Comment

HTML mein aam taur par do tariko se comments kiye ja sakte hain:

1. Single Line Comment (Ek Line ka Comment):

   Ismein sirf ek hi line ke liye comment kiya jata hai. Iske liye <!-- tag ka istemal hota hai jo shuruaat mein aur --> tag jo ant mein hota hai.

   Example:
   html
   <!-- Yeh ek single line ka comment hai -->

2. Multi-line Comment :

   Ismein aap ek se zyada lines ko comment kar sakte hain. Multi-line comment shuru hota hai <!-- se aur ant hota hai --> se.

   Example:
   html
   <!--
       Yeh ek multi-line comment hai.
       Ismein aap kai lines ko comment kar sakte hain.
   -->

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File PATH

In HTML, file paths are used to specify the location of external resources like images, stylesheets, scripts, etc. There are different types of file paths:

1. Relative Paths:

   Relative paths are specified with respect to the current location of the HTML file. They do not include the full website URL.

   - Relative to the Current Directory:
     <img src="image.jpg" alt="Image">

   - Relative to a Subdirectory:
     <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/style.css">

   -Relative to the Parent Directory:

     <script src="../scripts/script.js"></script>

- Relative to the Root Directory:

  <a href="/home.html">Home</a>

2. Absolute Paths:

Absolute paths specify the full URL of a resource. They include the protocol (e.g., http:// or https://) and the domain name.

<img src="https://example.com/images/image.jpg" alt="Image">

3. Root-Relative Paths:

Root-relative paths start from the root of the website's directory structure.

<img src="/images/image.jpg" alt="Image">

This path will always start from the root directory, no matter where the HTML file is located.

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I Frames

<iframe> HTML element ek tarah ka container hai jo dusre HTML documents ya external resources ko current document mein embed karne ke liye istemal hota hai.

<iframe> se aap dusri websites, videos, maps, forms, ya kisi bhi HTML content ko apne webpage mein shamil kar sakte hain. Ye ek aham tool hai jo web developers ko allow karta hai ki wo apne webpage mein alag-alag sources se content ko la sakein.

Yahan kuch mukhya <iframe> attributes hain:

1. src: Ye attribute specify karta hai ki <iframe> mein konsa content ya webpage dikhana hai. Ye ek URL hota hai.

2. width aur height: Ye attribute <iframe> ki width aur height ko control karte hain.

3. frameborder: Ye attribute decide karta hai ki <iframe> ke aas-pass ek border dikhana chahiye ya nahi. Agar "0" set kiya jata hai to border nahi dikhega, aur agar "1" set kiya jata hai to border dikhega.

4. scrolling: Ye attribute decide karta hai ki <iframe> mein scroll bars dikhani

chahiye ya nahi.

Yahan ek <iframe> ka basic example hai jo ek dusri website ko shamil karta hai:

html
```
<iframe src="https://ganeshdutt.netlify.app" width="800" height="600"
frameborder="0" scrolling="auto"></iframe>
```

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Table
   HTML mein <table> ek markup element hota hai jo data ko structured form mein display karne ke liye istemal hota hai. Tables rows (rows) aur columns (columns) ka combination hoti hain jise grid-like structure mein dikhaya jata hai.

Har ek table mein rows hoti hain jo <tr> (table row) tag se shuru hoti hain. Har row mein cells hote hain jo <td> (table data) tag se define kiye jate hain. Header cells, jo ki column headings ke liye hote hain, <th> (table header) tag se define kiye jate hain.

Yahan ek basic table ka example hai:

html
```
<table>
    <tr>
        <th>Heading 1</th>
        <th>Heading 2</th>
        <th>Heading 3</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>Data 1</td>
        <td>Data 2</td>
        <td>Data 3</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>Data 4</td>
        <td>Data 5</td>
        <td>Data 6</td>
    </tr>
</table>
```

Is example mein:

- <table> tag table ko define karta hai.
- <tr> tag ek row ko define karta hai.
- <th> tag ek header cell ko define karta hai.
- <td> tag ek data cell ko define karta hai.

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1. <table>: This is the container element for the entire table.

   - Attributes:
     - border: Specifies the width of the border around the table.
     - cellpadding: Specifies the space between the cell content and the cell border.
     - width: Specifies the width of the table.

   Example:

   ```
   <table border="1" cellpadding="5"  width="100%">
       <!-- table rows and cells go here -->
   </table>
   ```

2. <tr>: This represents a table row.

   Example:
   html
   ```
   <tr>
       <!-- table data (cells) go here -->
   </tr>
   ```

3. <th>: This is used to define a table header cell. It's typically used in the first row or column to label the data.

