

Output:

1 → color: red

2

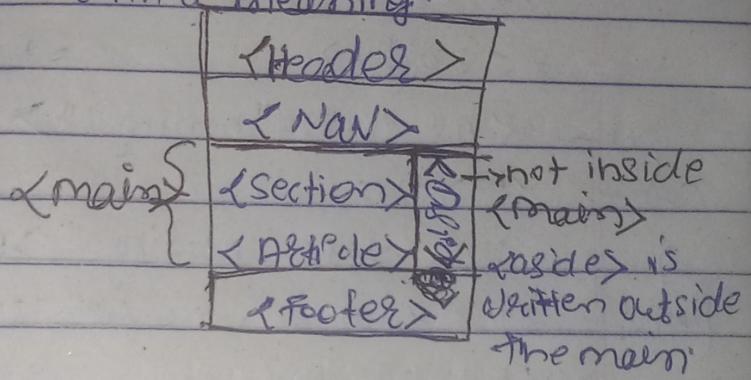
3 → color: green.

4

10/02/2024 12. semantic tag/semantic elements.

↳ elements with a meaning.

1. Header tag
2. Nav tag
3. Section tag
4. Article tag
5. Aside tag
6. Footer tag
7. main tag



1. Header tag -

• new tag intro in html 5.

↳ before that ⇒ <div id="header"> </div>
in html 4.0.

• container for introductory content or
set of navigational links.

e.g. → one or more h1 to h6

→ logo or icon

→ author info

- Can have several header element in single html document.
- can't placed inside, <Footer>, <address> and <header>.

eg:-

<article>

<header>

<h1> chapter </h1>

<p> topic </p>

</header> detail. of that topic.
<p> about --- </p>

</article>

2. nav tags-

- web pages pe same ka link hota hai
 - isko header me likhte hai or isko aside me bhi use kr skte hai.
 - isme sirf major blocks ka hi link hota hai egs- services | Home | product | Gallery
- (Navigation bar) These are different pages of a web page.

eg:-

<nav>

 Home |

 services

output:- Home | services

→ this means Link

3. Section tags-

web page ke ek section ko batata hai "div" tag ki tarah.

~~classess, @property, @place information.~~

→ ek web page normally sections me split batata hua hai for introduction, content and contact information web-page.

e.g.:

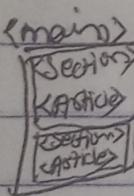
<section>

<h1> All type tutorials </h1>

<p> \downarrow brief detail about about topic. </p>

</section>

main →



<Section>

<h1> About us </h1>

<p> \downarrow --- - - </p>

</Section>

<Section>

<h1> Services </h1>

<p> \downarrow --- - - </p>

</Section>

4. Article tag :-

• `<article>` is independent piece of content.

use:- ↳ Blog post

↳ News story

↳ comment

e.g.-

`<article>`

``

`<h1> Computer </h1>`

`<p> ----- </p>`

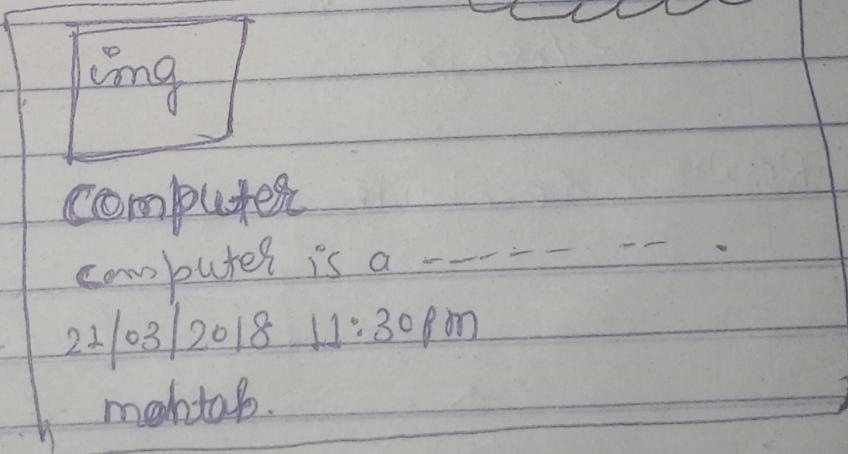
`<time> 21/03/2018 11:30pm </time>`

`<address> mahtab </address>`

`</article>`

With CSS this
border come

Result:-



5. `<aside>` tag:-

• new in html5.

