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HTML

Learn HTML

HTML ek standard markup language hai web pages ke liye.
HTML se aap apni khud ki website bana sakte ho.
HTML seekhna easy hai – aapko maza aayega!

Learning by Examples

Hamare “Try it Yourself” editor ke sath aap HTML code ko edit kar sakte ho aur browser me result dekh sakte ho.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>

<h1> This is a Heading </h1>
<p> This is a paragraph. </p>

</body>
</html>
```

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HTML Introduction

HTML ek standard markup language hai jo web pages banane ke liye use hoti hai.

What is HTML?

- HTML ka matlab hai **Hyper Text Markup Language**
- HTML web pages banane ke liye standard markup language hai
- HTML ek web page ka structure define karti hai
- HTML ek series of elements se banti hai
- HTML elements browser ko batate hain ki content kaise display karna hai
- HTML elements content ko label karte hain jaise “yeh heading hai”, “yeh paragraph hai”, “yeh link hai”, etc.

A Simple HTML Document

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>

<h1>My First Heading</h1>
<p>My first paragraph. </p>
```

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```
</body>  
</html>
```

Example Explained:

- `<!DOCTYPE html>` batata hai ki yeh document HTML5 document hai
 - `<html>` element HTML page ka root element hai
 - `<head>` element HTML page ke baare me meta info rakhta hai
 - `<title>` element HTML page ka title define karta hai (jo browser ke title bar me dikhai deta hai)
 - `<body>` element document ka visible part define karta hai
 - `<h1>` element ek badi heading define karta hai
 - `<p>` element ek paragraph define karta hai
-

What is an HTML Element?

Ek HTML element start tag, content, aur end tag se milkar banta hai:

```
<tagname> Content yahan likha jata hai... </tagname>
```

Example:

```
<h1>My First Heading</h1>  
<p>My first paragraph.</p>
```

Web Browsers

Web browser (Chrome, Edge, Firefox, Safari) ka kaam hota hai HTML documents ko read karna aur sahi tarike se display karna. Browser HTML tags ko display nahi karta, balki un tags ka use karta hai content ko display karne ke liye.

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HTML Editors

HTML seekhne ke liye ek simple text editor hi kaafi hai.

Learn HTML Using Notepad or TextEdit:

Professional HTML editors bhi hote hain, lekin seekhne ke liye simple editor best hai jaise **Notepad (PC)** ya **TextEdit (Mac)**.

Step 1: Notepad/TextEdit open karo

Step 2: HTML code likho

Step 3: File save karo as `index.htm` with UTF-8 encoding

Step 4: Browser me open karo

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1> My First Heading </h1>
<p> My first paragraph. </p>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML Basic Examples

Sab HTML documents `<!DOCTYPE html>` se start hote hain, fir `<html>` tag, aur visible content `<body>` ke andar hota hai.

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Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1> My First Heading </h1>
<p> My first paragraph. </p>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML Elements

HTML elements start tag se start hote hain aur end tag pe khatam.

Example:

```
<h1>My First Heading</h1>
<p>My first paragraph.</p>
```

Kuch HTML elements jaise `
` empty hote hain — inka end tag nahi hota.

Nested HTML Elements

HTML elements ke andar doosre elements aa sakte hain.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>My First Heading</h1>
<p>My first paragraph.</p>
```

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```
</body>  
</html>
```

HTML Attributes

Attributes HTML elements ke liye extra information dete hain.

Example:

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com">Visit W3Schools</a>
```

Common attributes:

- `href` (for links)
- `src, alt, width, height` (for images)
- `style` (for inline CSS)
- `lang` (for language)
- `title` (for tooltip text)

Example:

```
  
<p title="I'm a tooltip">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

The `href` Attribute

`<a>` tag hyperlink define karta hai. `href` attribute URL specify karta hai jahan link jane ke liye hai:

Example

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com">Visit W3Schools</a>
```

The `src` Attribute

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`` tag HTML page mein image embed karne ke liye use hota hai. `src` attribute image ka path specify karta hai jo display hona chahiye:

Example

```

```

`src` attribute mein URL specify karne ke do tareeqe hain:

1. **Absolute URL** — External image ko link karta hai jo kisi aur website par hosted hota hai.

Example: `src="https://www.w3schools.com/images/img_girl.jpg"`.

Notes: External images copyright ke under ho sakte hain. Agar aapko permission nahi milti, toh aap copyright laws ka violation kar sakte hain. Aur external images ko aap control nahi kar sakte; wo kabhi bhi remove ya change ho sakti hai.

2. **Relative URL** — Image ko link karta hai jo website ke andar hosted hoti hai. Yahan URL mein domain name nahi hota. Agar URL slash ke bina start hota hai, toh wo current page ke relative hota hai.

Example: `src="img_girl.jpg"`. Agar URL slash ke saath start hota hai, toh wo domain ke relative hota hai.

Example: `src="/images/img_girl.jpg"`.

Tip: Relative URLs ka use karna best hota hai. Agar aap domain change karte ho toh ye nahi tutenge.

The width and height Attributes

`` tag mein `width` aur `height` attributes bhi hone chahiye, jo image ke width aur height ko specify karte hain (pixels mein):

Example

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```

```

The alt Attribute

alt attribute, jo **** tag ke liye required hota hai, image ka alternate text specify karta hai agar image kisi wajah se display nahi ho pati. Ye slow connection, **src** attribute mein error, ya agar user screen reader use kar raha ho, tab kaam aata hai.

Example

```

```

The style Attribute

style attribute element ko styles add karne ke liye use hota hai, jaise color, font, size, aur zyada.

Example

```
<p style="color:red;">This is a red paragraph. </p>
```

The lang Attribute

Aapko hamesha **<html>** tag ke andar **lang** attribute include karna chahiye, taaki web page ka language declare ho sake. Ye search engines aur browsers ki madad karta hai.

Agar aap English ko specify karte ho toh:

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html lang="en">  
<body>  
...  
</body>
```

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</html>

Country codes bhi **lang** attribute mein add kiye jaa sakte hain. Toh, pehle do characters language define karte hain, aur last ke do characters country ko.

Agar aap English aur United States ko specify karte ho toh:

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en-US">
<body>
...
</body>
</html>
```

The title Attribute

title attribute element ke baare mein extra information define karta hai. Is attribute ka value tooltip ke roop mein display hota hai jab aap element pe mouse hover karte ho.

Example

```
<p title="I'm a tooltip">This is a paragraph. </p>
```

We Suggest: Always Quote Attribute Values

HTML standard attribute values ke liye quotes ko zaroori nahi banata. Lekin, W3C HTML mein quotes ko recommend karta hai aur stricter document types jaise XHTML ke liye quotes ki demand karta hai.

Good

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/">Visit our HTML tutorial</a>
```

Bad

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[Visit our HTML tutorial](https://www.w3schools.com/html/)

Chapter Summary

- Sabhi HTML elements ke paas attributes ho sakte hain.
- `<a>` tag ka `href` attribute us page ka URL specify karta hai jahan link jata hai.
- `` tag ka `src` attribute image ke path ko specify karta hai jo display hoti hai.
- `` ke `width` aur `height` attributes images ke size ke liye information provide karte hain.
- `` tag ka `alt` attribute image ke liye alternate text provide karta hai.
- `style` attribute element ko styles add karne ke liye use hota hai, jaise color, font, size, aur aur bhi.
- `<html>` tag ka `lang` attribute web page ki language ko declare karta hai.
- `title` attribute element ke baare mein extra information define karta hai.

HTML Headings

Headings `<h1>` se `<h6>` tak define hote hain. `<h1>` sabse bada aur important hota hai.

Example:

`<h1>` This is heading 1 `</h1>`

`<h2>` This is heading 2 `</h2>`

`<h3>` This is heading 3 `</h3>`

HTML Paragraphs

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Paragraph `<p>` tag se bante hain. Har paragraph ek new line se start hota hai.

Example:

```
<p> This is a paragraph. </p>  
<p> This is another paragraph. </p>
```

HTML Horizontal Rules

`<hr>` tag **HTML** page mein thematic break define karta hai, aur yeh zyada tar horizontal rule ke roop mein dikhayi deta hai.

`<hr>` element content ko separate karne ke liye use hota hai (ya ek change define karne ke liye) **HTML** page mein:

Example

```
<h1> This is heading 1 </h1>  
<p> This is some text. </p>  
<hr>  
<h2> This is heading 2 </h2>  
<p> This is some other text. </p>
```

`<hr>` tag ek empty tag hai, iska matlab hai ki iske paas koi end tag nahi hota.

HTML Line Breaks

HTML `
` element line break define karta hai.

Agar aapko new line chaahiye bina naye paragraph ke shuru kiye, toh `
` ka use karein:

Example

```
<p>This is<br>a paragraph<br>with line breaks.</p>
```

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 tag bhi ek empty tag hai, iska matlab hai ki iske paas koi end tag nahi hota.

The Poem Problem

Yeh poem ek hi line mein display hogi:

Example

```
<p>
My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

My Bonnie lies over the sea.

My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.
</p>
```

Solution - The HTML <pre> Element

HTML <pre> element preformatted text define karta hai.

<pre> element ke andar ka text fixed-width font mein display hota hai (usually Courier), aur yeh spaces aur line breaks dono ko preserve karta hai:

Example

```
<pre>
My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

    My Bonnie lies over the sea.

    My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

    Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.
</pre>
```

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HTML Styles

HTML elements me style dene ke liye `style` attribute use hota hai.

Syntax:

```
<tagname style="property:value;">
```

Example:

```
<body style="background-color:powderblue;">  
<h1 style="color:blue;">Heading</h1>  
<p style="color:red;">Paragraph</p>  
</body>
```

The HTML Style Attribute

HTML element ka style set karne ke liye, `style` attribute ka use kiya ja sakta hai.

HTML `style` attribute ka syntax kuch is tarah hota hai:

```
<tagname style="property:value;">
```

Yahan, **property** ek CSS property hai aur **value** ek CSS value hai.

Background Color

CSS `background-color` property HTML element ke background color ko define karti hai.

Example

Page ka background color powderblue set karna:

```
<body style="background-color:powderblue;">
```

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```
<h1>This is a heading </h1>
<p>This is a paragraph. </p>
</body>
```

Example

Do alag-alag elements ke liye background color set karna:

```
<body>

<h1 style="background-color:powderblue;">This is a heading</h1>
<p style="background-color:tomato;">This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
```

Text Color

CSS `color` property HTML element ke text ka color define karti hai.

Example

```
<h1 style="color:blue;">This is a heading</h1>
<p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

Fonts

CSS `font-family` property HTML element ke liye font define karti hai.

Example

```
<h1 style="font-family:verdana;">This is a heading</h1>
<p style="font-family:courier;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

Text Size

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CSS `font-size` property HTML element ke text size ko define karti hai.

Example

```
<h1 style="font-size:300%;">This is a heading</h1>  
<p style="font-size:160%;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

Text Alignment

CSS `text-align` property HTML element ke text ka horizontal alignment define karti hai.

Example

```
<h1 style="text-align:center;">Centered Heading</h1>  
<p style="text-align:center;">Centered paragraph.</p>
```

Chapter Summary

- HTML elements ko style karne ke liye `style` attribute ka use karein.
 - Background color ke liye `background-color` use karein.
 - Text color ke liye `color` use karein.
 - Text fonts ke liye `font-family` use karein.
 - Text sizes ke liye `font-size` use karein.
 - Text alignment ke liye `text-align` use karein.
-

HTML Text Formatting

Formatting tags text ko bold, italic, underline, highlight, etc. karte hain.

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- `` – Bold text
 - `` – Important text
 - `<i>` – Italic text
 - `` – Emphasized text
 - `<mark>` – Highlighted text
 - `<small>` – Smaller text
 - `` – Deleted text
 - `<ins>` – Inserted text
 - `<sub>` – Subscript text
 - `<sup>` – Superscript text
-

HTML `` and `` Elements

HTML `` element text ko bold define karta hai, bina kisi extra importance ke.

Example

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

HTML `` element text ko strong importance ke saath define karta hai. Iske andar ka content aam taur par bold mein dikhayi deta hai.

Example

```
<strong>This text is important!</strong>
```

HTML `<i>` and `` Elements

HTML `<i>` element text ke kisi hissa ko alternate voice ya mood mein define karta hai. Iske andar ka content aam taur par italic (kursiv) mein dikhayi deta

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hai.

Tip: `<i>` tag aksar technical term, kisi doosri bhasha ka phrase, thought, ship name, etc. indicate karne ke liye use hota hai.

Example

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

HTML `` element emphasized text define karta hai. Iske andar ka content aam taur par italic (kursiv) mein dikhayi deta hai.

Tip: Screen reader `` ke words ko emphasize karke pronounce karega, verbal stress ke saath.

Example

```
<em>This text is emphasized</em>
```

HTML `<small>` Element

HTML `<small>` element chhote text ko define karta hai:

Example

```
<small>This is some smaller text.</small>
```

HTML `<mark>` Element

HTML `<mark>` element text ko define karta hai jo marked ya highlighted hona chahiye.

Example

```
<p>Do not forget to buy <mark>milk</mark> today.</p>
```

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HTML `` Element

HTML `` element text ko define karta hai jo document se delete kiya gaya hai. Browsers aam taur par deleted text ke upar ek line strike karte hain.

Example

```
<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> red.</p>
```

HTML `<ins>` Element

HTML `<ins>` element text ko define karta hai jo document mein insert kiya gaya hai. Browsers aam taur par inserted text ko underline karte hain.

Example

```
<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> <ins>red</ins>.</p>
```

HTML `<sub>` Element

HTML `<sub>` element subscript text define karta hai. Subscript text normal line ke neeche aadha character dikhayi deta hai, aur aksar chhote font mein render hota hai. Subscript text chemical formulas ke liye use hota hai, jaise H₂O:

Example

```
<p>This is <sub>subscripted</sub> text.</p>
```

HTML `<sup>` Element

HTML `<sup>` element superscript text define karta hai. Superscript text normal line ke upar aadha character dikhayi deta hai, aur aksar chhote font mein render hota hai. Superscript text footnotes ke liye use hota hai, jaise WWW^[1]:

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Example

`<p>This is superscripted text.</p>`

HTML Colors

Colors predefined names, RGB, HEX, HSL values se define kiye ja sakte hain.

Color Values

HTML mein colors ko RGB values, HEX values, HSL values, RGBA values, aur HSLA values ka use karke bhi specify kiya ja sakta hai.

Neeche diye gaye teen `<div>` elements ke background color ko RGB, HEX, aur HSL values ke saath set kiya gaya hai:

`rgb(255, 99, 71)`

`#ff6347`

`hsl(9, 100%, 64%)`

Neeche diye gaye do `<div>` elements ke background color ko RGBA aur HSLA values ke saath set kiya gaya hai, jo color mein ek Alpha channel add karta hai (yahan 50% transparency hai):

- `rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.5)`
- `hsla(9, 100%, 64%, 0.5)`

`rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.5)`

`hsla(9, 100%, 64%, 0.5)`

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Example

```
<h1 style="background-color:rgb(255, 99, 71);">...</h1>  
<h1 style="background-color:#ff6347;">...</h1>  
<h1 style="background-color:hsl(9, 100%, 64%);">...</h1>
```

```
<h1 style="background-color:rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.5);">...</h1>  
<h1 style="background-color:hsla(9, 100%, 64%, 0.5);">...</h1>
```

HTML Styles - CSS

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) styling ke liye use hoti hai.

3 types of CSS:

- **Inline** (style attribute ke through)
- **Internal** (style tag ke andar)
- **External** (link to CSS file)

Inline CSS

Inline CSS ek unique style apply karne ke liye use kiya jata hai ek single HTML element par.

Inline CSS HTML element ke style attribute ka use karta hai.

Example

Yeh example `<h1>` element ka text color blue set karta hai, aur `<p>` element ka text color red set karta hai:

```
<h1 style="color:blue;">A Blue Heading</h1>
```

```
<p style="color:red;">A red paragraph.</p>
```

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Internal CSS

Internal CSS ek style define karta hai ek single HTML page ke liye. Internal CSS <head> section mein, <style> element ke andar define kiya jata hai.

Example

Yeh example page par **sabhi** <h1> elements ka text color blue set karta hai, aur **sabhi** <p> elements ka text color red set karta hai. Iske alawa, page ka background color "powderblue" set hota hai:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {background-color: powderblue;}
h1 {color: blue;}
p {color: red;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

External CSS

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External style sheet kai HTML pages ke liye style define karta hai. External style sheet ka use karne ke liye, har HTML page ke <head> section mein uska link add kiya jata hai:

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
</head>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

External style sheet ko koi bhi text editor mein likha ja sakta hai. Yeh file HTML code nahi contain karti, aur .css extension ke saath save hoti hai.

Yeh "styles.css" file ka content hoga:

```
body {
  background-color: powderblue;
}
h1 {
  color: blue;
}
p {
  color: red;
}
```

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CSS Colors, Fonts, and Sizes

Yahan hum kuch commonly used CSS properties demonstrate karenge. Aap inke baare mein aage aur seekhenge.

- CSS color property text color ko define karti hai.
- CSS font-family property text ke liye font define karti hai.
- CSS font-size property text size ko define karti hai.

Example

CSS color, font-family, aur font-size properties ka use:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
h1 {
```

```
  color: blue;
```

```
  font-family: verdana;
```

```
  font-size: 300%;
```

```
}
```

```
p {
```

```
  color: red;
```

```
  font-family: courier;
```

```
  font-size: 160%;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
```

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

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```
</body>  
</html>
```

CSS Border

CSS border property HTML element ke around ek border define karti hai.

Tip: Aap almost har HTML element ke liye border define kar sakte hain.

Example

CSS border property ka use:

```
p {  
    border: 2px solid powderblue;  
}
```

CSS Padding

CSS padding property text aur border ke beech mein space define karti hai.

Example

CSS border aur padding properties ka use:

```
p {  
    border: 2px solid powderblue;  
    padding: 30px;
```

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}

CSS Margin

CSS margin property border ke bahar space define karti hai.

Example

CSS border aur margin properties ka use:

```
p {  
  
    border: 2px solid powderblue;  
  
    margin: 50px;  
  
}
```

Link to External CSS

External style sheets ko full URL ke saath ya current web page ke relative path ke saath reference kiya ja sakta hai.

Example

Yeh example ek full URL ka use karke style sheet ko link karta hai:

```
<link rel="stylesheet"  
href="https://learninghub.com/html/styles.css">
```

Ya phir, aap path relative to the current page use kar sakte hain:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="/html/styles.css">
```

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`<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">`

Chapter Summary

- Inline styling ke liye **HTML** style attribute ka use karein.
 - Internal **CSS** define karne ke liye **HTML** `<style>` element ka use karein.
 - External **CSS** file ko refer karne ke liye **HTML** `<link>` element ka use karein.
 - **CSS** color property ka use text colors ke liye karein.
 - **CSS** font-family property ka use text fonts ke liye karein.
 - **CSS** font-size property ka use text sizes ke liye karein.
 - **CSS** border property ka use borders ke liye karein.
 - **CSS** padding property ka use border ke andar space ke liye karein.
 - **CSS** margin property ka use border ke bahar space ke liye karein.
-

HTML Links

Links `<a>` tag se bante hain.

Example:

```
<a href="https://learninghubshahabad.in/">Visit Learning Hub  
Shahabad! </a>
```

HTML Links - Hyperlinks

HTML links, yaani hyperlinks, aise links hote hain jinko click karke aap doosre document pe jump kar sakte ho. Jab aap mouse ko ek link pe move karte ho, to mouse ka arrow ek chhoti hand mein badal jata hai.

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HTML Links - Syntax

HTML mein `<a>` tag hyperlink define karta hai. Iska syntax kuch is tarah hota hai:

```
<a href="url">link text</a>
```

- **href attribute:** Yeh sabse important attribute hai, jo link ke destination ko define karta hai.
- **Link text:** Yeh woh part hai jo reader ko dikhega. Link text pe click karne se reader ko specified URL address pe bheja jata hai.

Example:

Yeh example dikhata hai ki kaise ek link banate hain jo W3Schools.com pe le jata hai:

```
<a href="https://learninghubshahabad.in/">Visit learning hub shahabad!</a>
```

By default, browsers mein links is tarah dikhte hain:

- **Unvisited link:** Underlined aur blue color mein hota hai.
 - **Visited link:** Underlined aur purple color mein hota hai.
 - **Active link:** Underlined aur red color mein hota hai.
-

HTML Links - The target Attribute

By default, jo linked page hai woh current browser window mein open hota hai. Agar aap chahte hain ki woh link naye window ya tab mein open ho, toh aapko target attribute specify karna padta hai.

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target attribute yeh specify karta hai ki linked document kahan open hoga. Iske kuch values hain:

- **_self** - Default value hai. Link same window/tab mein khulta hai.
- **_blank** - Link naye window ya tab mein khulta hai.
- **_parent** - Link parent frame mein open hota hai.
- **_top** - Link window ke full body mein open hota hai.

Example:

Agar aap link ko naye window/tab mein open karna chahte hain, toh `target="_blank"` use karein:

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/" target="_blank">Visit W3Schools!</a>
```

Absolute URLs vs. Relative URLs

Upar diye gaye examples mein **absolute URLs** ka use kiya gaya hai (complete web address).

Agar aap kisi page ko apne website ke andar link karte hain (same website ke page ko), toh **relative URL** ka use hota hai, jo "<https://www>" part ko include nahi karta.

Example:

Absolute URLs:

```
<h2>Absolute URLs</h2>
<p><a href="https://www.learninghub.org/">hub</a></p>
<p><a href="https://www.google.com/">Google</a></p>
```

Relative URLs:

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`<h2>Relative URLs</h2>`

`<p>HTML Images</p>`

`<p>CSS Tutorial</p>`

HTML Links - Use an Image as a Link

Agar aap image ko link ke roop mein use karna chahte hain, toh `` tag ko `<a>` tag ke andar rakh sakte hain.

Example:

```
<a href="default.asp">
  
</a>
```

Link to an Email Address

Agar aap chahete hain ki link pe click karte hi user ka email program open ho jaye, toh **mailto:** scheme ka use kar sakte hain:

Example:

```
<a href="mailto:someone@example.com">Send email</a>
```

Button as a Link

Agar aap HTML button ko link ke roop mein use karna chahte hain, toh आपको JavaScript ka use karna padega. JavaScript se aap define kar sakte hain ki kisi event (jaise button click) par kya hona chahiye.

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```
<button onclick="document.location='default.asp'">HTML  
Tutorial</button>
```

Link Titles

title attribute extra information provide karta hai kisi element ke baare mein. Jab aap mouse ko us element par le jate hain, toh woh information tooltip ke roop mein dikhayi deti hai.

Example:

```
<a href="https://www.learninghub.com/html/" title="Go to HTML  
section">Visit our HTML Tutorial</a>
```

Chapter Summary

- **element** ka use link define karne ke liye hota hai.
 - **href attribute** ka use link address define karne ke liye hota hai.
 - **target attribute** ka use specify karta hai ki linked document kahan open hoga.
 - **element** ko ke andar use karke image ko link bana sakte hain.
 - **mailto:** scheme ka use karke email program open karne ke liye link create kar sakte hain.
-

HTML Bookmarks

Bookmark banane ke liye **id** attribute use hota hai.

Example:

```
<h2 id="C4">Chapter 4</h2>  
<a href="#C4">Jump to Chapter 4</a>
```

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HTML Images

Images `` tag se add hoti hain.

Example:

```

```

tag ke do required attributes hote hain:

- **src:** Yeh attribute image ka path specify karta hai.
 - **alt:** Yeh alternate text specify karta hai image ke liye agar image load na ho sake.
-

Image Size - Width and Height

Aap **style** attribute ka use karke image ki width aur height specify kar sakte hain.

Example:

```

```

Ya phir, aap **width** aur **height** attributes ka use kar sakte hain:

```

```

Width aur height attributes hamesha image ki width aur height ko pixels mein define karte hain.

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Image as a Link

Agar aap image ko link ke roop mein use karna chahte hain, toh tag ko tag ke andar daal sakte hain.

Example:

```
<a href="default.asp">
  
</a>
```

Image Floating

Agar aap chahte hain ki image text ke left ya right mein float ho, toh **CSS float** property ka use kar sakte hain.

Example:

```
<p>
  
  The image will float to the right of the text.
</p>
```

```
<p>
  
  The image will float to the left of the text.
</p>
```

Chapter Summary

- **element** ka use image define karne ke liye hota hai.

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- **src attribute** ka use image ka URL define karne ke liye hota hai.
- **alt attribute** ka use image ke liye alternate text specify karne ke liye hota hai, jab image display na ho sake.
- **width aur height attributes** ya **CSS width aur height properties** ka use image ki size define karne ke liye hota hai.
- **CSS float property** ka use image ko left ya right mein float karne ke liye hota hai.

HTML Image Maps

Clickable areas banane ke liye `<map>` aur `<area>` tags use hote hain.

Example

Here is the HTML source code for the image map above:

```

<map name="workmap">
  <area shape="rect" coords="34,44,270,350" alt="Computer" href="computer.htm">
  <area shape="rect" coords="290,172,333,250" alt="Phone" href="phone.htm">
  <area shape="circle" coords="337,300,44" alt="Coffee" href="coffee.htm">
</map>
```

Kaise Kaam Karta Hai?

Image map ka idea yeh hai ki jab aap kisi image par click karte hain, toh alag-alag jagah par click karne par alag-alag actions perform ho sakein.

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Image map banane ke liye aapko ek image aur kuch HTML code chahiye hota hai, jo ki clickable areas ko describe karega.

Clickable Areas:

Phir, aapko clickable areas define karne hote hain. Ek clickable area ko `<area>` element ke through define kiya jaata hai.

Shape:

Aapko clickable area ki shape bhi define karni hoti hai, aur aap inme se koi bhi choose kar sakte hain:

- **rect** - ek rectangular region define karta hai
- **circle** - ek circular region define karta hai
- **poly** - ek polygonal region define karta hai
- **default** - poore image ka region define karta hai

Chapter Summary:

- Image map define karne ke liye HTML ka `<map>` element use karein.
- Image map mein clickable areas ko define karne ke liye HTML ka `<area>` element use karein.
- `` element mein `usemap` attribute ka use karke image map ko link karein.

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Background Image kya hota hai?

Aap almost har HTML element par ek background image specify kar sakte hain.

HTML Element par Background Image kaise Add karein?

Background image add karne ke liye, aapko HTML ka style attribute aur CSS ka background-image property use karna padta hai.

Example

1. Ek element par background image specify karna:

```
<style>
p {
  background-image: url('img_girl.jpg');
}
</style>
```

2. Poore page ke liye background image set karna:

```
<style>
body {
  background-image: url('img_girl.jpg');
}
</style>
```

Background Repeat

Agar background image element se chhoti hai, toh image horizontally aur vertically repeat ho jaati hai, jab tak woh element ke end tak na pahuch jaaye.

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Agar aap nahi chahte ki image repeat ho, toh background-repeat property ko no-repeat set kar sakte hain.

Example

```
<style>
body {
  background-image: url('example_img_girl.jpg');
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
}
</style>
```

Background Cover

Agar aap chahte hain ki background image poore element ko cover kare, toh background-size property ko cover set kar sakte hain.

Aur agar aap chahte hain ki image hamesha element ko cover kare, bina stretch hue, toh background-attachment property ko fixed set karein:

Is tarah, image apne original proportions mein hi cover karegi.

Example

```
<style>
body {
  background-image: url('img_girl.jpg');
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background-attachment: fixed;
  background-size: cover;
}
</style>
```

Agar aap browser window ko resize karenge, toh aap dekh sakte hain ki image stretch hoti hai, lekin hamesha poore element ko cover karte hue.

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Background Size 100% x 100%

Agar aap chaahte hain ki image poore element ko cover kare, bina apne aspect ratio ko maintain kiye, toh aap background-size ko 100% 100% set kar sakte hain.

Example

```
<style>
body {
  background-image: url('img_girl.jpg');
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background-attachment: fixed;
  background-size: 100% 100%;
}
</style>
```

HTML <picture> Element

HTML ka <picture> element web developers ko image resources specify karne mein zyada flexibility deta hai.

<picture> element mein ek ya zyada <source> elements hote hain, jo srcset attribute ke through alag-alag images ko refer karte hain. Isse browser ko yeh decide karne mein madad milti hai ki kaunsa image current view ya device ke liye best fit karega.

Har <source> element ka apna media attribute hota hai, jo define karta hai ki kab image sabse suitable hai.

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Example

Different screen sizes ke liye alag images dikhana:

```
<picture>
  <source media="(min-width: 650px)" srcset="img_food.jpg">
  <source media="(min-width: 465px)" srcset="img_car.jpg">
  
</picture>
```

HTML Element

Different screen sizes ke liye alag images dikhane ke liye `<picture>` element use hota hai.

HTML Tables

Tables data ko rows aur columns me show karte hain.

Example:

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Company</th>
    <th>Contact</th>
    <th>Country</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Alfreds Futterkiste</td>
    <td>Maria Anders</td>
    <td>Germany</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

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Table ke parts:

- `<table>` – Table banata hai
- `<tr>` – Table row
- `<th>` – Table header
- `<td>` – Table data

HTML Tables

HTML tables allow web developers to arrange data into rows and columns.

Example

Company	Contact	Country
Alfreds Futterkiste	Maria Anders	Germany
Centro comercial Moctezuma	Francisco Chang	Mexico
Ernst Handel	Roland Mendel	Austria
Island Trading	Helen Bennett	UK
Laughing Bacchus Winecellars	Yoshi Tannamuri	Canada
Magazzini Alimentari Riuniti	Giovanni Rovelli	Italy

Define an HTML Table

A table in HTML consists of table cells inside rows and columns.

Example

A simple HTML table:

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```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Company</th>
    <th>Contact</th>
    <th>Country</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Alfreds Futterkiste</td>
    <td>Maria Anders</td>
    <td>Germany</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Centro comercial Moctezuma</td>
    <td>Francisco Chang</td>
    <td>Mexico</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Table Cells

Each table cell is defined by a `<td>` and a `</td>` tag.

`td` stands for table data.

Everything between `<td>` and `</td>` is the content of a table cell.

Example

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <td>Emil</td>
    <td>Tobias</td>
    <td>Linus</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

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```
</tr>  
</table>
```

Table Rows

Each table row starts with a `<tr>` and ends with a `</tr>` tag.
`tr` stands for table row.

Example

```
<table>  
  <tr>  
    <td>Emil</td>  
    <td>Tobias</td>  
    <td>Linus</td>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>16</td>  
    <td>14</td>  
    <td>10</td>  
  </tr>  
</table>
```

You can have as many rows as you like in a table, just make sure the number of cells is the same in each row.

Table Headers

Kabhi-kabhi aapko apne cells ko table header cells banane ki zarurat hoti hai. Uske liye `<th>` tag ka use karo `<td>` ke jagah.
`th` stands for table header.

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Example

Let the first row be table header cells:

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Person 1</th>
    <th>Person 2</th>
    <th>Person 3</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Emil</td>
    <td>Tobias</td>
    <td>Linus</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>16</td>
    <td>14</td>
    <td>10</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

HTML Table Borders

HTML tables ko aap different styles aur shapes me border de sakte ho.

Example

```
table, th, td {
  border: 1px solid black;
  border-collapse: collapse;
}
```

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Round Table Borders

`border-radius` property se borders ko rounded corners diya ja sakta hai.

Example

```
table, th, td {  
  border: 1px solid black;  
  border-radius: 10px;  
}
```

Table Borders Style

`border-style` property se aap border ki appearance set kar sakte ho.

- dotted
- dashed
- solid
- double
- groove
- ridge
- inset
- outset
- none
- hidden

Example

```
th, td {  
  border-style: dotted;  
}
```

Example

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```
th, td {  
  border-color: #96D4D4;  
}
```

Table Width

Aap table ki width bhi set kar sakte ho.

Example

Set the width of the first column to 70%:

```
<table style="width:100%">  
  <tr>  
    <th style="width:70%">Firstname</th>  
    <th>Lastname</th>  
    <th>Age</th>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>Jill</td>  
    <td>Smith</td>  
    <td>50</td>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>Eve</td>  
    <td>Jackson</td>  
    <td>94</td>  
  </tr>  
</table>
```

HTML Table Row Height

Aap kisi specific row ki height bhi set kar sakte ho. Uske liye table row element pe style attribute use karo:

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Example

Set the height of the second row to 200 pixels:

```
<table style="width:100%">
  <tr>
    <th>Firstname</th>
    <th>Lastname</th>
    <th>Age</th>
  </tr>
  <tr style="height:200px">
    <td>Jill</td>
    <td>Smith</td>
    <td>50</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Eve</td>
    <td>Jackson</td>
    <td>94</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Table Caption

Aap table ke liye ek caption add kar sakte ho, jo table ka heading ka kaam karega.

Example

```
<table style="width:100%">
  <caption>Monthly savings</caption>
```

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```
<tr>
  <th>Month</th>
  <th>Savings</th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>January</td>
  <td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>February</td>
  <td>$50</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

HTML Table Padding & Spacing

HTML tables ke cells mein padding aur spacing ko adjust kiya ja sakta hai.

With Padding

With Padding		
hello	hello	hello
hello	hello	hello
hello	hello	hello

With Spacing

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With Spacing		
hello	hello	hello
hello	hello	hello
hello	hello	hello

HTML Table - Cell Padding

Cell padding wo space hoti hai jo cell ke edges aur content ke beech hoti hai. By default, padding 0 hoti hai.

Padding add karne ke liye CSS `padding` property use karo:

Example

```
th, td {  
  padding: 15px;  
}
```

Agar sirf upar padding chahiye, to `padding-top` property use karo. Baaki sides ke liye `padding-bottom`, `padding-left`, aur `padding-right` properties use ki ja sakti hain.

