

HTML me main aur form dono alag-alag elements hote hain jo web pages ko structure aur functionality provide karte hain.

1. `<main>` Element: `<main>` HTML5 ka ek semantic element hai jo webpage ka main content define karta hai. Ye typically aisi information ko wrap karta hai jo webpage ka primary content ho. `<main>` element ek page par ek hi bar hona chahiye.

Example:

```
<main>
  <h1>Main Content</h1>
  <p>This is the main content of the page.</p>
</main>
```

2. `<form>` Element: `<form>` ek interactive user interface element hai jo data ko collect karne ke liye use hota hai. Ye typically input fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit buttons, etc. ko include karta hai. `action` attribute specify karta hai ki form data kaha bhejna hai jab submit hota hai.

Example:

```
<form action="/submit" method="post">
  <label for="name">Name:</label>
  <input type="text" id="name" name="name" required><br><br>

  <label for="email">Email:</label>
  <input type="email" id="email" name="email" required><br><br>

  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

Is form ka matlab hai ki jab submit button dabaya jayega, toh POST request `/submit` endpoint par bheja jayega sath hi name aur email fields ke values ke saath.

Dono elements ka use mil kar ek webpage ko structure aur functionality provide karne me hota hai. For example, ek webpage me main element ka istemal content ko define karne ke liye hota hai jabki form element ka use user input ko collect karne ke liye hota hai.

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Input Attributes

Here is a list of commonly used attributes for the `<input>` element in HTML:

1. type: Specifies the type of input. Common values include text, password, email, checkbox, radio, submit, button, file, number, date, and more.

Example:

```
<input type="text" name="username">
```

2. name: Provides a name for the input field. This is used when submitting form data.

Example:

```
<input type="text" name="username">
```

3. value: Sets the initial value of the input field. For checkboxes and radio buttons, it determines the value that gets submitted if the input is checked.

Example:

```
<input type="text" name="username" value="JohnDoe">
```

4. placeholder: Provides a hint or example text for the user to understand what should be entered in the field.

Example:

```
<input type="email" name="email" placeholder="example@example.com">
```

5. required: Specifies that the input field must be filled out before submitting the form.

Example:

```
<input type="text" name="username" required>
```

6. readonly: Prevents the user from editing the input field.

Example:

```
<input type="text" name="username" readonly>
```

7. disabled: Disables the input field so that it cannot be edited or submitted.

Example:

```
<input type="text" name="username" disabled>
```

8. size: Specifies the visible width of a text input in characters.

Example:

```
<input type="text" name="username" size="30">
```

9. maxlength: Specifies the maximum number of characters that can be entered in a text field.

Example:

```
<input type="text" name="username" maxlength="50">
```

10. min and max: Specifies the minimum and maximum values for number and date inputs.

Example:

```
<input type="number" name="quantity" min="1" max="10">
```

11. step: Specifies the increment value for number inputs.

Example:

```
<input type="number" name="quantity" step="2">
```

12. pattern: Specifies a regular expression that the input's value must match.

Example:

```
<input type="text" name="zipcode" pattern="[0-9]{5}">
```

13. autofocus: Automatically focuses the input field when the page loads.

Example:

html

```
<input type="text" name="username" autofocus>
```

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Input Types

Form input types are used in HTML to collect information from users on a web page. Here are some of the commonly used form input types:

1. Text Input: `<input type="text">`
 - This creates a single-line text input field.
2. Password Input: `<input type="password">`
 - This creates a text input field where the characters are masked (usually as dots or asterisks) to hide the actual content.
3. Email Input: `<input type="email">`
 - This is used for inputting email addresses. It typically enforces a basic email format.
4. Number Input: `<input type="number">`
 - This is used for inputting numerical values. It can have optional attributes like min, max, and step to control the range of acceptable values.
5. Date Input: `<input type="date">`
 - This allows the user to select a date from a calendar.
6. Checkbox: `<input type="checkbox">`
 - This creates a checkbox that allows the user to select one or more options.
7. Radio Button: `<input type="radio">`
 - This creates a radio button, allowing the user to select a single option from a list.
8. File Input: `<input type="file">`
 - This allows the user to upload files.
9. Submit Button: `<input type="submit">`
 - This creates a button that, when clicked, submits the form.
10. Reset Button: `<input type="reset">`
 - This creates a button that, when clicked, resets the form to its initial state.
11. Hidden Input: `<input type="hidden">`
 - This creates an invisible input field. It's typically used to pass information to the server without displaying it to the user.
12. Textarea: `<textarea></textarea>`
 - This creates a multi-line text input field for longer text entries.
13. Select Dropdown: `<select></select>`

- This creates a dropdown menu, allowing the user to select one option from a list.

14. Button: `<button></button>`

- This creates a clickable button that can be used for various purposes. It can also be used to trigger JavaScript functions.

15. Color Input: `<input type="color">`

- This allows the user to select a color.

16. Range Input: `<input type="range">`

- This creates a slider control, allowing the user to select a value within a specified range.

17. Search Input: `<input type="search">`

- This provides a text input field specifically designed for search queries.

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Example

In an HTML form, you can use a variety of tags to create different elements and structure the content. Here is an example of an HTML form that uses several different tags:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Sample Form</title>
</head>
<body>
  <header>
    <h1>Contact Us</h1>
  </header>

  <main>
    <form action="/submit" method="post">
      <fieldset>
        <legend>Personal Information</legend>
        <label for="name">Name:</label>
        <input type="text" id="name" name="name" required><br><br>

        <label for="email">Email:</label>
        <input type="email" id="email" name="email" required><br><br>
      </fieldset>
    </form>
  </main>
</body>
</html>
```

```

        <label for="phone">Phone:</label>
        <input type="tel" id="phone" name="phone"><br><br>

        <label for="photo">Photo:</label>
        <input type="file" id="photo" name="photo"><br><br>
    </fieldset>

    <fieldset>
        <legend>Message</legend>
        <textarea id="message" name="message" rows="4" cols="50"
required></textarea><br><br>
    </fieldset>

    <fieldset>
        <legend>Options</legend>
        <label for="subscribe">Subscribe to Newsletter:</label>
        <input type="checkbox" id="subscribe" name="subscribe"><br><br>

        <label for="gender">Gender:</label>
        <input type="radio" id="male" name="gender" value="male">
        <label for="male">Male</label>
        <input type="radio" id="female" name="gender" value="female">
        <label for="female">Female</label><br><br>

        <label for="country">Country:</label>
        <select id="country" name="country">
            <option value="usa">United States</option>
            <option value="canada">Canada</option>
            <option value="uk">United Kingdom</option>
            <option value="australia">Australia</option>
        </select><br><br>
    </fieldset>

    <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
</main>

<footer>
    <p>&copy; 2023 Your Company</p>
</footer>
</body>
</html>