• it represent content related to surrounding content within an article or web-page.

• This type of content represents in sidebars.

<head>eg:-<Style></Style></head><body><article>

css
 style="width:65%; float:left;
 padding:10px;"

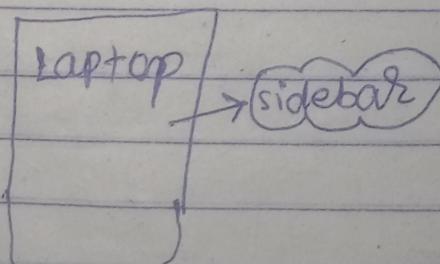
<h1> Computer </h1><p> - details about computer. </p></article><aside>

css
 style="width:20%; float:left;
 padding:10px;
 background-color:#f0f0f0;
 color:white;"

<h2> Laptop </h2><p> - details </p></body>Result:-

Computer

Article



6. Footer tags-

- new in html 5

- tell footer for a document or section before,

In html 4.01

`<div id="footer">`

- contain,
 - ↳ go to top link
 - ↳ author info
 - ↳ copyright info

1P>

eg:- `<header> </header>`

(Basic structure of a web page)

`<content> </content>` like `<main> + nav`
*include section article
 but not aside-*

`<footer>`

`<p> writer -`

` mahesh </p>`

`<p> copyright </p>`

`home`

`<Footer>`

OTP:-
 writer - mahesh
 copyright
home

18. span tags-

- Inline tag.
- no ^{local} attributes, only have global attributes.
- text formatting karne ke liye use karte hain.

eg:- `<p> Hello how r u ? tell me something </p>`

css

`Style="background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid red;"`

double tag
link tag

background-color: yellow;

outputs: Hello [how \downarrow R U ?] tell me
something.

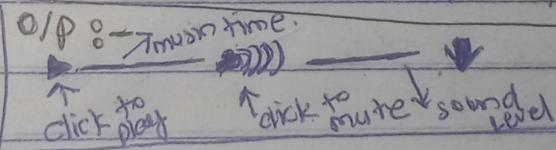
14. Audio tags-

- new in HTML5
- inline element
- usefull when want to add any audio
- there are 3 supported file format for <audio> element:
mp3, wav, and ogg.

e.g. ~~audio controls~~ ~~src="01.mp3"~~ ~~type="audio/mp3 or wav or ogg"~~

more attributes
Loop, muted, preload="auto",
"name", "ringer",
"metadata", "standard",
"controls", "volume".

<audio controls autoplay (webpage khatte hi play hme).>
<source src="01.mp3" type="audio/mp3 or wav or ogg"> </audio>



① True address

quadruple, triple

② Synthesis

Triple.

II:
I.

III

15. video tag

new in html 5.

src, controls, autoplay, loop, muted,
preload, poster, width, height.

poster = "picture1/Dict.jpg" >

e.g:- <video controls width="350px" height="300px">

<source src="intro.mp4" type="video/mp4" >

Op:-

video = intro.
mp4

▶ 0:00 / 0:18

[] []

click to play.

* image :-

<map name="one" >

<area shape="rectangle" coords=" " coordinates=" " href=" " >
shape
polygon

</map>

16. SEO tags :-

(i) <title> Home </title>

(ii) <link rel="canonical"
href="car.html"/>

• batane ke liye ki
ge dono page similar hain

(iii) <meta>

name="description"
or
keywords

or
robots

id name

.colspan = "2"