Example

```
th, td {  
  padding-top: 10px;  
  padding-bottom: 20px;  
  padding-left: 30px;  
  padding-right: 40px;  
}
```

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HTML Table - Cell Spacing

Cell spacing wo space hoti hai jo har cell ke beech hoti hai. By default, yeh 2 pixels hoti hai.

Isko change karne ke liye table element pe `border-spacing` property use kar sakte hain:

Example

```
table {  
  border-spacing: 30px;  
}
```

HTML Table - Colspan

Agar aap chahte ho ki koi cell multiple columns ko span kare, to `colspan` attribute use karo:

Example

```
<table>  
  <tr>  
    <th colspan="2">Name</th>  
    <th>Age</th>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>Jill</td>  
    <td>Smith</td>  
    <td>43</td>  
  </tr>  
</table>
```

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```
<td>Eve</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

HTML Table - Rowspan

Agar aap chahte ho ki koi cell multiple rows ko span kare, to `rowspan` attribute use karo:

Example

```
<table>
<tr>
  <th>Name</th>
  <td>Jill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <th rowspan="2">Phone</th>
  <td>555-1234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>555-8745</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

HTML Table Colgroup

Agar aap table ke pehle do columns ko style dena chahte ho, to `<colgroup>` aur `<col>` elements ka use karo.

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Example

```
<table>
  <colgroup>
    <col span="2" style="background-color: #D6EEEE">
  </colgroup>
  <tr>
    <th>MON</th>
    <th>TUE</th>
    <th>WED</th>
    <th>THU</th>
  </tr>
  ...
```

HTML Block aur Inline Elements

Har HTML element ka ek default display value hota hai, jo is baat par depend karta hai ki woh kis type ka element hai.

Do sabse common display values hain: block aur inline.

Block-level Elements

Block-level element hamesha ek naye line pe start hota hai, aur browser automatically element ke pehle aur baad mein kuch space (margin) add karta hai.

Block-level element hamesha available width ka pura space leta hai (left aur right tak stretch hota hai jitna ho sake).

Do commonly used block elements hain: `<p>` aur `<div>`.

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- `<p>` element HTML document mein ek paragraph define karta hai.
- `<div>` element HTML document mein ek division ya section define karta hai.

Example

```
<p>Hello World</p>
<div>Hello World</div>
```

Yeh hain block-level elements **HTML** mein:

<code><address></code>	<code><article></code>	<code><aside></code>	<code><blockquote></code>
<code><canvas></code>	<code><dd></code>	<code><div></code>	<code><dl></code>
<code><dt></code>	<code><fieldset></code>	<code><figcaption></code>	<code><figure></code>
<code><footer></code>	<code><form></code>	<code><h1>_<h6></code>	<code><header></code>
<code><hr></code>	<code></code>	<code><main></code>	<code><nav></code>
<code><noscript></code>	<code></code>	<code><p></code>	<code><pre></code>
<code><section></code>	<code><table></code>	<code><tfoot></code>	<code></code>
<code><video></code>			

Inline Elements

Inline element ek naye line pe start nahi hota hai.
Inline element sirf utna hi width leta hai jitna usko zarurat hoti hai.
Yeh ek `` element hai jo ek paragraph ke andar hai.

Example

```
<span>Hello World</span>
```

Yeh hain inline elements **HTML** mein:

<code><a></code>	<code><abbr></code>	<code><acronym></code>	<code></code>
<code><bdo></code>	<code><big></code>	<code>
</code>	<code><button></code>

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<cite>	<code>	<dfn>	
<i>		<input>	<kbd>
<label>	<map>	<object>	<output>
<q>	<samp>	<script>	<select>
<small>			<sub>
<sup>	<textarea>	<time>	<tt>
<var>			

The <div> Element

<div> element kaafi baar dusre HTML elements ke container ke roop mein use hota hai.

<div> element ka koi required attribute nahi hota, lekin `style`, `class` aur `id` common attributes hote hain.

Jab CSS ke sath use hota hai, toh <div> element content ke blocks ko style dene ke liye use kiya ja sakta hai.

Example

```
<div style="background-color:black;color:white;padding:20px;">
  <h2>London</h2>
  <p>London is the capital city of England. It is the most populous
city in the United Kingdom, with a metropolitan area of over 13 million
inhabitants.</p>
</div>
```

The Element

 element ek inline container hota hai jo text ya document ke kisi part ko mark up karne ke liye use hota hai.

 element ka koi required attribute nahi hota, lekin `style`, `class` aur `id` common attributes hote hain.

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Jab CSS ke sath use hota hai, toh `` element text ke parts ko style dene ke liye use kiya ja sakta hai.

Example

```
<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>
```

Chapter Summary

- Block-level element hamesha ek naye line pe start hota hai aur available width ka pura space leta hai.
 - Inline element ek naye line pe start nahi hota hai aur woh sirf utna hi width leta hai jitna zaroori ho.
 - `<div>` element ek block-level element hai aur aksar dusre **HTML** elements ke container ke roop mein use hota hai.
 - `` element ek inline container hai jo text ya document ke kisi part ko mark up karne ke liye use hota hai.
-

HTML Div Element

`<div>` element ko doosre **HTML** elements ke container ke roop mein use kiya jata hai.

The `<div>` Element

`<div>` element by default ek block element hota hai, iska matlab hai ki yeh pura available width leta hai, aur element ke pehle aur baad mein line breaks add karta hai.

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Example

Ek `<div>` element pura available width leta hai:
Lorem Ipsum `<div>`I am a div`</div>` dolor sit amet.

Result

Lorem Ipsum

I am a div

dolor sit amet.

`<div>` element ke koi required attributes nahi hote, lekin style, class aur id common hote hain.

`<div>` as a container

`<div>` element ko aksar web page ke sections ko group karne ke liye use kiya jata hai.

Example

Ek `<div>` element jisme HTML elements hain:

```
<div>
```

```
  <h2>London</h2>
```

```
  <p>London is the capital city of England.</p>
```

```
  <p>London has over 9 million inhabitants.</p>
```

```
</div>
```

Result

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London

London is the capital city of England.

London has over 9 million inhabitants.

Center align a <div> element

Agar aapke paas ek <div> element hai jo 100% wide nahi hai, aur aap chahte hain ki woh center align ho, toh CSS margin property ko auto set karein.

Example

```
<style>
div {
  width:300px;
  margin:auto;
}
</style>
```

Result

London

London is the capital city of England.

London has over 9 million inhabitants.

Multiple <div> elements

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Aap ek hi page par kai <div> containers rakh sakte hain.

Example

```
<div>
```

```
<h2>London</h2>
```

```
<p>London is the capital city of England.</p>
```

```
<p>London has over 9 million inhabitants.</p>
```

```
</div>
```

```
<div>
```

```
<h2>Oslo</h2>
```

```
<p>Oslo is the capital city of Norway.</p>
```

```
<p>Oslo has over 700,000 inhabitants.</p>
```

```
</div>
```

```
<div>
```

```
<h2>Rome</h2>
```

```
<p>Rome is the capital city of Italy.</p>
```

```
<p>Rome has over 4 million inhabitants.</p>
```

```
</div>
```

Result

London

London is the capital city of England.

London has over 9 million inhabitants.

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Oslo

Oslo is the capital city of Norway.

Oslo has over 700,000 inhabitants.

Rome

Rome is the capital city of Italy.

Rome has over 4 million inhabitants.

Aligning <div> elements side by side

Web pages banate waqt, aap chahte hain ki do ya zyada <div> elements side by side ho, jaise ki yeh:

Result

London

London is the capital city of England.

London has over 9 million inhabitants.

Oslo

Oslo is the capital city of Norway.

Oslo has over 700,000 inhabitants.

Rome

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Rome is the capital city of Italy.

Rome has over 4 million inhabitants.

Side-by-side align karne ke liye different methods hain, sabme **CSS** styling hoti hai. Hum yahan pe sabse common methods dekhte hain:

Float

CSS float property originally <div> elements ko side-by-side align karne ke liye nahi thi, lekin kai saal se isse is purpose ke liye use kiya ja raha hai. CSS float property content ko position aur format karne ke liye use hoti hai aur elements ko horizontally position karne ki suvidha deti hai, na ki vertically.

Example

Kaise float ka use karke <div> elements ko side-by-side align karein:

```
<style>
.mycontainer {
  width:100%;
  overflow:auto;
}
.mycontainer div {
  width:33%;
  float:left;
}
</style>
```

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Result

London

London is the capital city of England.

London has over 9 million inhabitants.

Oslo

Oslo is the capital city of Norway.

Oslo has over 700,000 inhabitants.

Rome

Rome is the capital city of Italy.

Rome has over 4 million inhabitants.

Inline block

Agar aap `<div>` element ke display property ko block se inline-block mein change karte hain, toh `<div>` elements ke beech mein line breaks nahi honge, aur yeh side by side display honge, na ki ek ke upar ek.

Example

Kaise display: inline-block ka use karke `<div>` elements ko side-by-side align karein:

```
<style>
div {
  width: 30%;
```

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```
display: inline-block;  
}  
</style>
```

Result

London

London is the capital city of England.

London has over 9 million inhabitants.

Oslo

Oslo is the capital city of Norway.

Oslo has over 700,000 inhabitants.

Rome

Rome is the capital city of Italy.

Rome has over 4 million inhabitants.

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Flex

CSS Flexbox Layout Module ko isliye introduce kiya gaya tha taaki flexible responsive layout structure design karna asaan ho, bina float ya positioning ka use kiye.

CSS flex method kaam karne ke liye, `<div>` elements ko ek aur `<div>` element se ghera jaata hai, jise flex container ka status diya jata hai.

Example

Kaise flex ka use karke `<div>` elements ko side-by-side align karein:

```
<style>
.mycontainer {
  display: flex;
}
.mycontainer > div {
  width: 33%;
}
</style>
```

Result

London

London is the capital city of England.

London has over 9 million inhabitants.

Oslo

Oslo is the capital city of Norway.

Oslo has over 700,000 inhabitants.

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Rome

Rome is the capital city of Italy.

Rome has over 4 million inhabitants.

Grid

CSS Grid Layout Module ek grid-based layout system offer karta hai, jisme rows aur columns hote hain, jo floats aur positioning ka use kiye bina web pages design karna asaan bana dete hain.

Yeh flex se kaafi similar lagta hai, lekin isme ek se zyada rows define kar sakte hain aur har row ko alag se position kar sakte hain.

CSS grid method ko kaam karne ke liye, <div> elements ko ek aur <div> element se ghera jaata hai, jise grid container ka status diya jata hai, aur har column ki width specify karni padti hai.

Example

Kaise grid ka use karke <div> elements ko side-by-side align karein:

```
<style>
.grid-container {
  display: grid;
  grid-template-columns: 33% 33% 33%;
}
</style>
```

Result

London

London is the capital city of England.

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London has over 9 million inhabitants.

Oslo

Oslo is the capital city of Norway.

Oslo has over 700,000 inhabitants.

Rome

Rome is the capital city of Italy.

Rome has over 4 million inhabitants.

HTML class Attribute

HTML class attribute ka use **HTML** element ke liye ek class specify karne ke liye kiya jata hai.

Multiple **HTML** elements ek hi class share kar sakte hain.

The class Attribute

Class attribute ka use aksar style sheet mein class name point karne ke liye hota hai. Iska use JavaScript bhi kar sakta hai, specific class name wale elements ko access aur manipulate karne ke liye.

Niche diye gaye example mein humare paas teen `<div>` elements hain jinmein class attribute ki value "city" hai. In teeno `<div>` elements ko `.city` style definition ke according style diya jayega jo head section mein diya gaya hai:

Example:

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```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.city {
  background-color: tomato;
  color: white;
  border: 2px solid black;
  margin: 20px;
  padding: 20px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div class="city">
  <h2>London</h2>
  <p>London is the capital of England.</p>
</div>

<div class="city">
  <h2>Paris</h2>
  <p>Paris is the capital of France.</p>
</div>

<div class="city">
  <h2>Tokyo</h2>
  <p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</p>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

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Example:

Yahan par humare paas do `` elements hain jinmein class attribute ki value "note" hai. Dono `` elements ko .note style definition ke according style diya jayega jo head section mein diya gaya hai:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.note {
  font-size: 120%;
  color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>My <span class="note">Important</span> Heading</h1>
<p>This is some <span class="note">important</span> text.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

The Syntax For Class

Class banane ke liye aapko ek period (.) character likhna hota hai, phir class name likhna hota hai, aur uske baad **CSS** properties curly braces {} mein define karni hoti hain:

Example:

Ek "city" naam ki class banate hain:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
```

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```
<style>
.city {
  background-color: tomato;
  color: white;
  padding: 10px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2 class="city">London</h2>
<p>London is the capital of England.</p>

<h2 class="city">Paris</h2>
<p>Paris is the capital of France.</p>

<h2 class="city">Tokyo</h2>
<p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Multiple Classes

HTML elements ek se zyada classes bhi belong kar sakte hain.

Multiple classes define karne ke liye class names ko space se separate karte hain, jaise `<div class="city main">`. Element ko specified sabhi classes ke according style diya jayega.

Niche diye gaye example mein, pehla `<h2>` element city aur main dono classes se belong karta hai, aur dono classes ke CSS styles us par apply honge:

```
<h2 class="city main">London</h2>
<h2 class="city">Paris</h2>
<h2 class="city">Tokyo</h2>
```

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Different Elements Can Share Same Class

Alag-alag HTML elements ek hi class name point kar sakte hain.

Niche diye gaye example mein, dono `<h2>` aur `<p>` "city" class ko point karte hain aur dono ko same style milega:

```
<h2 class="city">Paris</h2>
<p class="city">Paris is the capital of France</p>
```

Use of the class Attribute in JavaScript

Class name ko JavaScript bhi specific tasks ke liye use kar sakta hai.

JavaScript ek specific class name wale elements ko `getElementsByClassName()` method se access kar sakta hai:

Example:

Click karne par sabhi "city" class wale elements ko hide karne ke liye:

```
<script>
function myFunction() {
  var x = document.getElementsByClassName("city");
  for (var i = 0; i < x.length; i++) {
    x[i].style.display = "none";
  }
}
</script>
```

Chapter Summary

- **HTML** class attribute ek ya zyada class names specify karta hai element ke liye
- Classes ka use **CSS** aur JavaScript elements ko select aur access karne ke liye hota hai
- Class attribute kisi bhi **HTML** element par use kiya ja sakta hai
- Class name case-sensitive hota hai
- Alag-alag **HTML** elements ek hi class name ko point kar sakte hain

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- JavaScript `getElementsByClassName()` method se specific class name wale elements ko access kar sakta hai

HTML id Attribute

HTML id attribute ka use ek unique id specify karne ke liye kiya jata hai HTML element ke liye.

Aap ek HTML document mein ek hi id name ke sath zyada elements nahi rakh sakte.

The id Attribute

Id attribute ek unique id specify karta hai HTML element ke liye. Id value HTML document mein unique honi chahiye.

Id attribute ka use specific style declaration ko point karne ke liye bhi hota hai. Yeh JavaScript dwara bhi use hota hai, taaki us specific id wale element ko access aur manipulate kiya ja sake.

Id ka syntax hai: hash (#) character likhna, phir id name likhna, aur uske baad CSS properties curly braces {} mein define karna.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#myHeader {
  background-color: lightblue;
  color: black;
  padding: 40px;
  text-align: center;
}
</style>
```

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```
</head>
<body>

<h1 id="myHeader">My Header</h1>

</body>
</html>
```

Difference Between Class and ID

Class name multiple HTML elements ke liye use ho sakta hai, jabki id name ek hi HTML element ke liye hona chahiye page par:

Example:

```
<style>
/* Style the element with the id "myHeader" */
#myHeader {
  background-color: lightblue;
  color: black;
  padding: 40px;
  text-align: center;
}

/* Style all elements with the class name "city" */
.city {
  background-color: tomato;
  color: white;
  padding: 10px;
}
</style>

<!-- An element with a unique id -->
<h1 id="myHeader">My Cities</h1>
```

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```
<!-- Multiple elements with same class -->  
<h2 class="city">London</h2>  
<p>London is the capital of England.</p>
```

```
<h2 class="city">Paris</h2>  
<p>Paris is the capital of France.</p>
```

```
<h2 class="city">Tokyo</h2>  
<p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</p>
```

HTML Bookmarks with ID and Links

HTML bookmarks ka use readers ko specific parts pe jump karne ke liye kiya jata hai webpage par.

Agar aapka page kaafi lamba ho, toh bookmarks useful hote hain.

Bookmark banane ke liye, pehle aapko usse create karna hota hai, phir link dena hota hai.

Link click karne par page us location pe scroll kar jayega jahan bookmark hai.

Example:

Pehle, bookmark create karein id attribute se:

```
<h2 id="C4">Chapter 4</h2>
```

Phir, us bookmark par link add karein ("Jump to Chapter 4"), ek hi page se:

```
<a href="#C4">Jump to Chapter 4</a>
```

Ya, ek doosre page se bookmark par link add karein:

```
<a href="html_demo.html#C4">Jump to Chapter 4</a>
```

Using the id Attribute in JavaScript

Id attribute ka use JavaScript bhi kar sakta hai specific tasks ke liye us element ke liye.

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JavaScript specific id wale element ko `getElementById()` method se access kar sakta hai:

Example:

Id attribute ka use karke text manipulate karne ke liye JavaScript:

```
<script>
function displayResult() {
    document.getElementById("myHeader").innerHTML = "Have a nice
day!";
}
</script>
```

Chapter Summary

- Id attribute ka use ek unique id specify kar

HTML Iframes

An HTML iframe ka use ek web page ko doosre web page ke andar display karne ke liye hota hai.

HTML Iframe Syntax

HTML `<iframe>` tag ek inline frame specify karta hai.

Inline frame ka use current HTML document ke andar doosre document ko embed karne ke liye hota hai.

Syntax

```
<iframe src="url" title="description"></iframe>
```

Tip:

Hamesha `<iframe>` mein title attribute include karna achha practice hai. Yeh screen readers ko iframe ke content ko padhne mein madad karta hai.

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Iframe - Set Height and Width

Iframe ki size ko specify karne ke liye height aur width attributes ka use kiya jata hai.

Default roop se, height aur width pixels mein specify kiye jaate hain:

Example

```
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" height="200" width="300" title="Iframe Example"></iframe>
```

Ya aap style attribute bhi add kar sakte hain aur CSS height aur width properties ka use kar sakte hain:

Example

```
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" style="height:200px;width:300px;" title="Iframe Example"></iframe>
```

Iframe - Remove the Border

By default, ek iframe ke aas-paas border hota hai.

Border ko remove karne ke liye, style attribute ka use karein aur CSS border property specify karein:

Example

```
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" style="border:none;" title="Iframe Example"></iframe>
```

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CSS ke through aap iframe ke border ki size, style, aur color bhi change kar sakte hain:

Example

```
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" style="border:2px solid red;" title="Iframe Example"></iframe>
```

Iframe - Target for a Link

Iframe ka use ek link ke target frame ke roop mein bhi kiya ja sakta hai. Link ka target attribute iframe ke name attribute se refer karna chahiye:

Example

```
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" name="iframe_a" title="Iframe Example"></iframe>
```

```
<p><a href="https://www.w3schools.com" target="iframe_a">W3Schools.com</a></p>
```

Chapter Summary

- HTML `<iframe>` tag ek inline frame specify karta hai
- src attribute page ke **URL** ko define karta hai jo embed kiya jaana hai
- Hamesha title attribute include karna chahiye (screen readers ke liye)
- height aur width attributes iframe ki size specify karte hain
- border:none; ka use karke iframe ke border ko remove kiya ja sakta hai.

HTML JavaScript

JavaScript **HTML** pages ko zyada dynamic aur interactive banata hai.

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Example

My First JavaScript

Click karo date aur time display karne ke liye.

The HTML `<script>` Tag

HTML `<script>` tag ka use client-side script (**JavaScript**) ko define karne ke liye hota hai.

Yeh `<script>` element ya to script statements ko contain karta hai, ya phir src attribute ke through ek external script file ko point karta hai.

JavaScript ke common uses mein image manipulation, form validation, aur content ke dynamic changes hote hain.

HTML element ko select karne ke liye, JavaScript most often `document.getElementById()` method ka use karta hai.

Example

Yeh JavaScript example "Hello JavaScript!" ko ek **HTML** element ke andar `id="demo"` likhta hai:

```
<script>
```

```
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = "Hello JavaScript!";
```

```
</script>
```

A Taste of JavaScript

Yahan kuch examples diye ja rahe hain jo JavaScript kar sakta hai:

Example

JavaScript content ko change kar sakta hai:

```
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = "Hello JavaScript!";
```

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Example

JavaScript styles ko change kar sakta hai:

```
document.getElementById("demo").style.fontSize = "25px";
```

```
document.getElementById("demo").style.color = "red";
```

```
document.getElementById("demo").style.backgroundColor = "yellow";
```

Example

JavaScript attributes ko change kar sakta hai:

```
document.getElementById("image").src = "picture.gif";
```

The HTML `<noscript>` Tag

HTML `<noscript>` tag ek alternate content define karta hai jo un users ko dikhaya jata hai jo apne browser mein scripts ko disable kar chuke hain, ya unke browser mein scripts ka support nahi hai.

Example

```
<script>
```

```
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = "Hello JavaScript!";
```

```
</script>
```

```
<noscript>Sorry, aapka browser JavaScript ko support nahi karta!</noscript>
```

HTML File Paths

File path ek location hai jo bataata hai ki ek file website ke folder structure mein kahan hai.

File Path Ke Examples

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Path

``

``

``

``

Description

"picture.jpg" file wahi folder mein hai jisme current page hai.

"picture.jpg" file "images" folder mein hai, jo current folder ke andar hai.

"picture.jpg" file root mein "images" folder ke andar hai.

"picture.jpg" file ek level upar wale folder mein hai.

HTML File Paths

File path file ki location ko describe karta hai website ke folder structure mein.

File paths ka use hota hai jab hum external files ko link karte hain, jaise:

- Web pages
- Images
- Style sheets
- JavaScripts

Absolute File Paths

Absolute file path ek full URL hota hai jo file ka location bataata hai:

Example

``

`` tag ko hum HTML Images chapter mein samjhenge.

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Relative file path ek file ko current page ke hisaab se point karta hai.

Agar file path "images" folder ke andar file ko point kar raha hai, jo website ke root mein hai:

Example

```

```

Agar file path "images" folder ke andar file ko point kar raha hai, jo current folder mein hai:

Example

```

```

Agar file path "images" folder ke andar file ko point kar raha hai, jo ek level upar wale folder mein hai:

Example

```

```

Best Practice

Agar possible ho, toh relative file paths ka use karna best practice hai.

Jab hum relative file paths use karte hain, toh humare web pages current base URL se independent hote hain. Saare links apne computer (**localhost**) pe bhi kaam karte hain, aur jo bhi public domain ho, wahan bhi kaam karte hain.

HTML - The Head Element

HTML `<head>` element ek container hai jo following elements ko rakhta hai: `<title>`, `<style>`, `<meta>`, `<link>`, `<script>`, aur `<base>`.

The HTML `<head>` Element

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`<head>` element metadata (data ke baare mein data) ka container hota hai aur yeh `<html>` tag aur `<body>` tag ke beech mein rakha jaata hai.

HTML metadata wo data hoti hai jo **HTML** document ke baare mein hoti hai. Yeh metadata page par display nahi hoti.

Metadata typically document ka title, character set, styles, scripts, aur doosra meta information define karti hai.

The HTML `<title>` Element

`<title>` element document ka title define karta hai. Title sirf text hona chahiye, aur yeh browser ke title bar ya page ke tab mein dikhai deta hai.

`<title>` element **HTML** documents mein required hota hai!

Page title ka content search engine optimization (**SEO**) ke liye bahut important hota hai! Page title ko search engine algorithms use karte hain search results mein pages ko list karne ke liye.

`<title>` element:

- Browser toolbar mein title define karta hai
- Page ko favorites mein add karne par title deta hai
- Search engine results mein page ka title display karta hai

Isliye, title ko jitna accurate aur meaningful ho sake banana chahiye!

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>A Meaningful Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>
```

The content of the document.....

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```
</body>  
</html>
```

The HTML `<style>` Element

`<style>` element ka use ek single **HTML** page ke liye style information define karne ke liye hota hai:

Example

```
<style>  
  body {background-color: powderblue;}  
  h1 {color: red;}  
  p {color: blue;}  
</style>
```

The HTML `<link>` Element

`<link>` element current document aur external resource ke beech relationship define karta hai.

`<link>` tag ka use aksar external style sheets ko link karne ke liye hota hai:

Example

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="mystyle.css">
```

The HTML `<meta>` Element

`<meta>` element ka use typically character set, page description, keywords, document author, aur viewport settings specify karne ke liye hota hai.

Yeh metadata page par display nahi hoti, lekin browsers (content ko kaise display karein ya page ko reload karein), search engines (keywords ke liye), aur doosre web services use karte hain.

Examples

- Character set define karna:

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<meta charset="UTF-8">

- Search engines ke liye keywords define karna:

<meta name="keywords" content="HTML, CSS, JavaScript">

- Page ki description define karna:

<meta name="description" content="Free Web tutorials">

- Page ka author define karna:

<meta name="author" content="John Doe">

- Document ko 30 seconds mein refresh karna:

<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="30">

- Website ko har device par accha dikhne ke liye viewport set karna:

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

Setting The Viewport

Viewport user ka visible area hota hai ek web page ka. Yeh device ke hisaab se vary karta hai - mobile phone par yeh chhota hota hai, aur computer screen par bada.

Aapko apni har web page mein following <meta> element include karna chahiye:

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

Yeh browser ko instructions deta hai ki page ke dimensions aur scaling kaise control karein.

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- **width=device-width** part page ka width device ke screen width ke hisaab se set karta hai (jo device ke hisaab se vary karega).
- **initial-scale=1.0** part page ka initial zoom level set karta hai jab page pehli baar browser mein load hota hai.

Yeh ek web page ka example hai bina viewport meta tag ke, aur ek web page ka example hai jisme viewport meta tag hai:

The HTML `<script>` Element

`<script>` element ka use client-side JavaScripts define karne ke liye hota hai. Niche diya gaya JavaScript **"Hello JavaScript!"** ko ek **HTML** element mein likhta hai jiska id="**demo**" hota hai:

Example

```
<script>
function myFunction() {
  document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = "Hello JavaScript!";
}
</script>
```

The HTML `<base>` Element

`<base>` element base **URL** aur/ya target specify karta hai sabhi relative **URLs** ke liye ek page mein.

`<base>` tag mein href ya target attribute hona chahiye, ya dono. Ek document mein sirf ek `<base>` element ho sakta hai!

Example

Default **URL** aur default target specify karna sabhi links ke liye page par:

```
<head>
```

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```
<base href="https://www.w3schools.com/" target="_blank">
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```

```

```
<a href="tags/tag_base.asp">HTML base Tag</a>
```

```
</body>
```

Chapter Summary

- **<head>** element metadata (data ke baare mein data) ka container hota hai
- **<head>** element **<html>** tag aur **<body>** tag ke beech mein rakha jaata hai
- **<title>** element required hota hai aur document ka title define karta hai
- **<style>** element ek document ke liye style information define karta hai
- **<link>** tag ka use aksar external style sheets ko link karne ke liye hota hai
- **<meta>** element ka use typically character set, page description, keywords, document author, aur viewport settings specify karne ke liye hota hai
- **<script>** element ka use client-side JavaScripts define karne ke liye hota hai
- **<base>** element base **URL** aur/ya target specify karta hai sabhi relative **URLs** ke liye ek page mein.

HTML Layout Elements and Techniques

Websites aksar content ko multiple columns mein dikhati hain (jaise ek magazine ya newspaper).

Example Cities

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- London
- Paris
- Tokyo
- London

London: London England ka capital city hai. Yeh United Kingdom ki sabse zyada populated city hai, aur iska metropolitan area 13 million se zyada logon ka hai. Thames river ke kinare basne waala London, 2 hazaar saal se ek major settlement hai. Iska history Romans ke founding ke time se hai, jinhe isse Londinium kaha tha.

Footer

HTML Layout Elements

HTML mein kuch semantic elements hain jo web page ke alag-alag parts ko define karte hain:

- **<header>** - Document ya section ka header define karta hai
 - **<nav>** - Navigation links ka set define karta hai
 - **<section>** - Document mein ek section define karta hai
 - **<article>** - Independent, self-contained content define karta hai
 - **<aside>** - Content jo main content ke aside hota hai (jaise ek sidebar)
 - **<footer>** - Document ya section ka footer define karta hai
 - **<details>** - Additional details define karta hai jo user demand par open ya close kar sakte hain
 - **<summary>** - **<details>** element ka heading define karta hai
-

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HTML Layout Techniques

Multicolumn layouts create karne ke liye 4 different techniques hoti hain. Har technique ke apne pros aur cons hain:

- CSS frameworks
- CSS float property
- CSS flexbox
- CSS grid

CSS Frameworks

Agar aap apna layout jaldi create karna chahte hain, toh aap CSS framework ka use kar sakte hain, ya Bootstrap.

CSS Float Layout

CSS float property ka use karna web layout banane mein common hai. Float ko seekhna asaan hai, bas aapko yeh yaad rakhna hoga ki float aur clear properties kaise kaam karti hain.

Disadvantages: Floating elements document flow ke saath bind hote hain, jo flexibility ko harm kar sakte hain. Iske baare mein zyada jaanne ke liye aap humare **CSS Float** aur **Clear** chapter ko dekh sakte hain.

Example

Cities

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<p>London Paris Tokyo</p>	<h1 style="margin: 0;">London</h1> <p>London is the capital city of England. It is the most populous city in the United Kingdom, with a metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.</p> <p>Standing on the River Thames, London has been a major settlement for two millennia, its history going back to its founding by the Romans, who named it Londinium.</p>
Footer	

CSS Flexbox Layout

Flexbox ka use karne se yeh ensure hota hai ki elements predictably behave karte hain jab page layout ko alag-alag screen sizes aur devices ke liye adjust karna ho.

Example

```
<div class="cities">
```

```
<h2>Cities</h2>
```

```
<p>London</p>
```

```
<p>Paris</p>
```

```
<p>Tokyo</p>
```

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</div>

<footer>

<p>Footer</p>

</footer>

HTML Responsive Web Design

Responsive web design ka matlab hai aise web pages banana jo sabhi devices par accha dikhte hain!

Ek responsive web design apne aap ko alag screen sizes aur viewports ke liye adjust kar leta hai.

What is Responsive Web Design?

Responsive Web Design ka matlab hai HTML aur CSS ka use karna jisse website apne aap resize, hide, shrink ya enlarge ho jaaye, taki wo har device par accha lage (desktops, tablets, aur phones):

Setting The Viewport

Responsive website banane ke liye, आपको अपने हर web page mein yeh <meta> tag add karna chahiye:

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

Yeh viewport ko set karega, jo browser ko instructions dega ki page ka size aur scaling kaise control karna hai.

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Example

Without the viewport meta tag:



With the viewport meta tag:



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Responsive Images

Responsive images wo images hoti hain jo kisi bhi browser size mein achi tarah scale hoti hain.

Using the width Property

Agar CSS width property ko 100% set kiya jaaye, toh image responsive ho jaati hai aur wo scale up aur down hoti hai:

```

```

Notice: Is example mein, image apne original size se bada ho sakti hai. Kaafi cases mein better solution hoga max-width property ka use karna.

Using the max-width Property

Agar max-width property ko 100% set kiya jaaye, toh image scale down ho sakti hai agar zarurat ho, lekin kabhi bhi apne original size se zyada nahi badegi:

```

```

Show Different Images Depending on Browser Width

HTML `<picture>` element ka use karke aap alag-alag browser window sizes ke liye alag images define kar sakte hain.

Browser window ka size change karne par image ko kaise change hota hai, wo dekhne ke liye resize karen:

Example

```
<picture>
```

```
<source srcset="img_smallflower.jpg" media="(max-width: 600px)">
```

```
<source srcset="img_flowers.jpg" media="(max-width: 1500px)">
```

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```
<source srcset="flowers.jpg">
```

```

```

```
</picture>
```

Responsive Text Size

Text size ko "vw" unit ke saath set kiya jaa sakta hai, jo "viewport width" ko represent karta hai. Isse text size browser window ke size ke saath scale hota hai:

```
<h1 style="font-size:10vw">Hello World</h1>
```

Resize karne par text ka size scale hota hai.

Media Queries

Text aur images ko resize karne ke alawa, responsive web pages mein media queries ka use bhi common hota hai.

Media queries ke saath aap different browser sizes ke liye completely different styles define kar sakte hain.

Example: Resize karne par neeche diye gaye 3 div elements horizontally bade screens pe display honge, aur small screens pe vertically stack ho jayenge:

```
<div class="left">Left Menu</div>
```

```
<div class="main">Main Content</div>
```

```
<div class="right">Right Content</div>
```

Example with CSS:

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```
<style>
.left, .right {
  float: left;
  width: 20%; /* The width is 20%, by default */
}

.main {
  float: left;
  width: 60%; /* The width is 60%, by default */
}

/* Use a media query to add a breakpoint at 800px: */
@media screen and (max-width: 800px) {
  .left, .main, .right {
    width: 100%; /* The width is 100%, when the viewport is 800px
or smaller */
  }
}
</style>
```

Responsive Web Page - Full Example

Ek responsive web page ko large desktop screens aur small mobile phones dono pe accha dikhna chahiye.

