

{ <style type="text/css">  
</style> }

Date / /

{ HTML → the writings (image, link, heading, paragraph etc...) }  
{ CSS → color, font, layer (design) }

## Cascading Style Sheet (CSS)

<html>

<head>

css

{ <style type="text/css">

P { color: blue; }

font-family: ariel;

</style>

</head>

<body>

<P> My name is Jalisa </P>

</body>

</html>

for CSS

{ <style type="text/css">

</style>

(rgb value use करें तो यह  
color नहीं आएगा) #330000

[element/Property]

this will appear  
is blue color and  
in ariel font.

P { line-height: 170%; }  
h1 { color: red; }

-10K  
25K

~~italicize~~  
~~italics~~ (italic)

Exhtml →  
void space  
sensitivity void  
space count

bold and ~~italic~~ ~~bold~~ text.

{style type="text/css"}

ul { font-weight: bold; }

ol { font-size: italic; }

{ <ul>

<li> </li> → bold

</ul>

{ <ol>

<li> </li> → italic

</ol>

⇒ [title middle - গান্ধির জীবন]

text-align

[h1 { text-align: center; }]

p { text-indent: 25px; }

Paragraph এর মুক্ত স্থান করার মত

25px স্থান করাবে,

## background Color

Change  $\rightarrow$

<html>

<head>

<Style type="text/css">

body {

background-color: blue; → background blue

color: white → body  $\rightarrow$   $\text{white}$

text/content  $\rightarrow$ , white  $\rightarrow$

}

h1 {text-align: center;}

p { }

</Style>

</head>

<head>

## images as the background

<Style type="text/css">

body { }

background-image: url(my.face.png);

background-repeat: no-repeat;

}

only  $\text{ctrl}$   $\text{f5}$   
picture pure window  
 $\rightarrow$  repeat  $\rightarrow$

{  
repeat-x; → x axis → repeat  
repeat-y; → y axis → n

body {

background-position: 10px 60px;  
 ↓                    ↓  
 10 pixel left      60 pixel top

background-position : 50%, 60px;

↓  
 (whole page ৰ  
 50% (half/center))

ও অন্য মুকে আমবে)

## text background/padding

<style type = "text/css">

h3 { background-color: yellow; }  
 Padding-top: 10px;  
 Padding-bottom: 20px;

Padding-left: 30px;  
 Padding-right: 40px; }

(gap  
between  
text  
margin)

</style> : (specific কোর ফর্ম দিবলৈ  
কোর Padding কোর)

{ Padding → inside the border  
Margin → outside the "

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
webpage \_\_\_\_\_

## Borders & Margins :

Border

border → outside line of padding.

tent

→ border



[ 3 property  
( color, width, style ) ]

<Style type="tent/CSS">

h2 { background-color: yellow;  
padding: 15px;

border  
color  
width  
style

border-color: red;  
border-width: 3px;  
border-style: dashed;

border-top-color = green;  
border-top-style = dotted;  
border-top-width = 3px;

Margin

→ Paragraph এর মধ্যে ঘোড়া gap.

p { background-color = orange;

margin: 1px;

Paragraph মধ্যে ঘোড়া  
( distance )

## Width & height:

`a { background-color: red;`  
`color: white; } → text or color`  
`width: 350px; } → color/ or width [ ]`  
`height: 100px; } → padding or height [ ]`

`[border] ( border: 3px solid black; ) → shortcut ( 3 line TR for 1px )`

## How to style links:

`<style type="text/css">`

`a:link { color: red; } → normally for link`  
`text-decoration: none; } → ৰিপ্ৰেজন্টেশন`

`a:visited { color: green; } → visit হওয়া স্থিতি`

`a:hover { background-color: blue; } → cursor হওয়া`  
`color: white; } → link হওয়া`  
`text-decoration: underline; } → ৰিপ্ৰেজন্টেশন`  
`font-weight: bold; } → ৰিপ্ৰেজন্টেশন`

`a:active { background-color: orange; } → mouse ফুট`

`</style>`

## Styling a table:

<Style type = "text/CSS">

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | 6 |

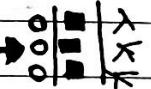
table { border: 3px solid blue; }  
 tr { background-color: yellow; }  
 td { border: 2px dashed red; }

</Style>

Unlisted

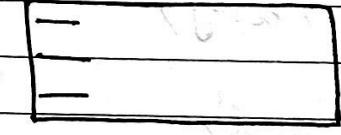
## Unordered list styling

<Style type = "text/CSS">

① ul { list-style-type: circle / square / katakana; } → 

when you want to use an image as a bullet point →

② ul { list-style-image: url (check.png) } image name

③ ul { border: 1px solid red; list-style-type: none; padding: 0; } → 

Multiple element at a time change ( নিয়ে সame change করতে চাই )

~~for~~ <Style type = "text/CSS">

h1, p { color: red; }

, (১) এইসব red হলো মান :