content="this is page about new car.
or

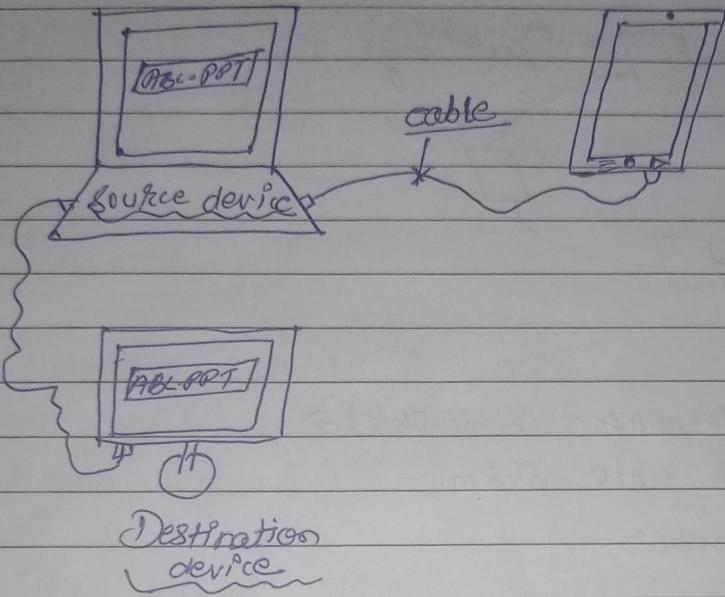
new car.

or

noindex, nofollow (or index, follow)

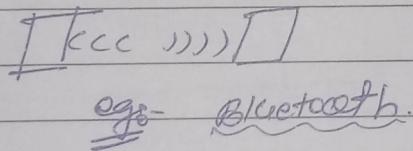
Subject: _____

Network :- connection of 2 or more devices
is called network

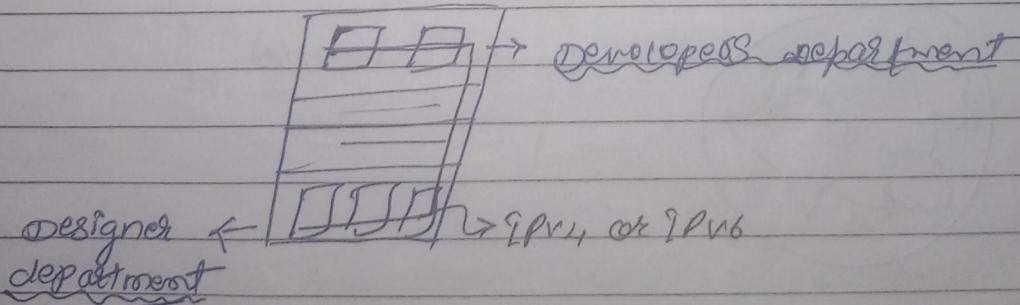


Types of network :-

(i) PAN (Personal area network) → Range upto 10m.



(ii) LAN (Local area network) → Range upto 2km.



Date: / /

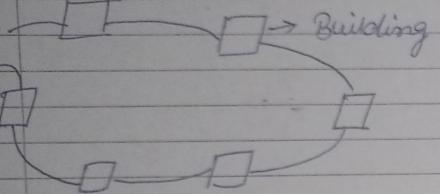
MON TUE WED THR FRI SAT SUN
[] [] [] [] [] [] []

Subject: _____

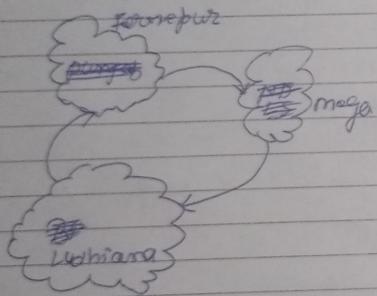
Date: / /

MON TUE WED THR FRI SAT SUN
[] [] [] [] [] [] []

- (iii) CAN (Campus area network) →
• Range upto 1-5 km.



- (iv) MAN (metropolitan network) →
• Range upto 50 km.



- (v) WAN (wide area network) →
• up to countries.



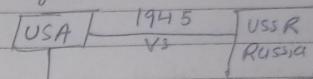
* Internet is network of networks.

Internet → PANT + LAN + CAN + MAN + WAN.