Demo

Resize karte hue page ko dekhna:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>W3.CSS</title>
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-
```

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```
scale=1">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://www.w3schools.com/w3css/4/w3.
css">
</head>
<body>

<div class="w3-container w3-green">
  <h1>W3Schools Demo</h1>
  <p>Resize this responsive page!</p>
</div>

<div class="w3-row-padding">
  <div class="w3-third">
    <h2>London</h2>
    <p>London is the capital city of England.</p>
    <p>It is the most populous city in the United Kingdom,
    with a metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.</p>
  </div>

  <div class="w3-third">
    <h2>Paris</h2>
    <p>Paris is the capital of France.</p>
    <p>The Paris area is one of the largest population centers in
    Europe,
    with more than 12 million inhabitants.</p>
  </div>

  <div class="w3-third">
    <h2>Tokyo</h2>
    <p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</p>
    <p>It is the center of the Greater Tokyo Area,
    and the most populous metropolitan area in the world.</p>
  </div>
```

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</div>

</body>

</html>

Bootstrap

Bootstrap ek aur popular CSS framework hai:

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<title>Bootstrap 5 Example</title>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-
scale=1">
<link href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.2.3/dist/css/
bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet">
<script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.2.3/dist/js/
bootstrap.bundle.min.js"></script>
</head>
<body>

<div class="container-fluid p-5 bg-primary text-white text-
center">
  <h1>My First Bootstrap Page</h1>
  <p>Resize this responsive page to see the effect!</p>
</div>

<div class="container mt-5">
  <div class="row">
    <div class="col-sm-4">
      <h3>Column 1</h3>
```

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```
<p>Lorem ipsum...</p>
</div>
<div class="col-sm-4">
  <h3>Column 2</h3>
  <p>Lorem ipsum...</p>
</div>
<div class="col-sm-4">
  <h3>Column 3</h3>
  <p>Lorem ipsum...</p>
</div>
</div>
</div>
```

HTML Computer Code Elements

HTML mein kai elements hote hain jo user input aur computer code ko define karte hain.

Example

```
<code>
x = 5;
y = 6;
z = x + y;
</code>
```

HTML <kbd> For Keyboard Input

HTML <kbd> element ka use keyboard input ko define karne ke liye hota hai. Jo content iske andar hota hai, wo browser ke default monospace font mein dikhai deta hai.

Example

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Kisi document mein keyboard input ko define karne ke liye:

```
<p>Save the document by pressing <kbd>Ctrl + S</kbd></p>
```

Result:

Save the document by pressing **Ctrl + S**

HTML <code> For Program Output

HTML <code> element ka use computer program ke output ko define karne ke liye hota hai. Iske andar jo content hota hai, wo bhi browser ke default monospace font mein dikhai deta hai.

Example

Kisi document mein computer program ke sample output ko define karne ke liye:

```
<p>Message from my computer:</p>  
<p><code>File not found.<br>Press F1 to continue</code></p>
```

Result:

Message from my computer:
File not found.
Press F1 to continue

HTML <code> For Computer Code

HTML <code> element ka use ek computer code ke snippet ko define karne ke liye hota hai. Iske andar jo content hota hai, wo browser ke default monospace font mein dikhai deta hai.

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Example

Kisi document mein computer code ko define karne ke liye:

```
<code>  
x = 5;  
y = 6;  
z = x + y;  
</code>
```

Result:

```
x = 5;  
y = 6;  
z = x + y;
```

Preserve Line-Breaks

Dhyang se dekhien, `<code>` element extra whitespace aur line-breaks ko preserve nahi karta. Agar aapko extra whitespace aur line-breaks preserve karne hain, toh aap `<code>` element ko `<pre>` element ke andar rakh sakte hain.

Example

```
<pre>  
<code>  
x = 5;  
y = 6;  
z = x + y;  
</code>  
</pre>
```

Result:

```
x = 5;  
y = 6;  
z = x + y;
```

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HTML `<var>` For Variables

HTML `<var>` element ka use programming ya mathematical expression mein variable ko define karne ke liye hota hai. Iske andar jo content hota hai, wo typically italic font mein dikhai deta hai.

Example

Kisi document mein variables ko define karne ke liye:

```
<p>The area of a triangle is: 1/2 x <var>b</var> x <var>h</var>, where <var>b</var> is the base, and <var>h</var> is the vertical height.</p>
```

Result:

The area of a triangle is: $1/2 \times b \times h$, where **b** is the base, and **h** is the vertical height.

Chapter Summary

- `<kbd>` element keyboard input ko define karta hai
 - `<samp>` element computer program ke sample output ko define karta hai
 - `<code>` element computer code ke piece ko define karta hai
 - `<var>` element programming ya mathematical expression mein variable ko define karta hai
 - `<pre>` element preformatted text ko define karta hai
-

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HTML Semantic Elements

Semantic elements = elements with a meaning.

Semantic elements kya hote hain?

Semantic element aise elements hote hain jo apni meaning ko browser aur developer dono ko clearly describe karte hain.

Non-semantic elements ke examples: <div> aur - Ye apne content ke baare mein kuch nahi batate.

Semantic elements ke examples: , <table>, aur <article> - Ye apne content ko clearly define karte hain.

HTML Semantic Elements

Bahut saare websites mein HTML code aise dikhte hain: ` jo navigation, header, aur footer ko indicate karte hain.**

HTML mein kai semantic elements hain jo alag-alag parts ko define karne ke liye use kiye ja sakte hain:

- <article>
- <aside>
- <details>
- <figcaption>
- <figure>
- <footer>
- <header>
- <main>
- <mark>
- <nav>
- <section>
- <summary>
- <time>

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HTML <section> Element

<section> element document mein ek section ko define karta hai. W3C ke HTML documentation ke according: "Ek section content ka ek thematic grouping hota hai, jo usually ek heading ke saath hota hai."

Jahan <section> element use kiya ja sakta hai, uske examples:

- Chapters
- Introduction
- News items
- Contact information

Ek web page ko normally sections mein split kiya ja sakta hai, jaise introduction, content, aur contact information.

Example

Document mein do sections ka example:

<section>

<h1>WWF</h1>

<p>The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) ek international organization hai jo environment ke conservation, research, aur restoration par kaam karta hai. Ye pehle World Wildlife Fund ke naam se jaana jaata tha. WWF 1961 mein bana tha.</p>

</section>

<section>

<h1>WWF's Panda symbol</h1>

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<p>Panda WWF ka symbol ban gaya hai. WWF ka well-known panda logo ek panda se aaya tha jiska naam Chi Chi tha, jo Beijing Zoo se London Zoo transfer kiya gaya tha jab WWF establish hua tha.</p>

</section>

HTML <article> Element

<article> element independent, self-contained content ko specify karta hai.

Ek article apne aap mein sense bana hona chahiye, aur ise baaki website se independently distribute kiya ja sakta hai.

Jahan <article> element use kiya ja sakta hai, uske examples:

- Forum posts
- Blog posts
- User comments
- Product cards
- Newspaper articles

Example

Teen independent, self-contained articles ka example:

<article>

<h2>Google Chrome</h2>

<p>Google Chrome ek web browser hai jo Google ne develop kiya tha, 2008 mein release hua tha. Chrome aaj duniya ka sabse popular web browser hai!</p>

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</article>

<article>

<h2>Mozilla Firefox</h2>

<p>Mozilla Firefox ek open-source web browser hai jo Mozilla ne develop kiya. Firefox January 2018 se second most popular web browser hai.</p>

</article>

<article>

<h2>Microsoft Edge</h2>

<p>Microsoft Edge ek web browser hai jo Microsoft ne develop kiya, 2015 mein release hua tha. Microsoft Edge ne Internet Explorer ko replace kiya.</p>

</article>

Example 2

CSS ka use karke <article> element ko style karna:

<html>

<head>

<style>

.all-browsers {

margin: 0;

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```
padding: 5px;
```

```
background-color: lightgray;
```

```
}
```

```
.all-browsers > h1, .browser {
```

```
margin: 10px;
```

```
padding: 5px;
```

```
}
```

```
.browser {
```

```
background: white;
```

```
}
```

```
.browser > h2, p {
```

```
margin: 4px;
```

```
font-size: 90%;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

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</head>

<body>

<article class= "all-browsers">

<h1>Most Popular Browsers</h1>

<article class="browser">

<h2>Google Chrome</h2>

<p>Google Chrome ek web browser hai jo Google ne develop kiya, 2008 mein release hua tha. Chrome aaj duniya ka sabse popular web browser hai!</p>

</article>

<article class="browser">

<h2>Mozilla Firefox</h2>

<p>Mozilla Firefox ek open-source web browser hai jo Mozilla ne develop kiya. Firefox January 2018 se second most popular web browser hai.</p>

</article>

<article class="browser">

<h2>Microsoft Edge</h2>

<p>Microsoft Edge ek web browser hai jo Microsoft ne develop kiya, 2015 mein release hua tha. Microsoft Edge ne Internet Explorer ko replace kiya.</p>

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</article>

</article>

</body>

</html>

Nesting <article> in <section> or Vice Versa?

<article> element independent, self-contained content ko specify karta hai.

<section> element document mein ek section ko define karta hai.

Kya hum definitions se decide kar sakte hain ki inhe kaise nest karna hai? Nahi, hum nahi kar sakte!

Toh, aapko **HTML** pages mein <section> elements ke andar <article> elements milenge, aur <article> elements ke andar <section> elements bhi mil sakte hain.

HTML <header> Element

<header> element introductory content ya navigational links ka container hota hai.

Ek <header> element typically contain karta hai:

- Ek ya zyada heading elements (<h1> - <h6>)
- Logo ya icon
- Authorship information

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Note: Aap ek **HTML** document mein kai `<header>` elements rakh sakte hain. Lekin `<header>` ko `<footer>`, `<address>`, ya kisi aur `<header>` element ke andar nahi rakh sakte.

Example

Ek `<article>` ke liye header ka example:

```
<article>
```

```
<header>
```

```
<h1>What Does WWF Do?</h1>
```

```
<p>WWF ka mission:</p>
```

```
</header>
```

```
<p>WWF ka mission hai humare planet ke natural environment ki degradation ko rokna, aur ek aisa future banana jahan humans nature ke saath harmony mein rahe.</p>
```

```
</article>
```

HTML `<footer>` Element

`<footer>` element document ya section ke footer ko define karta hai. Ek `<footer>` element typically contain karta hai:

- Authorship information
- Copyright information
- Contact information
- Sitemap
- Back to top links

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- Related documents

Aap ek document mein kai `<footer>` elements rakh sakte hain.

Example

Ek document mein footer section ka example:

```
<footer>
```

```
  <p>Author: Hege Refsnes</p>
```

```
  <p><a href="mailto:hege@example.com">hege@example.com</a>
```

```
</p>
```

```
</footer>
```

HTML `<nav>` Element

`<nav>` element navigation links ka ek set define karta hai.

Dhyaan rahe, document ke saare links ko `<nav>` element mein nahi rakhna chahiye. `<nav>` element ka use sirf major blocks of navigation links ke liye hota hai.

Browsers, jaise screen readers jo disabled users ke liye hote hain, ye element use karke decide karte hain ki content ko render karte waqt isse skip karna hai ya nahi.

Example

Navigation links ka set:

```
<nav>
```

```
  <a href="/html/">HTML</a> |
```

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[CSS](/css/) |

[JavaScript](/js/) |

[jQuery](/jquery/)

`</nav>`

HTML `<aside>` Element

`<aside>` element wo content define karta hai jo surrounding content se alag ho (jaise sidebar).

`<aside>` content ko surrounding content se indirectly related hona chahiye.

Example

Content jo surrounding content se aside diya gaya hai:

`<p>`My family and I visited The Epcot center this summer. Weather accha tha aur Epcot amazing tha! Maine apni family ke saath kaafi acha summer spend kiya!`</p>`

`<aside>`

`<h4>`Epcot Center`</h4>`

`<p>`Epcot ek theme park hai jo Walt Disney World Resort mein hai aur yahaan exciting attractions, international pavilions, award-winning fireworks aur seasonal special events milte hain.`</p>`

`</aside>`

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HTML Style Guide (Hinglish Version)

Consistent, clean, aur tidy **HTML** code banane se doosron ke liye apka code samajhna aur padna asaan ho jaata hai. Yahan kuch guidelines aur tips diye gaye hain jo aapke **HTML** code ko behtar banaenge.

1. Always Declare Document Type

Hamesha apne document mein sabse pehle document type declare karein. **HTML** ka sahi document type hai:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

2. Use Lowercase Element Names

HTML mein **uppercase** aur **lowercase** dono ka **istemal** karna allowed hai, lekin hum **recommend** karte hain ki aap **lowercase** element names use karein kyunki:

- **Uppercase** aur **lowercase** ka mix dekhne mein acha nahi lagta.
- **Developers** usually **lowercase** mein kaam karte hain.
- **Lowercase** cleaner aur type karne mein easy hota hai.

Good:

```
<body>
```

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

Bad:

```
<BODY>
```

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<P>This is a paragraph.</P>

</BODY>

3. Close All HTML Elements

HTML mein sabhi elements ko close karna zaroori nahi hota (jaise element), lekin hum strongly recommend karte hain ki aap sabhi elements ko close karein, jaise:

Good:

<section>

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</section>

Bad:

<section>

<p>This is a paragraph.

<p>This is another paragraph.

</section>

4. Use Lowercase Attribute Names

HTML mein attribute names ke liye uppercase aur lowercase dono ka mix allowed hai. Lekin lowercase use karna behtar hai kyunki:

- Looks cleaner aur easy to read hota hai.

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- Developers normally lowercase mein kaam karte hain.

Good:

`Visit our HTML tutorial`

Bad:

`Visit our HTML tutorial`

5. Always Quote Attribute Values

HTML mein attribute values bina quotes ke bhi likhi ja sakti hain, lekin hum recommend karte hain ki aap hamesha quotes use karein, kyunki:

- Quotes se code easily read hota hai.
- Agar value mein spaces hain toh quotes ka use karna mandatory hai.

Good:

`<table class="striped">`

Bad:

`<table class=striped>`

Very Bad (Value contains spaces):

`<table class=table striped>`

6. Always Specify alt, width, and height for Images

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Images ke liye hamesha alt attribute specify karein. Agar image display na ho paaye, toh alt attribute ka value dikhega. Saath hi, width aur height specify karna zaroori hai, taaki browser image load hone se pehle space reserve kar sake.

Good:

```

```

Bad:

```

```

7. Spaces and Equal Signs

HTML mein equal signs ke around spaces allowed hain, lekin **space** ke bina likhna clean aur readable hota hai.

Good:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
```

Bad:

```
<link rel = "stylesheet" href = "styles.css">
```

8. Avoid Long Code Lines

Jab HTML editor ka use karein, toh lambi code lines ko **avoid** karein, taaki right aur left scroll karne mein dikkat na ho.

9. Blank Lines and Indentation

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Blank lines aur indentation bina reason ke mat daalein. Readability ke liye code blocks ko separate karne ke liye blank lines daalein. Aur do spaces ki indentation ka use karein, tab key nahi.

Good:

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>Famous Cities</h1>
```

```
<h2>Tokyo</h2>
```

```
<p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan, the center of the Greater Tokyo Area, and the most populous metropolitan area in the world.</p>
```

```
<h2>London</h2>
```

```
<p>London is the capital city of England. It is the most populous city in the United Kingdom.</p>
```

```
<h2>Paris</h2>
```

```
<p>Paris is the capital of France. The Paris area is one of the largest population centers in Europe.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

Bad:

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>Famous Cities</h1>
```

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Tokyo
Tokyo is the capital of Japan, the center of the Greater Tokyo Area, and the most populous metropolitan area in the world.

London
London is the capital city of England. It is the most populous city in the United Kingdom.

Paris
Paris is the capital of France. The Paris area is one of the largest population centers in Europe.

</body>

10. Good Table Example

<table>

<tr>

<th>Name</th>

<th>Description</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>A</td>

<td>Description of A</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>B</td>

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```
<td>Description of B</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

11. Good List Example

```
<ul>
  <li>London</li>
  <li>Paris</li>
  <li>Tokyo</li>
</ul>
```

12. Never Skip the <title> Element

Page title ka <title> element SEO ke liye important hota hai, aur yeh browser toolbar, bookmarks, aur search engine results mein display hota hai.

Good:

```
<title>HTML Style Guide and Coding Conventions</title>
```

13. Omitting <html> and <body>?

HTML page validate ho sakta hai bina <html> aur <body> tags ke, lekin hum recommend karte hain ki aap hamesha <html> aur <body> tags use karein.

Example (without <html> and <body>):

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```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
  <title>Page Title</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
```

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

14. Omitting <head>?

Aap <head> tag ko omit bhi kar sakte hain, lekin hum recommend karte hain ki hamesha <head> use karein.

Example (without <head>):

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <title>Page Title</title>
```

```
  <body>
```

```
    <h1>This is a heading</h1>
```

```
    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

```
  </body>
```

```
</html>
```

15. Close Empty HTML Elements?

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HTML mein empty elements ko close karna optional hai, par agar aap XML ya XHTML software use kar rahe hain, toh / ka use karna zaroori ho sakta hai.

Allowed:

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
```

Also Allowed:

```
<meta charset="utf-8" />
```

16. Add the lang Attribute

Aapko hamesha <html> tag mein lang attribute add karna chahiye, taaki search engines aur browsers ko language ka pata chale.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en-us">
  <head>
    <title>Page Title</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>This is a heading</h1>
    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
  </body>
```

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</html>

17. Meta Data

Page ka proper interpretation aur correct search engine indexing ke liye, character encoding aur language ko sabse pehle define karein.

<meta charset="UTF-8">

18. Setting The Viewport

Viewport ko define karne ke liye ye meta tag hamesha include karein:

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

19. HTML Comments

Short comments ko ek line mein likhein, jaise:

<!-- This is a comment -->

Agar comment lamba ho, toh usko is tarah likhein:

<!--

This is a long comment example. This is a long comment example.

This is a long comment example. This is a long comment example.

-->

20. Using Style Sheets

Simple syntax ka use karein style sheets link karne ke liye:

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`<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">`

21. Loading JavaScript in HTML

External scripts load karne ka syntax bhi simple hona chahiye:

`<script src="myscript.js"></script>`

HTML Entities (Hinglish Version)

Reserved characters HTML mein replace karne padte hain entities ke saath:

- `<` (less than) = `<`;
- `>` (greater than) = `>`;

HTML Character Entities

Kuch characters **HTML** mein reserved hote hain.

Agar aap `<` (less than) ya `>` (greater than) signs apne **HTML** text mein use karte ho, toh browser unhe tags ke saath confuse kar sakta hai.

Reserved **HTML** characters ko dikhane ke liye **entity names** ya **entity numbers** use kiye ja sakte hain.

Entity names aise dikhte hain:

`&entity_name;`

Entity numbers aise dikhte hain:

`&#entity_number;`

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Agar आपको < (less than sign) dikhana hai toh likhna padega:
< ya <

Entity names yaad rakhna entity numbers se zyada easy hota hai.

Non-breaking Space

Ek commonly used **HTML** entity hai **non-breaking space**:

Non-breaking space ek aisi space hoti hai jo new line mein break nahi hoti.

Do words jo non-breaking space se jude ho, woh ek saath chipak kar rehte hain (**line break nahi hota**).

Yeh useful hota hai jab words ka break hona text ko **disrupt** kar sakta hai.

Examples:

- § 10
- 10 km/h
- 10 PM

Non-breaking space ka ek aur common use yeh hai ki browsers **HTML** pages mein extra spaces truncate kar dete hain.

Agar aap **10 spaces** likhte ho text mein, toh browser 9 hata dega.

Real spaces add karne ke liye aap ** ** entity use kar sakte ho.

Non-breaking hyphen (‑) ka use hota hai ek hyphen character ke liye jo new line mein break nahi hota.

Some Useful HTML Character Entities

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Result	Description	Name	Number
 	non-breaking space	 	
<	less than	<	<
>	greater than	>	>
&	ampersand	&	&
"	double quotation mark	"	"
'	single quotation mark	'	'
¢	cent	¢	¢
£	pound	£	£
¥	yen	¥	¥
€	euro	€	€
©	copyright	©	©
®	registered trademark	®	®
™	trademark	™	™

Note:

Entity names **case sensitive** hote hain.

Combining Diacritical Marks

Diacritical mark ek “glyph” hota hai jo kisi letter ke upar ya neeche add hota hai.

Kuch diacritical marks jaise **grave** (̀) aur **acute** (´) ko **accents** bola jaata hai.

Diacritical marks alphanumeric characters ke saath combine kiye ja sakte hain taaki aise characters ban sakein jo aapke page ke character set (**encoding**) mein nahi hote.

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Examples:

Mark	Character	Construct	Result
`	a	à	à
´	a	á	á
^	a	â	â
~	a	ã	ã
˘	O	Ò	Ò
´	O	Ó	Ó
^	O	Ô	Ô
~	O	Õ	Õ

HTML Symbols

HTML Symbol Entities

Jo **symbols** ya **letters** aapke keyboard par available nahi hote, unhe aap HTML mein **entities** ke through add kar sakte ho.

Aise symbols ko HTML page par add karne ke liye aap **entity name** ya **entity number** (decimal ya hexadecimal reference) use kar sakte ho.

Example:

Euro sign display karne ke liye:

```
<p>I will display &euro;</p>
```

```
<p>I will display &#8364;</p>
```

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<p>I will display €</p>

Will display as:

I will display €

I will display €

I will display €

Some HTML Symbol Entities

Char	Number	Entity	Description
©	©	©	COPYRIGHT
®	®	®	REGISTERED TRADEMARK
€	€	€	EURO SIGN
™	™	™	TRADEMARK
←	←	←	LEFT ARROW
↑	↑	↑	UP ARROW
→	→	→	RIGHT ARROW
↓	↓	↓	DOWN ARROW
♠	♠	♠	SPADE
♣	♣	♣	CLUB
♥	♥	♥	HEART
♦	♦	♦	DIAMOND

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Full Currency Reference

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Full Arrows Reference
Full Symbols Reference

Some HTML Mathematical Entities

Char	Number	Entity	Description
\forall	\forall	\forall	For all
∂	∂	∂	Partial differential
\exists	\exists	\exists	There exists
\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	Empty sets
∇	∇	∇	Nabla
\in	\in	\in	Element of
\notin	\notin	\notin	Not an element of
\ni	\ni	\ni	Contains as member
\prod	\prod	\prod	N-ary product
Σ	Σ	Σ	N-ary summation

Learn More:

Full Math Symbols Reference
Full Symbols Reference

Some HTML Greek Letters Entities

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Char	Number	Entity	Description
A	A	A	GREEK ALPHA
B	B	B	GREEK BETA
Γ	Γ	Γ	GREEK GAMMA
Δ	Δ	Δ	GREEK DELTA
E	E	E	GREEK EPSILON
Z	Z	Z	GREEK ZETA

Learn More:

Full Greek Reference
 Full Symbols Reference

More Symbols

Currency Symbols

€ £ ¢ ₪ ₮ ₯ ₰ ₱

Letterlike Symbols

°C °F Ω Γ λ ™

Number Forms

Ⅱ Ⅲ Ⅵ ⅛ ⅜ ⅝

Math Operators

Σ ∃ √ ∏ ≠ ∞ ∫ ∅

Math Symbols

△ ∠ ∫ () < > ||| # ∘ ∞

Math Alphanumeric

Π Δ Φ Ω a b c d

Enclosed Alphanumeric

Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓐ Ⓑ ① ②

Misc Technical

⌊ ⌋ ∅ ∩ ∪ ∩ ∪ ∩ ∪

Box Drawings

┌ ┐ └ ┘ ┌ ┐ └ ┘ ┌ ┐ └ ┘

Block Elements

■ ▬ ▭ ▮ ▯ ▰ ▱ ▲ △

Geometric Shapes

◻ ◻ ◻ ◻ ◻ ◻ ◻ ◻ ◻ ◻

Weather Symbols

☀ ☁ ☂ ☃ ☄ ★ ☆ ☇ ☈ ☉

Astrological Symbols

♈ ♉ ♊ ♋ ♌ ♍ ♎ ♏

Musical Symbols

□ □ □ ♪ ♫ ♬ ♭ ♯

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Domino & Dices



Mahjong Tiles



Chess Symbols



Card Symbols



Arrows



Arrows A



Arrows B



Arrows C



Symbols and Arrows



Yin Yang Symbols



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Dingbats



Braille



Aegean Numbers



Gothic



Alchemical



Meroitic Hieroglyphs



Egyptian Hieroglyphs



Colored Symbols



Using Emojis in HTML

What are Emojis?

Emojis aise dikhte hain jaise images ho, lekin ye images nahi hote. Emojis **UTF-8 (Unicode)** character set ke characters hote hain:

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UTF-8 mein duniya ke almost sabhi characters aur symbols included hote hain.

Emoji Values

Emoji	Value
🌋	🌋
🕌	🕌
🇮🇳	🇮🇳
🇯🇵	🇯🇵
🏯	🏯
😊	😊
😄	😄
😂	😂
😁	😁
😃	😃
😆	😆
😅	😅

HTML Emojis Examples

Smileys



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Symbols



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The HTML charset Attribute

HTML page ko sahi tarah se display karne ke liye, ek web browser ko yeh pata hona chahiye ki page mein kaunsa character set use ho raha hai.

Yeh aap tag mein specify kar sakte ho:

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
```

Agar specify na kiya ho, toh **UTF-8** default character set hota hai **HTML** mein.

UTF-8 Characters

Bahut saare **UTF-8** characters ko aap directly keyboard par type nahi kar sakte, lekin unhe numbers ke through (jo **entity numbers** kehlaate hain) display kiya ja sakta hai:

- **A** ka number **65** hota hai
- **B** ka number **66** hota hai
- **C** ka number **67** hota hai

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<body>

<p>I will display A B C</p>
<p>I will display &#65; &#66; &#67;</p>

</body>
</html>
```

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Explanation:

- `<meta charset="UTF-8">` element character set ko define karta hai.
- **A**, **B**, aur **C** ko numbers **65**, **66**, aur **67** se display kiya gaya hai.
- Entity number ko display karne ke liye आपको **&#** se start karna padta hai aur **;** (semicolon) se end karna padta hai.

Emoji Characters

Emojis bhi UTF-8 alphabet ke characters hote hain:

- 😊 ka number **128516** hota hai
- 😍 ka number **128525** hota hai
- ❤️ ka number **128151** hota hai

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<body>

<h1>My First Emoji</h1>

<p>&#128512;</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Explanation:

- Is example mein, 😊 ko emoji ke roop mein display kiya gaya hai.

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Emojis ka Size Change Karna

Emojis ko kisi bhi aur character ki tarah copy, display, aur size kiya ja sakta hai **HTML** mein.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<body>

<h1>Sized Emojis</h1>

<p style="font-size:48px">
&#128512; &#128516; &#128525; &#128151;
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Is example mein, emojis ko **font-size** property ke through **48px** ki size mein display kiya gaya hai.

Yeh tha ek basic guide **Emojis** ke use ke baare mein **HTML** mein. Emojis ko apne web pages mein asani se display kar sakte ho, bas **UTF-8** charset ka dhyan rakho.

HTML Encoding (Character Sets)

The HTML charset Attribute

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HTML page ko sahi tarah se display karne ke liye, web browser ko yeh pata hona chahiye ki kis character set ka use ho raha hai. Character set ko tag mein specify kiya jata hai:

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
```

HTML specification web developers ko encourage karta hai ki wo **UTF-8** character set ka use karein.

UTF-8 duniya ke almost sabhi characters aur symbols ko cover karta hai!

The ASCII Character Set

ASCII web ka pehla character encoding standard tha.

Isne **128** alag-lag latin characters define kiye jo internet pe use kiye ja sakte hain:

- English letters (a-z aur A-Z)
- Numbers (0-9)
- Kuch special characters: ! \$ + - () @ < > . # ?

The ANSI Character Set

ANSI (Windows-1252) pehla Windows character set tha:

- Pehle **127** characters mein **ASCII** ke characters hote hain
- **128** se **159** tak special characters hote hain
- **160** se **255** tak **UTF-8** aur **ANSI** ke characters identical hote hain

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Agar आपको **Windows-1252** character set use karna ho toh:

```
<meta charset="Windows-1252">
```

The ISO-8859-1 Character Set

HTML 4 ka default character set **ISO-8859-1** tha.
Isme **256** characters hote hain:

- Pehle **127** characters **ASCII** ke hote hain
- **128** se **159** tak koi characters use nahi hote
- **160** se **255** tak **ANSI** aur **UTF-8** ke characters identical hote hain

HTML 4 Example:

```
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type"
content="text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1">
```

HTML 5 Example:

```
<meta charset="ISO-8859-1">
```

The UTF-8 Character Set

- Pehle **127** values ke liye **UTF-8** mein **ASCII** se identical characters hote hain
- **128** se **159** tak characters use nahi hote
- **160** se **255** tak **ANSI**, **ISO-8859-1**, aur **UTF-8** ke characters identical hote hain
- **256** ke baad **UTF-8** **10,000** se zyada characters ko cover karta hai

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URL - Uniform Resource Locator

Web browsers web servers se pages request karte hain URL ke through. A **Uniform Resource Locator (URL)** ek document (ya koi aur data) ko web pe address karne ke liye use hota hai.

Ek web address is syntax ko follow karta hai:

`scheme://prefix.domain:port/path/filename`

Explanation:

- **scheme** - Internet service ka type define karta hai (sabse common hai **http** ya **https**)
- **prefix** - Domain prefix ko define karta hai (default http ke liye **www** hota hai)
- **domain** - Internet domain name ko define karta hai
- **port** - Host pe port number ko define karta hai (default http ke liye **80** hota hai)
- **path** - Server pe path define karta hai (Agar omit ho toh: site ka root directory hota hai)
- **filename** - Ek document ya resource ka naam define karta hai

Common URL Schemes

Niche diye gaye table mein kuch common schemes listed hain:

Scheme	Short for	Used for
http	HyperText Transfer Protocol	Common web pages. Not encrypted.
https	Secure HyperText Transfer Protocol	Secure web pages. Encrypted.

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Scheme	Short for	Used for
ftp file	File Transfer Protocol	Downloading ya uploading files. A file on your computer.

URL Encoding

URLs ko Internet pe sirf **ASCII** character-set ka use karke bheja ja sakta hai. Agar URL mein koi aise characters ho jo **ASCII** set ke bahar hain, toh URL ko convert karna padta hai.

URL encoding non-ASCII characters ko ek aise format mein convert karta hai jo Internet pe transmit ho sake.

URL encoding non-ASCII characters ko **%** ke baad hexadecimal digits ke saath replace karta hai.

URLs mein spaces nahi ho sakte. **URL encoding** normally space ko **+** sign, ya phir **%20** ke saath replace karta hai.

Try It Yourself

Agar aap "**Submit**" click karenge, toh browser input ko URL encode karega usse pehle ki wo server pe bheja jaye.

Server pe ek page hoga jo received input ko display karega.

Thoda aur input try karne ke baad dubara "**Submit**" click kar sakte hain.

ASCII Encoding Examples

Aapka browser input ko encode karega, us character-set ke according jo aapke page mein use ho raha hai.

HTML5 mein default character-set **UTF-8** hota hai.

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Character	From Windows-1252	From UTF-8
€	%80	%E2%82%AC
£	%A3	%C2%A3
©	%A9	%C2%A9
®	%AE	%C2%AE
À	%C0	%C3%80
Á	%C1	%C3%81
Â	%C2	%C3%82
Ã	%C3	%C3%83
Ä	%C4	%C3%84
Å	%C5	%C3%85

For a complete reference of all URL encodings, visit our **URL Encoding Reference**.

HTML Versus XHTML – Hinglish Translation

XHTML Kya Hai?

- **XHTML** ka full form hai **EXtensible HyperText Markup Language**.
- **XHTML** ek **strict aur XML-based version** hai HTML ka.
- **XHTML** ko **HTML** ko **XML** application ke roop mein define karke banaya gaya hai.
- **XHTML** ko sabhi major browsers support karte hain.

XHTML Kyun?

XML ek markup language hai jismein sabhi documents ko "**well-formed**" hona zaroori hota hai.

XHTML ko isliye develop kiya gaya tha taaki **HTML** ko zyada extensible aur

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flexible banaya jaa sake, taaki wo doosre data formats (jaise **XML**) ke saath bhi kaam kar sake.

Browsers **HTML** pages mein errors ko ignore karte hain, aur phir bhi website ko display karne ki koshish karte hain. Isliye **XHTML** ka error handling kaafi strict hota hai.

HTML Se Sabse Important Differences

- mandatory hota hai.
- **xmlns** attribute `<html>` mein mandatory hota hai.
- `<html>`, `<head>`, `<title>`, aur `<body>` elements mandatory hain.
- Elements ko hamesha properly **nested** hona chahiye.
- Elements ko hamesha **close** karna zaroori hai.
- Elements ko hamesha **lowercase** mein likhna zaroori hai.
- Attribute names ko hamesha **lowercase** mein hona chahiye.
- Attribute values ko hamesha **quotes** mein hona chahiye.
- Attribute minimization **forbidden** hota hai.

XHTML - `<!DOCTYPE>` Mandatory Hai

XHTML document mein ek **XHTML `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration** hona chahiye. `<html>`, `<head>`, `<title>`, aur `<body>` elements bhi hone chahiye, aur `<html>` mein **xmlns attribute** ko xml namespace define karna zaroori hota hai.

Example:

Yeh ek **XHTML** document hai jismein minimum required tags hain:

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.1//EN"
"http://www.learninghub.org/TR/xhtml11/DTD/xhtml11.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.learninghub.org /1999/xhtml">
<head>
  <title>Title of document</title>
</head>
<body>
```

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some content here...

