

# HTML & CSS

- ① These two languages are used to create websites.
- ② When we go on a website, if we right click on the mouse there will be an option like "view page source". After that the things we will see are simply written in HTML & CSS.
- ③ Using a normal "NOTEPAD" we can do these tasks. But there is a better option than this for serious web design and other stuffs.

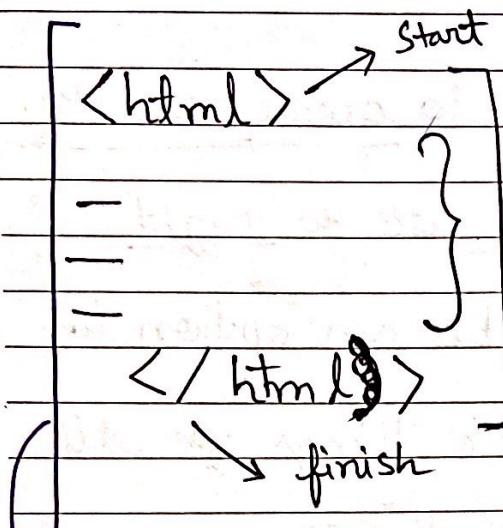
The best option would be **"NOTEPAD++"**.

file → New → blank page

# a website is built with lots of <sup>pieces of a website</sup> tags.

like if you wanna add a picture, you will need a picture tag, link tag, button tag etc.

Special tag (only used once) <!doctype html>



anything I put in between here, is going to be in my website.

basic structure

# a website/webpage has two parts.

(I) Head

(I) where all the browser information remains.

(II) The technical stuffs

that we don't see when we go on a webpage.

(II) body

(II) the stuffs we see like pictures, paragraphs in the website

(III) like keywords, search engine, browser info, title of the webpage.

\* for title → <title> - - - </title> (up one tab ↩  
Date / / )

### Head Part

<html>

<head>

=  
=

} anything we put here will work as  
the head part.

</head>

</html>

### [how to save]

\* file → save as → desktop → name it index

→ and the type would be Hyper Text

Markup Language File (index.html) → save

### Body (Main)

<body> - - - </body>

} body ↩ जो भूमि  
mainly:

### Body Part:

header → bold big title.

by default they come in six different sizes.

<h1> - - - </h1> } { (h1, h2, h3,  
h4, h5, h6)

# tag for paragraph <p> - - - </p>

<p> - - - </p>

# forced line - ↩ नियन्त्रित <br/>

horizontal line for

`<hr />`

① `<strong> ... </strong>`  
bold ~~and~~

② `<em> ... </em>`

italic go to  
for more,

③ new line → `<br />`

how to add comment:

like we use in codes //

that doesn't appear in the browser.

`<!-- ..... -->`

↓

(only seen by you)

# link<sup>o</sup>

&lt;a&gt; ..... &lt;/a&gt;

attribute →

&lt;a href="http://google.com"&gt; jalisa &lt;/a&gt;

↓ attribute

hyperlink reference

location of the website,

(if we click here,

it will redirect me in  
the homepage of google)

⇒ আমর website এর অন্য page-এ যাই যেতে পারে

File → new → second page → save as → আমর সেকো

দ্বিতীয় ফলোৱা folder → save.

→ index page / main page → (link for second page)

&lt;a href="second page.html"&gt; This will link

to the second page &lt;/a&gt;

একই folder → Page কৈমনি save কৰলে গোৱে

link ফলো দেবলৈ মাৰ্য।

P.T.O

## # "directory/Navigation system"

"to make the website more user friendly"

"যদি একের বড় website আছে, user যদি

Particular কোর তথ্য জন্মত জয়, তাহলে অন্তর  
website এই (যেই) এখনসময়ে সহজে, তাহলে

main content এর নাম টাইপে দিয়ে দিতে পারি,

ওহেন্টে - এখানে click করে যাতে Particular

Paragraph- এ চলে স্বত্ত্ব আয়, "