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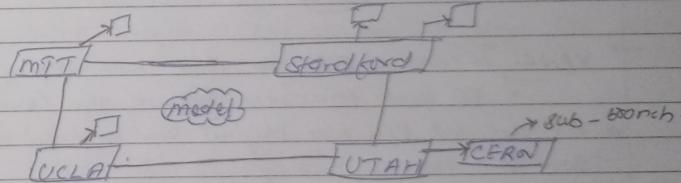
History of internet :-



ARPA
Advance Research project agency

ARIBNET
ARPA network

- Internet started in 1969
- US government starts one project called "ARPANET" funded by ARPA.
- The main purpose of "ARPANET" is to communicate b/w different lab.



* Reference model

Name → OSI model
has 7 layers

Practical model

Name → TCP/IP model
has 4/5 layers

CERN (European organisation for Nuclear Research) :-

Tim Berners Lee
+ 1989 (CERN) → first website - info.cern.ch

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Date: / /

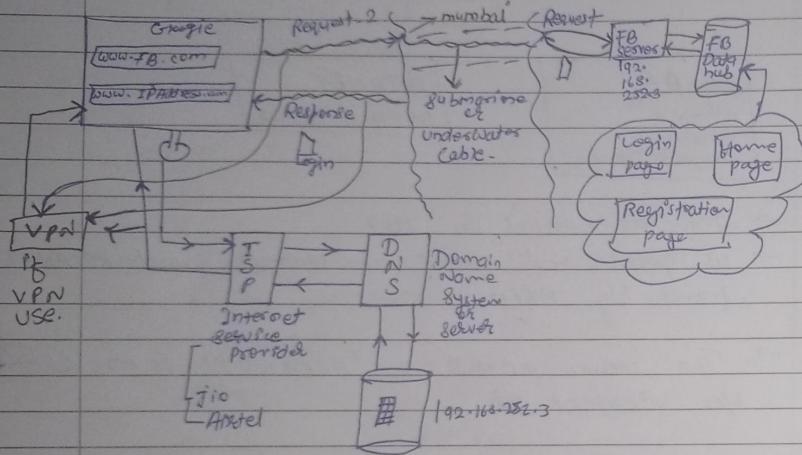
Subject:

MON TUE WED THR FRI SAT SUN

Subject:

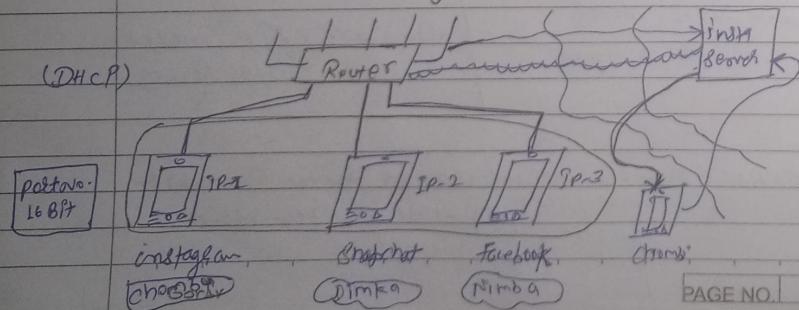
MON TUE WED THR FRI SAT SUN

- # How internet actually works :-
 → Browser
 → Internet connection.



→ VPN ≠ It shows fake user and hide original user.
 * FB server think the requests are coming from direct user but VPN hide original user and VPN itself act as user.

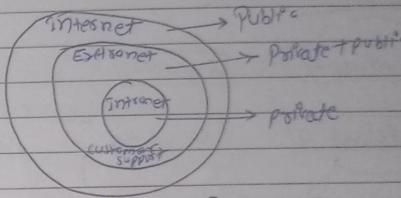
- # How Router ~~working~~ actually works :-



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- * Types of internet :-

- (1) Internet (public)
- (2) Internet (private)
- (3) Extranet (Public + Private)

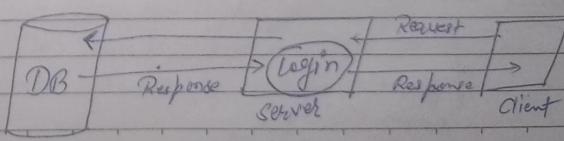


- 01/02/2024
 client - servers :-
 Client :-
 (1). Client is user.
 (2). User need browser to connect with server
 (3). Client request the desired file from web server
 (4). e.g. laptop, pc, mobile

* Server →

- (1) Server is a software.
- (2) It accepts request from client and provide response to client.
- (3). If file is present it sends to client otherwise it sends Error 404 file not found.