```
</body>  
</html>
```

XHTML Elements Ko Properly Nested Karna Zaroori Hai

XHTML mein, elements ko hamesha properly nested hona chahiye, jaise:

Correct:

```
<b><i>Some text</i></b>
```

Wrong:

```
<b><i>Some text</b></i>
```

XHTML Elements Ko Hamesha Close Karna Zaroori Hai

XHTML mein, elements ko hamesha close karna zaroori hai, jaise:

Correct:

```
<p>This is a paragraph</p>  
<p>This is another paragraph</p>
```

Wrong:

```
<p>This is a paragraph  
<p>This is another paragraph
```

XHTML Empty Elements Ko Hamesha Close Karna Zaroori Hai

XHTML mein, empty elements ko hamesha close karna zaroori hai, jaise:

Correct:

- A break: `
`

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- A horizontal rule: `<hr />`
- An image: ``

Wrong:

- A break: `
`
- A horizontal rule: `<hr>`
- An image: ``

XHTML Elements Ko Hamesha Lowercase Mein Likhein

XHTML mein, element names ko hamesha lowercase mein likhna zaroori hai, jaise:

Correct:

```
<body>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

Wrong:

```
<BODY>
<P>This is a paragraph</P>
</BODY>
```

XHTML Attribute Names Ko Hamesha Lowercase Mein Likhein

XHTML mein, attribute names ko hamesha lowercase mein likhna zaroori hai, jaise:

Correct:

```
<a href="https://www.learninghub.com/html/">Visit our HTML tutorial</a>
```

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Wrong:

```
<a HREF="https://www.learninghub.com/html/">Visit our HTML tutorial</a>
```

XHTML Attribute Values Ko Hamesha Quoted Karna Zaroori Hai

XHTML mein, attribute values ko hamesha quotes mein hona chahiye, jaise:

Correct:

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/">Visit our HTML tutorial</a>
```

Wrong:

```
<a href=https://www.w3schools.com/html/>Visit our HTML tutorial</a>
```

XHTML Attribute Minimization Forbidden Hai

XHTML mein, attribute minimization forbidden hota hai. Matlab, aap attribute values ko short form mein nahi likh sakte.

Correct:

```
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="car" checked="checked" />  
<input type="text" name="lastname" disabled="disabled" />
```

Wrong:

```
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="car" checked />  
<input type="text" name="lastname" disabled />
```

HTML Forms

Ek HTML form user se input collect karne ke liye use hota hai. Ye user input ko aksar server par process karne ke liye bheja jata hai.

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Example

First name:

Last name:

The `<form>` Element

HTML ka `<form>` element user input ke liye HTML form banane ke liye use hota hai:

```
<form>
  . . .
  form elements
  . . .
</form>
```

`<form>` element ek container hota hai jo alag-alag types ke input elements ko rakhta hai, jaise text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit buttons, etc.

The `<input>` Element

HTML ka `<input>` element sabse zyada use hone wala form element hai.

Ek `<input>` element ko bahut tarike se dikhaya ja sakta hai, jo ki **type** attribute pe depend karta hai.

Yeh kuch examples hain:

Type	Description
<code><input type="text"></code>	Displays a single-line text input field
<code><input type="radio"></code>	Displays a radio button (for selecting one of many choices)
<code><input type="checkbox"></code>	Displays a checkbox (for selecting zero or more of many choices)

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Type	Description
<code><input type="submit"></code>	Displays a submit button (for submitting the form)
<code><input type="button"></code>	Displays a clickable button

Text Fields

`<input type="text">` ek single-line input field banata hai text input ke liye.

Example:

```
<form>
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br>
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname">
</form>
```

Yeh code browser mein kuch is tarah display hoga:

First name:

Last name:

The `<label>` Element

Upar wale example mein `<label>` element ka use dikhaya gaya hai.

`<label>` tag form elements ke liye label define karta hai.

Yeh **screen-reader users** ke liye useful hota hai, kyunki screen-reader jab user input element pe focus karega, toh wo label ko aloud padh ke sunayega.

`<label>` element un users ke liye bhi useful hai jo chhote regions (jaise radio buttons ya checkboxes) pe click karne mein mushkil feel karte hain, kyunki jab wo label ke text pe click karte hain, tab wo radio button/checkbox toggle ho

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jata hai.

<label> tag ka **for** attribute hamesha <input> element ke **id** attribute ke barabar hona chahiye.

Radio Buttons

<input type="radio"> ek radio button define karta hai.

Radio buttons se user ek limited number of choices mein se **ek** select kar sakta hai.

Example:

<p>Choose your favorite Web language:</p>

```
<form>
  <input type="radio" id="html" name="fav_language" value="HTML">
  <label for="html">HTML</label><br>
  <input type="radio" id="css" name="fav_language" value="CSS">
  <label for="css">CSS</label><br>
  <input type="radio" id="javascript" name="fav_language"
value="JavaScript">
  <label for="javascript">JavaScript</label>
</form>
```

Yeh code browser mein kuch is tarah dikhega:

Choose your favorite Web language:

- HTML
- CSS
- JavaScript

Checkboxes

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`<input type="checkbox">` ek checkbox define karta hai.
Checkboxes se user **ZERO** ya **MORE** options select kar sakta hai.

Example:

```
<form>  
  <input type="
```

```
checkbox" id="vehicle1" name="vehicle1" value="Bike">
```

I have a bike

I have a car

I have a boat

Yeh code browser mein kuch is tarah dikhega:

- I have a bike
- I have a car
- I have a boat

The Submit Button

`<input type="submit">` ek button define karta hai jo form data ko form-handler ke paas submit karta hai.

Form-handler usually ek server pe file hota hai jismein script hoti hai jo input data ko process karti hai.

Form-handler ko form ke **action attribute** mein specify kiya jata hai.

Example:

```
<form action="/action_page.php">  
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>  
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John"><br>
```

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```
<label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
<input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Doe"><br><br>
<input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

Yeh code browser mein kuch is tarah dikhega:

First name:

Last name:

<input> Ke Liye Name Attribute

Dhyan rahe ki har input field ko **name attribute** hona zaroori hai, tabhi wo submit hota hai.

Agar name attribute nahi diya gaya, toh input field ka value submit nahi hoga.

Example (Wrong):

```
<form action="/action_page.php">
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="fname" value="John"><br><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

Yeh example "First name" input field ka value submit nahi karega.

HTML Form Attributes

The Action Attribute

Action attribute define karta hai ki form submit karte waqt kaunsa action perform hoga. Usually, jab user submit button pe click karta hai, tab form data server par ek file ko bheja jata hai.

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Example:

Form data ko "action_page.php" file par bhejna:

```
<form action="/action_page.php">
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John"><br>
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Doe"><br><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

Tip: Agar action attribute ko omit kiya jaye, toh action current page par set hota hai.

The Target Attribute

Target attribute specify karta hai ki form submit karne ke baad response kahan display hoga.

Target attribute ko kuch values mil sakti hain:

- **_blank:** Response naye window ya tab mein display hota hai
- **_self:** Response current window mein display hota hai
- **_parent:** Response parent frame mein display hota hai
- **_top:** Response puri window ke body mein display hota hai
- **framename:** Response kisi named iframe mein display hota hai

By default, value **_self** hoti hai, matlab response current window mein khulta hai.

Example:

Yahaan, submitted result ek naye browser tab mein open hoga:

```
<form action="/action_page.php" target="_blank">
```

The Method Attribute

Method attribute specify karta hai ki form data submit karte waqt kaunsa **HTTP** method use hoga.

Form data ko **URL** variables (method="get") ya **HTTP** post transaction (method="post") ke

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through bheja jaa sakta hai.

By default, jab form data submit hota hai, toh **HTTP** method GET hota hai.

Example:

Yeh example **GET** method use karta hai jab form data submit hota hai:

```
<form action="/action_page.php" method="get">
```

Example:

Yeh example **POST** method use karta hai jab form data submit hota hai:

```
<form action="/action_page.php" method="post">
```

Notes on GET:

- Form data ko **URL** mein name/value pairs ke roop mein append karta hai
- **NEVER** use **GET** to send sensitive data! (Form data **URL** mein visible hoti hai!)
- **URL** ki length limited hoti hai (2048 characters tak)
- Jab user result bookmark karna chahta hai, tab useful hota hai
- **GET** non-secure data ke liye accha hai, jaise Google search queries

Notes on POST:

- Form data ko **HTTP** request ke body mein append karta hai (submitted form data **URL** mein nahi dikhayi deti)
- **POST** ka koi size limitation nahi hota, aur large amounts of data bheja jaa sakta hai
- **POST** ke saath form submissions ko bookmark nahi kiya jaa sakta

The Autocomplete Attribute

Autocomplete attribute specify karta hai ki form ko autocomplete on ya off karna hai. Jab autocomplete on hota hai, browser automatically values complete karta hai jo user pehle enter kar chuka hota hai.

Example:

Autocomplete on hone ka example:

```
<form action="/action_page.php" autocomplete="on">
```

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The Novalidate Attribute

Novalidate attribute ek boolean attribute hai.

Jab present hota hai, toh yeh specify karta hai ki form data ko submit karte waqt validate nahi kiya jana chahiye.

Example:

Novalidate attribute ka example:

```
<form action="/action_page.php" novalidate>
```

List of All <form> Attributes

Attribute	Description
accept-charset	Specifies the character encodings used for form submission
action	Specifies where to send the form-data when a form is submitted
autocomplete	Specifies whether a form should have autocomplete on or off
enctype	Specifies how the form-data should be encoded when submitting it to the server (only for method="post")
method	Specifies the HTTP method to use when sending form-data
name	Specifies the name of the form
novalidate	Specifies that the form should not be validated when submitted
rel	Specifies the relationship between a linked resource and the current document
target	Specifies where to display the response that is received after submitting the form

HTML Form Elements

Yeh chapter HTML form elements ko describe karta hai.

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The HTML `<form>` Elements

HTML `<form>` element mein ek ya zyada form elements ho sakte hain:

- `<input>`
- `<label>`
- `<select>`
- `<textarea>`
- `<button>`
- `<fieldset>`
- `<legend>`
- `<datalist>`
- `<output>`
- `<option>`
- `<optgroup>`

The `<input>` Element

Sabse zyada use hone wala form element hai `<input>` element.

Yeh `<input>` element kai tariko se display ho sakta hai, depending on the type attribute.

Example:

```
<label for="fname">First name:</label>
<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname">
```

The `<label>` Element

`<label>` element define karta hai ek label form elements ke liye.

Yeh screen-reader users ke liye useful hota hai kyunki jab user input element par focus karta hai, toh screen-reader label ko read out loud karta hai.

`<label>` element un users ke liye bhi helpful hai jo small regions (jaise radio buttons ya checkboxes) par click karne mein difficulty feel karte hain — jab user `<label>` text par click karta hai, toh wo radio button ya checkbox toggle ho jata hai.

`for` attribute ko `<label>` tag mein input element ke `id` attribute ke equal hona chahiye, taaki dono ko bind kiya ja sake.

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The <select> Element

<select> element ek drop-down list define karta hai.

Example:

```
<label for="cars">Choose a car:</label>
<select id="cars" name="cars">
  <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
  <option value="saab">Saab</option>
  <option value="fiat">Fiat</option>
  <option value="audi">Audi</option>
</select>
```

<option> element ek option define karta hai jo select kiya ja sakta hai.
By default, pehla item drop-down list mein selected hota hai.
Pre-selected option define karne ke liye, `selected` attribute add karein.

Example:

```
<option value="fiat" selected>Fiat</option>
```

Visible Values:

`size` attribute use karte hue aap visible values ka number specify kar sakte hain.

Example:

```
<label for="cars">Choose a car:</label>
<select id="cars" name="cars" size="3">
  <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
  <option value="saab">Saab</option>
  <option value="fiat">Fiat</option>
  <option value="audi">Audi</option>
</select>
```

Allow Multiple Selections:

`multiple` attribute use karke aap multiple selections allow kar sakte hain.

Example:

```
<label for="cars">Choose a car:</label>
<select id="cars" name="cars" size="4" multiple>
  <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
```

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```
<option value="saab">Saab</option>
<option value="fiat">Fiat</option>
<option value="audi">Audi</option>
</select>
```

The <textarea> Element

<textarea> element ek multi-line input field (text area) define karta hai.

Example:

```
<textarea name="message" rows="10" cols="30">
The cat was playing in the garden.
</textarea>
```

rows attribute visible lines ki number specify karta hai.

cols attribute visible width of a text area specify karta hai.

Aap **CSS** ke through bhi size define kar sakte hain:

Example:

```
<textarea name="message" style="width:200px; height:600px;">
The cat was playing in the garden.
</textarea>
```

The <button> Element

<button> element ek clickable button define karta hai.

Example:

Click Me!

```
<button type="button" onclick="alert('Hello World!')">Click Me!</button>
```

Note: Hamesha button element ke liye type attribute specify karein. Different browsers default types mein variation karte hain.

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The `<fieldset>` and `<legend>` Elements

`<fieldset>` element form mein related data ko group karne ke liye use hota hai.
`<legend>` element `<fieldset>` element ke liye caption define karta hai.

Example:

```
<form action="/action_page.php">
  <fieldset>
    <legend>Personalia:</legend>
    <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
    <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John"><br>
```

Last name:

The `<datalist>` Element

`<datalist>` element pre-defined options ki list specify karta hai `<input>` element ke liye.
Users input karte waqt pre-defined options ka drop-down list dekh sakte hain.

Example:

```
<form action="/action_page.php">
  <input list="browsers">
  <datalist id="browsers">
    <option value="Edge">
    <option value="Firefox">
    <option value="Chrome">
    <option value="Opera">
    <option value="Safari">
  </datalist>
</form>
```

The `<output>` Element

`<output>` element calculation ka result represent karta hai (jo script ke through perform hota hai).

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Example:

```
<form action="/action_page.php"
oninput="x.value=parseInt(a.value)+parseInt(b.value)">
  0
  <input type="range" id="a" name="a" value="50">
  100 +
  <input type="number" id="b" name="b" value="50">
  =
  <output name="x" for="a b"></output>
  <br><br>
  <input type="submit">
</form>
```

HTML Form Elements

Yeh chapter HTML form elements ko describe karta hai.

Tag	Description
<code><form></code>	Defines an HTML form for user input
<code><input></code>	Defines an input control
<code><textarea></code>	Defines a multiline input control (text area)
<code><label></code>	Defines a label for an <code><input></code> element
<code><fieldset></code>	Groups related elements in a form
<code><legend></code>	Defines a caption for a <code><fieldset></code> element
<code><select></code>	Defines a drop-down list
<code><optgroup></code>	Defines a group of related options in a drop-down list
<code><option></code>	Defines an option in a drop-down list
<code><button></code>	Defines a clickable button
<code><datalist></code>	Specifies a list of pre-defined options for input controls
<code><output></code>	Defines the result of a calculation

HTML Input Types

Yeh chapter HTML `<input>` element ke different types ko describe karta hai.

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Input Type Text

`<input type="text">` ek single-line text input field define karta hai.

Example:

```
<form>
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br>
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname">
</form>
```

Input Type Password

`<input type="password">` ek password field define karta hai.

Example:

```
<form>
  <label for="username">Username:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="username" name="username"><br>
  <label for="password">Password:</label><br>
  <input type="password" id="password" name="password">
</form>
```

HTML Input Types

Ye chapter **HTML** `<input>` element ke different types ke baare mein describe karta hai.

HTML Input Types

Yahaan different input types diye gaye hain jo aap **HTML** me use kar sakte ho:

- `<input type="button">`
- `<input type="checkbox">`
- `<input type="color">`
- `<input type="date">`

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- `<input type="datetime-local">`
- `<input type="email">`
- `<input type="file">`
- `<input type="hidden">`
- `<input type="image">`
- `<input type="month">`
- `<input type="number">`
- `<input type="password">`
- `<input type="radio">`
- `<input type="range">`
- `<input type="reset">`
- `<input type="search">`
- `<input type="submit">`
- `<input type="tel">`
- `<input type="text">`
- `<input type="time">`
- `<input type="url">`
- `<input type="week">`

Tip: type attribute ka default value **"text"** hota hai.

Input Type Text

`<input type="text">` ek single-line text input field define karta hai.

Example:

`<form>`

`<label for="fname">First name:</label>
`

`<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname">
`

`<label for="lname">Last name:</label>
`

`<input type="text" id="lname" name="lname">`

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</form>

Browser me ye aise dikhega:

First name:

Last name:

Input Type Password

<input type="password"> ek password field define karta hai.

Example:

<form>

**<label for="username">Username:</label>
**

**<input type="text" id="username" name="username">
**

**<label for="pwd">Password:</label>
**

<input type="password" id="pwd" name="pwd">

</form>

Browser me ye aise dikhega:

Username:

Password:

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Input Type Submit

`<input type="submit">` ek button define karta hai jo form data ko form-handler ko submit karta hai.

Form-handler usually ek server page hota hai jahan script data process karta hai.

Example:

```
<form action="/action_page.php">  
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>  
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John"><br>  
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>  
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Doe"><br><br>  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
</form>
```

Agar aap submit button ka value attribute omit kar do, toh default text aa jaayega.

Input Type Reset

`<input type="reset">` ek reset button define karta hai jo form ke saare values ko default values me reset kar deta hai.

Example:

```
<form action="/action_page.php">  
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>  
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John"><br>
```

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```
<label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
```

```
<input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Doe"><br><br>
```

```
<input type="submit" value="Submit">
```

```
<input type="reset" value="Reset">
```

```
</form>
```

Agar aap input values change kar ke "Reset" click karoge, form data default values pe aa jaayega.

Input Type Radio

`<input type="radio">` ek radio button define karta hai. Radio buttons me user sirf ek hi option choose kar sakta hai.

Example:

```
<p>Choose your favorite Web language:</p>
```

```
<form>
```

```
<input type="radio" id="html" name="fav_language" value="HTML">
```

```
<label for="html">HTML</label><br>
```

```
<input type="radio" id="css" name="fav_language" value="CSS">
```

```
<label for="css">CSS</label><br>
```

```
<input type="radio" id="javascript" name="fav_language" value="JavaScript">
```

```
<label for="javascript">JavaScript</label>
```

```
</form>
```

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Input Type Checkbox

`<input type="checkbox">` ek checkbox define karta hai.
Checkboxes me user zero ya zyada options select kar sakta hai.

Example:

`<form>`

```
<input type="checkbox" id="vehicle1" name="vehicle1" value="Bike">
```

```
<label for="vehicle1"> I have a bike</label><br>
```

```
<input type="checkbox" id="vehicle2" name="vehicle2" value="Car">
```

```
<label for="vehicle2"> I have a car</label><br>
```

```
<input type="checkbox" id="vehicle3" name="vehicle3" value="Boat">
```

```
<label for="vehicle3"> I have a boat</label>
```

`</form>`

Input Type Button

`<input type="button">` ek simple button define karta hai.

Example:

```
<input type="button" onclick="alert('Hello World!)" value="Click Me!">
```

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Input Type Color

`<input type="color">` input field ke liye hota hai jisme color choose kiya jaa sakta hai.

Example:

```
<form>
```

```
  <label for="favcolor">Select your favorite color:</label>
```

```
  <input type="color" id="favcolor" name="favcolor">
```

```
</form>
```

Input Type Date

`<input type="date">` input field ke liye hota hai jisme date choose ki jaa sakti hai.

Example:

```
<form>
```

```
  <label for="birthday">Birthday:</label>
```

```
  <input type="date" id="birthday" name="birthday">
```

```
</form>
```

Aap min aur max attributes use kar ke date pe restriction laga sakte ho.

Example:

```
<form>
```

```
  <label for="datemax">Enter a date before 1980-01-01:</label>
```

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```
<input type="date" id="datemax" name="datemax" max="1979-12-31"><br><br>
```

```
<label for="datemin">Enter a date after 2000-01-01:</label>
```

```
<input type="date" id="datemin" name="datemin" min="2000-01-02">
```

```
</form>
```

Input Type Datetime-local

`<input type="datetime-local">` date aur time select karne ke liye hota hai (time zone nahi).

Example:

```
<form>
```

```
<label for="birthdaytime">Birthday (date and time):</label>
```

```
<input type="datetime-local" id="birthdaytime" name="birthdaytime">
```

```
</form>
```

Input Type Email

`<input type="email">` input field ke liye hota hai jisme email address type kiya jaa sakta hai.

Example:

```
<form>
```

```
<label for="email">Enter your email:</label>
```

```
<input type="email" id="email" name="email">
```

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</form>

Input Type Image

<input type="image"> ek image submit button define karta hai.

Example:

<form>

```
<input type="image" src="img_submit.gif" alt="Submit" width="48" height="48">
```

</form>

Input Type File

<input type="file"> file select field define karta hai jahan "Browse" button hota hai.

Example:

<form>

```
<label for="myfile">Select a file:</label>
```

```
<input type="file" id="myfile" name="myfile">
```

</form>

Input Type Hidden

<input type="hidden"> ek hidden input field define karta hai (user ko visible nahi).

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Example:

```
<form>
```

```
<label for="fname">First name:</label>
```

```
<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br><br>
```

```
<input type="hidden" id="custId" name="custId" value="3487">
```

```
<input type="submit" value="Submit">
```

```
</form>
```

Input Type Month

<input type="month"> month aur year select karne ke liye hota hai.

Example:

```
<form>
```

```
<label for="bdaymonth">Birthday (month and year):</label>
```

```
<input type="month" id="bdaymonth" name="bdaymonth">
```

```
</form>
```

Input Type Number

<input type="number"> numeric input field ke liye hota hai.

Example:

```
<form>
```

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<label for="quantity">Quantity (between 1 and 5):</label>

<input type="number" id="quantity" name="quantity" min="1" max="5">

</form>

Input Restrictions

Common input restrictions:

Attribute	Description
checked	Checkbox ya radio pe pre-select karne ke liye
disabled	Input field disable karne ke liye
max	Maximum value specify karne ke liye
maxlength	Maximum characters specify karne ke liye
min	Minimum value specify karne ke liye
pattern	Regular expression se input check karne ke liye
readonly	Input read-only karne ke liye
required	Input required hone ke liye
size	Input field width specify karne ke liye
step	Number ke intervals specify karne ke liye
value	Default value specify karne ke liye

Example:

<form>

<label for="quantity">Quantity:</label>

<input type="number" id="quantity" name="quantity" min="0" max="100" step="10" value="30">

</form>

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Input Type Range

`<input type="range">` slider control define karta hai.

Example:

```
<form>
```

```
  <label for="vol">Volume (between 0 and 50):</label>
```

```
  <input type="range" id="vol" name="vol" min="0" max="50">
```

```
</form>
```

Input Type Search

`<input type="search">` search field ke liye hota hai.

Example:

```
<form>
```

```
  <label for="gsearch">Search Google:</label>
```

```
  <input type="search" id="gsearch" name="gsearch">
```

```
</form>
```

Input Type Tel

`<input type="tel">` telephone number input field ke liye hota hai.

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Example:

<form>

<label for="phone">Enter your phone number:</label>

<input type="tel" id="phone" name="phone" pattern="[0-9]{3}-[0-9]{2}-[0-9]{3}">

</form>

Input Type Time

<input type="time"> time select karne ke liye hota hai.

Example:

<form>

<label for="appt">Select a time:</label>

<input type="time" id="appt" name="appt">

</form>

Input Type Url

<input type="url"> URL address input ke liye hota hai.

Example:

<form>

<label for="homepage">Add your homepage:</label>

<input type="url" id="homepage" name="homepage">

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</form>

Input Type Week

<input type="week"> week aur year select karne ke liye hota hai.

Example:

<form>

<label for="week">Select a week:</label>

<input type="week" id="week" name="week">

</form>

HTML Input Attributes

Is chapter mein hum **HTML <input>** element ke alag-alag attributes ke baare mein padhenge.

The value Attribute

value attribute input field ka initial value specify karta hai.

Example:

Input fields with initial (default) values:

<form>

**<label for="fname">First name:</label>
**

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```
<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John"><br>
<label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
<input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Doe">
</form>
```

The readonly Attribute

readonly attribute input field ko read-only banata hai. Iska matlab hai ki input field ko modify nahi kiya ja sakta. Lekin user usse tab karke, highlight karke, aur text copy kar sakta hai.

Example:

A read-only input field:

```
<form>
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John" readonly><br>
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Doe">
</form>
```

The disabled Attribute

disabled attribute input field ko completely disabled bana deta hai, jisme wo clickable aur usable nahi hota. Disabled field ka value form submission ke time nahi bheja jata.

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Example:

A disabled input field:

```
<form>
```

```
<label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
```

```
<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John" disabled><br>
```

```
<label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
```

```
<input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Doe">
```

```
</form>
```

The size Attribute

size attribute input field ke visible width ko characters mein specify karta hai. Default value **20** hoti hai.

Example:

Set a width for an input field:

```
<form>
```

```
<label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
```

```
<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" size="50"><br>
```

```
<label for="pin">PIN:</label><br>
```

```
<input type="text" id="pin" name="pin" size="4">
```

```
</form>
```

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The maxlength Attribute

maxlength attribute input field mein allowed characters ki maximum number ko specify karta hai. Agar maxlength set hai, toh input field usse zyada characters accept nahi karega. Lekin user ko feedback dena ke liye JavaScript ki zarurat hoti hai.

Example:

Set a maximum length for an input field:

```
<form>  
  
<label for="fname">First name:</label><br>  
  
<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" size="50"><br>  
  
<label for="pin">PIN:</label><br>  
  
<input type="text" id="pin" name="pin" maxlength="4" size="4">  
  
</form>
```

The min and max Attributes

min aur max attributes input field ke liye minimum aur maximum values ko specify karte hain. Ye attributes number, range, date, datetime-local, month, time, aur week types ke input fields ke liye kaam karte hain.

Example:

Set a max date, a min date, and a range of legal values:

```
<form>  
  
<label for="datemax">Enter a date before 1980-01-01:</label>  
  
<input type="date" id="datemax" name="datemax" max="1979-12-31"><br><br>
```

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<label for="datemin">Enter a date after 2000-01-01:</label>

**<input type="date" id="datemin" name="datemin" min="2000-01-02">

**

<label for="quantity">Quantity (between 1 and 5):</label>

<input type="number" id="quantity" name="quantity" min="1" max="5">

</form>

The multiple Attribute

multiple attribute allow karta hai user ko ek input field mein multiple values enter karne ki. Ye attribute email aur file input types ke liye kaam karta hai.

Example:

A file upload field that accepts multiple values:

<form>

<label for="files">Select files:</label>

<input type="file" id="files" name="files" multiple>

</form>

The pattern Attribute

pattern attribute ek regular expression specify karta hai, jise input field ke value ko submit karte waqt match karna padta hai.

Example:

An input field that can contain only three letters (no numbers or special characters):

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<form>

<label for="country_code">Country code:</label>

**<input type="text" id="country_code" name="country_code"
pattern="[A-Za-z]{3}" title="Three letter country code">**

</form>

The placeholder Attribute

placeholder attribute input field mein ek short hint deta hai jo expected value ko describe karta hai. Ye hint input field ke andar tab tak dikhai deta hai jab tak user koi value enter nahi karta.

Example:

An input field with a placeholder text:

<form>

<label for="phone">Enter a phone number:</label>

<input type="tel" id="phone" name="phone"

placeholder="123-45-678"

pattern="[0-9]{3}-[0-9]{2}-[0-9]{3}">

</form>

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The required Attribute

required attribute specify karta hai ki input field ko form submit karne se pehle fill karna zaroori hai.

Example:

A required input field:

```
<form>  
  
  <label for="username">Username:</label>  
  
  <input type="text" id="username" name="username" required>  
  
</form>
```

The step Attribute

step attribute input field ke liye legal number intervals specify karta hai.

Example:

An input field with specified legal number intervals:

```
<form>  
  
  <label for="points">Points:</label>  
  
  <input type="number" id="points" name="points" step="3">  
  
</form>
```

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The autofocus Attribute

autofocus attribute input field ko automatically focus karne ka command deta hai jab page load hota hai.

Example:

Let the "First name" input field automatically get focus when the page loads:

```
<form>  
  
<label for="fname">First name:</label><br>  
  
<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" autofocus><br>  
  
<label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>  
  
<input type="text" id="lname" name="lname">  
  
</form>
```

The height and width Attributes

height aur width attributes `<input type="image">` element ke liye height aur width specify karte hain.

Example:

Define an image as the submit button, with height and width attributes:

```
<form>  
  
<label for="fname">First name:</label>  
  
<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br><br>  
  
<label for="lname">Last name:</label>
```

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```
<input type="text" id="lname" name="lname"><br><br>
```

```
<input type="image" src="img_submit.gif" alt="Submit" width="48" height="48">
```

```
</form>
```

The list Attribute

list attribute ek **<datalist>** element ko refer karta hai jo **<input>** element ke liye pre-defined options provide karta hai.

Example:

An **<input>** element with pre-defined values in a **<datalist>**:

```
<form>
```

```
<input list="browsers">
```

```
<datalist id="browsers">
```

```
<option value="Edge">
```

```
<option value="Firefox">
```

```
<option value="Chrome">
```

```
<option value="Opera">
```

```
<option value="Safari">
```

```
</datalist>
```

```
</form>
```

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The autocomplete Attribute

autocomplete attribute specify karta hai ki form ya input field mein autocomplete on hona chahiye ya off. Autocomplete feature browser ko allow karta hai ki jab user koi value type kare, toh browser uss field ke liye suggestions de.

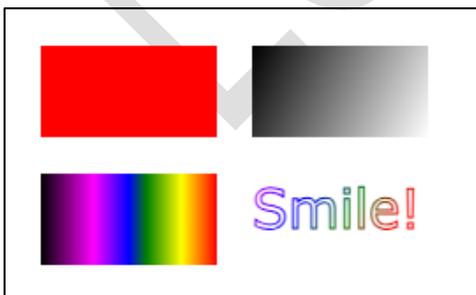
Example:

An HTML form with autocomplete on, and off for one input field:

```
<form action="/action_page.php" autocomplete="on">  
  <label for="fname">First name:</label>  
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br><br>  
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label>  
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname"><br><br>  
  <label for="email">Email:</label>  
  <input type="email" id="email" name="email" autocomplete="off"><br><br>  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
</form>
```

Tip: Kuch browsers mein aapko autocomplete function ko activate karne

HTML Canvas Graphics



HTML **<canvas>** element ka use web page par graphics draw karne ke liye hota hai. Jo graphic left mein dikh raha hai, wo **<canvas>** se bana hai. Ismein

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chaar elements hain: ek laal rectangle, ek gradient rectangle, ek multicolor rectangle, aur ek multicolor text.

What is HTML Canvas?

HTML `<canvas>` element ka use graphics draw karne ke liye hota hai, wo bhi JavaScript ke through, directly web page par.

`<canvas>` element sirf graphics ke liye ek container hai. Actual mein, graphics draw karne ke liye JavaScript ka use karna padta hai.

Canvas mein paths, boxes, circles, text, aur images draw karne ke liye kai methods hote hain.

Canvas sabhi major browsers mein supported hai.

Canvas Examples

Canvas ek rectangular area hota hai **HTML** page par. Default mein, canvas ka koi border ya content nahi hota.

Markup is tarah dikhega:

```
<canvas id="myCanvas" width="200" height="100"></canvas>
```

Note: Hamesha id attribute specify karo (taaki script mein refer kiya ja sake), aur width aur height attribute specify karo taaki canvas ka size define ho sake. Border add karne ke liye style attribute ka use kar sakte ho.



Yeh ek basic, empty canvas ka example hai:

```
<canvas id="myCanvas" width="200" height="100" style="border:1px solid #000000;">
```

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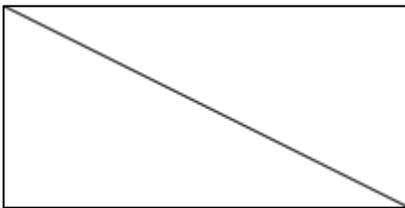
</canvas>

Add a JavaScript

Rectangular canvas area create karne ke baad, aapko JavaScript add karna padta hai drawing ke liye.