( suppose অন্তর web-এ F.R.I.E.N.D.S এর

10 th season এর অন্তর্ভুক্ত ফরম আছে - এভেগে,

<h3> Season 1 </h3>

<P> text </P>

অন্তর direct season 5-এর

text জন্ম দেবে তাই -

একটি link create করব,

<h3> Season 2 </h3>

<P> text </P>

<h3><a name="five"></a>

Season 5</h3>

destination

<P> text </P>

ওয়েবসাইট এর মে শব্দগুলির টেক্সট শর্কুট

যুক্তিগুরু option রাখো, মেসেন সিস্টেম,

`<a href="farm"`

`<a href="#"> Season 5 </a>`

এখানে click করলে শোট পাবে

Season 5 কির article-ক মিথে হাতে,

Pound sign → means (somewhere in my website)

## # How to make a link to an email address?

help us as [contact us]

→ (not recommended)

`<a href="mailto:jalisislam12@gmail.com"> Email me </a>`

\* it's better to give your email  
in plain letters. (the user can  
copy it from there.)

} if you click here you  
will get  
option to send me mails.

~~# tool tip~~ → mouse cursor টি কে link-ক কাছে রাখলে

ওয়েব টেক্সট title/information show করবে,

`<a href="http://google.com" title="Awesome Search engine"> Google </a>`

(google এর উপরে mouse cursor রাখলে awesome search  
engine কভার show করবে)

# how to insert images:

`<img src = "image name.image format" />`

`[img src = "myface.png"]`

~~# how to turn an image into a link:~~

`[a href = "http://thenewboston.com"]<img src = "myface.png"/>[a]`

# how to resize your image:

`<img src = "myface.png" height = "150" />`

(এখন এখন ইমেজটি resize করে দিবেই হবে)

// (হোল্ড ইমেজ সময় না। এখন ইফি download করে যতো time  
লাগে, এখনও ৩০ শতাংশ লাগলো website এর speed  
করে আছি, load ইফি time লাগলো, ৮০, photoshop -এ resize  
করায় নিজে একটি অন্ত হয়।)

# table: (organize with rows and columns)

attributes for table: `<table> . . . . </table>`

|| for rows: `<tr> . . . . </tr>`

|| for columns: `<td> . . . . </td>`

ପ୍ରେସ୍ ଏବାଦ କରିଲେଇଁ ଅର୍ଥ  
border ଅଗାଧ ନା ।

Date / /

<table border="1">

ইকের মত border এর তাৰ ; আৰ  
thickness 1 pixel.

A hand-drawn diagram on lined paper illustrating a table structure. A vertical blue line represents the table's border. To its left, the text "1 row" is written vertically above the line. To its right, the text "3 columns" is written vertically below the line. At the top of the vertical line, there is an opening bracket < (labeled "tr") and at the bottom, there is a closing bracket > (labeled "/tr").

<td>Healer</td>

~~<fd> Pinocchio </fd>~~

<td> Scarlet Heart </td>

$\langle / \mu \rangle$

$\langle \text{tr} \rangle$

<td> Love Rain </td>

$\langle \text{td} \rangle$ . Descendants of the sun  $\langle / \text{td} \rangle$

</td> My love from another star </td>

$\langle \sqrt{\lambda} \pi \rangle$

</table>

appear as:

image, link, data  
प्रृष्ठा विषय

Healer	Pinocchio	S.H.
L.R	D.O.T.S	M.I.F.A.S

# Header for tables

name for each column

&lt;table border="1"&gt;

this portion will be bold  
and centered!

<b>MOVIE NAME</b>	<b>ACTOR</b>	<b>ACTRESS</b>
Movie Name	Actor	Actress

then normally table portion.

Movie Name	Actor	Actress
Movie Name	Actor	Actress

# "HTML Tags ordered by category"

\* = new in HTML5

Basic HTML

i) `<!DOCTYPE>` = defines the document type.

ii) `<html>` = Defines an HTML document

iii) `<title>` = defines a title for the document.

iv) `<body>` = defines the document's body.

v) `<h1>` to `<h6>` = defines HTML headings.

vi) `<p>` = defines a paragraph.

vii) `<br>` = inserts a single line break

viii) `<hr>` = defines a thematic change in the content.

ix) `<!-- -->` = defines a comment.