Client - server architecture →



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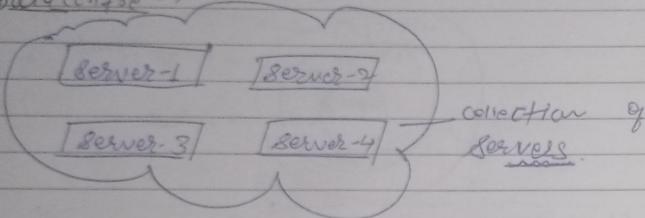
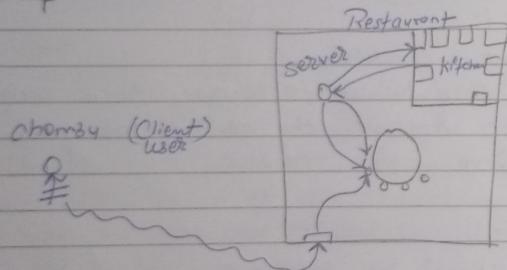
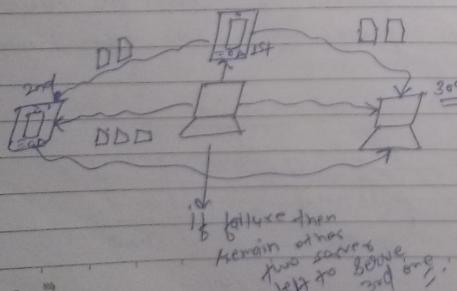
Subject:

MON TUE WED THR FRI SAT SUN

* database →

(i) It is s/w.

(ii) To maintain & manage the data in a systematic & organised way.

* data centre →* Example →* peer to peer architecture →

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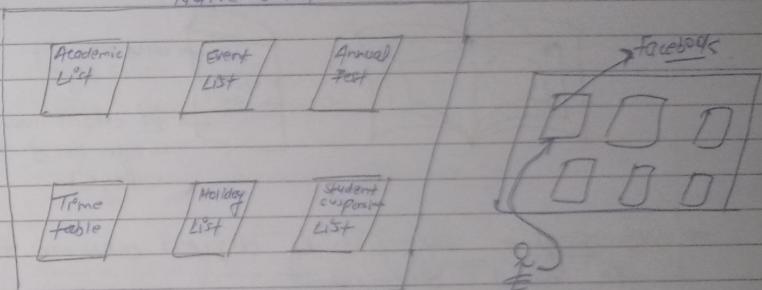
Date: / /

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Subject:

All devices work as a client and serve other clients as a server. One device get data from multiple clients and when one sends client stops sending data but other clients sends continuously data so process not stop.

WWW (World Wide Web) → <http://www.facebook.com>

- WWW stands for World Wide Web.

- It is subset of internet.

- It is a service over internet by which we are able to access our desired data like songs, movies and games etc.

* W3C (World Wide Web Consortium) →

- (i) It is an organisation.

- (ii) It sets the standard for web.

- (iii) It develops protocols and guidelines to ensure long term growth of the web.

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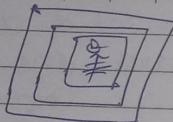
Subject :

Date: / /

MON TUE WED THR FRI SAT SUN

Ex-5
http:

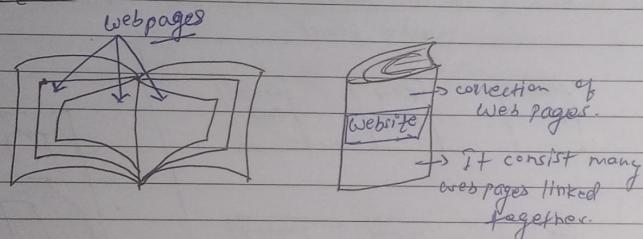
80



https:

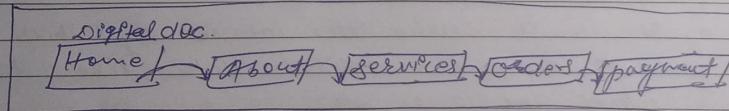
Secure socket layers / 3 layer protocol

* Website :-



⇒ Web page → collection of digital document (or html) document.

e.g. website → myntra



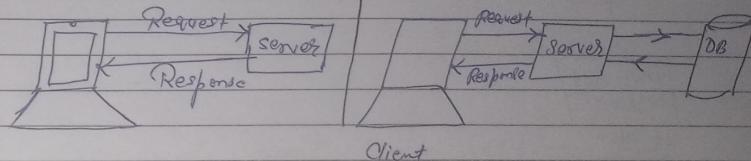
* Types of website :-

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| (Fixed) Static | Dynamic |
| 1. Static website is faster than dynamic website. | → slower than static. |

2. Use client site language. → Dynamic website
Gorav (html & css).

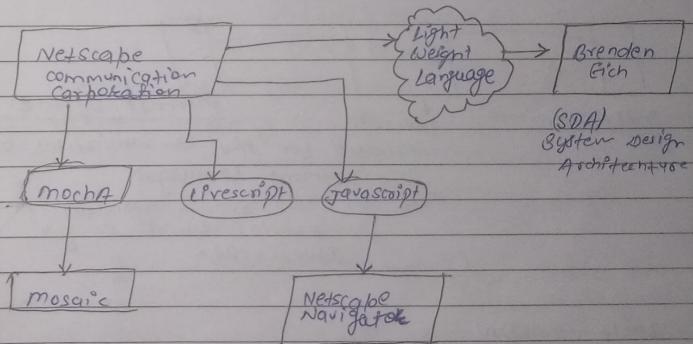
uses client side language as well as server side lang (JS, Java, C++, PHP, Laravel, Python).

3. No database is required → Database is required.



History of web browser :-

1989 Internet becomes commercial.



1st browser "Mosaic"

not so much famous

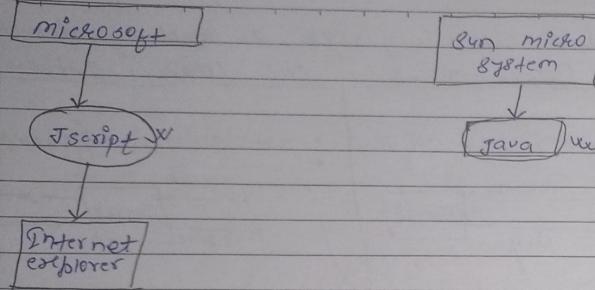
2nd browser

Famous a lot

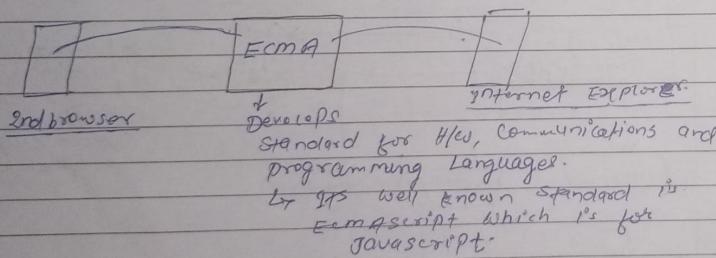
Date: / /

Subject:

MON TUE WED THR FRI SAT SUN



- Sun microsystem^{do} case on netscape for copying the name and later sun-micro left and allow the netscape to use their name.



→ 2004 → MDN
mozilla firefox.

* Web-browsers :-

- It is an application (set of codes)
- It is used to access the Internet and view websites.
- It fetches the data from web server and displays on the user's screen.

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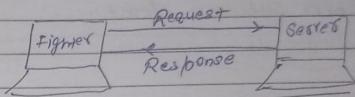
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eg:- Google chrome, mozilla firefox, safari, msedge, Opera, Avast.