   - Attributes:
     - colspan: Specifies the number of columns a header cell should span.
     - rowspan: Specifies the number of rows a header cell should span.

   Example:
   html
   ```
   <th colspan="2">Header</th>
   ```

4. <td>: This is used to define a regular table cell.

   Example:
   html
   ```
   <td>Cell Data</td>
   ```

5. <thead>: This is used to group the header content in a table.

   Example:
   html

```
<thead>
    <tr>
        <th>Header 1</th>
        <th>Header 2</th>
    </tr>
</thead>
```

6. <tbody>: This is used to group the body content in a table.

```
Example:
html
<tbody>
    <tr>
        <td>Row 1, Cell 1</td>
        <td>Row 1, Cell 2</td>
    </tr>
    <!-- More rows go here -->
</tbody>
```

7. <tfoot>: This is used to group the footer content in a table.

```
Example:
html
<tfoot>
    <tr>
        <td>Footer 1</td>
        <td>Footer 2</td>
    </tr>
</tfoot>
```

8. <caption>: This is used to provide a title or caption for the table.

```
Example:
html
<caption>Table Caption</caption>
```



rowspan aur colspan HTML table attributes hote hain jo <td> (table data) aur <th> (table header) elements mein istemal kiye jaate hain.

1. rowspan (Row Span):

rowspan attribute ek cell ko multiple rows mein extend karne ke liye istemal hota hai. Iska matlab hai ki agar aap ek cell ko ek row se zyada rows tak extend

karte hain, to wo cell usi column mein usi row ke neeche wale rows mein dikhayega.

Example:
html
```
<table>
    <tr>
        <th>Name</th>
        <th>Age</th>
        <th>Country</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td rowspan="2">Ganesh</td>
        <td>25</td>
        <td>Dehradun </td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>28</td>
        <td>Noida </td>
    </tr>
</table>
```

In this example, the cell with the name "John Doe" has a rowspan of 2, which means it spans across two rows.

2. colspan (Column Span):

colspan attribute ek cell ko multiple columns mein extend karne ke liye istemal hota hai. Iska matlab hai ki agar aap ek cell ko ek column se zyada columns tak extend karte hain, to wo cell usi row mein wo columns capture karega.

Example:
html
```
<table>
    <tr>
        <th>Name</th>
        <th colspan="2">Contact Info</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>John Doe</td>
        <td>john@example.com</td>
        <td>555-1234</td>
    </tr>
</table>
```

In this example, the cell with the heading "Contact Info" has a colspan of 2, which means it spans across two columns.

Using rowspan and colspan, you can create more complex table layouts by merging cells together to form larger, custom-sized cells. This can be particularly useful for presenting data in a more organized and visually appealing manner.

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LIST

In HTML, you can create lists using several elements. The two most common types of lists are ordered lists and unordered lists. Here's how you can create both types of lists:

1. Ordered List (OL):
   An ordered list is a list where each item is numbered.

   ```
   html
   <ol>
     <li>Item 1</li>
     <li>Item 2</li>
     <li>Item 3</li>
   </ol>
   ```

   This will result in:

   1. Item 1
   2. Item 2
   3. Item 3

2. Unordered List (UL):
   An unordered list is a list where each item is preceded by a bullet point.

   ```
   html
   <ul>
     <li>Item A</li>
     <li>Item B</li>
     <li>Item C</li>
   </ul>
   ```

   This will result in:

   - .Item A
   - .Item B
   - .Item C

3. Definition List (DL):
   A definition list is used to define terms or descriptions.

   ```
   html
   <dl>
     <dt>Term 1</dt>
        <dd>Description for Term 1</dd>
   ```

```
    <dt>Term 2</dt>
      <dd>Description for Term 2</dd>
      <dd>Description for Term 3</dd>
  </dl>


  This will result in:

  Term 1
  Description for Term 1
  Term 2
  Description for Term 2
  Description for Term 3


 dl = Description list
 dt = Data Term
 dd = data definition


Nested list
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You can nest lists within other lists to create hierarchical structures. For
example, you can place an ordered list or an unordered list within an item of
another list. Here's an example of a nested list:

html
<ol>
  <li>Main Item 1</li>
  <li>Main Item 2
    <ul>
      <li>Sub Item A</li>
      <li>Sub Item B</li>
    </ul>
  </li>
  <li>Main Item 3</li>
</ol>


This will create a numbered list with a nested, bulleted list under "Main Item 2."

Remember to replace the content (e.g., "Item 1," "Item A," etc.) with your own text
or items to create the list you want.
```