## Formatting

① `<acronym>` → {not supported in HTML5. use `<abbr>`} instead. defines an acronym.

2) `<abbr>` → defines an abbreviation or an acronym

3) `<address>` → defines contact information for an author / owner of a document / article.

4) `<b>` → define bold text.

- 5) `<bdi>` → Isolates a part of text that might be formatted in a different direction from other text outside it.
- 6) `<bdo>` → Overrides the current text direction.
- \* 7) `<big>` → Not supported in HTML5. Use CSS instead.  
defines big text
- 8) `<blockquote>` → defines a section that is quoted from another source.
- \* 9) `<center>` → NOT supported in HTML5. Use CSS instead.  
defines centered text.
- 10) `<cite>` → defines the title of a work.
- 11) `<code>` → defines a piece of computer code.
- 12) `<del>` → defines text that has been deleted from a document.
- 13) `<dfn>` → represents the defining instance of a term.
- 14) `<em>` → defines emphasized text.
- \* 15) `<font>` → Not supported in HTML5. Use CSS instead.  
defines font, color and size for text
- 16) `<i>` → defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood.
- 17) `<ins>` → defines a text that has been inserted into a document.
- 18) `<kbd>` → defines keyboard input.

- (19) `<mark>` → defines marked/highlighted text.
- (20) `<meter>` → defines a scalar measurement within a known gauge range (a gauge)
- (21) `<pre>` → defines preformatted text.
- (22) `<progress>` → represents the progress of a task.
- (23) `<q>` → defines a short question annotation.
- (24) `<rp>` → defines what to show in browsers that do not support ruby annotation
- (25) `<rt>` → defines an explanation/pronunciation of characters (for East Asian typography)
- (26) `<ruby>` → defines a red ruby annotation (for East Asian typography)
- (27) `<s>` → defines text that is no longer correct.
- (28) `<samp>` → defines sample output from a computer program.
- (29) `<small>` → defines smaller text
- \* (30) `<strike>` → Not supported in HTML 5. Use <del>  
or <s> instead. defines strikethrough text.
- (31) `<strong>` → defines important text.
- (32) `<sub>` → defines subscripted text.

- (33) `<sup>` → defines superscripted text.
- (34) `<time>` → defines a date/time
- \* (35) `<tt>` → Not supported in HTML 5. Use CSS instead.  
defines teletype text.
- (36) `<u>` → defines text that should be stylistically different from normal text.
- \* (37) `<var>` → defines a variable.
- (38) `<br>` → defines a possible line-break.
- Forms and inputs**
- (i) `<form>` → defines an HTML form for user input.
  - (ii) `<input>` → defines an input control.
  - (iii) `<textarea>` → defines a multiline input control  
(text area)
  - (iv) `<button>` → defines a clickable button.
  - (5) `<select>` → defines a drop down list.
  - (6) `<optgroup>` → defines a group of related options in a drop down list.
  - (7) `<option>` → defines an option in a drop down list.
  - (8) `<label>` → defines a label for an `<input>` element.

- ⑨ `<fieldset>` → groups related elements in a form.
- ⑩ `<legend>` → defines a captions for a fieldset element.
- ⑪ `<datalist>` → specifies a list of pre-defined options for input controls.
- ⑫ `<keygen>` → defines a key pair generator field (for forms)
- ⑬ `<output>` → defines the result of a calculation.

### Frames:

- \* ① `<frame>` → Not supported in HTML5.  
defines a window (a frame) in a frameset.
- \* ② `<frameset>` → Not supported in HTML5.  
defines a set of frames.
- \* ③ `<noframes>` → Not supported in HTML5.  
defines an alternate content for users that do not support frames.
- ④ `<iframe>` → defines an inline frame.

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## Images

- i) `<img>` → defines an image
- ii) `<map>` → defines a ~~slie~~ client-side image-map.
- iii) `<area>` → defines an area inside an image-map
- iv) `<canvas>` → Used to draw graphics, on the fly, via scripting (usually Javascript)
- v) `<figcaption>` → defines a caption for a `<figure>` element.
- vi) `<figure>` → specifies self-cont

## Audio/Video

- i) `<audio>` → defines sound content
- ii) `<source>` → defines multiple media resources for media elements (`<video>` and `<audio>`)
- iii) `<track>` → defines text tracks for media elements (`<video>` and `<audio>`)
- iv) `<video>` → defines a video or movie.

