

HTML Notes



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Introduction to HTML, CSS & Javascript.

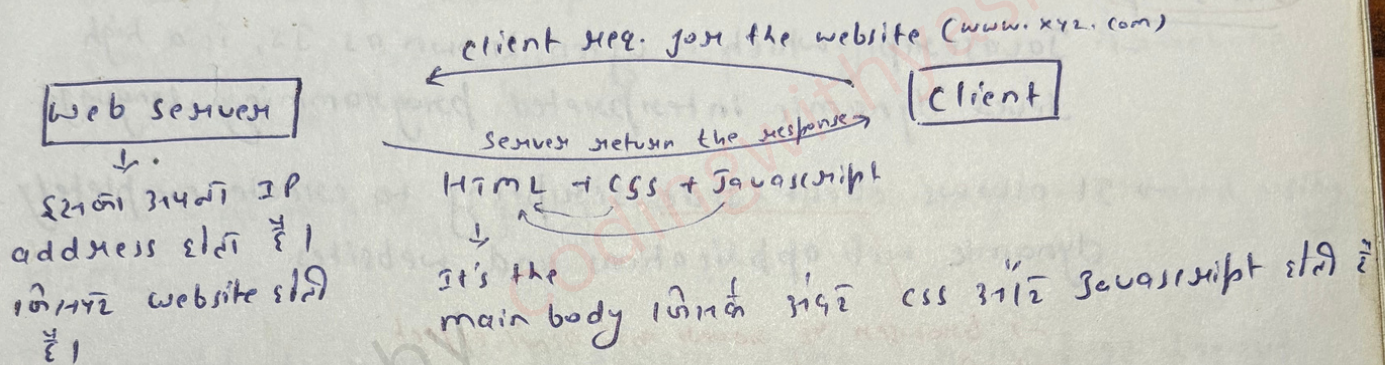
- (*) HTML, CSS and Javascript are the basic requirement to build a website.

HTML → used for making layout

CSS → used for designing & styling

Javascript → used to add brain/ functionality in website.

- (*) How website works?



- (*) Domain → www.xyz.com → It's the name of website.

- (*) 404 → Page not found → It means the page is not available at the server.

- (*) Web browser → HTML + CSS + Javascript documents are received and they are manipulated to create the website layout.

HTML → ① HTML stands for hypertext markup language.

- ② It is basically a standard markup language for giving a static skeleton to web application & websites.

Standard markup language is a set of rules that are agreed upon by all the lang. in use and all the lang. must adhere to it.

③ Its a well standardized system.

CSS → ① cascading style sheets which is known as CSS is a style sheet language that used to handle the presentation of the web page containing HTML.

② It makes our websites beautiful & modern looking

Javascript →

→ Javascript which is often known as JS, is a high level dynamic interpreted programming language.

→ It allows client-side scripting to create completely dynamic web applications and websites.

- browser 42 hover and click effect
- Buttons & actions
- functionality

visual code studio 42 not working

HTML → Hyper Text Markup Language.

HTML is the language of web. It is used to create websites.

We use HTML tags to define look & feel of a website.

With understanding of these tags and how to put them together, we can create beautiful websites easily.

Then why CSS & Javascript?

HTML is used for defining layout of a page - A barebone page structure.

CSS is used to add styling to that barebone page created using HTML.

Javascript is used to program logic for the page layout eg. what happens when a user hovers on a text, when to hide or show elements etc.

A Basic HTML Page.

`<!DOCTYPE html>` → specifies that this is an HTML5 Doc.

`<html>` → root of an HTML page

`<head>` → contains page metadata.

`<title>` Yash's website `</title>` → contains title

`</head>`

`<body>` → the main body of the page.

`</body>`

`</html>`

A Tag is like a container for either content or other HTML Tags

Imp Notes

- (*) Head & Body tags are children of HTML Tag
- (*) HTML is the parent of Head & Body tags.
- (*) Most of the HTML elements have opening & closing tag with content in between opening & closing tags.
- (*) Some HTML tags have no content. These are called empty elements eg. `<br>`
- (*) We can either use .htm or .html extension.
- (*) You can use "inspect element" or "view page source" option from chrome to look into a website's HTML code.

HTML element = Start Tag + content + End Tag

- (*) Comments in HTML
Comments in HTML are used to mark text which should not be passed. They can help document the source code.

`<!-- HTML comment -->`

- (*) Case sensitivity
HTML is a case insensitive language, that means `<H1>` and `<h1>` tags are same.

—x —x —x —x

—x—x—x—
We can add elements in the body tag to define the page layout.

① HTML Element

Everything from starting to the ending tag

<body> → opening tag

content

</body> → closing tag

⑧ HTML Attributes

Used to add more information corresponding to an HTML tag.

example `<a href = "https://codewithhanny.com">Hanny </a>`
 ↓
 anchor Tag

We can either use single or double quotes in attributes.

④ The heading log

Heading tag is used to mark headings in HTML. From h1 to h6, we have tags for the most important to the least least important heading.

$\langle h_1 \rangle$ most important heading $\langle 1/h_1 \rangle$

<h6> least least important heading </h6>

Note: → We should not use HTML Headings to make text thick or bold.

(*) The paragraph Tag

Paragraph tags are used to add paragraphs to an HTML page.

`<b>` This is a paragraph `</b>`

(*) The Anchor Tag

The anchor tag is used to add links to an existing content inside an HTML page.

`<a href = "https://google.com/" > Google </a>`

(*) The Img Tag

Img tag is used to add images in an HTML page

`<img src = "image.png" >`

L) Relative url of an image.