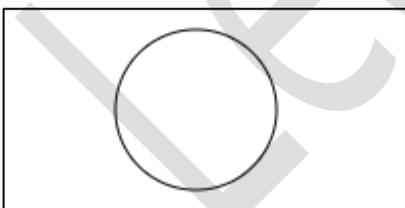
Yeh kuch examples hain:

Draw a Line



```
<script>
var c = document.getElementById("myCanvas");
var ctx = c.getContext("2d");
ctx.moveTo(0, 0);
ctx.lineTo(200, 100);
ctx.stroke();
</script>
```

Draw a Circle



```
<script>
var c = document.getElementById("myCanvas");
```

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```
var ctx = c.getContext("2d");
ctx.beginPath();
ctx.arc(95, 50, 40, 0, 2 * Math.PI);
ctx.stroke();
</script>
```

Draw a Text



```
<script>
var c = document.getElementById("myCanvas");
var ctx = c.getContext("2d");
ctx.font = "30px Arial";
ctx.fillText("Hello World", 10, 50);
</script>
```

Stroke Text



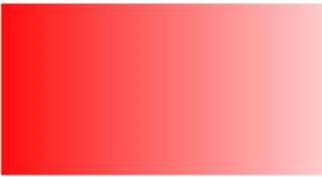
```
<script>
var c = document.getElementById("myCanvas");
var ctx = c.getContext("2d");
ctx.font = "30px Arial";
```

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```
ctx.strokeText("Hello World", 10, 50);  
</script>
```

Draw Linear Gradient



```
<script>  
var c = document.getElementById("myCanvas");  
var ctx = c.getContext("2d");  
  
// Create gradient  
var grd = ctx.createLinearGradient(0, 0, 200, 0);  
grd.addColorStop(0, "red");  
grd.addColorStop(1, "white");  
  
// Fill with gradient  
ctx.fillStyle = grd;  
ctx.fillRect(10, 10, 150, 80);  
</script>
```

Draw Circular Gradient



```
<script>  
var c = document.getElementById("myCanvas");
```

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```
var ctx = c.getContext("2d");

// Create gradient
var grd = ctx.createRadialGradient(75, 50, 5, 90, 60, 100);
grd.addColorStop(0, "red");
grd.addColorStop(1, "white");

// Fill with gradient
ctx.fillStyle = grd;
ctx.fillRect(10, 10, 150, 80);
</script>
```

Draw Image

```
<script>
var c = document.getElementById("myCanvas");
var ctx = c.getContext("2d");
var img = document.getElementById("scream");
ctx.drawImage(img, 10, 10);
</script>
```

HTML SVG Graphics

SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics)

SVG vector-based graphics ko XML mein define karta hai, jo directly HTML pages mein embed kiya jaa sakta hai.

SVG graphics scalable hote hain, aur jab zoom ya resize kiya jata hai, toh inka quality nahi ghat-ta.

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SVG sabhi major browsers mein supported hai.

What is SVG?

- **SVG** ka matlab hai Scalable Vector Graphics
- **SVG** ka use Web ke liye vector-based graphics define karne ke liye hota hai
- **SVG** graphics **XML** format mein define kiye jaate hain
- **SVG** files ke har element aur attribute ko animate kiya ja sakta hai
- **SVG** dusre standards, jaise **CSS**, **DOM**, **XSL**, aur **JavaScript** ke saath integrate hota hai

The <svg> Element

HTML <svg> element ek container hota hai **SVG** graphics ke liye.

SVG mein paths, rectangles, circles, polygons, text, aur bohot kuch draw karne ke liye kai methods hote hain.

SVG Circle



Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<svg width="100" height="100">
  <circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40" stroke="green" stroke-
width="4" fill="yellow" />
</svg>
```

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```
</body>  
</html>
```

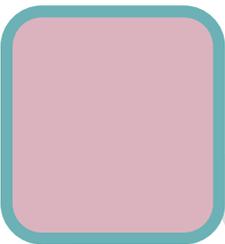
SVG Rectangle



Example:

```
<svg width="400" height="120">  
  <rect x="10" y="10" width="200" height="100" stroke="red" stroke-  
-width="6" fill="blue" />  
</svg>
```

SVG Rectangle with Opacity and Rounded Corners



Example:

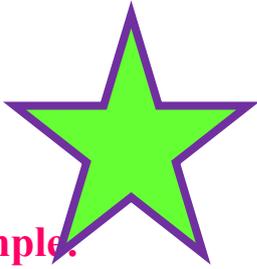
```
<svg width="400" height="180">  
  <rect x="50" y="20" rx="20" ry="20" width="150" height="150"  
  style="fill:red;stroke:black;stroke-width:5;opacity:0.5" />  
</svg>
```

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SVG Star



Example:

```
<svg width="300" height="200">  
  <polygon points="100,10 40,198 190,78 10,78 160,198"  
    style="fill:lime;stroke:purple;stroke-width:5;fill-  
rule:evenodd;" />  
</svg>
```

SVG Gradient Ellipse and Text



Example:

```
<svg height="130" width="500">  
  <defs>  
    <linearGradient id="grad1">  
      <stop offset="0%" stop-color="yellow" />  
      <stop offset="100%" stop-color="red" />  
    </linearGradient>  
  </defs>  
  <ellipse cx="100" cy="70" rx="85" ry="55" fill="url(#grad1)" />  
  <text fill="#ffffff" font-size="45" font-  
family="Verdana" x="50" y="86">SVG</text>  
  Sorry, your browser does not support inline SVG.  
</svg>
```

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Differences Between SVG and Canvas

SVG ek language hai jo **2D** graphics ko **XML** mein describe karti hai, jabki **Canvas** **2D** graphics ko dynamically draw karta hai (**JavaScript** ke through). **SVG XML** based hota hai, iska matlab hai ki har element **SVG DOM** mein available hota hai. Aap **JavaScript** event handlers ko **SVG** graphics se attach kar sakte ho.

SVG mein har ek drawn shape ko ek object ke roop mein yaad rakha jata hai. Agar **SVG** object ke attributes change kiye jaate hain, toh browser automatically shape ko re-render kar leta hai.

Canvas **pixel-by-pixel** render hota hai. **Canvas** mein jab graphic draw hota hai, toh browser usko bhool jaata hai. Agar uska position change karna ho, toh pura scene dubara draw karna padta hai, usmein jo bhi objects cover ho chuke hain unko bhi.

Comparison of SVG and Canvas

SVG	Canvas
Resolution independent	Resolution dependent
Event handlers support	No support for event handlers
Achha text rendering capability	Poor text rendering capabilities
Complex graphics ke liye slow rendering	Aap resulting image ko .png ya .jpg ke roop mein save kar sakte ho
Game applications ke liye suitable nahi	Graphic-intensive games ke liye well suited

HTML Multimedia

Web par multimedia ka matlab hai sound, music, videos, movies, aur animations.

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What is Multimedia?

Multimedia kai different formats mein aata hai. Yeh wo sab kuch ho sakta hai jo aap sun sakte ho ya dekh sakte ho, jaise images, music, sound, videos, records, films, animations, aur bahut kuch.

Web pages mein aksar multimedia elements alag-alag types aur formats mein hote hain.

Browser Support

Pehle ke web browsers sirf text ko support karte the, jo ek hi font aur color mein hota tha.

Baad mein aise browsers aaye jisme colors, fonts, images, aur multimedia ko support kiya gaya!

Multimedia Formats

Multimedia elements (jaise audio ya video) media files mein store hote hain. File ka type discover karne ka sabse common tareeka hota hai file extension dekhna.

Multimedia files ke formats aur extensions alag-alag hote hain, jaise: **.wav**, **.mp3**, **.mp4**, **.mpg**, **.wmv**, aur **.avi**.

Common Video Formats

Bohot saare video formats available hain.

MP4, **WebM**, aur **Ogg** formats **HTML** mein supported hain.

MP4 format **YouTube** ke liye recommended hai.

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Format	File	Description
MPEG	.mpg, .mpeg	MPEG . Moving Pictures Expert Group द्वारा develop kiya gaya. Yeh pehla popular video format tha web par. Ab HTML mein supported nahi hai.
AVI	.avi	AVI (Audio Video Interleave) . Microsoft द्वारा develop kiya gaya. Video cameras aur TV hardware mein commonly use hota hai. Windows computers par achha play hota hai, lekin web browsers mein nahi.
WMV	.wmv	WMV (Windows Media Video) . Microsoft द्वारा develop kiya gaya. Video cameras aur TV hardware mein commonly use hota hai. Windows computers par achha play hota hai, lekin web browsers mein nahi.
QuickTime	.mov	QuickTime . Apple द्वारा develop kiya gaya. Apple computers par achha play hota hai, lekin web browsers mein nahi.
RealVideo	.rm, .ram	RealVideo . Real Media द्वारा develop kiya gaya, jo low bandwidths par video streaming allow karta hai. Web browsers mein nahi play hota.
Flash	.swf, .flv	Flash . Macromedia द्वारा develop kiya gaya. Web browsers mein play karne ke liye extra component (plug-in) ki zarurat hoti hai.
Ogg	.ogg	Theora Ogg . Xiph.Org Foundation द्वारा develop kiya gaya. HTML mein supported hai.
WebM	.webm	WebM . Mozilla , Opera , Adobe , aur Google द्वारा develop kiya gaya. HTML mein supported hai.
MPEG-4/MP4	.mp4	MP4 . Moving Pictures Expert Group द्वारा develop kiya gaya. Video cameras aur TV hardware mein commonly use hota hai. Sabhi browsers mein supported hai aur YouTube ke liye recommended hai.

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Common Audio Formats



MP3 compressed recorded music ka sabse achha format hai. **MP3** ka term digital music se associated ho gaya hai.

Agar aapka website recorded music ke baare mein hai, toh **MP3** hi choice hai.

Format	File	Description
MIDI	.mid, .midi	MIDI (Musical Instrument Digital Interface) . Sabhi electronic music devices jaise synthesizers aur PC sound cards ka main format. MIDI files mein sound nahi hota, bas digital notes hote hain jo electronics ke through play hote hain. Sabhi computers aur music hardware pe achha play hota hai, lekin web browsers mein nahi.
RealAudio	.rm, .ram	RealAudio . Real Media dwara develop kiya gaya, jo low bandwidths pe audio streaming allow karta hai. Web browsers mein nahi play hota.
WMA	.wma	WMA (Windows Media Audio) . Microsoft dwara develop kiya gaya. Windows computers par achha play hota hai, lekin web browsers mein nahi.
AAC	.aac	AAC (Advanced Audio Coding) . Apple dwara develop kiya gaya aur iTunes ka default format hai. Apple computers par achha play hota hai, lekin web browsers mein nahi.

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Format	File	Description
WAV	.wav	WAV. IBM aur Microsoft द्वारा develop kiya gaya. Windows, Macintosh, aur Linux operating systems par achha play hota hai. HTML mein supported hai.
Ogg	.ogg	Ogg. Xiph.Org Foundation द्वारा develop kiya gaya. HTML mein supported hai.
MP3	.mp3	MP3. MP3 files actually MPEG files ke sound part hote hain. MP3 music players ke liye sabse popular format hai. Achhi compression (chhote files) ke saath high quality bhi deta hai. Sabhi browsers mein supported hai.
MP4	.mp4	MP4 ek video format hai, lekin audio ke liye bhi use ho sakta hai. Sabhi browsers mein supported hai.

HTML Video Element

The `<video>` element in HTML is used to display a video on a web page.

Example

This example shows how to include a video in HTML:

```
<video width="320" height="240" controls>  
  <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">  
  <source src="movie.ogg" type="video/ogg">
```

Your browser does not support the video tag.

```
</video>
```

How It Works

1. **controls Attribute:** Adds video controls like play, pause, and volume.
2. **Width and Height:** It's a good idea to always set the width and height of the video to prevent flickering while the video loads.

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3. **<source> Element:** You can specify multiple video formats using `<source>`. The browser will choose the first format it can play.
4. **Fallback Content:** The text between the `<video>` tags will only show if the browser does not support the `<video>` element.

HTML Video with Autoplay

To make the video start automatically when the page loads, use the `autoplay` attribute.

Example with autoplay:

```
<video width="320" height="240" autoplay>  
  <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">  
  <source src="movie.ogg" type="video/ogg">
```

Your browser does not support the video tag.

```
</video>
```

You can also mute the video while autoplaying by adding the `muted` attribute:

Example with autoplay and muted:

```
<video width="320" height="240" autoplay muted>  
  <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">  
  <source src="movie.ogg" type="video/ogg">
```

Your browser does not support the video tag.

```
</video>
```

Browser Support

Here's a quick reference table showing which browsers support the `<video>` element and its features:

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Browser

<video> Support

	YES
	YES
	YES
	YES
	YES

Supported Video Formats

Here are the three main video formats supported in HTML5 and their compatibility:

Browser	MP4	WebM	Ogg
Edge	YES	YES	YES
Chrome	YES	YES	YES
Firefox	YES	YES	YES
Safari	YES	YES	NO
Opera	YES	YES	YES

- **MP4:** video/mp4
- **WebM:** video/webm
- **Ogg:** video/ogg

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HTML Video - Methods, Properties, and Events

The **HTML DOM** (Document Object Model) defines various methods, properties, and events for the `<video>` element. These allow you to control the video, such as loading, playing, pausing, and setting its volume.

For example, using **JavaScript**, you can control the video playback.

Final Note:

The video in the example above is courtesy of *Big Buck Bunny* — a short animated film made freely available for use. You can replace the video URL with your own file or a different video if needed.

HTML Plug-ins

Plug-ins wo computer programs hote hain jo browser ki standard functionality ko extend karte hain.

Plug-ins

Plug-ins ka use kai alag-alag purposes ke liye kiya jata hai:

- Java applets chalane ke liye
 - Microsoft ActiveX controls chalane ke liye
 - Flash movies dikhane ke liye
 - Maps dikhane ke liye
 - Viruses scan karne ke liye
 - Bank ID verify karne ke liye
-

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Warning!

Aajkal ke browsers mein zyada tar plug-ins ko support nahi kiya jata hai.

- Java Applets ko most browsers ab support nahi karte.
- **ActiveX** controls ko kisi bhi browser mein ab support nahi kiya jata.
- Shockwave Flash ka support bhi modern browsers mein band kar diya gaya hai.

<object> Element

<object> element ko sabhi browsers support karte hain.

- <object> element ek embedded object ko define karta hai HTML document ke andar.
- Ye plug-ins (jaise **Java applets**, **PDF readers**, aur **Flash Players**) ko embed karne ke liye design kiya gaya tha, lekin aap isse **HTML** ko **HTML** mein bhi include kar sakte hain.

Example:

```
<object width="100%" height="500px" data="snippet.html"></object>
```

Aap images bhi include kar sakte hain:

```
<object data="audi.jpeg"></object>
```

<embed> Element

<embed> element ko sabhi major browsers support karte hain.

- <embed> element bhi ek embedded object ko define karta hai **HTML** document ke andar.
- Web browsers ne kaafi time se <embed> element ko support kiya hai, lekin ye **HTML5** se pehle **HTML** specification ka hissa nahi tha.

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Example:

```
<embed src="audi.jpeg">
```

Note:

- `<embed>` element ka koi closing tag nahi hota.
- Ye alternative text ko contain nahi kar sakta.
- Aap isse **HTML** ko **HTML** mein bhi include kar sakte hain:

```
<embed width="100%" height="500px" src="snippet.html">
```

HTML YouTube Videos

HTML mein videos play karne ka sabse aasaan tareeka hai YouTube ka use karna.

Struggling with Video Formats?

Videos ko alag formats mein convert karna mushkil aur time-consuming ho sakta hai. Ek aasaan solution ye hai ki YouTube ko allow karo, jo apne videos ko aapke webpage pe play karega.

YouTube Video Id

YouTube jab aap video ko save (ya play) karte hain, tab ek video id (jaise `tgBNymZ7vqY`) display hota hai.

Aap is id ka use karke apne video ko **HTML** code mein refer kar sakte hain.

Playing a YouTube Video in HTML

Agar aap apne webpage pe YouTube video play karna chahte hain, toh ye steps follow karein:

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- Video ko YouTube pe upload karen.
- Video id ka note rakh lein.
- Apne webpage mein `<iframe>` element define karenin.
- `src` attribute ko video **URL** se point karne de.
- Width aur height attributes use karke player ka dimension specify karenin.
- Agar chahiye toh aur bhi parameters **URL** mein add karenin (neech dekhein).

Example:

```
<iframe width="420" height="315"
src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/tgbNymZ7vqY">
</iframe>
```

YouTube Autoplay + Mute

Aap apne video ko automatically start hone ke liye `autoplay=1` YouTube URL mein add kar sakte hain.

Lekin, automatic video start karna aapke visitors ke liye annoying ho sakta hai!

Agar aap chahte hain ki video automatically start ho (lekin muted ho), toh `mute=1` add kar sakte hain.

YouTube - Autoplay + Muted:

```
<iframe width="420" height="315"
src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/tgbNymZ7vqY?autoplay=1&mute=1">
</iframe>
```

YouTube Playlist

YouTube playlist mein videos ki ek comma-separated list hoti hai, jo original **URL** ke alawa play hoti hai.

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YouTube Loop

Agar aap chahte hain ki aapka video forever loop ho, toh `playlist=videoID` aur `loop=1` add kar sakte hain.

- `loop=0` (default) - Video sirf ek baar play hoga.
- `loop=1` - Video forever loop hoga.

YouTube - Loop forever:

```
<iframe width="420" height="315"
src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/tgbNymZ7vqY?playlist=tgbNymZ7vqY&loop=1">
</iframe>
```

YouTube Controls

Agar aap video player mein controls nahi dikhana chahte, toh `controls=0` add kar sakte hain.

- `controls=0` - Player controls nahi dikhte.
- `controls=1` (default) - Player controls dikhte hain.

YouTube - Controls:

```
<iframe width="420" height="315"
src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/tgbNymZ7vqY?controls=0">
</iframe>
```

HTML Online Editor

HTML Editor

Hamare online **HTML** editor se aap **HTML**, **CSS** aur **JavaScript** code edit kar sakte hain aur result apne browser mein dekh sakte hain.

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Example:

Result:

Size: 267 x 265

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<title>HTML Tutorial</title>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.

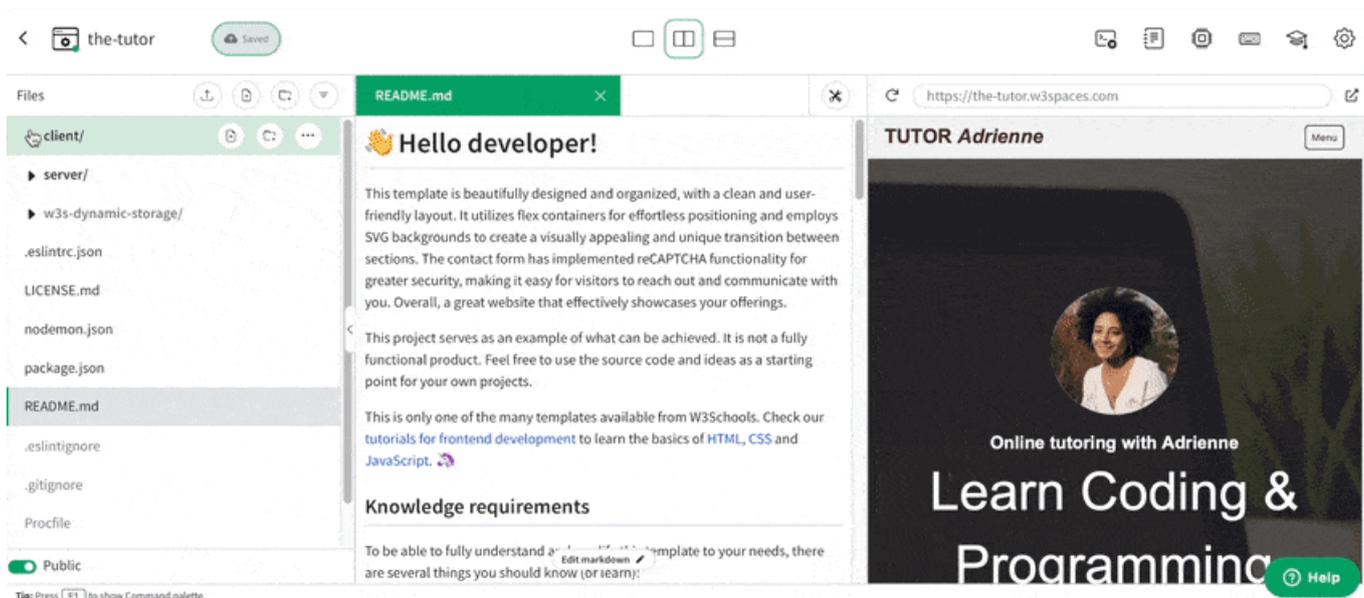
Publish Your Code

Agar aap apna **HTML**, **CSS** aur **JavaScript** code save karna chahte hain aur apni website banana chahte hain, toh Spaces ko check karein.

Spaces ek website-building tool hai jo aapko apni website banane aur share karne ki suvidha deta hai.

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Features:

- **Templates:** Scratch se shuru karein ya template ka use karein.
- **Cloud-based:** Installations ki zaroorat nahi, bas browser chahiye.
- **Terminal & Log:** Apne code ko debug aur troubleshoot karein.
- **File Navigator:** Code editor ke andar files ke beech switch karein.

Learn Faster

Coding seekhne ke liye practice zaroori hai, aur sabse best tareeka apne **HTML** knowledge ko practice karna hai.

Spaces ka use karke aap code build, test aur deploy kar sakte hain. Is editor mein aap **HTML/CSS/JavaScript** ke alawa dusre languages bhi use kar sakte hain, jaise **PHP, Python, Node.js, etc.**

Build Powerful Websites

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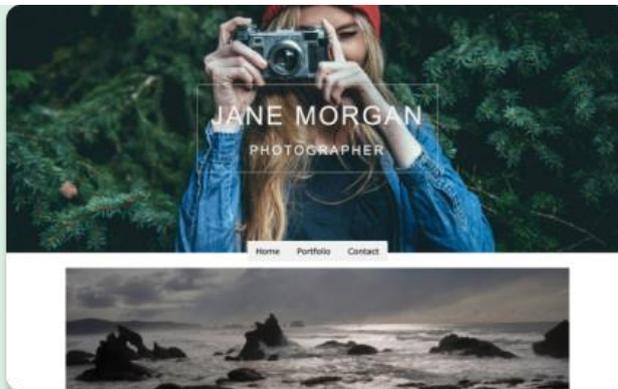
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Aap Spaces mein code editor ka use karke frontend ya full-stack websites bhi bana sakte hain.

Ya phir aap 60+ templates ka use karke apna time bacha sakte hain.

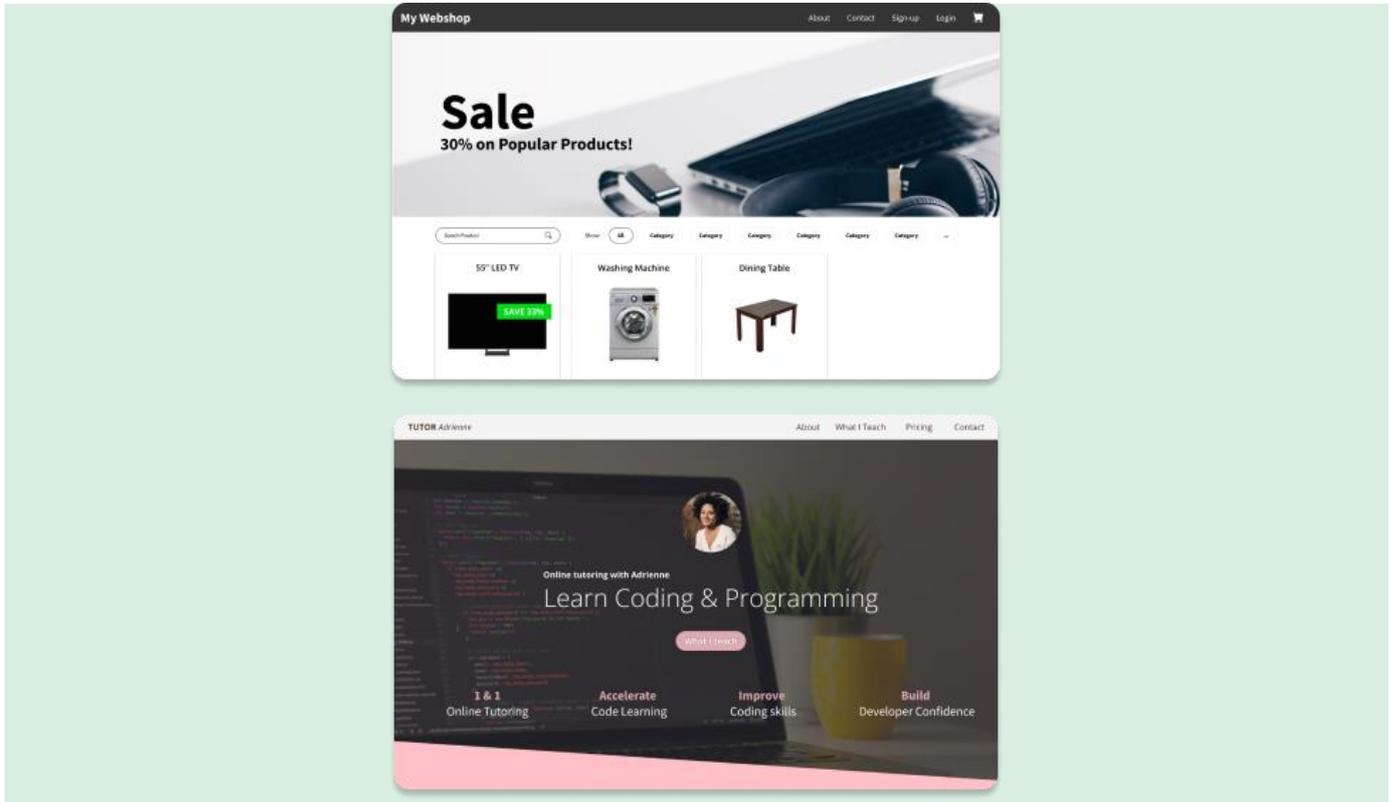
Create your Spaces account today and explore them all!



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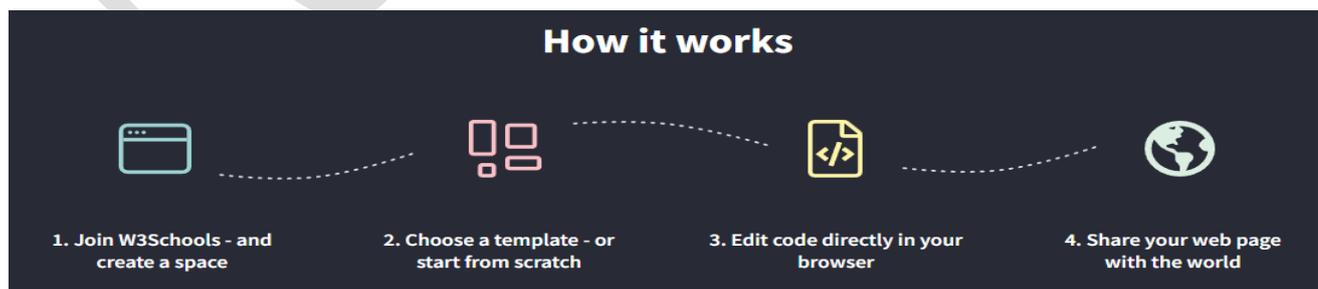
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Share It With The World

Aap apni websites ko jaldi se host aur publish kar sakte hain Spaces ke saath. subdomain aur **SSL** certificate free mein milte hain, jo aapki website ko secure banata hai aur online dikhne mein madad karta hai.

Agar aapko apni website ke liye custom domain chahiye, toh aap apna domain kharid sakte hain ya existing domain ko transfer karke apne space se connect kar sakte hain.



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HTML Syllabus

Introduction

Yeh aapko **HTML** ka basic knowledge dega.

Yeh beginners ke liye design kiya gaya hai aur iske liye programming ka koi prior experience hona zaroori nahi hai.

Content ko simple, bite-sized aur easily samajhne layak banaya gaya hai.

Yeh content saalon se millions of users ke dwara proven hai aur yeh frequently update aur improve hota rehta hai.

Syllabus ka outline aur sequence is tarah se structured hai ki aap step by step **HTML** seekh sakte hain, introduction se lekar apna pehla **HTML** application banane tak.

Learning Outcomes

- **HTML** document ka basic structure samajhna.
- **HTML** tags ka use karna (jaise **headings**, **paragraphs**, **images**, aur **links**).
- Ordered aur **unordered** lists banana aur format karna.
- **Elements** ko edit karne ke liye attributes ka use karna (jaise **colors**, **sizes**, **links**).
- Tables aur forms banana.
- **Website** mein multimedia (**images** aur **videos**) add karna.
- **Semantic** tags ka use karke well-structured **websites** banani.
- Websites ko link karne ke liye **hyperlinks** banana.
- Accessible **websites** create karna, jisme **text**, **images**, aur **links** ho.

Which Subjects Are HTML Relevant For?

- **Web Pages:** **HTML** web pages banane ke liye standard markup language hai.
- **Computer Science (CS) / Information Technology (IT):** **HTML** internet, web development, aur programming samajhne ke liye fundamental hai.
- **Digital Media:** **HTML** ka use text, photos aur media ko digital platforms pe add karne ke liye hota hai, jo content creation aur management ke liye zaroori hai.

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- **Business / Entrepreneurship:** Website banana aapke internet-related projects ke liye helpful ho sakta hai.
- **Art and Design:** HTML web design, creativity, aur visual communication ideas ko support karta hai, jo web design ka hissa hai.
- **STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics):** HTML ke through web pages build karna STEM projects mein technology integration ka hissa hai, jo logical thinking aur problem-solving sikhata hai.
- **Career and Technical Education (CTE):** HTML web development, IT support, aur digital marketing se related career-focused courses mein part hota hai.

Activities

Is tutorial mein hum aapko **HTML** seekhne ke liye alag-alag activities offer karte hain, jo free hain:

- Lessons
- Exercises
- Quizzes

Sign in to Track Progress

Aap free account bana ke apna progress track kar sakte hain. Signed-in user hone par aapko kuch extra features milte hain:

- Learning paths
- Sandbox aur lab environments
- Achievements

Overview of the Modules

- **HTML HOME**
- **HTML Introduction**
- **HTML Editors**
- **HTML Basic**

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- HTML Elements
- HTML Attributes
- HTML Headings
- HTML Paragraphs
- HTML Styles
- HTML Formatting
- HTML Quotations
- HTML Comments
- HTML Colors
- HTML CSS
- HTML Links
- HTML Images
- HTML Page Title
- HTML Favicon
- HTML Tables
- HTML Lists
- HTML Block & Inline
- HTML Div Element
- HTML class Attribute
- HTML id Attribute
- HTML Iframes
- HTML JavaScript
- HTML File Paths
- HTML Head Element
- HTML Layout
- HTML Responsive
- HTML Computercode
- HTML Semantics
- HTML Style Guide
- HTML Entities
- HTML Symbols
- HTML Emojis
- HTML Charset
- HTML URL Encode
- HTML vs. XHTML
- HTML Forms

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- **HTML From Attributes**
- **HTML Form Elements**
- **HTML Input Types**
- **HTML Input Attributes**
- **HTML Input Form Attributes**
- **HTML Canvas**
- **HTML SVG**
- **HTML Media**
- **HTML Video**
- **HTML Audio**
- **HTML Plug-ins**
- **HTML YouTube**
- **HTML Geolocation**
- **HTML Drag/Drop**
- **HTML Web Storage**
- **HTML Web Workers**
- **HTML SSE**

Sandbox and Lab Environment

HTML ko seekhne ka sabse best tareeka hai hands-on coding practice karna. Aap editor ke through easily code try kar sakte hain. Yahan aap HTML code edit kar sakte hain aur result apne browser mein dekh sakte hain.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
```

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<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>

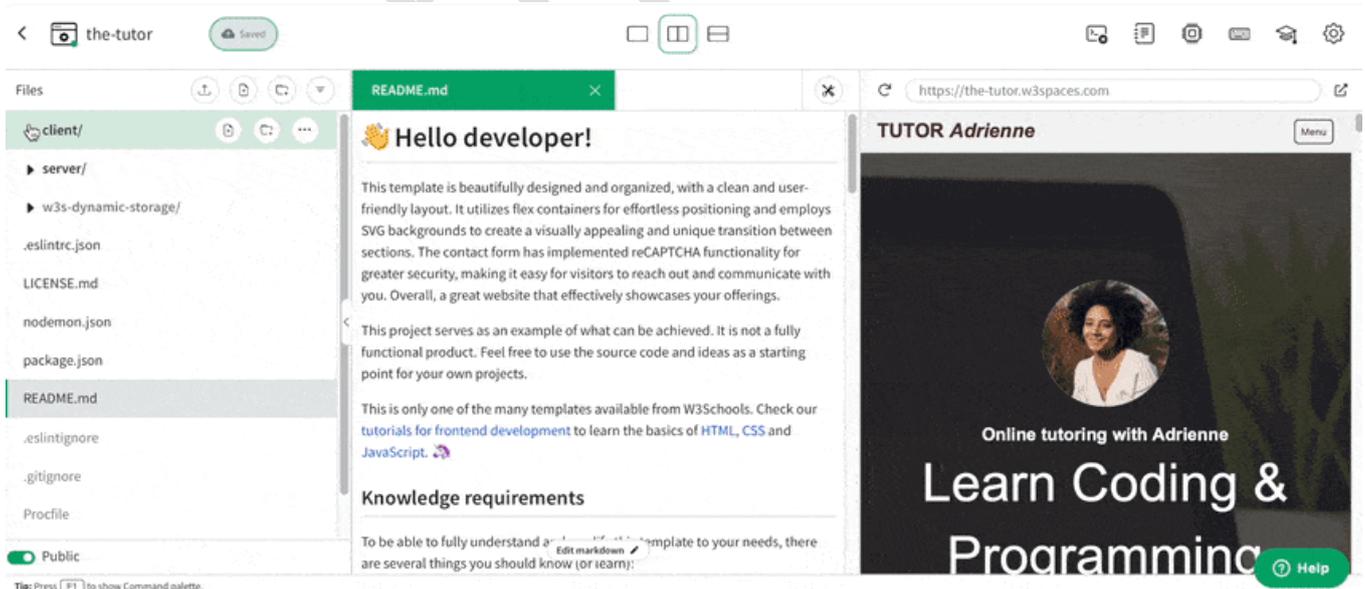
</html>

Agar aap apne project ko explore karna aur host karna chahte hain, toh humare paas ek feature hai jiska naam **Spaces** hai, jo aapko static websites build, test aur deploy karne ki suvidha deta hai, free mein.

Spaces aapko ek secure sandbox environment deta hai jahan aap real-time mein coding practice kar sakte hain aur projects test kar sakte hain.