```

In this example, the form uses various HTML elements:

1. `<form>`: Creates a form to collect user input.
2. `<fieldset>` and `<legend>`: Groups form controls and provides a caption for the group.

3. <label>: Labels an input field, providing a description for the user.
4. <input>: Defines an input field (text, email, tel, file, checkbox, radio).
5. <textarea>: Creates a multiline text input field.
6. <select> and <option>: Creates a dropdown menu with options.
7. <button>: Can be used to create a button for form submission, but in this example, we used an <input type="submit"> element.
8. <header>, <main>, and <footer>: Provide structure to the overall page.

These elements, when combined, create a structured form for collecting user information. Remember to adjust the action attribute in the form tag to specify where the form data should be submitted.

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Marquee tag

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Marquee tag HTML mein ek deprecated tag hai, jo ki HTML 5 mein official markup language ke roop mein nahi istemaal hota. Deprecated hone ka matlab hai ki iska istemaal nahi kiya jaana chahiye, kyun ki future versions mein support nahi kiya ja sakta.

Marquee tag ka upayog text ya images ko horizontally scroll karne ke liye hota tha. Yani ki, text ya images ek se dusre ke saath right se left ya left se right ki taraf ghoomti rehti thi. Is tag ka basic format kuch is tarah hota hai:

```
html
<marquee>Text ya content yahaan likhe</marquee>
```

Example:

```
html
<marquee behavior=scroll direction=left>This text will scroll from right to left.</marquee>
```

Iske bajaye, aapko CSS aur JavaScript ka istemaal karna chahiye modern web development ke liye, jismein aapko adhik control hota hai aur behtar user experience provide kar sakte hain. Horizontal scrolling ke liye CSS mein overflow property ka istemaal kiya ja sakta hai aur JavaScript mein bhi animations ka istemaal kiya ja sakta hai.

attribute's

"marquee" tag HTML mein bahut se attributes support karta tha, lekin yeh deprecated

ho gaya hai, isliye ab iska istemaal nahi kiya jaana chahiye. Deprecated hone ke karan, aapko modern web development ke liye CSS aur JavaScript ka istemaal karna chahiye. Phir bhi, agar aap "marquee" tag ke attributes ke baare mein jaanna chahte hain, toh kuch common attributes is prakar hote hain:

1. behavior: Scroll behavior ko define karta hai. Possible values hote hain "scroll," "slide," aur "alternate."

```
html
<marquee behavior="scroll">Text here</marquee>
```

2. direction: Scroll direction ko define karta hai. Possible values hote hain "left," "right," "up," aur "down."

```
html
<marquee direction="left">Text here</marquee>
```

3. scrollamount: Scroll speed ko define karta hai. Isme pixel ya percentage values ho sakti hain.

```
html
<marquee scrollamount="5">Text here</marquee>
```

4. scrolldelay: Scroll ke beech mein delay ko define karta hai. Isme milliseconds mein value hoti hai.

```
html
<marquee scrolldelay="100">Text here</marquee>
```

5. width aur height: Marquee ki width aur height ko define karte hain.

```
html
<marquee width="300" height="200">Text here</marquee>
```

6. bgcolor: Background color ko define karta hai.

```
html
<marquee bgcolor="yellow">Text here</marquee>
```

Yeh attributes "marquee" tag ke kuch examples hain, lekin ek baar phir, is tag ka istemaal avoid karna behtar hoga aur aapko CSS aur JavaScript ka istemaal karna chahiye.

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