(*) Bold, italic and underline Tags.

We can use bold, italic and underline tags to highlight the text as follows:

`<b>` This is bold `</b>`

`<i>` This is italic `</i>`

`<u>` This is underline `</u>`

(*) Br tag

The br tag is used to create line breaks in an HTML document.

⊗ Big and small tags.

We can make the text a bit larger and a bit smaller using big and small tags respectively.

⊗ hr tag

<hr> tag in a HTML page is used to create a horizontal line often used to separate the content.

⊗ Subscript & superscript

We can add subscript and superscript in HTML as follows:

_{this} is subscript

this is subscript.

^{this} is superscript.

this is superscript.

⊗ pre tag.

HTML always ignores extra spaces and newlines. In order to display a piece of text as it is, we use pre tag.

<pre>

This is written

using pre

Tag

</pre>

It will get print as it is.

creating a page layout

When we use the right tag in right place, it results in a better page layout, better indexing by search engines and better user experience.

We use the following tag to get the job done.

`<header>` } contains nav tag.
`<main>` } website layout.
`<footer>`

Inside the main tag we insert the following tags:

`<main>` → the main opening tag

`<section>` → A page section

`<article>` → a self contained content

`<aside>` → content aside from the content (eg. Ads etc)

`</main>` → the main closing tag

Creating a page like this is not mandatory but it creates a readable & structured layout. Also they are useful for SEO.

⑧ Link attributes

`<a href = "/contact" > contact us </a>` contact page opens in same tab.

`<a href = "/contact" target = "_blank" > contact us </a>`
opens in new tab

We can put any content inside an anchor tag (images, heading etc) are all allowed

If the page is inside a directory, we need to make sure that we link to the correct page. (same thing applies to img tag)

We can add links to images like this

```
<a href = "/about" > <img src = 'a.jpg' width = "120px" > </a>
```

↓
Here height will get set automatically and hence the aspect ratio will be maintained.

⑧ The Div tag

div tag is often used as a container for other elements
div is a block level element that means it will take full width.

⑨ The span tag

span is an inline container that means it will as much width as necessary

List, tables & forms

— x — x — x —

Lists are used to display content which represent a list.

Unordered list: used to list unordered items.

```
<ul>
```

```
<li>home </li>
```

```
<li>about </li>
```

```
</ul>
```

ordered list: used to list ordered items.

```
<ol>
```

```
<li>phone </li>
```

```
<li>pc </li>
```

```
</ol>
```


Tables:

The `<table>` tag is used to define tables in HTML. It is used to format and display tabular data.

`<tr>` tag: used to display table row.

`<td>` tag: used to display table column (data).

`<th>` tag: used in place of table data for displaying table headers.

We can define as many table rows as we want.

`<thead>` tag: used to wrap table head (caption of `<tr>` with `<th>`).

`<tbody>` tag: used to wrap the table body.

colspan attribute

This attribute is used to create cells spanning multiple columns.

```
<th colspan="3"> Harry </th>
```

↳ spans 3 columns.

HTML forms:

An HTML form is used to collect input from the user.

`<form>` tag is used for the same.

```
<form>
```

--- elements of the form ---

```
</form>
```

There are different form elements for different kinds of user input.

Input element: can be of type text, checkbox, radio, button and submit. We also have a file type.

Text area element: Defines a multi line text input and row attributes can be used to size the text area.

select element: Defines a drop down list.

Notes: → You don't have to remember all the tags, you will automatically memorize them with practice.

Basic syntax used in form tag

`<form action = "backend.php"` ^{ex 7} `>` This is the database of form.

ex $\rightarrow \angle \text{div}$

> Name: <input type="text" name="myname">

 $\langle \text{div} \rangle$

ex- $\langle \text{div} \rangle$

1. >
Email: <input type="email" name="myemail" id=" " >

314th backend
2nd 2nd 1st 48th 2nd 1st

backend of myEmail and value stored.

my email & corresponding value at diff backend A'

ex → `<input type="submit" value="submit now">`

ex-1 Are you eligible : ☐

checked
checked means it is by default
checked hai default

ex-2 Gender : male ☐ female ☐

যাই বা যেই same হৈ
এই দুই radio button যি
click করে থাকবে।

ex-3

ex-4
</text area>

} it is different
from other
b'coz it has a
closing tag

ex-5 Label দিনে ও দিন

<label for="name">Name </label>

These both should be same

<div>
<input type="text" name="myname" id="name">

সিই value fetch
করে Backend এ

যাই ক্লিক হৈ

ও label যি click

করে সেই element

select হৈ উঠে

এই ওই same করে

ex → Select tag

<label for = "car" > Car </label>

<select name = "myCar" id = "car" >

<option value = "ind" > Indira </option>

<option value = "swg" > Swift </option>

selected at first by default.

selected at 2nd.

</select>

another example.

<select name = "fruits" id = "fruit" Size = "1" multiple >

This shows
how many elements
are to be displayed in the
dropdown.

↳ to select
multiple
value.

ex → <input list = "color" >

<datalist id = "color" >

<option value = "red" >

</datalist>

← Do more practice
for this.

HTML form elements. most common HTML elements are

- (i) Input → text, password, email, submit, reset, radio, checkbox.
- (ii) Select
- (iii) Text area
- (iv) Button
- (v) Datalist

(*) Embedding Videos

Video tag is used to play videos in HTML.

```
<video src = "hunny.mp4" >Ennon </video>
```

Attributes for video:

We can use:

width: To adjust width of a video (Height automatically adjusts)

We can use ~~autoplay~~ to autoplay or loop the video.

Thank You !!!



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