## Links

- ① `<a>` → defines a hyperlink.
- ② `<link>` → defines the relationship between a document and an external resource (most used to link to style sheets)
- ③ `<nav>` → defines navigation links.

## Lists

- ① `<ul>` → defines an unordered list.
- ② `<ol>` → defines an ordered list.
- ③ `<li>` → defines a list item.
- ④ `<dir>` → not supported in HTML5. Use `<ul>` instead. defines a directory list.
- ⑤ `<dl>` → defines a description list.
- ⑥ `<dt>` → defines a term/name in a description list.
- ⑦ `<dd>` → defines a description of a term/name in a description list.
- ⑧ `<menu>` → defines a list/menu of commands.
- ⑨ `<menuitem>` → defines a command/menu item that the user can invoke from a popup menu.

## Tables:

- 1) <table> → defines a table.
- 2) <caption> → defines a table caption.
- 3) <th> → defines a header cell in a table.
- 4) <tr> → defines a row in a table.
- 5) <td> → defines a cell in a table.
- 6) <thead> → groups the header content in a table.
- 7) <tbody> → groups the body content in a table.
- 8) <tfoot> → groups the body footer content in a table.
- 9) <col> → specifies column properties for each column within a <colgroup> element.
- 10) <colgroup> → specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting.

## Style & Semantics:

- 1) <style> → defines style information for a document.
- 2) <div> → defines a section in a document.
- 3) <span> → defines a section in a document.

- ④ <header> → defines a header for a document or section.
- ⑤ <footer> → defines a footer for a document or section.
- ⑥ <main> → specifies the main content of a document.
- ⑦ <section> → defines a section in a document.
- ⑧ <article> → defines an article.
- ⑨ <aside> → defines content aside from the page content.
- ⑩ <details> → defines additional details that the user can view or hide.
- ⑪ <dialog> → defines a dialog box or window.
- ⑫ <summary> → defines a visible heading for a <details> element.

### Meta info:

- ① <head> → defines information about the document.
- ② <meta> → defines metadata about an HTML document.
- ③ <base> → specifies the baseURL/target for all relative URLs in a document.
- \* ④ <basefont> → Not supported in HTML5. Use CSS instead. Specified a default color, size and font for all text in a document.

## Programming :

- i) <script> → defines a client-side script.
- ii) <noscript> → defines an alternate content for users that do not support client side scripts.
- iii) <applet> → Not supported in HTML5. Use <embed> or <object> instead.  
Defines an embedded applet.
- iv) <embed> → Defines a container for an external (non-HTML) application.
- v) <object> → Defines an embedded object.
- vi) <param> → Defines a parameter for an object.

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## "Span"

<th>

<th colspan="2"><h3>Odd People</h3></th>

</th>

<th>

{<th> \_\_\_\_\_ </th>}  
<th> \_\_\_\_\_ </th>

<th>

{bold and  
centered}

output

Odd People

<th>

<td>

</td>

<td>

</td>

</th>

## table width

<table border="1" width="500" >

width="100%"

cell  
padding / cell spacing

(% দিয়ে বর্ণনা  
Page এর size (১০০%)  
শাখাস নয় অবশ্যে  
করা হবে)

<table border="1"

cellpadding="10" >

(Page size পর্যন্ত  
dynamic করা হবে)

↓

(border 3 text এর মধ্যে 10 Pixel  
Space create করা)

`<table border="1" cellspacing="10">`



separated cells


# DocType → details ↗ GTC 225,

List :

on unordered list (don't need to be in a particular order)

`<ul>`

`<li> chips </li>`

`<li> coke </li>`

`</ul>`

• Chips

• Coke

} for bullet points

ordered list (things has to appear in a number)

② numbering  
browsers  
first  
T2C  
T3C  
T4C

`<ol>`

`<li> I am Jalisa </li>`

`<li> I am weird </li>`

`</ol>`

1. I am Jalisa

2. I am weird