Spaces mein aapko milegi:

- Collaboration
- File navigator
- Terminal & log
- Package manager
- Database
- Environment manager
- Analytics



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HTML Certification

Yahan aap exams de sakte hain jisse aap certified **HTML** developer ban sakte hain. **HTML** exam syllabus ka summary hai.

Certification Types:

- **Non-adaptive:** Pass ya fail.
- **Adaptive:** Adaptive aur graded hota hai; students ko grade milta hai, jo intermediate, advanced ya professional ho sakta hai.

HTML Interview Preparation

Comprehensive Front-End Interview Preparation Feature.

Ek aisa tool jo aapko aapke agle interview ke liye tayar karne mein madad karega. interview preparation ek interactive feature hai jo **AI** se powered hai, jahan aap interviewer ka role select kar sakte hain, questions pooch sakte hain, aur guidance le sakte hain. Interview training ke baad aapko apni performance ka evaluation milega jise aap apne aap ko improve karne ke liye use kar sakte hain.

What to Expect in a Front-End Interview

Agar aap Front-End interview ke liye ja rahe hain, toh kuch cheezein hain jo aap expect kar sakte hain:

Coding Questions:

Aap se coding questions pooche jayenge, aur aapko ek task bhi diya jaa sakta hai solve karne ke liye.

Technical Questions ke Examples:

- Apne experience ke baare mein Front-End developer ke roop mein batayein.

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- Koi aisa personal project batayein jisme aapne website ke user interface ko implement kiya ho.

Task ke Examples:

- Ek webpage banaiye jo user ko greeting message show kare.
- **HTML** aur **CSS** ka use karke usse structure aur style dijiye. Aap ek **JavaScript** function bhi add kar sakte hain jo time of the day ke hisaab se message change kare.

```
<head>
<title>Simple Greeting Page</title>
<style>
  body {
    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
    background-color: #f0f0f0;
    color: #333;
    padding: 20px;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Hello, welcome to our website!</h1>

</body>
</html>
```

Agar aapko task solve karna ya question ka jawab dena nahi aata, toh panic mat kariye. Yeh sabke saath hota hai, chahe wo experienced Front-End developer ho ya beginner.

Showcase Your Skills and Projects:

Wo aapke projects dekhna chahenge taaki wo aapke kaam ko achhe se samajh sakein. Aap apne current projects ko portfolio mein include kar sakte hain, chahe wo unfinished ho.

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Portfolio mein rakhein aise projects:

- To-do list app
- Blog template
- Weather dashboard
- E-commerce product page
- Interactive game ya application

What to Do Before the Interview

Interview ke liye jaane se pehle aapko company ke baare mein research karni chahiye. Isse aapko unke values aur unka kaam samajhne mein madad milegi.

Check karen:

- Unki webpage
- Unke social media platforms
- Articles aur reviews

Make sure you understand the job description:

Job description ko dhyan se padhein aur agar aapko koi cheez samajh nahi aati toh note banayein. Interview se pehle aap unse call karke ya email bhejke apne doubts clear kar sakte hain.

Aap apne friend ya community member se bhi madad le sakte hain.

Front-End developers ka ek bada community hai jo social media pe active hai.

Reflect on why you are the right fit for this role:

Companies wo log hire karti hain jo unko lagta hai ki wo role aur team ke liye sahi fit hain. Soch kar dekhein ki aap is role aur team ke liye kya value add kar sakte hain.

Aap apne answers ko likh sakte hain jo aap interview mein discuss kar sakein, yeh aapko confident banayega.

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What is Front-End Development?

Front-End development ek exciting career hai jo aapko dynamic aur responsive websites aur apps banane ka moka deta hai. Yeh ek achha choice hai agar aap user engagement aur experience mein interested hain.

Typical Languages Used in Front-End Development:

- HTML
- CSS
- JavaScript
- React.js
- Bootstrap
- Aur doosre CSS frameworks

Career Outlook

Front-End developers ki demand high hai.

Aap expect kar sakte hain:

- Competitive salary
- Remote work ka moka
- Industry ke naye technologies adopt karne ke saath growth ka moka

Average Salary:

US mein Front-End Developer ka average salary \$112,328 hai.

Typical Job Titles for a Front-End Developer:

- Front-End Developer
- Web Developer
- UI/UX Designer
- Web App Developer
- Aur bhi kai titles

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Aap try kar sakte hain, jahan companies high-demand roles jaise Front-End Development, Web Development, Java Development, aur aur bhi roles post karte hain.

What You Will Learn

HTML

- Kaise aap latest **HTML 5** standard ka use karke apni website create kar sakte hain.
- Kaise text ko format karein, graphics add karein, links, input forms, frames aur tables banayein, etc.
- Kaise in sab ko ek text file mein save karein jo koi bhi browser read aur display kar sake.

CSS

- Kaise aap ek saath multiple web pages ka style aur layout control kar sakte hain.
- Kaise aap ek website ke saare pages ki appearance aur layout ko change kar sakte hain.

JavaScript

- Kaise aap web pages ke behavior ko program kar sakte hain.
- Kaise web pages ke content aur style ko change kar sakte hain.

Self-paced Courses

Program ke saath Front-end seekhna shuru karein aur apne Web Development skills ka foundation banayein.

Yeh program un logon ke liye ek acchi foundation hai jo Front-end Development mein shuruat karna chahte hain. Yeh **HTML**, **CSS**, aur **JavaScript** ko cover karta hai.

- **HTML** Web pages ke liye standard markup language hai. HTML ke through aap apni website bana sakte hain.
- **CSS** wo language hai jo **HTML** document ko style karti hai. **CSS** batata hai ki HTML elements ko kaise display kiya jayega.

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- **JavaScript** Web ka programming language hai.

Yeh ek structured aur interactive version hai **HTML**, **CSS**, aur **JavaScript** tutorials ka, jisme aapko certification bhi milega.

Yeh program ek set of self-paced courses hai jisme text-based modules, practical interactive examples aur exercises hain jo aapke understanding ko check karte hain jaise-jaise aap progress karte hain.

Aapne HTML Seekh Liya Hai, Ab Kya?

HTML Summary

Is tutorial ne aapko **HTML** ka use karke apna website banane ka tareeka sikhaya hai. **HTML** web ke liye universal markup language hai. **HTML** aapko text ko format karne, graphics add karne, links, input forms, frames, tables banane, etc., ki suvidha deta hai, aur yeh sab ek text file mein save karte hain jo koi bhi browser read aur display kar sakta hai. Agar aapko **HTML** ke baare mein zyada jankari chahiye, toh humare **HTML examples** aur **HTML reference** dekhein.

Aap apne HTML skills ko **HTML Exercises** aur **HTML Quizzes** ke through test bhi kar sakte hain.

Ab Aapne HTML Seekh Liya Hai, Ab Kya?

1. CSS Seekhein

CSS se aap apne **HTML** pages ko style kar sakte hain.

CSS aapko layout ko control karne ka pura control deta hai, bina document content ko disturb kiye.

CSS ke baare mein zyada seekhne ke liye hamara **CSS tutorial** dekhein.

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2. JavaScript Seekhein

JavaScript आपके website ko dynamic banaata hai. Ek **dynamic** website events ke according react kar sakti hai aur user ke interaction ka response de sakti hai.

JavaScript internet par sabse zyada popular scripting language hai aur yeh sabhi major browsers ke saath kaam karti hai.

Agar aap **JavaScript** ke baare mein aur seekhna chahte hain, toh humara **JavaScript tutorial** dekhein.

3. Apni Website Publish Karna

Apni website ko duniya ke samne dikhane ke liye, आपको usse publish karna padega. Iske liye आपके पास दो options hain:

- **Internet Service Provider ka istemal karein**
- **Apni website khud host karein**

Internet Service Provider ka istemal karein

Internet Service Provider (**ISP**) ek aisi company hoti hai jo internet ko access karne aur use karne ki services deti hai.

ISPs द्वारा diye जाने वाले internet services mein शामिल hain:

- Internet access
- Internet transit
- Domain name registration
- Web hosting
- Usenet service
- Colocation

ISP का istemal karna sabse common option hai.

Fayde:

- **Connection Speed:** ISPs के पास बहुत fast internet connections hote hain.

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- **Powerful Hardware:** ISPs ke paas powerful web servers hote hain jo kai clients ke liye share kiye jaate hain. Aapko effective load balancing aur necessary backup servers milte hain.
- **Security aur Stability:** ISPs web hosting ke specialists hote hain. Aapko 99% up time, latest software patches, aur best virus protection milta hai.

Consider Karne Wali Baatein:

- **24-hour support:** ISP ko 24-hour support deni chahiye. Toll-free phone bhi zaroori ho sakta hai.
- **Daily Backup:** ISP ko daily backup routine chalani chahiye.
- **Traffic Volume:** ISP ke traffic volume restrictions ko check karein (taaki unexpected high traffic par jyada paise na dene padhein).
- **Bandwidth ya Content Restrictions:** ISP ki bandwidth aur content restrictions ko dekh lein (kya aap pictures, videos, ya sound publish kar sakte hain?).
- **E-mail Capabilities:** Dekhein ki ISP aapke e-mail needs ko support karta hai ya nahi.
- **Database Access:** Dekhein ki ISP aapko database access de raha hai ya nahi.

Apni Website Khud Host Karein

Apni website khud apne server par host karna bhi ek option hai.

Consider Karne Wali Baatein:

- **Hardware Expenses:** Apni website run karne ke liye aapko powerful server hardware khareedna padega (ek low-cost PC kaam nahi karega). Aapko ek permanent (24/7) high-speed connection bhi chahiye hoga.
- **Software Expenses:** Server-licenses aksar client-licenses se zyada mehange hote hain. Server-licenses par users ki limit bhi ho sakti hai.
- **Labor Expenses:** Aapko apna hardware aur software khud install karna hoga. Aapko bugs aur viruses se bhi deal karna padega, aur server ko constant running state mein rakhna hoga.

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Is tarah se, aap apni website ko sahi tareeke se bana kar, usse publish kar sakte hain aur internet par dikhane ke liye ready kar sakte hain.

HTML Accessibility

Hamesha **HTML** code likhte waqt accessibility ka dhyan rakhein!

Aap apne users ko ek acchi tarike se site ko navigate aur interact karne ka moka dena chahte hain. Apna **HTML** code jitna ho sake semantic banayein.

Semantic HTML

Semantic **HTML** ka matlab hai, correct **HTML** elements ka use unke correct purpose ke liye karna. Semantic elements wo elements hote hain jinmein ek specific meaning hota hai; agar आपको button chahiye, toh `<button>` element ka use karein (na ki `<div>` element).

Semantic Example:

```
<button>Report an Error</button>
```

Non-semantic Example:

```
<div>Report an Error</div>
```

Semantic **HTML** screen readers ke liye context provide karta hai, jo page ke contents ko loud read karte hain.

Button example ke sath:

- Buttons by default better styling rakhte hain.
- Screen reader isse button ke roop mein identify karta hai.
- Focusable hota hai.
- Clickable hota hai.

A button keyboard-only navigation par bhi accessible hota hai; mouse aur keys dono se clickable ho sakta hai, aur aap tab key se iske beech navigate kar sakte hain.

Non-semantic elements ke examples: `<div>` aur `` — Inse kuch bhi content ka idea nahi milta.

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Semantic elements ke examples: `<form>`, `<table>`, aur `<article>` — Ye clearly apne content ko define karte hain.

Headings Are Important

Headings ko `<h1>` se `<h6>` tags ke through define kiya jaata hai:

Example:

```
<h1>Heading 1</h1>
<h2>Heading 2</h2>
<h3>Heading 3</h3>
<h4>Heading 4</h4>
<h5>Heading 5</h5>
<h6>Heading 6</h6>
```

Search engines headings ko use karte hain aapke web pages ki structure aur content ko index karne ke liye.

Users bhi aapke pages ko headings ke through skim karte hain. Yeh zaroori hai ki headings ka use document structure dikhane aur different sections ke beech relationships ko show karne ke liye kiya jaye.

Screen readers bhi headings ko navigation tool ke roop mein use karte hain. Different types of headings page ka outline specify karte hain. `<h1>` heading main headings ke liye use honi chahiye, uske baad `<h2>`, fir kam important `<h3>`, aur aise hi aage.

Note: **HTML** headings sirf headings ke liye hi use karein. Text ko bada ya bold karne ke liye headings ka use na karein.

Alternative Text

alt attribute ek alternate text provide karta hai image ke liye, agar user kisi wajah se image nahi dekh sakta (jaise slow connection, src attribute mein koi error, ya agar user screen reader use kar raha ho).

alt attribute ki value ko image ko describe karte hue hona chahiye:

Example:

```

```

Agar browser ko image nahi milti, toh wo alt attribute ki value ko display karega:

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Example:

```

```

Declare the Language

Aapko hamesha `<html>` tag ke andar `lang` attribute include karna chahiye, jo web page ki language declare karta hai. Yeh search engines aur browsers ki madad karta hai. Niche diya gaya example English ko language specify karta hai:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<body>
...
</body>
</html>
```

Use Clear Language

Hamesha clear aur asaan language ka use karein, jo easily samajh aayi jaaye. Screen readers se padhne mein bhi asaani ho. Kuch cheezein jo aapko avoid karni chahiye:

- Sentences ko jitna short ho sake, utna rakhein.
- Dashes avoid karein. Jaise "1-3" likhne ki bajaye, "1 to 3" likhein.
- Abbreviations avoid karein. Jaise "Feb" ki jagah "February" likhein.
- Slang words avoid karein.

Create Good Link Text

Link text ko aise likhein ki wo clearly batayein ki user ko link pe click karne par kis information ka access milega.

Examples of good and bad links:

- **Bad Link Text:**
`Click here`
- **Good Link Text:**
`Contact Us for More Information`

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Aise links zyada accessible hote hain aur users ko clearly samajh mein aata hai ki wo link kis cheez ke baare mein hai.

Is tarah, **HTML** accessibility ko dhyan mein rakhte hue aap apne website ko zyada inclusive aur user-friendly bana sakte hain.

HTML Element Reference

HTML Tags Ordered Alphabetically

Tag	Description
<code><!--...--></code>	Defines a comment
<code><!DOCTYPE></code>	Defines the document type
<code><a></code>	Defines a hyperlink
<code><abbr></code>	Defines an abbreviation or an acronym
<code><acronym></code>	Not supported in HTML5. Use <code><abbr></code> instead. Defines an acronym
<code><address></code>	Defines contact information for the author/owner of a document
<code><applet></code>	Not supported in HTML5. Use <code><embed></code> or <code><object></code> instead. Defines an embedded applet
<code><area></code>	Defines an area inside an image map
<code><article></code>	Defines an article
<code><aside></code>	Defines content aside from the page content
<code><audio></code>	Defines embedded sound content
<code></code>	Defines bold text
<code><base></code>	Specifies the base URL/target for all relative URLs in a document
<code><basefont></code>	Not supported in HTML5. Use CSS instead. Specifies a default color, size, and font for all text in a document
<code><bdi></code>	Isolates a part of text that might be formatted in a different direction from other text outside it
<code><bdo></code>	Overrides the current text direction
<code><big></code>	Not supported in HTML5. Use CSS instead. Defines big text
<code><blockquote></code>	Defines a section that is quoted from another source
<code><body></code>	Defines the document's body

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Tag	Description
 	Defines a single line break
<button>	Defines a clickable button
<canvas>	Used to draw graphics, on the fly, via scripting (usually JavaScript)
<caption>	Defines a table caption
<center>	Not supported in HTML5. Use CSS instead. Defines centered text
<cite>	Defines the title of a work
<code>	Defines a piece of computer code
<col>	Specifies column properties for each column within a <colgroup> element
<colgroup>	Specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting
<data>	Adds a machine-readable translation of a given content
<datalist>	Specifies a list of pre-defined options for input controls
<dd>	Defines a description/value of a term in a description list
	Defines text that has been deleted from a document
<details>	Defines additional details that the user can view or hide
<dfn>	Specifies a term that is going to be defined within the content
<dialog>	Defines a dialog box or window
<dir>	Not supported in HTML5. Use instead. Defines a directory list
<div>	Defines a section in a document
<dl>	Defines a description list
<dt>	Defines a term/name in a description list
	Defines emphasized text
<embed>	Defines a container for an external application
<fieldset>	Groups related elements in a form
<figcaption>	Defines a caption for a <figure> element
<figure>	Specifies self-contained content
	Not supported in HTML5. Use CSS instead. Defines font, color, and size for text
<footer>	Defines a footer for a document or section
<form>	Defines an HTML form for user input
<frame>	Not supported in HTML5. Defines a window (a frame) in a frameset

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Tag	Description
<frameset>	Not supported in HTML5. Defines a set of frames
<h1> to <h6>	Defines HTML headings
<head>	Contains metadata/information for the document
<header>	Defines a header for a document or section
<hgroup>	Defines a header and related content
<hr>	Defines a thematic change in the content
<html>	Defines the root of an HTML document
<i>	Defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood
<iframe>	Defines an inline frame
	Defines an image
<input>	Defines an input control
<ins>	Defines text that has been inserted into a document
<kbd>	Defines keyboard input
<label>	Defines a label for an <input> element
<legend>	Defines a caption for a <fieldset> element
	Defines a list item
<link>	Defines the relationship between a document and an external resource (most used to link to style sheets)
<main>	Specifies the main content of a document
<map>	Defines an image map
<mark>	Defines marked/highlighted text
<menu>	Defines an unordered list
<meta>	Defines metadata about an HTML document
<meter>	Defines a scalar measurement within a known range (a gauge)
<nav>	Defines navigation links
<noframes>	Not supported in HTML5. Defines an alternate content for users that do not support frames
<noscript>	Defines an alternate content for users that do not support client-side scripts
<object>	Defines a container for an external application
	Defines an ordered list

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Tag	Description
<code><optgroup></code>	Defines a group of related options in a drop-down list
<code><option></code>	Defines an option in a drop-down list
<code><output></code>	Defines the result of a calculation
<code><p></code>	Defines a paragraph
<code><param></code>	Defines a parameter for an object
<code><picture></code>	Defines a container for multiple image resources
<code><pre></code>	Defines preformatted text
<code><progress></code>	Represents the progress of a task
<code><q></code>	Defines a short quotation
<code><rp></code>	Defines what to show in browsers that do not support ruby annotations
<code><rt></code>	Defines an explanation/pronunciation of characters (for East Asian typography)
<code><ruby></code>	Defines a ruby annotation (for East Asian typography)
<code><s></code>	Defines text that is no longer correct
<code><samp></code>	Defines sample output from a computer program
<code><script></code>	Defines a client-side script
<code><search></code>	Defines a search section
<code><section></code>	Defines a section in a document
<code><select></code>	Defines a drop-down list
<code><small></code>	Defines smaller text
<code><source></code>	Defines multiple media resources for media elements (<code><video></code> and <code><audio></code>)
<code></code>	Defines a section in a document
<code><strike></code>	Not supported in HTML5. Use <code></code> or <code><s></code> instead. Defines strikethrough text
<code></code>	Defines important text
<code><style></code>	Defines style information for a document
<code><sub></code>	Defines subscripted text
<code><summary></code>	Defines a visible heading for a <code><details></code> element
<code><sup></code>	Defines superscripted text

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Tag	Description
<svg>	Defines a container for SVG graphics
<table>	Defines a table
<tbody>	Groups the body content in a table
<td>	Defines a cell in a table
<template>	Defines a container for content that should be hidden when the page loads
<textarea>	Defines a multiline input control (text area)
<tfoot>	Groups the footer content in a table
<th>	Defines a header cell in a table
<thead>	Groups the header content in a table
<time>	Defines a specific time (or datetime)
<title>	Defines a title for the document
<tr>	Defines a row in a table
<track>	Defines text tracks for media elements (<video> and <audio>)
<tt>	Not supported in HTML5. Use CSS instead. Defines teletype text
<u>	Defines some text that is unarticulated and styled differently from normal text
	Defines an unordered list
<var>	Defines a variable
<video>	Defines embedded video content
<wbr>	Defines a possible line-break

HTML Element Reference - By Category

Basic HTML

Tag	Description
<!DOCTYPE>	Defines the document type
<html>	Defines an HTML document

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Tag	Description
<head>	Contains metadata/information for the document
<title>	Defines a title for the document
<body>	Defines the document's body
<h1> to <h6>	Defines HTML headings
<p>	Defines a paragraph
 	Inserts a single line break
<hr>	Defines a thematic change in the content
<!--...-->	Defines a comment

Formatting

Tag	Description
<acronym>	Not supported in HTML5. Use <abbr> instead. Defines an acronym
<abbr>	Defines an abbreviation or an acronym
<address>	Defines contact information for the author/owner of a document/article
	Defines bold text
<bdi>	Isolates a part of text that might be formatted in a different direction from other text outside it
<bdo>	Overrides the current text direction
<big>	Not supported in HTML5. Use CSS instead. Defines big text
<blockquote>	Defines a section that is quoted from another source
<center>	Not supported in HTML5. Use CSS instead. Defines centered text
<cite>	Defines the title of a work
<code>	Defines a piece of computer code

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Tag	Description
<code></code>	Defines text that has been deleted from a document
<code><dfn></code>	Specifies a term that is going to be defined within the content
<code></code>	Defines emphasized text
<code></code>	Not supported in HTML5. Use CSS instead. Defines font, color, and size for text
<code><i></code>	Defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood
<code><ins></code>	Defines a text that has been inserted into a document
<code><kbd></code>	Defines keyboard input
<code><mark></code>	Defines marked/highlighted text
<code><meter></code>	Defines a scalar measurement within a known range (a gauge)
<code><pre></code>	Defines preformatted text
<code><progress></code>	Represents the progress of a task
<code><q></code>	Defines a short quotation
<code><rp></code>	Defines what to show in browsers that do not support ruby annotations
<code><rt></code>	Defines an explanation/pronunciation of characters (for East Asian typography)
<code><ruby></code>	Defines a ruby annotation (for East Asian typography)
<code><s></code>	Defines text that is no longer correct
<code><samp></code>	Defines sample output from a computer program
<code><small></code>	Defines smaller text
<code><strike></code>	Not supported in HTML5. Use <code></code> or <code><s></code> instead. Defines strikethrough text
<code></code>	Defines important text
<code><sub></code>	Defines subscripted text
<code><sup></code>	Defines superscripted text

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Tag	Description
<code><template></code>	Defines a container for content that should be hidden when the page loads
<code><time></code>	Defines a specific time (or datetime)
<code><tt></code>	Not supported in HTML5. Use CSS instead. Defines teletype text
<code><u></code>	Defines some text that is unarticulated and styled differently from normal text
<code><var></code>	Defines a variable
<code><wbr></code>	Defines a possible line-break

Forms and Input

Tag	Description
<code><form></code>	Defines an HTML form for user input
<code><input></code>	Defines an input control
<code><textarea></code>	Defines a multiline input control (text area)
<code><button></code>	Defines a clickable button
<code><select></code>	Defines a drop-down list
<code><optgroup></code>	Defines a group of related options in a drop-down list
<code><option></code>	Defines an option in a drop-down list
<code><label></code>	Defines a label for an <code><input></code> element
<code><fieldset></code>	Groups related elements in a form
<code><legend></code>	Defines a caption for a <code><fieldset></code> element
<code><datalist></code>	Specifies a list of pre-defined options for input controls
<code><output></code>	Defines the result of a calculation

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Frames

Tag	Description
<code><frame></code>	Not supported in HTML5. Defines a window (a frame) in a frameset
<code><frameset></code>	Not supported in HTML5. Defines a set of frames
<code><noframes></code>	Not supported in HTML5. Defines an alternate content for users that do not support frames
<code><iframe></code>	Defines an inline frame

Images

Tag	Description
<code></code>	Defines an image
<code><map></code>	Defines a client-side image map
<code><area></code>	Defines an area inside an image map
<code><canvas></code>	Used to draw graphics, on the fly, via scripting (usually JavaScript)
<code><figcaption></code>	Defines a caption for a <code><figure></code> element
<code><figure></code>	Specifies self-contained content
<code><picture></code>	Defines a container for multiple image resources
<code><svg></code>	Defines a container for SVG graphics

Audio / Video

Tag	Description
<code><audio></code>	Defines sound content
<code><source></code>	Defines multiple media resources for media elements (<code><video></code> , <code><audio></code> and <code><picture></code>)
<code><track></code>	Defines text tracks for media elements (<code><video></code> , <code><audio></code>)

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Tag	Description
<code><video></code>	Defines a video or movie

Links

Tag	Description
<code><a></code>	Defines a hyperlink
<code><link></code>	Defines the relationship between a document and an external resource (most used to link to style sheets)
<code><nav></code>	Defines navigation links

Lists

Tag	Description
<code><menu></code>	Defines an alternative unordered list
<code></code>	Defines an unordered list
<code></code>	Defines an ordered list
<code></code>	Defines a list item
<code><dir></code>	Not supported in HTML5. Use <code></code> instead. Defines a directory list
<code><dl></code>	Defines a description list
<code><dt></code>	Defines a term/name in a description list
<code><dd></code>	Defines a description of a term/name in a description list

Tables

Tag	Description
<code><table></code>	Defines a table
<code><caption></code>	Defines a table caption
<code><th></code>	Defines a header cell in a table

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Tag	Description
<code><tr></code>	Defines a row in a table
<code><td></code>	Defines a cell in a table
<code><thead></code>	Groups the header content in a table
<code><tbody></code>	Groups the body content in a table
<code><tfoot></code>	Groups the footer content in a table
<code><col></code>	Specifies column properties for each column within a <code><colgroup></code> element
<code><colgroup></code>	Specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting

Styles and Semantics

Tag	Description
<code><style></code>	Defines style information for a document
<code><div></code>	Defines a section in a document
<code></code>	Defines a section in a document
<code><header></code>	Defines a header for a document or section
<code><hgroup></code>	Defines a header and related content
<code><footer></code>	Defines a footer for a document or section
<code><main></code>	Specifies the main content of a document
<code><section></code>	Defines a section in a document
<code><search></code>	Defines a search section
<code><article></code>	Defines an article
<code><aside></code>	Defines content aside from the page content
<code><details></code>	Defines additional details that the user can view or hide
<code><dialog></code>	Defines a dialog box or window
<code><summary></code>	Defines a visible heading for a <code><details></code> element

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Tag	Description
<code><data></code>	Adds a machine-readable translation of a given content

Meta Info

Tag	Description
<code><head></code>	Defines information about the document
<code><meta></code>	Defines metadata about an HTML document
<code><base></code>	Specifies the base URL/target for all relative URLs in a document
<code><basefont></code>	Not supported in HTML5. Use CSS instead. Specifies a default color, size, and font for all text in a document

Programming

Tag	Description
<code><script></code>	Defines a client-side script
<code><noscript></code>	Defines an alternate content for users that do not support client-side scripts
<code><applet></code>	Not supported in HTML5. Use <code><embed></code> or <code><object></code> instead. Defines an embedded applet
<code><embed></code>	Defines a container for an external resource
<code><object></code>	Defines a container for an external resource
<code><param></code>	Defines a parameter for an object

HTML Color Names

Color Names Supported by All Browsers

All modern browsers support the following 140 color names (click on a color name, or a hex value, to view the color as the background-color along with different text colors):

AliceBlue

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#F0F8FF

AntiqueWhite

#FAEBD7

Aqua

#00FFFF

Aquamarine

#7FFFD4

Azure

#F0FFFF

Beige

#F5F5DC

Bisque

#FFE4C4

Black

#000000

BlanchedAlmond

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#FFEBCD

Blue

#0000FF

BlueViolet

#8A2BE2

Brown

#A52A2A

BurlyWood

#DEB887

CadetBlue

#5F9EA0

Chartreuse

#7FFF00

Chocolate

#D2691E

Coral

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#FF7F50

CornflowerBlue

#6495ED

Cornsilk

#FFF8DC

Crimson

#DC143C

Cyan

#00FFFF

DarkBlue

#00008B

DarkCyan

#008B8B

DarkGoldenRod

#B8860B

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DarkGray

#A9A9A9

DarkGreen

#006400

DarkKhaki

#BDB76B

DarkMagenta

#8B008B

DarkOliveGreen

#556B2F

DarkOrange

#FF8C00

DarkOrchid

#9932CC

DarkRed

#8B0000

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DarkSalmon

#E9967A

DarkSeaGreen

#8FBC8F

DarkSlateBlue

#483D8B

DarkSlateGray

#2F4F4F

DarkTurquoise

#00CED1

DarkViolet

#9400D3

DeepPink

#FF1493

DeepSkyBlue

#00BFFF

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DimGray

#696969

DodgerBlue

#1E90FF

FireBrick

#B22222

FloralWhite

#FFFAF0

ForestGreen

#228B22

Fuchsia

#FF00FF

Gainsboro

#DCDCDC

GhostWhite

#F8F8FF

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Gold

#FFD700

GoldenRod

#DAA520

Gray

#808080

Green

#008000

GreenYellow

#ADFF2F

HoneyDew

#F0FFF0

HotPink

#FF69B4

IndianRed

#CD5C5C

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Indigo

#4B0082

Ivory

#FFFFFF0

Khaki

#F0E68C

Lavender

#E6E6FA

LavenderBlush

#FFF0F5

LawnGreen

#7CFC00

LemonChiffon

#FFFACD

LightBlue

#ADD8E6

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LightCoral

#F08080

LightCyan

#E0FFFF

LightGoldenRodYellow

#FAFAD2

LightGray

#D3D3D3

LightGreen

#90EE90

LightPink

#FFB6C1

LightSalmon

#FFA07A

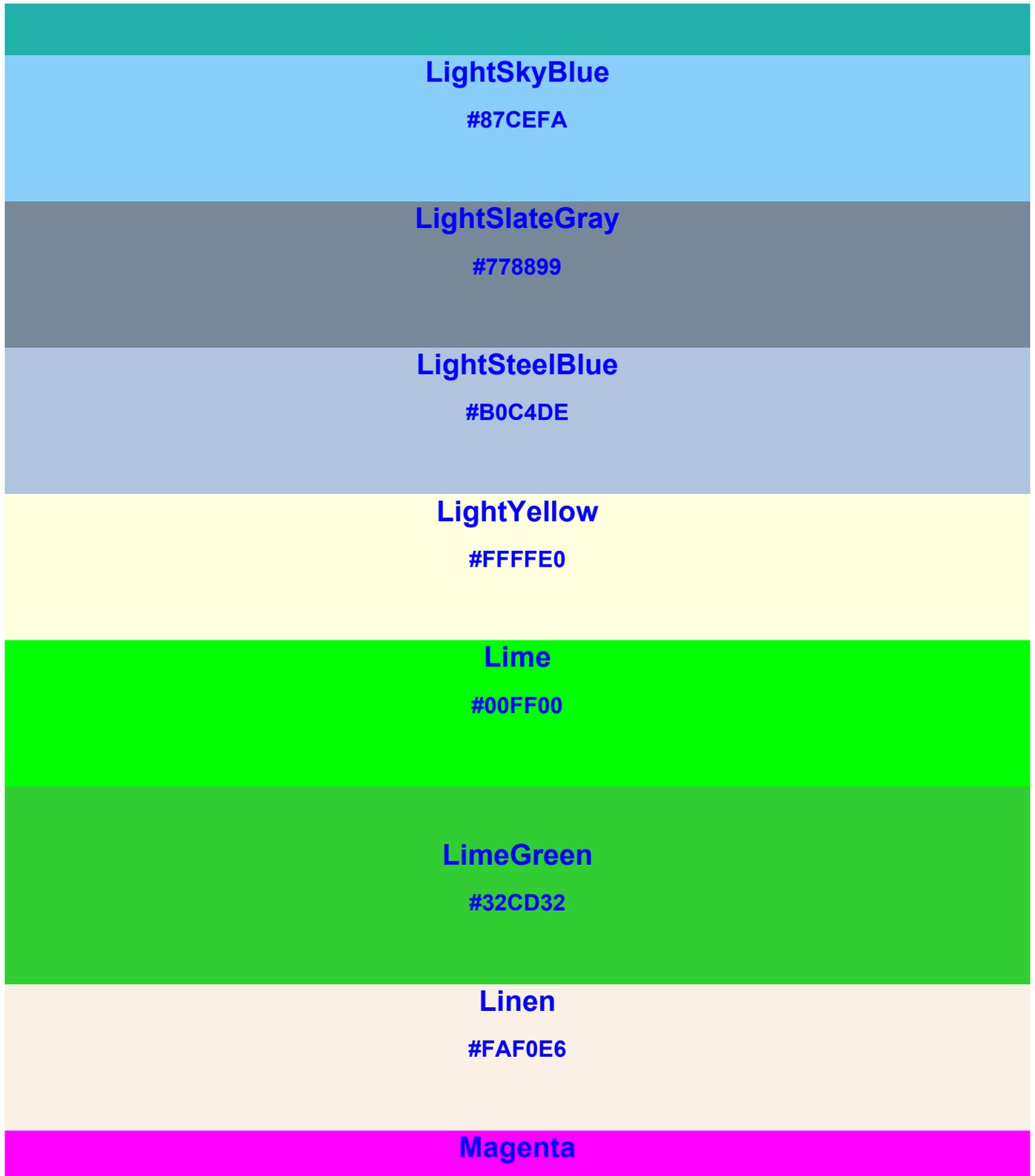
LightSeaGreen

#20B2AA

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Maroon

#800000

MediumAquaMarine

#66CDAA

MediumBlue

#0000CD

MediumOrchid

#BA55D3

MediumPurple

#9370DB

MediumSeaGreen

#3CB371

MediumSlateBlue

#7B68EE

MediumSpringGreen

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#000080

OldLace

#FDF5E6

Olive

#808000

OliveDrab

#6B8E23

Orange

#FFA500

OrangeRed

#FF4500

Orchid

#DA70D6

PaleGoldenRod

#EEE8AA

PaleGreen

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#98FB98

PaleTurquoise

#AFEEEE

PaleVioletRed

#DB7093

PapayaWhip

#FFEFD5

PeachPuff

#FFDAB9

Peru

#CD853F

Pink

#FFC0CB

Plum

#DDA0DD

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PowderBlue

#B0E0E6

Purple

#800080

RebeccaPurple

#663399

Red

#FF0000

RosyBrown

#BC8F8F

RoyalBlue

#4169E1

SaddleBrown

#8B4513

Salmon

#FA8072

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SandyBrown

#F4A460

SeaGreen

#2E8B57

SeaShell

#FFF5EE

Sienna

#A0522D

Silver

#C0C0C0

SkyBlue

#87CEEB

SlateBlue

#6A5ACD

SlateGray

#708090

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Snow

#FFFAFA

SpringGreen

#00FF7F

SteelBlue

#4682B4

Tan

#D2B48C

Teal

#008080

Thistle

#D8BFD8

Tomato

#FF6347

Turquoise

#40E0D0

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Violet

#EE82EE

Wheat

#F5DEB3

White

#FFFFFF

WhiteSmoke

#F5F5F5

Yellow

#FFFF00

YellowGreen

#9ACD32

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HTML Audio/Video DOM Reference

HTML Audio aur Video DOM Reference

HTML5 DOM mein aur elements ke liye methods, properties, aur events hote hain.

HTML Audio/Video Methods

Method	Description
addTextTrack()	Naya text track audio/video mein add karta hai
canPlayType()	Check karta hai ki browser specified audio/video type ko play kar sakta hai ya nahi
load()	Audio/video element ko dobara reload karta hai
play()	Audio/video ko play karna shuru karta hai
pause()	Abhi chal rahe audio/video ko pause kar deta hai

HTML Audio/Video Properties

Property	Description
audioTracks	Available audio tracks ko represent karta hai jo ek AudioTrackList object mein hote hain
autoplay	Set karta hai ya return karta hai ki audio/video ko load hone par bina user interaction ke play karna chahiye ya nahi
buffered	TimeRanges object return karta hai jo buffered parts of the audio/video ko represent karta hai
controller	MediaController object return karta hai jo current media controller ko represent karta hai
controls	Set ya return karta hai ki audio/video ke controls (jaise play/pause) dikhaye jaaye ya nahi
crossOrigin	Set ya return karta hai CORS settings ko audio/video ke liye
currentSrc	Current audio/video ka URL return karta hai
currentTime	Current playback position ko seconds mein set ya return karta hai

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Property	Description
defaultMuted	Set ya return karta hai ki audio/video mute hona chahiye by default ya nahi
defaultPlaybackRate	Set ya return karta hai audio/video ke playback ki default speed
duration	Current audio/video ki length (seconds mein) return karta hai
ended	Return karta hai ki audio/video ka playback khatam ho gaya hai ya nahi
error	MediaError object return karta hai jo error state ko represent karta hai audio/video ka
loop	Set ya return karta hai ki audio/video finish hone par dobara start ho jaana chahiye ya nahi
mediaGroup	Set ya return karta hai media group jo audio/video ko belong karta hai (multiple audio/video elements ko link karne ke liye)
muted	Set ya return karta hai ki audio/video mute hai ya nahi
networkState	Current network state return karta hai audio/video ka
paused	Return karta hai ki audio/video paused hai ya nahi
playbackRate	Set ya return karta hai playback speed audio/video ka
played	TimeRanges object return karta hai jo played parts of the audio/video ko represent karta hai
preload	Set ya return karta hai ki audio/video page load hone par preload hona chahiye ya nahi
readyState	Current ready state return karta hai audio/video ka
seekable	TimeRanges object return karta hai jo seekable parts of the audio/video ko represent karta hai
seeking	Return karta hai ki user abhi audio/video mein seek kar raha hai ya nahi
src	Set ya return karta hai audio/video element ke current source ko
startDate	Date object return karta hai jo current time offset ko represent karta hai
textTracks	TextTrackList object return karta hai jo available text tracks ko represent karta hai
videoTracks	Deprecated hai. Iska use na karein

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Property	Description
volume	Set ya return karta hai audio/video ka volume

HTML Audio/Video Events

Event	Description
abort	Jab audio/video ka loading abort hota hai, tab yeh fire hota hai
canplay	Jab browser audio/video ko play karne ke liye ready hota hai, tab yeh fire hota hai
canplaythrough	Jab browser bina buffering ke audio/video ko pura play kar sakta hai, tab yeh fire hota hai
durationchange	Jab audio/video ki duration change hoti hai, tab yeh fire hota hai
emptied	Jab current playlist empty ho jaata hai, tab yeh fire hota hai
ended	Jab current playlist end ho jaata hai, tab yeh fire hota hai
error	Jab audio/video ke loading mein koi error hoti hai, tab yeh fire hota hai
loadeddata	Jab browser audio/video ke current frame ko load kar leta hai, tab yeh fire hota hai
loadedmetadata	Jab browser audio/video ki meta data ko load kar leta hai, tab yeh fire hota hai
loadstart	Jab browser audio/video ko load karna shuru karta hai, tab yeh fire hota hai
pause	Jab audio/video pause hota hai, tab yeh fire hota hai
play	Jab audio/video play hota hai ya paused nahi hota hai, tab yeh fire hota hai
playing	Jab audio/video play hona start karta hai, ya pausing ya buffering ke baad, tab yeh fire hota hai
progress	Jab browser audio/video ko download kar raha hota hai, tab yeh fire hota hai
ratechange	Jab playback speed change hoti hai, tab yeh fire hota hai
seeked	Jab user seek karna complete kar leta hai, tab yeh fire hota hai
seeking	Jab user seek karne ki koshish kar raha hota hai, tab yeh fire hota hai
stalled	Jab browser media data lene ki koshish kar raha hota hai, lekin data available nahi hota, tab yeh fire hota hai

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Event	Description
suspend	Jab browser intentionally media data lene se ruk jaata hai, tab yeh fire hota hai
timeupdate	Jab playback position change hoti hai, tab yeh fire hota hai
volumechange	Jab volume change hoti hai, tab yeh fire hota hai
waiting	Jab video buffer kar raha hota hai aur next frame ke liye ruk jaata hai, tab yeh fire hota hai

HTML Attribute Reference

Niche neeche table mein sabhi HTML attributes diye gaye hain aur ye kis element ke andar use kiye ja sakte hain:

Attribute	Belongs to	Description
accept	<code><input></code>	Server jo files accept karega, wo types specify karta hai (sirf type="file" ke liye)
accept-charset	<code><form></code>	Character encodings jo form submission ke liye use honge specify karta hai
accesskey	Global Attributes	Element ko activate/focus karne ke liye shortcut key specify karta hai
action	<code><form></code>	Form submission ke liye data kaha bhejna hai, wo specify karta hai
align	Not supported in HTML5	Surrounding elements ke according alignment specify karta hai. CSS use karo instead
alt	<code><area></code> , <code></code> , <code><input></code>	Alternate text specify karta hai jab original element display nahi hota
async	<code><script></code>	Isse script asynchronously execute hoti hai (sirf external scripts ke liye)

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Attribute	Belongs to	Description
autocomplete	<code><form></code> , <code><input></code>	Yeh specify karta hai ki form ya input element ko autocomplete enable karna hai ya nahi
autofocus	<code><button></code> , <code><input></code> , <code><select></code> , <code><textarea></code>	Yeh specify karta hai ki element ko page load hone par automatically focus hona chahiye
autoplay	<code><audio></code> , <code><video></code>	Yeh specify karta hai ki audio/video ready hote hi play hona start ho jaye
bgcolor	Not supported in HTML5	Element ka background color specify karta hai. CSS use karo instead
border	Not supported in HTML5	Element ka border width specify karta hai. CSS use karo instead
charset	<code><meta></code> , <code><script></code>	Character encoding specify karta hai
checked	<code><input></code>	Yeh specify karta hai ki input element (type="checkbox" ya type="radio") page load hone par pre-selected ho
cite	<code><blockquote></code> , <code></code> , <code><ins></code> , <code><q></code>	Quote, deleted ya inserted text ka URL specify karta hai
class	Global Attributes	Element ke liye ek ya zyada class names specify karta hai (jo stylesheet mein defined hoti hain)
color	Not supported in HTML5	Element ka text color specify karta hai. CSS use karo instead
cols	<code><textarea></code>	Text area ki visible width specify karta hai
colspan	<code><td></code> , <code><th></code>	Yeh specify karta hai ki table cell kitni columns tak span karega
content	<code><meta></code>	HTTP-equiv ya name attribute ke saath associated value deta hai

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Attribute	Belongs to	Description
contenteditable	Global Attributes	Yeh specify karta hai ki element ka content editable hoga ya nahi
controls	<audio>, <video>	Audio/video ke controls (play/pause button etc.) display karne ke liye specify karta hai
coords	<area>	Area ke coordinates specify karta hai
data	<object>	Resource ka URL specify karta hai jo object ke dwara use hoga
data-*	Global Attributes	Page ya application ke liye custom data store karta hai
datetime	, <ins>, <time>	Date aur time specify karta hai
default	<track>	Yeh specify karta hai ki agar user ki preferences se koi aur track zyada appropriate nahi hai toh yeh track enable hoga
defer	<script>	Yeh specify karta hai ki script tab execute ho jab page parsing finish ho jaye (sirf external scripts ke liye)
dir	Global Attributes	Element ke content ka text direction specify karta hai
dirname	<input>, <textarea>	Yeh specify karta hai ki text direction ko submit karte waqt kis tarah se submit kiya jayega
disabled	<button>, <fieldset>, <input>, <optgroup>, <option>, <select>, <textarea>	Yeh specify karta hai ki element/group of elements disabled honge
download	<a>, <area>	Yeh specify karta hai ki target download hoga jab user hyperlink par click karega

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Attribute	Belongs to	Description
draggable	Global Attributes	Yeh specify karta hai ki element draggable hoga ya nahi
enctype	<code><form></code>	Yeh specify karta hai ki form-data ko submit karte waqt kaise encode kiya jayega (sirf method="post" ke liye)
enterkeyhint	Global Attributes	Virtual keyboard par enter-key ka text specify karta hai
for	<code><label></code> , <code><output></code>	Yeh specify karta hai ki label ya calculation kis form element ke saath bound hai
form	<code><button></code> , <code><fieldset></code> , <code><input></code> , <code><label></code> , <code><meter></code> , <code><object></code> , <code><output></code> , <code><select></code> , <code><textarea></code>	Yeh specify karta hai ki element kis form ke andar hai
formaction	<code><button></code> , <code><input></code>	Yeh specify karta hai ki form-data kis jagah bhejna hai jab form submit hota hai. Sirf type="submit" ke liye
headers	<code><td></code> , <code><th></code>	Yeh specify karta hai ki ek ya zyada header cells kis cell se related hain
height	<code><canvas></code> , <code><embed></code> , <code><iframe></code> , <code></code> , <code><input></code> , <code><object></code> , <code><video></code>	Yeh specify karta hai ki element ki height kitni honi chahiye
hidden	Global Attributes	Yeh specify karta hai ki element abhi relevant nahi hai
high	<code><meter></code>	Yeh specify karta hai ki value ka high range kya hai
href	<code><a></code> , <code><area></code> , <code><base></code> , <code><link></code>	Yeh specify karta hai ki link kis page par jayega
hreflang	<code><a></code> , <code><area></code> , <code><link></code>	Yeh specify karta hai ki linked document ka language kya hai

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Attribute	Belongs to	Description
http-equiv	<code><meta></code>	Yeh specify karta hai HTTP header ki information ya content attribute ka value
id	Global Attributes	Element ka ek unique id specify karta hai
inert	Global Attributes	Yeh specify karta hai ki browser ko is section ko ignore karna chahiye
inputmode	Global Attributes	Yeh specify karta hai ki virtual keyboard ka mode kya hoga
ismap	<code></code>	Yeh specify karta hai ki image ek server-side image map hai
kind	<code><track></code>	Yeh specify karta hai ki text track ka type kya hai
label	<code><track></code> , <code><option></code> , <code><optgroup></code>	Yeh specify karta hai ki text track ka title kya hai
lang	Global Attributes	Element ke content ki language specify karta hai
list	<code><input></code>	Yeh specify karta hai ki input element ke liye pre-defined options kis <code><datalist></code> element mein hain
loop	<code><audio></code> , <code><video></code>	Yeh specify karta hai ki audio/video har baar complete hone par dobara start ho jaye
low	<code><meter></code>	Yeh specify karta hai ki value ka low range kya hai
max	<code><input></code> , <code><meter></code> , <code><progress></code>	Yeh specify karta hai maximum value kya hogi
maxlength	<code><input></code> , <code><textarea></code>	Yeh specify karta hai ki element mein maximum kitni characters allow hain

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Attribute	Belongs to	Description
media	<code><a>, <area>, <link>, <source>, <style></code>	Yeh specify karta hai ki linked document kis media/device ke liye optimized hai
method	<code><form></code>	Yeh specify karta hai ki form-data ko submit karte waqt kaunsa HTTP method use hoga
min	<code><input>, <meter></code>	Yeh specify karta hai minimum value kya hogi
multiple	<code><input>, <select></code>	Yeh specify karta hai ki user multiple values enter kar sakta hai
muted	<code><video>, <audio></code>	Yeh specify karta hai ki video ka audio output mute hoga
name	<code><button>, <fieldset>, <form>, <iframe>, <input>, <map>, <meta>, <object>, <output>, <select>, <textarea></code>	Yeh specify karta hai ki element ka name kya hai
novalidate	<code><form></code>	Yeh specify karta hai ki form ko submit karte waqt validate nahi karna hai
onabort	<code><audio>, <embed>, , <object>, <video></code>	Jab loading abort ho, script execute hota hai
onafterprint	<code><body></code>	Document print hone ke baad execute hone wali script
onbeforeprint	<code><body></code>	Document print hone se pehle execute hone wali script
onbeforeunload	<code><body></code>	Jab document unload hone wala ho, script run hoti hai

Yeh list kaafi lambi hai, agar aapko specific attributes ke baare mein zyada details chahiye ho toh batayein!

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HTML Global Attributes

HTML Global Attributes wo attributes hote hain jo sabhi HTML elements ke sath use kiye ja sakte hain.

Attribute	Description
accesskey	Element ko activate/focus karne ke liye shortcut key specify karta hai.
class	Element ke liye ek ya zyada class names specify karta hai (jo style sheet mein class ko refer karta hai).
contenteditable	Batata hai ki element ka content editable hai ya nahi.
data-*	Custom data ko store karne ke liye jo page ya application ke liye private ho.
dir	Element ke content ka text direction specify karta hai.
draggable	Batata hai ki element draggable hai ya nahi.
enterkeyhint	Virtual keyboard pe enter key ka text specify karta hai.
hidden	Batata hai ki element abhi relevant nahi hai, ya phir abhi tak relevant nahi hai.
id	Element ke liye ek unique id specify karta hai.
inert	Batata hai ki browser ko is section ko ignore karna chahiye.
inputmode	Virtual keyboard ka mode specify karta hai.
lang	Element ke content ki language specify karta hai.
popover	Popover element specify karta hai.
spellcheck	Batata hai ki element ki spelling aur grammar check honi chahiye ya nahi.
style	Element ke liye inline CSS style specify karta hai.
tabindex	Element ka tabbing order specify karta hai.
title	Element ke baare mein extra information specify karta hai.
translate	Batata hai ki element ka content translate hona chahiye ya nahi.

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HTML Event Attributes

Global Event Attributes

HTML ka yeh feature hai ki events ko trigger kar ke browser mein actions perform kiye ja sakte hain, jaise ki JavaScript ko start karna jab user kisi element pe click kare.

JavaScript events ke baare mein zyada seekhne ke liye, aap humare JavaScript tutorial ko visit kar sakte hain.

Neeche diye gaye hain wo global event attributes jo HTML elements mein add karke event actions define kiye ja sakte hain.

Window Event Attributes

Yeh wo events hain jo **window object** ke liye trigger hote hain (jo tag pe apply hote hain):

Attribute	Value	Description
onafterprint	script	Script ko run karta hai jab document print hone ke baad execute hota hai.
onbeforeprint	script	Script ko run karta hai jab document print hone se pehle execute hota hai.
onbeforeunload	script	Script ko run karta hai jab document unload hone wala hota hai.
onerror	script	Script ko run karta hai jab koi error hota hai.
onhashchange	script	Script ko run karta hai jab URL ke anchor part mein koi change hota hai.
onload	script	Script tab fire hoti hai jab page loading complete ho jata hai.
onmessage	script	Script ko run karta hai jab message trigger hota hai.
onoffline	script	Script ko run karta hai jab browser offline mode mein chala jata hai.
ononline	script	Script ko run karta hai jab browser online mode mein aa jata hai.
onpagehide	script	Script ko run karta hai jab user page se navigate karta hai.
onpageshow	script	Script ko run karta hai jab user page par navigate karta hai.
onpopstate	script	Script ko run karta hai jab window ka history change hota hai.

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Attribute	Value	Description
onresize	script	Script tab fire hoti hai jab browser window ka size change hota hai.
onstorage	script	Script ko run karta hai jab Web Storage area update hota hai.
onunload	script	Script ko run karta hai jab page unload ho jata hai (ya browser window close hota hai).

Form Events

Yeh events un actions ke liye hote hain jo HTML form ke andar trigger hote hain (yeh almost har HTML element pe apply ho sakte hain, lekin yeh form elements mein sabse zyada use hote hain):

Attribute	Value	Description
onblur	script	Script tab fire hoti hai jab element apna focus lose kar leta hai.
onchange	script	Script tab fire hoti hai jab element ka value change hota hai.
oncontextmenu	script	Script ko run karta hai jab context menu trigger hota hai.
onfocus	script	Script tab fire hoti hai jab element ko focus milta hai.
oninput	script	Script ko run karta hai jab element mein user input deta hai.
oninvalid	script	Script ko run karta hai jab element invalid ho jata hai.
onreset	script	Script tab fire hoti hai jab form ka reset button click hota hai.
onsearch	script	Script tab fire hoti hai jab user search field mein kuch likhta hai (for <code><input="search"></code>).
onselect	script	Script tab fire hoti hai jab koi text element mein select hota hai.
onsubmit	script	Script tab fire hoti hai jab form submit hota hai.

Keyboard Events

Attribute	Value	Description
onkeydown	script	Script tab fire hoti hai jab user key press karta hai.
onkeypress	script	Script tab fire hoti hai jab user key press karta hai.

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Attribute	Value	Description
onkeyup	script	Script tab fire hoti hai jab user key release karta hai.

Mouse Events

Attribute	Value	Description
onclick	script	Script tab fire hoti hai jab user mouse click karta hai.
ondblclick	script	Script tab fire hoti hai jab user mouse double-click karta hai.
onmousedown	script	Script tab fire hoti hai jab mouse button press hota hai.
onmousemove	script	Script tab fire hoti hai jab mouse pointer element ke upar move karta hai.
onmouseout	script	Script tab fire hoti hai jab mouse pointer element ke bahar move karta hai.
onmouseover	script	Script tab fire hoti hai jab mouse pointer element ke upar move karta hai.
onmouseup	script	Script tab fire hoti hai jab mouse button release hota hai.
onmousewheel	script	Deprecated. Use the onwheel attribute instead.
onwheel	script	Script tab fire hoti hai jab mouse wheel upar ya neeche roll hota hai.

Drag Events

Attribute	Value	Description
ondrag	script	Script ko run karta hai jab element ko drag kiya jata hai.
ondragend	script	Script ko run karta hai jab drag operation complete hota hai.
ondragenter	script	Script ko run karta hai jab element ko valid drop target pe drag kiya jata hai.
ondragleave	script	Script ko run karta hai jab element valid drop target ko chhodta hai.
ondragover	script	Script ko run karta hai jab element ko valid drop target ke upar drag kiya jata hai.
ondragstart	script	Script ko run karta hai jab drag operation start hota hai.

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Attribute	Value	Description
ondrop	script	Script ko run karta hai jab dragged element ko drop kiya jata hai.
onscroll	script	Script ko run karta hai jab element ka scrollbar scroll hota hai.

Clipboard Events

Attribute	Value	Description
oncopy	script	Script tab fire hoti hai jab user kisi element ka content copy karta hai.
oncut	script	Script tab fire hoti hai jab user kisi element ka content cut karta hai.
onpaste	script	Script tab fire hoti hai jab user kisi element mein content paste karta hai.

Media Events

Yeh events un media elements pe trigger hote hain jaise video, image, ya audio (yeh sab HTML elements pe apply hote hain, lekin sabse zyada media elements pe jaise `<audio>`, `<embed>`, ``, `<object>`, aur `<video>` mein).

Attribute	Value	Description
onabort	script	Script ko run karta hai jab media abort hota hai.
oncanplay	script	Script ko run karta hai jab file play karne ke liye ready ho jati hai (jab buffer ho jata hai).
oncanplaythrough	script	Script ko run karta hai jab file पूरी तरह से bina buffering ke play ho sakti hai.
oncuechange	script	Script ko run karta hai jab <code><track></code> element mein cue change hoti hai.
ondurationchange	script	Script ko run karta hai jab media ki length change hoti hai.
onemptied	script	Script ko run karta hai jab file suddenly unavailable ho jati hai (jaise unexpected disconnect).
onended	script	Script ko run karta hai jab media end ho jata hai (jaise "thanks for listening" message).

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Attribute	Value	Description
onerror	script	Script ko run karta hai jab media load hone mein koi error hota hai.
onloadeddata		

HTML Canvas Reference

element HTML page mein ek bitmapped area define karta hai. Canvas API JavaScript ko canvas par graphics draw karne ki suvidha deta hai. Canvas API se aap shapes, lines, curves, boxes, text, aur images draw kar sakte hain, colors, rotations, transparencies, aur doosre pixel manipulations ke saath.

Aap canvas element ko HTML page mein kahin bhi add kar sakte hain `<canvas>` tag ke saath:

Example

```
<canvas id="myCanvas" width="300" height="150"></canvas>
```

Aap **getElementById()** method ka use karke `<canvas>` element ko access kar sakte hain. Canvas par draw karne ke liye aapko **2D** context object banana padta hai:

```
const myCanvas = document.getElementById("myCanvas");  
const ctx = myCanvas.getContext("2d");
```

Note

HTML element khud se koi drawing abilities nahi rakhta.

Aapko JavaScript ka use karke graphics draw karni padti hain.

getContext() method ek object return karta hai jo drawing tools (methods) provide karta hai.

Drawing on the Canvas

Jab aapne 2D context create kar liya ho, tab aap canvas par draw kar sakte hain.

fillRect() method ek black rectangle draw karta hai jiska top-left corner position (20,20)

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par hota hai. Rectangle ka size 150 pixels wide aur 100 pixels high hota hai.

Example

```
const myCanvas = document.getElementById("myCanvas");
const ctx = myCanvas.getContext("2d");

ctx.fillRect(20, 20, 150, 100);
```

Using Colors

fillStyle property drawing object ka fill color set karti hai:

Example

```
const myCanvas = document.getElementById("myCanvas");
const ctx = myCanvas.getContext("2d");

ctx.fillStyle = "red";
ctx.fillRect(20, 20, 150, 100);
```

Aap ek naya element **document.createElement()** method ka use karke bhi create kar sakte hain, aur usse kisi existing HTML page mein add kar sakte hain:

Example

```
const myCanvas = document.createElement("canvas");
document.body.appendChild(myCanvas);
const ctx = myCanvas.getContext("2d");

ctx.fillStyle = "red";
ctx.fillRect(20, 20, 150, 100);
```

Paths

Canvas par draw karne ka common tareeka yeh hai:

1. **Begin a Path - beginPath()**
2. **Move to a Point - moveTo()**
3. **Draw in the Path - lineTo()**
4. **Draw the Path - stroke()**

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Example

```
const canvas = document.getElementById("myCanvas");  
const ctx = canvas.getContext("2d");
```

```
ctx.beginPath();  
ctx.moveTo(20, 20);  
ctx.lineTo(20, 100);  
ctx.lineTo(70, 100);  
ctx.stroke();
```

Complete Canvas API Reference

Yeh reference **getContext("2d")** object ki sari properties aur methods cover karta hai, jo aapko text, lines, boxes, circles, pictures, aur canvas par aur bhi cheezein draw karne mein madad karti hai.

Drawing Methods

Canvas par directly drawing karne ke liye 3 methods hain:

Method	Description
fillRect()	Ek "filled" rectangle draw karta hai
strokeRect()	Ek rectangle draw karta hai (bina fill ke)
clearRect()	Rectangle ke andar specified pixels ko clear karta hai

Path Methods

Method	Description
beginPath()	Nayi path shuru karta hai ya current path ko reset karta hai

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Method	Description
closePath()	Path mein line add karta hai (start point tak)
isPointInPath()	Agar specified point current path ke andar hai to true return karta hai
moveTo()	Path ko canvas ke kisi point par move karta hai (bina draw kiye)
lineTo()	Path mein ek line add karta hai
fill()	Current path ko fill karta hai
rect()	Path mein ek rectangle add karta hai
stroke()	Current path ko draw karta hai

Circles and Curves

Method	Description
bezierCurveTo()	Cubic Bézier curve ko path mein add karta hai
arc()	Circle ya arc (circle ka part) ko path mein add karta hai
arcTo()	Do tangents ke beech arc ko path mein add karta hai
quadraticCurveTo()	Quadratic Bézier curve ko path mein add karta hai

Text

Method/Prop	Description
direction	Text draw karne ke liye direction ko set ya return karta hai
fillText()	Canvas par "filled" text draw karta hai
font	Text content ke font properties ko set ya return karta hai
measureText()	Specified text ka width return karta hai
strokeText()	Canvas par text draw karta hai (bina fill ke)
textAlign	Text content ke alignment ko set ya return karta hai
textBaseline	Text baseline ko set ya return karta hai

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Colors, Styles, and Shadows

Method/Property	Description
addColorStop()	Gradient object mein colors aur stop positions specify karta hai
createLinearGradient()	Linear gradient create karta hai (canvas content ke liye use hota hai)
createPattern()	Specified element ko specified direction mein repeat karta hai
createRadialGradient()	Radial (circular) gradient create karta hai (canvas content ke liye use hota hai)
fillStyle	Color, gradient, ya pattern ko set ya return karta hai jo fill drawing ke liye use hota hai
lineCap	Line ke end caps ka style set ya return karta hai
lineJoin	Line ke corners ke type ko set ya return karta hai
lineWidth	Current line width ko set ya return karta hai
miterLimit	Maximum miter length ko set ya return karta hai
shadowBlur	Shadows ka blur level set ya return karta hai
shadowColor	Shadows ke liye color set ya return karta hai
shadowOffsetX	Horizontal distance of shadow ko set ya return karta hai
shadowOffsetY	Vertical distance of shadow ko set ya return karta hai
strokeStyle	Color, gradient, ya pattern ko set ya return karta hai jo strokes ke liye use hota hai

Transformations

Method	Description
scale()	Current drawing ko bada ya chhota karta hai
rotate()	Current drawing ko rotate karta hai
translate()	(0,0) position ko canvas par remap karta hai
transform()	Drawing ke liye current transformation matrix ko replace karta hai
setTransform()	Current transform ko identity matrix par reset karta hai, phir transform() run karta hai

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Image Drawing

Method	Description
drawImage()	Image, canvas, ya video ko canvas par draw karta hai

The ImageData Object / Pixel Manipulation

Method/Property	Description
createImageData()	Naya, blank ImageData object create karta hai
getImageData()	Specified rectangle ke liye canvas par pixel data copy karta hai
ImageData.data	ImageData object ka pixel data return karta hai
ImageData.height	ImageData object ka height return karta hai
ImageData.width	ImageData object ka width return karta hai
putImageData()	ImageData object se image data ko canvas par wapas put karta hai

Compositing

Property	Description
globalAlpha	Drawing ka transparency ya alpha value set ya return karta hai
globalCompositeOperation	Naye image ko existing image par kaise draw kiya jaye, uske mode ko set ya return karta hai

Other Methods

Method	Description
clip()	Original canvas se kisi bhi shape aur size ka region clip karta hai
save()	Current drawing context aur uske attributes ko save karta hai
restore()	Pehle save kiya hua state aur attributes ko restore karta hai

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Method

Description

createEvent() Naye event object ko create karta hai

getContext() Canvas ka context object return karta hai

toDataURL() Canvas ko image format mein convert karke data URL return karta hai

Standard Properties and Events

Canvas object standard properties aur events bhi support karta hai.

Related Pages

- **Canvas tutorial:** Canvas Tutorial
- **HTML tutorial:** HTML5 Canvas
- **HTML reference:** HTML <canvas> tag

Browser Support

<canvas> element ek HTML5 standard hai (2014).

Canvas API sabhi modern browsers mein support hoti hai:

					
Chrome	Edge	Firefox	Safari	Opera	IE
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	9-11

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HTML Character Sets

Common HTML Character Sets

The default character set in HTML5 is UTF-8.

Number	ASCII	ANSI	8859-1	UTF-8	Description
32					space
33	!	!	!	!	exclamation mark
34	"	"	"	"	quotation mark
35	#	#	#	#	number sign
36	\$	\$	\$	\$	dollar sign
37	%	%	%	%	percent sign
38	&	&	&	&	ampersand
39	'	'	'	'	apostrophe
40	((((left parenthesis

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41))))	right parenthesis
42	*	*	*	*	asterisk
43	+	+	+	+	plus sign
44	,	,	,	,	comma
45	-	-	-	-	hyphen-minus
46	full stop
47	/	/	/	/	solidus
48	0	0	0	0	digit zero
49	1	1	1	1	digit one
50	2	2	2	2	digit two
51	3	3	3	3	digit three
52	4	4	4	4	digit four
53	5	5	5	5	digit five

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54	6	6	6	6	digit six
55	7	7	7	7	digit seven
56	8	8	8	8	digit eight
57	9	9	9	9	digit nine
58	:	:	:	:	colon
59	;	;	;	;	semicolon
60	<	<	<	<	less-than sign
61	=	=	=	=	equals sign
62	>	>	>	>	greater-than sign
63	?	?	?	?	question mark
64	@	@	@	@	commercial at
65	A	A	A	A	Latin capital letter A
66	B	B	B	B	Latin capital letter B

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67	C	C	C	C	Latin capital letter C
68	D	D	D	D	Latin capital letter D
69	E	E	E	E	Latin capital letter E
70	F	F	F	F	Latin capital letter F
71	G	G	G	G	Latin capital letter G
72	H	H	H	H	Latin capital letter H
73	I	I	I	I	Latin capital letter I
74	J	J	J	J	Latin capital letter J
75	K	K	K	K	Latin capital letter K
76	L	L	L	L	Latin capital letter L
77	M	M	M	M	Latin capital letter M
78	N	N	N	N	Latin capital letter N
79	O	O	O	O	Latin capital letter O

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80	P	P	P	P	Latin capital letter P
81	Q	Q	Q	Q	Latin capital letter Q
82	R	R	R	R	Latin capital letter R
83	S	S	S	S	Latin capital letter S
84	T	T	T	T	Latin capital letter T
85	U	U	U	U	Latin capital letter U
86	V	V	V	V	Latin capital letter V
87	W	W	W	W	Latin capital letter W
88	X	X	X	X	Latin capital letter X
89	Y	Y	Y	Y	Latin capital letter Y
90	Z	Z	Z	Z	Latin capital letter Z
91	[[[[left square bracket
92	\	\	\	\	reverse solidus

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93]]]]	right square bracket
94	^	^	^	^	circumflex accent
95	—	—	—	—	low line
96	`	`	`	`	grave accent
97	a	a	a	a	Latin small letter a
98	b	b	b	b	Latin small letter b
99	c	c	c	c	Latin small letter c
100	d	d	d	d	Latin small letter d
101	e	e	e	e	Latin small letter e
102	f	f	f	f	Latin small letter f
103	g	g	g	g	Latin small letter g
104	h	h	h	h	Latin small letter h
105	i	i	i	i	Latin small letter i

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106	j	j	j	j	Latin small letter j
107	k	k	k	k	Latin small letter k
108	l	l	l	l	Latin small letter l
109	m	m	m	m	Latin small letter m
110	n	n	n	n	Latin small letter n
111	o	o	o	o	Latin small letter o
112	p	p	p	p	Latin small letter p
113	q	q	q	q	Latin small letter q
114	r	r	r	r	Latin small letter r
115	s	s	s	s	Latin small letter s
116	t	t	t	t	Latin small letter t
117	u	u	u	u	Latin small letter u
118	v	v	v	v	Latin small letter v

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119	w	w	w	w	Latin small letter w
120	x	x	x	x	Latin small letter x
121	y	y	y	y	Latin small letter y
122	z	z	z	z	Latin small letter z
123	{	{	{	{	left curly bracket
124					vertical line
125	}	}	}	}	right curly bracket
126	~	~	~	~	tilde
127	DEL				
128		€			euro sign
129		□	□	□	NOT USED
130		,			single low-9 quotation mark
131		f			Latin small letter f with hook

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132		”			double low-9 quotation mark
133		…			horizontal ellipsis
134		†			dagger
135		‡			double dagger
136		ˆ			modifier letter circumflex accent
137		‰			per mille sign
138		Š			Latin capital letter S with caron
139		‹			single left-pointing angle quotation mark
140		Œ			Latin capital ligature OE
141		☐	☐	☐	NOT USED
142		Ž			Latin capital letter Z with caron
143		☐	☐	☐	NOT USED
144		☐	☐	☐	NOT USED

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145		‘			left single quotation mark
146		’			right single quotation mark
147		“			left double quotation mark
148		”			right double quotation mark
149		•			bullet
150		—			en dash
151		—			em dash
152		~			small tilde
153		™			trade mark sign
154		š			Latin small letter s with caron
155		›			single right-pointing angle quotation mark
156		œ			Latin small ligature oe
157		□	□	□	NOT USED

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158		ž			Latin small letter z with caron
159		ÿ			Latin capital letter Y with diaeresis
160					no-break space
161		¡	¡	¡	inverted exclamation mark
162		¢	¢	¢	cent sign
163		£	£	£	pound sign
164		¤	¤	¤	currency sign
165		¥	¥	¥	yen sign
166					broken bar
167		§	§	§	section sign
168		¨	¨	¨	diaeresis
169		©	©	©	copyright sign
170		ª	ª	ª	feminine ordinal indicator

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171	«	«	«	left-pointing double angle quotation mark
172	¬	¬	¬	not sign
173				soft hyphen
174	®	®	®	registered sign
175	—	—	—	macron
176	°	°	°	degree sign
177	±	±	±	plus-minus sign
178	²	²	²	superscript two
179	³	³	³	superscript three
180	´	´	´	acute accent
181	μ	μ	μ	micro sign
182	¶	¶	¶	pilcrow sign
183	·	·	·	middle dot

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184	,	,	,	cedilla
185	¹	¹	¹	superscript one
186	º	º	º	masculine ordinal indicator
187	»	»	»	right-pointing double angle quotation mark
188	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	vulgar fraction one quarter
189	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	vulgar fraction one half
190	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	vulgar fraction three quarters
191	¿	¿	¿	inverted question mark
192	À	À	À	Latin capital letter A with grave
193	Á	Á	Á	Latin capital letter A with acute
194	Â	Â	Â	Latin capital letter A with circumflex
195	Ã	Ã	Ã	Latin capital letter A with tilde
196	Ä	Ä	Ä	Latin capital letter A with diaeresis

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197	Å	Å	Å	Latin capital letter A with ring above
198	Æ	Æ	Æ	Latin capital letter AE
199	Ç	Ç	Ç	Latin capital letter C with cedilla
200	È	È	È	Latin capital letter E with grave
201	É	É	É	Latin capital letter E with acute
202	Ê	Ê	Ê	Latin capital letter E with circumflex
203	Ë	Ë	Ë	Latin capital letter E with diaeresis
204	Ì	Ì	Ì	Latin capital letter I with grave
205	Í	Í	Í	Latin capital letter I with acute
206	Î	Î	Î	Latin capital letter I with circumflex
207	Ï	Ï	Ï	Latin capital letter I with diaeresis
208	Ð	Ð	Ð	Latin capital letter Eth
209	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Latin capital letter N with tilde

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210		Ò	Ò	Ò	Latin capital letter O with grave
211		Ó	Ó	Ó	Latin capital letter O with acute
212		Ô	Ô	Ô	Latin capital letter O with circumflex
213		Õ	Õ	Õ	Latin capital letter O with tilde
214		Ö	Ö	Ö	Latin capital letter O with diaeresis
215		×	×	×	multiplication sign
216		Ø	Ø	Ø	Latin capital letter O with stroke
217		Ù	Ù	Ù	Latin capital letter U with grave
218		Ú	Ú	Ú	Latin capital letter U with acute
219		Û	Û	Û	Latin capital letter U with circumflex
220		Ü	Ü	Ü	Latin capital letter U with diaeresis
221		Ý	Ý	Ý	Latin capital letter Y with acute
222		Þ	Þ	Þ	Latin capital letter Thorn

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223		ß	ß	ß	Latin small letter sharp s
224		à	à	à	Latin small letter a with grave
225		á	á	á	Latin small letter a with acute
226		â	â	â	Latin small letter a with circumflex
227		ã	ã	ã	Latin small letter a with tilde
228		ä	ä	ä	Latin small letter a with diaeresis
229		å	å	å	Latin small letter a with ring above
230		æ	æ	æ	Latin small letter ae
231		ç	ç	ç	Latin small letter c with cedilla
232		è	è	è	Latin small letter e with grave
233		é	é	é	Latin small letter e with acute
234		ê	ê	ê	Latin small letter e with circumflex
235		ë	ë	ë	Latin small letter e with diaeresis

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236		ì	í	î	Latin small letter i with grave
237		í	í	í	Latin small letter i with acute
238		î	î	î	Latin small letter i with circumflex
239		ï	ï	ï	Latin small letter i with diaeresis
240		ð	ð	ð	Latin small letter eth
241		ñ	ñ	ñ	Latin small letter n with tilde
242		ò	ó	ò	Latin small letter o with grave
243		ó	ó	ó	Latin small letter o with acute
244		ô	ô	ô	Latin small letter o with circumflex
245		õ	õ	õ	Latin small letter o with tilde
246		ö	ö	ö	Latin small letter o with diaeresis
247		÷	÷	÷	division sign
248		ø	ø	ø	Latin small letter o with stroke

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249		ù	ù	ù	Latin small letter u with grave
250		ú	ú	ú	Latin small letter u with acute
251		û	û	û	Latin small letter with circumflex
252		ü	ü	ü	Latin small letter u with diaeresis
253		ý	ý	ý	Latin small letter y with acute
254		þ	þ	þ	Latin small letter thorn
255		ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	Latin small letter y with diaeresis

HTML Language Code Reference

ISO Language Codes

You should always include the `lang` attribute inside the `<html>` tag, to declare the language of the Web page. This is meant to assist search engines and browsers:

```
<html lang="en">  
...  
</html>
```

In XHTML, the language is declared inside the `<html>` tag as follows:

```
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" lang="en" xml:lang="en">  
...  
</html>
```

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ISO 639-1 Language Codes

ISO 639-1 defines abbreviations for languages:

See also: [Reference for Country Codes.](#)

Language	ISO Code
Abkhazian	ab
Afar	aa
Afrikaans	af
Akan	ak
Albanian	sq
Amharic	am
Arabic	ar
Aragonese	an
Armenian	hy
Assamese	as
Avaric	av
Avestan	ae
Aymara	ay
Azerbaijani	az
Bambara	bm
Bashkir	ba

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Basque	eu
Belarusian	be
Bengali (Bangla)	bn
Bihari	bh
Bislama	bi
Bosnian	bs
Breton	br
Bulgarian	bg
Burmese	my
Catalan	ca
Chamorro	ch
Chechen	ce
Chichewa, Chewa, Nyanja	ny
Chinese	zh
Chinese (Simplified)	zh-Hans
Chinese (Traditional)	zh-Hant
Chuvash	cv
Cornish	kw
Corsican	co
Cree	cr

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Croatian	hr
Czech	cs
Danish	da
Divehi, Dhivehi, Maldivian	dv
Dutch	nl
Dzongkha	dz
English	en
Esperanto	eo
Estonian	et
Ewe	ee
Faroese	fo
Fijian	fj
Finnish	fi
French	fr
Fula, Fulah, Pulaar, Pular	ff
Galician	gl
Gaelic (Scottish)	gd
Gaelic (Manx)	gv
Georgian	ka
German	de

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Greek	el
Greenlandic	kl
Guarani	gn
Gujarati	gu
Haitian Creole	ht
Hausa	ha
Hebrew	he
Herero	hz
Hindi	hi
Hiri Motu	ho
Hungarian	hu
Icelandic	is
Ido	io
Igbo	ig
Indonesian	id, in
Interlingua	ia
Interlingue	ie
Inuktitut	iu
Inupiak	ik
Irish	ga

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Italian	it
Japanese	ja
Javanese	ju
Kalaallisut, Greenlandic	kl
Kannada	kn
Kanuri	kr
Kashmiri	ks
Kazakh	kk
Khmer	km
Kikuyu	ki
Kinyarwanda (Rwanda)	rw
Kirundi	rn
Kyrgyz	ky
Komi	kv
Kongo	kg
Korean	ko
Kurdish	ku
Kwanyama	kj
Lao	lo
Latin	la

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Latvian (Lettish)	lv
Limburgish (Limburger)	li
Lingala	ln
Lithuanian	lt
Luga-Katanga	lu
Luganda, Ganda	lg
Luxembourgish	lb
Manx	gv
Macedonian	mk
Malagasy	mg
Malay	ms
Malayalam	ml
Maltese	mt
Maori	mi
Marathi	mr
Marshallese	mh
Moldavian	mo
Mongolian	mn
Nauru	na
Navajo	nv

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Ndonga	ng
Northern Ndebele	nd
Nepali	ne
Norwegian	no
Norwegian bokmål	nb
Norwegian nynorsk	nn
Nuosu	ii
Occitan	oc
Ojibwe	oj
Old Church Slavonic, Old Bulgarian	cu
Oriya	or
Oromo (Afaan Oromo)	om
Ossetian	os
Pāli	pi
Pashto, Pushto	ps
Persian (Farsi)	fa
Polish	pl
Portuguese	pt
Punjabi (Eastern)	pa
Quechua	qu

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Romanian	ro
Russian	ru
Sami	se
Samoan	sm
Sango	sg
Sanskrit	sa
Serbian	sr
Serbo-Croatian	sh
Sesotho	st
Setswana	tn
Shona	sn
Sichuan Yi	ii
Sindhi	sd
Sinhalese	si
Siswati	ss
Slovak	sk
Slovenian	sl
Somali	so
Southern Ndebele	nr

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Spanish	es
Sundanese	su
Swahili (Kiswahili)	sw
Swati	ss
Swedish	sv
Tagalog	tl
Tahitian	ty
Tajik	tg
Tamil	ta
Tatar	tt
Telugu	te
Thai	th
Tibetan	bo
Tigrinya	ti
Tonga	to
Tsonga	ts
Turkish	tr
Turkmen	tk
Twi	tw
Uyghur	ug

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Ukrainian	uk
Urdu	ur
Uzbek	uz
Venda	ve
Vietnamese	vi
Volapük	vo
Wallon	wa
Welsh	cy
Wolof	wo
Western Frisian	fy
Xhosa	xh
Yiddish	yi, ji
Yoruba	yo
Zhuang, Chuang	za
Zulu	zu

HTML ISO Country Codes Reference

ISO Country Codes

In HTML, country codes can be used as an addition to the language code in the lang attribute.

The first two characters of a language code defines the language of the Web page (See Language Code Reference).

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The last two characters define the country.

The following example specifies English as language and United States as country:

```
<html lang="en-US">
```

```
...
```

```
</html>
```

ISO Country Codes

Country	ISO Code
AFGHANISTAN	AF
ALBANIA	AL
ALGERIA	DZ
AMERICAN SAMOA	AS
ANDORRA	AD
ANGOLA	AO
ANTARCTICA	AQ
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	AG
ARGENTINA	AR
ARMENIA	AM
ARUBA	AW
AUSTRALIA	AU
AUSTRIA	AT
AZERBAIJAN	AZ
BAHAMAS	BS

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BAHRAIN	BH
BANGLADESH	BD
BARBADOS	BB
BELARUS	BY
BELGIUM	BE
BELIZE	BZ
BENIN	BJ
BERMUDA	BM
BHUTAN	BT
BOLIVIA	BO
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	BA
BOTSWANA	BW
BOUVET ISLAND	BV
BRAZIL	BR
BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY	IO
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	BN
BULGARIA	BG
BURKINA FASO	BF
BURUNDI	BI
CAMBODIA	KH

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CAMEROON	CM
CANADA	CA
CAPE VERDE	CV
CAYMAN ISLANDS	KY
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	CF
CHAD	TD
CHILE	CL
CHINA	CN
CHRISTMAS ISLAND	CX
COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS	CC
COLOMBIA	CO
COMOROS	KM
CONGO	CG
CONGO, THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE	CD
COOK ISLANDS	CK
COSTA RICA	CR
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	CI
CROATIA	HR
CUBA	CU
CYPRUS	CY

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CZECH REPUBLIC	CZ
DENMARK	DK
DJIBOUTI	DJ
DOMINICA	DM
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	DO
ECUADOR	EC
EGYPT	EG
EL SALVADOR	SV
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	GQ
ERITREA	ER
ESTONIA	EE
ETHIOPIA	ET
FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)	FK
FAROE ISLANDS	FO
FIJI	FJ
FINLAND	FI
FRANCE	FR
FRENCH GUIANA	GF
FRENCH POLYNESIA	PF
FRENCH SOUTHERN TERRITORIES	TF

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GABON	GA
GAMBIA	GM
GEORGIA	GE
GERMANY	DE
GHANA	GH
GIBRALTAR	GI
GREECE	GR
GREENLAND	GL
GRENADA	GD
GUADELOUPE	GP
GUAM	GU
GUATEMALA	GT
GUINEA	GN
GUINEA-BISSAU	GW
GUYANA	GY
HAITI	HT
HEARD ISLAND AND MCDONALD ISLANDS	HM
HONDURAS	HN
HONG KONG	HK
HUNGARY	HU

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ICELAND	IS
INDIA	IN
INDONESIA	ID
IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF	IR
IRAQ	IQ
IRELAND	IE
ISRAEL	IL
ITALY	IT
JAMAICA	JM
JAPAN	JP
JORDAN	JO
KAZAKHSTAN	KZ
KENYA	KE
KIRIBATI	KI
KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF	KP
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	KR
KUWAIT	KW
KYRGYZSTAN	KG
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC (LAOS)	LA
LATVIA	LV

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LEBANON	LB
LESOTHO	LS
LIBERIA	LR
LIBYA, STATE OF	LY
LIECHTENSTEIN	LI
LITHUANIA	LT
LUXEMBOURG	LU
MACAO	MO
MACEDONIA, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF	MK
MADAGASCAR	MG
MALAWI	MW
MALAYSIA	MY
MALDIVES	MV
MALI	ML
MALTA	MT
MARSHALL ISLANDS	MH
MARTINIQUE	MQ
MAURITANIA	MR
MAURITIUS	MU
MAYOTTE	YT

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MEXICO	MX
MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF	FM
MOLDOVA, REPUBLIC OF	MD
MONACO	MC
MONGOLIA	MN
MONTENEGRO	ME
MONTSERRAT	MS
MOROCCO	MA
MOZAMBIQUE	MZ
MYANMAR	MM
NAMIBIA	NA
NAURU	NR
NEPAL, FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF	NP
NETHERLANDS	NL
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	AN
NEW CALEDONIA	NC
NEW ZEALAND	NZ
NICARAGUA	NI
NIGER	NE
NIGERIA	NG

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NIUE

NU

NORFOLK ISLAND

NF

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

MP

NORWAY

NO

OMAN

OM

PAKISTAN

PK

PALAU

PW

PALESTINE, STATE OF

PS

PANAMA

PA

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PG

PARAGUAY

PY

PERU

PE

PHILIPPINES

PH

PITCAIRN

PN

POLAND

PL

PORTUGAL

PT

PUERTO RICO

PR

QATAR

QA

RÉUNION

RE

ROMANIA

RO

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RUSSIAN FEDERATION	RU
RWANDA	RW
SAINT HELENA	SH
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS	KN
SAINT LUCIA	LC
SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON	PM
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	VC
SAMOA	WS
SAN MARINO	SM
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	ST
SAUDI ARABIA	SA
SENEGAL	SN
SERBIA	RS
SEYCHELLES	SC
SIERRA LEONE	SL
SINGAPORE	SG
SLOVAKIA	SK
SLOVENIA	SI
SOLOMON ISLANDS	SB
SOMALIA	SO

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SOUTH AFRICA	ZA
SOUTH GEORGIA AND THE SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS	GS
SOUTH SUDAN	SS
SPAIN	ES
SRI LANKA	LK
SUDAN	SD
SURINAME	SR
SVALBARD AND JAN MAYEN	SJ
SWAZILAND	SZ
SWEDEN	SE
SWITZERLAND	CH
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	SY
TAIWAN	TW
TAJKISTAN	TJ
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF	TZ
THAILAND	TH
TIMOR-LESTE	TL
TOGO	TG
TOKELAU	TK
TONGA	TO

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	TT
TUNISIA	TN
TURKEY	TR
TURKMENISTAN	TM
TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	TC
TUVALU	TV
UGANDA	UG
UKRAINE	UA
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	AE
UNITED KINGDOM	GB
UNITED STATES	US
UNITED STATES MINOR OUTLYING ISLANDS	UM
URUGUAY	UY
UZBEKISTAN	UZ
VANUATU	VU
VENEZUELA	VE
VIET NAM	VN
VIRGIN ISLANDS, BRITISH	VG
VIRGIN ISLANDS, U.S.	VI
WALLIS AND FUTUNA	WF

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WESTERN SAHARA

EH

YEMEN

YE

ZAMBIA

ZM

ZIMBABWE

ZW

HTML Document Type

Sabhi HTML documents ko ek declaration ke saath shuru karna zaroori hota hai. Yeh declaration ek HTML tag nahi hai. Yeh ek "information" hoti hai browser ke liye, jisse yeh pata chal sake ki kis document type ki ummid karni chahiye. HTML5 mein, declaration kaafi simple hota hai:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

Purani documents (HTML 4 ya XHTML) mein, declaration thoda complex hota hai kyunki yeh declaration ko ek DTD (Document Type Definition) ke reference ke saath hona padta hai:

Aap aur zyada padh sakte hain document types ke baare mein reference mein.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"  
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.1//EN"  
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml11/DTD/xhtml11.dtd">
```

Valid HTML Elements in Different DOCTYPEs

Tag	HTML 5	HTML 4	XHTML
<u><a></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><abbr></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes

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<u><acronym></u>	No	Yes	Yes
<u><address></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><applet></u>	No	Yes	No
<u><area></u>	Yes	Yes	No
<u><article></u>	Yes	No	No
<u><aside></u>	Yes	No	No
<u><audio></u>	Yes	No	No
<u></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><base></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><basefont></u>	No	Yes	No
<u><bdi></u>	Yes	No	No
<u><bdo></u>	Yes	Yes	No
<u><big></u>	No	Yes	Yes
<u><blockquote></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><body></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u>
</u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><button></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><canvas></u>	Yes	No	No
<u><caption></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes

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<u><center></u>	No	Yes	No
<u><cite></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><code></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><col></u>	Yes	Yes	No
<u><colgroup></u>	Yes	Yes	No
<u><data></u>	Yes	No	No
<u><datalist></u>	Yes	No	No
<u><dd></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u></u>	Yes	Yes	No
<u><details></u>	Yes	No	No
<u><dfn></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><dialog></u>	Yes	No	No
<u><dir></u>	No	Yes	No
<u><div></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><dl></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><dt></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><embed></u>	Yes	No	No
<u><fieldset></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes

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<u><figcaption></u>	Yes	No	No
<u><figure></u>	Yes	No	No
<u></u>	No	Yes	No
<u><footer></u>	Yes	No	No
<u><form></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><frame></u>	No	Yes	No
<u><frameset></u>	No	Yes	No
<u><h1> to <h6></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><head></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><header></u>	Yes	No	No
<u><hr></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><html></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><i></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><iframe></u>	Yes	Yes	No
<u></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><input></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><ins></u>	Yes	Yes	No
<u><kbd></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><label></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes

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<u><legend></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><link></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><main></u>	Yes	No	No
<u><map></u>	Yes	Yes	No
<u><mark></u>	Yes	No	No
<u><meta></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><meter></u>	Yes	No	No
<u><nav></u>	Yes	No	No
<u><noframes></u>	No	Yes	No
<u><noscript></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><object></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><optgroup></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><option></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><output></u>	Yes	No	No
<u><p></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><param></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><picture></u>	Yes	No	No

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<u><pre></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><progress></u>	Yes	No	No
<u><q></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><rp></u>	Yes	No	No
<u><rt></u>	Yes	No	No
<u><ruby></u>	Yes	No	No
<u><s></u>	Yes	Yes	No
<u><samp></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><script></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><section></u>	Yes	No	No
<u><select></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><small></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><source></u>	Yes	No	No
<u></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><strike></u>	No	Yes	No
<u></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><style></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><sub></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><summary></u>	Yes	No	No

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<u><sup></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><table></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><tbody></u>	Yes	Yes	No
<u><td></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><template></u>	Yes	No	No
<u><textarea></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><tfoot></u>	Yes	Yes	No
<u><th></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><thead></u>	Yes	Yes	No
<u><time></u>	Yes	No	No
<u><title></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><tr></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><track></u>	Yes	No	No
<u><tt></u>	No	Yes	Yes
<u><u></u>	Yes	Yes	No
<u></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><var></u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u><video></u>	Yes	No	No
<u><wbr></u>	Yes	No	No

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HTTP Status Messages

HTML Error Messages

Jab ek browser web server se koi service request karta hai, to kabhi-kabhi koi error aa sakta hai, aur server error code return karta hai jaise "404 Not Found".

Yeh errors aksar **HTML** error messages ke naam se jane jate hain.

Lekin yeh messages asal mein **HTTP status messages** hote hain. Actually, server har request ke liye ek message hamesha return karta hai. Sabse common message "200 OK" hota hai.

Neeche kuch **HTTP** status messages ki list di gayi hai jo server return kar sakta hai:

1xx: Information

Message:

Description:

100 Continue

The server has received the request headers, and the client should proceed to send the request body

101 Switching Protocols

The requester has asked the server to switch protocols

103 Early Hints

Used with the Link header to allow the browser to start preloading resources while the server prepares a response

2xx: Successful

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Message:

Description:

200 OK

The request is OK (this is the standard response for successful HTTP requests)

201 Created

The request has been fulfilled, and a new resource is created

202 Accepted

The request has been accepted for processing, but the processing has not been completed

203 Non-Authoritative Information

The request has been successfully processed, but is returning information that may be from another source

204 No Content

The request has been successfully processed, but is not returning any content

205 Reset Content

The request has been successfully processed, but is not returning any content, and requires that the requester reset the document view

206 Partial Content

The server is delivering only part of the resource due to a range header sent by the client

3xx: Redirection

Message:

Description:

300 Multiple Choices

A link list. The user can select a link and go to that location. Maximum five addresses

301 Moved Permanently

The requested page has moved to a new URL

302 Found

The requested page has moved temporarily to a new URL

303 See Other

The requested page can be found under a different URL

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304 Not Modified Indicates the requested page has not been modified since last requested

307 Temporary Redirect The requested page has moved temporarily to a new URL

308 Permanent Redirect The requested page has moved permanently to a new URL

4xx: Client Error

Message:

Description:

400 Bad Request

The request cannot be fulfilled due to bad syntax

401 Unauthorized

The request was a legal request, but the server is refusing to respond to it. For use when authentication is possible but has failed or not yet been provided

402 Payment Required

Reserved for future use

403 Forbidden

The request was a legal request, but the server is refusing to respond to it

404 Not Found

The requested page could not be found but may be available again in the future

405 Method Not Allowed

A request was made of a page using a request method not supported by that page

406 Not Acceptable

The server can only generate a response that is not accepted by the client

407 Proxy Authentication Required

The client must first authenticate itself with the proxy

408 Request Timeout

The server timed out waiting for the request

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409 Conflict	The request could not be completed because of a conflict in the request
410 Gone	The requested page is no longer available
411 Length Required	The "Content-Length" is not defined. The server will not accept the request without it
412 Precondition Failed	The precondition given in the request evaluated to false by the server
413 Request Too Large	The server will not accept the request, because the request entity is too large
414 Request-URI Too Long	The server will not accept the request, because the URI is too long. Occurs when you convert a POST request to a GET request with a long query information
415 Unsupported Media Type	The server will not accept the request, because the media type is not supported
416 Range Not Satisfiable	The client has asked for a portion of the file, but the server cannot supply that portion
417 Expectation Failed	The server cannot meet the requirements of the Expect request-header field

5xx: Server Error

Message:

500 Internal Server Error

501 Not Implemented

Description:

A generic error message, given when no more specific message is suitable

The server either does not recognize the request method, or it lacks the ability to fulfill the request

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502 Bad Gateway

The server was acting as a gateway or proxy and received an invalid response from the upstream server

503 Service Unavailable

The server is currently unavailable (overloaded or down)

504 Gateway Timeout

The server was acting as a gateway or proxy and did not receive a timely response from the upstream server

505 HTTP Version Not Supported

The server does not support the HTTP protocol version used in the request

511 Network Authentication Required

The client needs to authenticate to gain network access

HTTP Request Methods

HTTP kya hai?

HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) ek protocol hai jo client aur server ke beech communication enable karta hai.

HTTP ek request-response protocol ke roop mein kaam karta hai, matlab client (browser) ek HTTP request bhejta hai server ko, aur server response bhejta hai jisme request ka status aur requested content hota hai.

HTTP Methods

- GET
- POST
- PUT
- HEAD
- DELETE
- PATCH
- OPTIONS
- CONNECT
- TRACE

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Sabse common **HTTP** methods hain: **GET** aur **POST**.

GET Method

GET method ka use data ko request karne ke liye kiya jata hai ek specific resource se. GET request mein query string (name/value pairs) URL ke andar bheja jata hai.

Example:

```
/test/demo_form.php?name1=value1&name2=value2
```

GET request ke kuch notes:

- GET requests ko cache kiya ja sakta hai
- GET requests browser history mein rehti hain
- GET requests ko bookmark kiya ja sakta hai
- GET requests ko sensitive data ke saath use nahi karna chahiye
- GET requests ki length par restrictions hoti hain
- GET requests sirf data request karte hain, modify nahi karte

POST Method

POST method ka use data ko server par bhejne ke liye hota hai taaki resource create ya update kiya ja sake.

POST request mein jo data hota hai, wo request body mein hota hai, na ki URL mein.

POST request ke kuch notes:

- POST requests ko cache nahi kiya ja sakta
 - POST requests browser history mein nahi rehti
 - POST requests ko bookmark nahi kiya ja sakta
 - POST requests par data length ki koi restriction nahi hoti
 - POST requests mein binary data bhi bheja ja sakta hai
-

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GET vs. POST Comparison

Feature	GET	POST
BACK button/Reload	Harmless (koi problem nahi)	Data dobara submit ho jayega (browser warning de sakta hai)
Bookmarked	Bookmark kiya ja sakta hai	Bookmark nahi kiya ja sakta
Cached	Cache ho sakta hai	Cache nahi hota
Encoding type	application/x-www-form-urlencoded	application/x-www-form-urlencoded ya multipart/form-data (binary data ke liye)
History	Parameters browser history mein rehte hain	Parameters browser history mein nahi rehte
Restrictions on data length	Haan, URL length limit hoti hai (max 2048 characters)	Koi restriction nahi
Restrictions on data type	Sirf ASCII characters allowed	Koi restriction nahi, binary data bhi bheja ja sakta hai
Security	Kam secure hai, kyunki data URL mein dikhta hai	Thoda zyada secure, kyunki data URL mein nahi dikhta
Visibility	Data URL mein visible hota hai	Data URL mein visible nahi hota

PUT Method

PUT method ka use server par data bhejne ke liye hota hai taaki resource create/update kiya ja sake.

POST aur **PUT** mein farq yeh hai ki **PUT** request **idempotent** hoti hai, iska matlab hai ki agar same **PUT** request baar-baar bheja jaaye, to result hamesha same hi rahega. Lekin **POST** request ko baar-baar bhejne se har baar naya resource create hota hai.

HEAD Method

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HEAD method GET ke jaise hota hai, par ismein response body nahi hoti.

Agar **GET** /users users ki list return karta hai, to **HEAD** /users wahi request karega lekin list ko return nahi karega.

HEAD request ka use yeh check karne ke liye kiya jata hai ki **GET** request kya return karega, bina actually data ko download kiye.

DELETE Method

DELETE method ka use specified resource ko delete karne ke liye hota hai.

PATCH Method

PATCH method ka use resource ko partially modify karne ke liye hota hai.

Agar aapko kisi resource mein kuch hi choti si changes karni ho, to **PATCH** ka use kiya jata hai.

OPTIONS Method

OPTIONS method ka use target resource ke liye communication options jaanne ke liye hota hai.

CONNECT Method

CONNECT method ka use two-way communication (tunnel) establish karne ke liye kiya jata hai target resource ke saath.

TRACE Method

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TRACE method ka use ek message loop-back test perform karne ke liye hota hai, jo target resource ke path ko test karta hai (debugging ke liye helpful hota hai).

Pixels to Ems Conversion

Pixel to Em Converter

Neeche diye gaye tool se aap pixels se em sizes calculate kar sakte hain (ya vice versa).

- **Default pixel size set karo** (usually 16px)
- Fir, ek pixel value ko em mein convert karo, default pixel size ke hisaab se.
- Ya, ek em value ko pixels mein convert karo, default pixel size ke hisaab se.

Default Pixel Size Set karo: 16 px

Convert PX to EM: px

Convert EM to PX: em

Result:

Body Font Size

Niche diye table mein, ek body font size select karo pixels (px) mein, aur poora "px to em aur percent" conversion table dekho.

Tip: Default font size usually 16px hoti hai.

px	em	percent
5px	0.3125em	31.25%
6px	0.3750em	37.50%
7px	0.4375em	43.75%
8px	0.5000em	50.00%
9px	0.5625em	56.25%
10px	0.6250em	62.50%
11px	0.6875em	68.75%
12px	0.7500em	75.00%

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px	em	percent
13px	0.8125em	81.25%
14px	0.8750em	87.50%
15px	0.9375em	93.75%
16px	1.0000em	100.00%
17px	1.0625em	106.25%
18px	1.1250em	112.50%
19px	1.1875em	118.75%
20px	1.2500em	125.00%
21px	1.3125em	131.25%
22px	1.3750em	137.50%
23px	1.4375em	143.75%
24px	1.5000em	150.00%
25px	1.5625em	156.25%

PX, EM aur Percent mein Kya Farq Hai?

Pixel ek static measurement hoti hai, jabki **percent** aur **EM** relative measurements hain. EM ya percent ka size uske parent element par depend karta hai. Agar body ka font size 16 pixels hai, to **150%** ya **1.5 EM** ka size 24 pixels hoga (1.5 * 16). CSS Units ke liye aur bhi measurement units dekho.

Keyboard Shortcuts

Windows aur Mac ke liye Keyboard Shortcuts

Keyboard shortcuts kaafi commonly use hote hain modern operating systems aur software programs mein.

Inhe seekhne aur use karne se aap apna time bacha sakte hain.

Basic Shortcuts

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Description	Windows	Mac OS
Edit menu	Alt + E	Ctrl + F2 + F
File menu	Alt + F	Ctrl + F2 + E
View menu	Alt + V	Ctrl + F2 + V
Select all text	Ctrl + A	Cmd + A
Copy text	Ctrl + C	Cmd + C
Find text	Ctrl + F	Cmd + F
Find and replace text	Ctrl + H	Cmd + F
New Document	Ctrl + N	Cmd + N
Open a file	Ctrl + O	Cmd + O
Print options	Ctrl + P	Cmd + P
Save file	Ctrl + S	Cmd + S
Paste text	Ctrl + V	Cmd + V
Cut text	Ctrl + X	Cmd + X
Redo text	Ctrl + Y	Shift + Cmd + Z
Undo text	Ctrl + Z	Cmd + Z

Text Editing

Cursor Movement

Description	Windows	Mac OS
Right ya next line pe move karo	Right Arrow	Right Arrow
Left ya previous line pe move karo	Left Arrow	Left Arrow
Ek row upar move karo	Up Arrow	Up Arrow
Ek row neeche move karo	Down Arrow	Down Arrow
Current line ke beginning pe jao	Home	Cmd + Left Arrow
Current line ke end pe jao	End	Cmd + Right Arrow
Document ke beginning pe jao	Ctrl + Home	Cmd + Up Arrow
Document ke end pe jao	Ctrl + End	Cmd + Down Arrow

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Description	Windows	Mac OS
Ek frame upar move karo	Page Up	Fn + Up Arrow
Ek frame neeche move karo	Page Down	Fn + Down Arrow

Text Selection

Description	Windows	Mac OS
Left ki taraf characters select karo	Shift + Left Arrow	Shift + Left Arrow
Right ki taraf characters select karo	Shift + Right Arrow	Shift + Right Arrow
Upar ki taraf lines select karo	Shift + Up Arrow	Shift + Up Arrow
Neeche ki taraf lines select karo	Shift + Down Arrow	Shift + Down Arrow

Text Formatting

Description	Windows	Mac OS
Bold text	Ctrl + B	Cmd + B
Italic text	Ctrl + I	Cmd + I
Underline text	Ctrl + U	Cmd + U
Superscript	Ctrl + Shift + =	Cmd + Shift + =
Subscript	Ctrl + =	Cmd + =

Text Editing

Description	Windows	Mac OS
Left side se characters delete	Backspace	Backspace
Right side se characters delete	Delete	Fn + Backspace
Left side se words delete	Ctrl + Backspace	Cmd + Fn + Backspace
Right side se words delete	Ctrl + Del	Cmd + Backspace
Copy text	Ctrl + C	Cmd + C
Find and replace text	Ctrl + H	Cmd + F

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Description	Windows	Mac OS
Paste text	Ctrl + V	Cmd + V
Cut text	Ctrl + X	Cmd + X
Redo text	Ctrl + Y	Shift + Cmd + Z
Undo text	Ctrl + Z	Cmd + Z

Web Browsers

Navigation

Description	Windows	Mac OS
Page down scroll	Space or Page Down	Space or Fn + Down Arrow
Page up scroll	Shift + Space or Page Up	Shift + Space or Fn + Up Arrow
Go to bottom of the page	End	Cmd + Down Arrow
Go to top of the page	Home	Cmd + Up Arrow
Go back	Alt + Left Arrow or Backspace	Cmd + Left Arrow
Go forward	Alt + Right Arrow or Shift + Backspace	Cmd + Right Arrow
