsection">Menu</div>

So, the header(Logo/title+Menu) start like this

<header class="headsection">

<div class="title">

<h2>Loremipsum</h2>

</div>

<nav class="mainmenu">

<ul>

<li><a href=""></a></li>

</ul>

</nav>

</header>

For Multi word in a menu:

ul>li>a>span

<nav class="menu">

<ul>

<li><a href=""><span></span></a></li>

</ul>

</nav>

1. .contentsection>.maincontent also Sidebar (Main content & Sidebar)

<div class="contentsection">

<div class="maincontent"></div>

<div class="sidebar"></div>

</div>

1. .footersection (Footer)

<div class="footersection"></div>

**3.navsection**

Menu:

ul>li>a

<ul>

<li><a href=""></a></li>

</ul>

Picture

a>img

<a href=""><img src="" alt=""></a>

**Read more**

.readmore.clear>a

Slider:

1. Call Jquery for slider
2. Basic javascript code
3. Call stylesheet
4. Put Image/content currently
5. Test & Enjoy

For contact section for address b form:

table>tr>td

<table>

<tr>

<td>Your First Name</td>

</tr>

</table>

td>input:text

<td><input type="text" name="First Name " placeholder="Enter First Name"></td>

So, the form will be:

<table>

<tr>

<td>Your First Name</td>

<td><input type="text" name="First Name " placeholder= "Enter First Name">

</td>

</tr>

</table>

Tr>td

<td>your address</td>

td>textarea

<td><textarea name="" id="" cols="30" rows="10"></textarea></td>

For Submit:

<tr>

<td></td>

<td><input type="Submit" name="Submit "Value="Submit"></td>

</tr>

To make the menu active:

At HTML

<li><a id="active" href="index.html">Home</a></li>

At CSS

#active{background:#2F2D2E;color:#fff;}

Here,need to active the menu by using id and hover effect .

To add youtube into yr website:

At youtube click share option----click Embed option --- copy the I frame and paste it into the html file where you want to show. And you can resize it from there.

To give shadow effect:

**The <article>**

tag specifies independent, self-contained content.

An article should make sense on its own and it should be possible to distribute it independently from the rest of the site.

Potential sources for the <article> element:

* Forum post
* Blog post
* News story
* Comment

Example

<article>  
  <h1>Google Chrome</h1>  
  <p>Google Chrome is a free, open-source web browser developed by Google, released in 2008.</p>  
</article

**The <header>**

element represents a container for introductory content or a set of navigational links.

A <header> element typically contains:

* one or more heading elements (<h1> - <h6>)
* logo or icon
* authorship information

You can have several <header> elements in one document.

**Note:** A <header> tag cannot be placed within a <footer>, <address> or another <header> element.

Example

A header for an <article>:

<article>  
  <header>  
    <h1>Most important heading here</h1>  
    <h3>Less important heading here</h3>  
    <p>Some additional information here</p>  
  </header>  
  <p>Lorem Ipsum dolor set amet....</p>  
</article>

**The <footer> tag**

defines a footer for a document or section.

A <footer> element should contain information about its containing element.

A <footer> element typically contains:

* authorship information
* copyright information
* contact information
* sitemap
* back to top links
* related documents

You can have several <footer> elements in one document.

Example

A footer section in a document:

<footer>  
  <p>Posted by: Hege Refsnes</p>  
  <p>Contact information: <a href="mailto:someone@example.com">  
  someone@example.com</a>.</p>  
</footer>

**The <span>**

tag is used to group inline-elements in a document.

The <span> tag provides no visual change by itself.

The <span> tag provides a way to add a hook to a part of a text or a part of a document

<h2><span class="extra">l</span> orem<span class="extra">i</span> psum</h2>

Or

<p>My mother has <span style="color:blue;font-weight:bold">blue</span> eyes and my father has <span style="color:darkolivegreen;font-weight:bold">dark green</span> eyes.</p>

**The <strong>**

tag is a phrase tag. It defines important text.

Tip: This tag is not deprecated, but it is possible to achieve richer effect with CSS.

All phrase tags:

<em> Renders as emphasized text

<strong>Defines important text

<code> Defines a piece of computer code

<samp>Defines sample output from a computer program

<kbd>Defines keyboard input

<var>Defines a variable

Example

Format text in a document:

<strong>Strong text</strong>

### <input> placeholder Attribute

### Example

Two input fields with a placeholder text:

<form action="/action\_page.php">  
  <input type="text" name="fname" placeholder="First name"><br>  
  <input type="text" name="lname" placeholder="Last name"><br>  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
</form>

Loollike below

Top of Form

  
  


Bottom of Form

**Note:** The placeholder attribute of the input tag is not supported in Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions

The placeholder attribute specifies a short hint that describes the expected value of an input field (e.g. a sample value or a short description of the expected format).

The short hint is displayed in the input field before the user enters a value.

**Note:** The placeholder attribute works with the following input types: text, search, url, tel, email, and password.