⇒ bold and green text at position

<P> My Name is Falisa and <Span> I am a good girl </span> </P>

<head>

<style type = "text/css">

span { font-weight: bold;  
color: green; }

</style>

</head>

## \* Div element:

কোর্টি text document পৰা web page কৰি অন্তে যাবলৈয়া  
move কৰি,

<body>

<div> Hello World! </div>

</body>

<head>

<style type = "text/css">

div { border: 2px solid red;

position: absolute;

width: 300px;

top: 40px; [top থেকে 40px down]

left: 35px; [left থেকে 35px right-0]

</style>



</head>

different paragraph different color করার জন্য:

(Class)

<head>

<Style type = "text/css">

• redtext { color: red; }

বেগুনী রঙের লক্ষণ

• greentext { color: green; }

</Style>

</head>

<body>

<p class = "redtext"> red </p>

red রঙ

<p class = "greentext"> green </p>

green রঙ

</body>

(Div)

→ a box moving around in a webpage.

অলিপ্টি অলিপ্টি বো বাইরে একটি webpage

-G অলিপ্টি -অলিপ্টি Position -G রঞ্জিত।

⇒ ID create করা হবে।

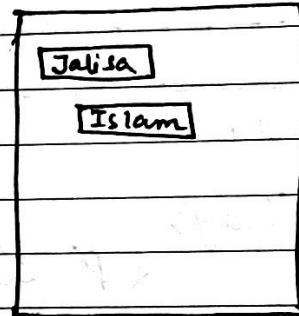
⇒ CSS - G (#) → ফিল্ট ID দিয়ে,

P.T.O

`<style type = "text/css">`

```
#Jalisa { border: 2px solid red;
position: absolute; fixed;
top: 15px; left: 25px; }
#Islam { border: 2px solid green;
position: absolute; top: 65px; left: 5px; }
```

`</style>`



`<body>`

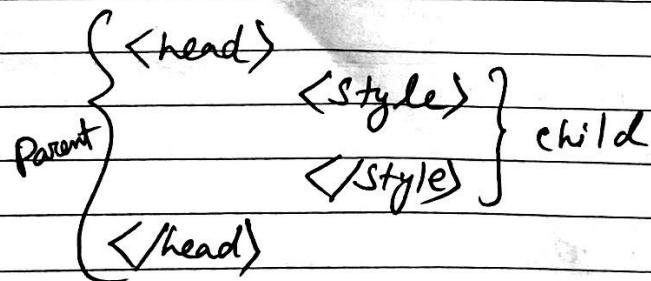
`<div> <div id = "Jalisa" > Jalisa </div>`

`<div id = "Islam" > Islam </div>`

`</body>`

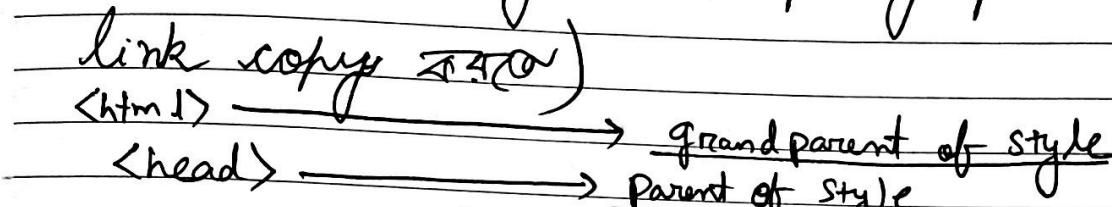
`How to select a child selector`

a tag is inside of another tag



specific কোরে Place কোর Link style কোর

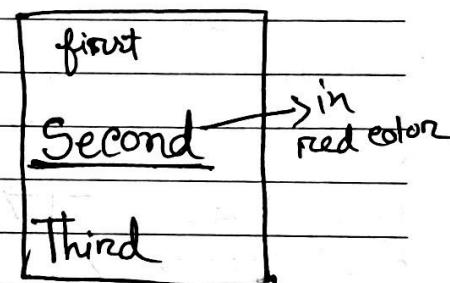
(like only header or paragraph কোর কোরের  
link copy কোর)



were  
p is a parent  
of a  
Relationship  
sign

`<style type="text/css">`

`P > a { color: red; font-size: 30px; }`



`</style>`

`<head>`

`<body>`

`<a href="http://google.com"> first </a>`

`<p> <a`

`>`

`> second </a> </p>`

`<h3> <a`

`>`

`> third </a> </h3>`

`</body>`

`</html>`

**Pseudo element**

(Paragraph এর first letter style কোর)

`<style type="text/css">`

`p::first-letter { font-weight: bold; font-size: 30px; color: green; }`

`</style>`

( আমার webpage এর নির্দেশ কোর Paragraph এর first letter  
Bold green কোর )

## External stylesheet

(কোটি CSS টেক্সট new page open করে  
website এর মতুনা Page-এ same change  
at a time কীভাবে করে যায়)

say, I have already two webpages.

1st Page	2nd Page	style.css
<code>         &lt;html&gt;          &lt;head&gt;          &lt;link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css"/&gt;  &lt;/head&gt;  &lt;body&gt;  &lt;h1&gt; &lt;/h1&gt; &lt;h1&gt; &lt;/h1&gt;  &lt;p&gt; &lt;/p&gt; &lt;p&gt; &lt;/p&gt;  &lt;a &gt; link &lt;/a&gt; &lt;a &gt; link &lt;/a&gt;  &lt;/body&gt;  &lt;/html&gt;       </code>	<code>         &lt;html&gt;          &lt;head&gt;          → copy and paste it  &lt;/head&gt;  &lt;body&gt;  &lt;h1&gt; &lt;/h1&gt; &lt;h1&gt; &lt;/h1&gt;  &lt;p&gt; &lt;/p&gt; &lt;p&gt; &lt;/p&gt;  &lt;a &gt; link &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/body&gt;  &lt;/html&gt;       </code>	<p>↓ open a new page (file → new) Save as name: CSS ↓ cascade style sheets</p> <pre> h1 {color: green; } p {font-family: Tahoma;   color: red;   font-size: 20px; } a {color: orange; }       </pre>

`<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">`

style.css page-এ কোর করলে মতুনা Page এ

এ ref. দ্বারা তথে, এর Page-এ change হবে।

## Overwriting style:

External style sheet দ্বারা Page-এ same করা change  
করা যায়, But say, একটি Page-এ header এর different  
বর্ণ করা। আবেদন,

<head>

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href=
"style.css"/>
```

```
<style type="text/css">
```

```
h1 { color: green; }
```

</style>

</head>

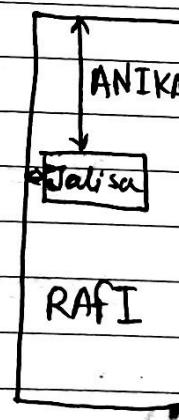
(2) most  
recent command  
h1 green  
or style sheet  
header  
blue

## Positioning

{ absolute positioning,  
relative positioning

absolute দ্বারা Positioning করলে,  
top এর মতো অঙ্গুলীয়ে চালে।

relative দ্বারা করলে, যেই স্থানসম্পর্ক  
box থেকে, তা স্থান থেকে  
মুক্ত হওয়ার চাবে।



abs.



relative

## fixed positioning :

Positioning absolute এর মত-ই করে, যিন্তু position fixed. Page scroll করলেও, box এর স্থান রাখে।



resize:

বৈধ element / image পর্যন্ত Particular size (o shrink করতে চাহো-

<head>

<style type="text/css">

img {max-height: 200px;  
max-width: 200px;}

</style>

</head>

<body>



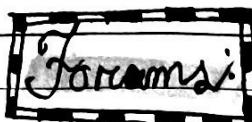


</body>

} you can also work  
with min-height and  
min-width.

radio → option विकल्प, but you can only choose one!

Date / /



Javascript → user can info / password

<body>

<form>

Username : <input type = "text" name = "username"

size = "10" maxlength = "5"  
→ size word max length 5000

box size; by default size 2000

value = "Enter your name" />  
box value (description type)

value different  
name same

name same

</form> <br/>

</body>

(radio button just  
get select for 500)

Male : <input type = "radio" name = "Sex"  
value = "male" />

female : <input type = "radio" name = "Sex"  
value = "female" />

<br/>

if you want to select <p> select the items </p>

multiple options.

Chips <input type = "checkbox" name = "food" value = "chips" />  
Coke <input type = "checkbox" name = "food" value = "coke" />  
</form>  
</body>

## dropdown list

অনেক টাকা option create করে, একটা select করব, like language, country, city....

<body>

<form>

<select> name="cities">

<option value="Dhaka"> Dhaka </option>

<option value="Canada"> Canada </option>

<option value="Australia"> Australia </option>

</select>

</form>

</body>

Dhaka



by default first

হ্যালো, & longest word

size fix বৰি হ'বে,

## text area

user এতে ক্ষেত্ৰ টেক্স্ট ট্ৰিভাৰ / description

text area

body

P.T.O

<body>

<form>

Tell me about yourself:

<br/>

```
<TextArea name="bio" rows="8" cols="40">
```

write here

</tentarea>

</form>

</body>

Password

8

# How to submit a file

~~<body>~~

<form>

password: <input type="password" name="password" />

`<p>submit a file!</p>`

20

start file  
, </form>

*Submit* *2014-09-26* </body>

ଅନ୍ତର୍ବାହିକ

file get size 10<sup>4</sup>  
for PHP / javascript  
ज्ञान का संग्रह

**Submit button**

<body>

<form> action = "dosomething" method = "post">

Username : <input type = "text" name = "username" />

<br/>

Password : <input type = "password" name = "pass" />

<br/>

<input type = "submit" value = "Submit!" />

</form>

</body>

Diagram illustrating the form structure:

```

<form>
  <input type="text" name="username"/>
  <input type="password" name="pass"/>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit!"/>
</form>
  
```

The diagram shows a large rectangular frame representing the form. Inside, there are three smaller boxes: one for "Username" with an input field, one for "Password" with an input field, and one for the "Submit!" button.

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