Command prompt commands :-

- open = window + R
- maximize = windows + M (up)
- minimize = window + ↓ (down)
- change drive = E:
e.g. c:\users\Admin>E:
E:>
- cls = clear the screen.
- dir = Directory :- To check num of files and folders present inside a directory.
- cd = change directory.
e.g. cd ITTab (press tab after T)
↳ folder named with starting letter T being here that present in particular selected drive.
e.g. E:>cd Table

- cd.. = Reverse go.
c:\> Html\Javascript > cd..
↑ move here

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- (9). code . = Opened vs code
 sub . = Opened sublime text
 sublime . = also open sublime text.

commands by java teacher

- (11). Full screen → Alt + enter
 (2). Font size ↑ / ↓ → control + / -
 (3). To open any file → filename : extension, hello.java.mp4
 (4). To jump from video to cmd → Alt + tab
 (5). To check running tasks and others ID → tasklist
 Command for terminating any task → taskkill /pid 700
 (6). Create a new folder in F drive with name xyz →
`F:\> mkdir xyz`
 ↴
 md (make directory)

- (7). To delete / remove any folder from F drive →
`F:\> rmdir xyz`
 ↴
 rd (remove directory)

- (8). To jump one folder → F:\> cd shambhu / music
`F:\shambhu\music>`

- (9). To make or delete or open any folder / file which carry space → that thing should be written inside double quotes.
`F:\> mkdir "mern batch 11:30"`
 otherwise it create three diff folder with names, 1. mern, 2. batch
 > 11:30.

`F:\Video>"live it up.mp4"`

- (10). To know all command → F:\> help

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05/02/2024

Subject: HTML

Date: / /

MON	TUE	WED	THR	FRI	SAT	SUN

Date: / /

MON	TUE	WED	THR	FRI	SAT	SUN

History of HTML :-

Internet developed → 1969

Published → 1989

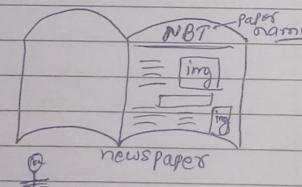
WWW → 1989

info. cern. ch → 1989

HTML developed → 1991

Published → 1995

Tim Berners Lee (physicist) took inspiration from a newspaper to develop HTML.



* SGML (standard generalised markup language).
↳ Complex structure.

* Hyper text markup language

Link = hyper link

One page se booki

Pages ek link me

through connected href

hai uss link ko hyper

link Mentre hai.

Tim berners ne link ki jogen text kar diya kyuki web Gorage v ek text document hi hota hai.

Subject: _____

(1) Took inspiration from newspaper

(2) 18 tags in starting.

(3) Developed by Tim Berners Lee in 1991.

⇒ Formal definitions →

(4) HTML is a markup language that tells the browser how to structure a web page you visit.

(5) Without HTML browsers would not know how to display things. It provides basic structure of the page.

(6) HTML document must be saved with .html or .htm extension.

(7) Current version of HTML is HTML-5 released in 2014.

5.1 → 2016

5.2 → 2017

5.3 → ? in the process.

⇒ Hyper + text,
LINK word

markup language
medium to
communicate.
we are using
some predefined
tags.

<P>Hello</P>
Bande Mataram
Bandh hai
hai

text + tags.

Subject: _____

*

HTML :-

```

<!DOCTYPE html> - tells version
      html-5
    <html lang="en">
      <head>
        <meta>
          <meta>
            <style>
              </style>
            </head>
          <body>
            <div> display </div>
          </body>
        </html>
    
```

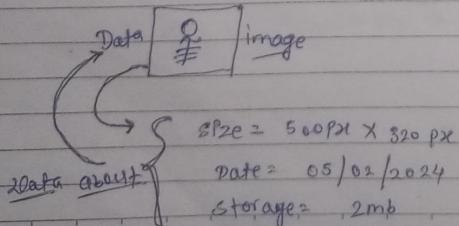
⇒

Head

Head → Where we think of
remember things.

body → Which
shows to
everyone.
e.g. music, body

⇒ meta data → Date about data



Subject: _____

<meta charset="utf-8">

<meta viewport> → diff view in diff device e.g. Phone, tablet, pc

<meta keyword> → For better ranking.

<meta description> → Content written below title. When we search anything on search engine

<meta author> → Written about developer.

like, developed by myntra frontend team.

Tags in html :-

Keywords enclosed by angular brackets is known as opening or starting of tag.

< keyword >

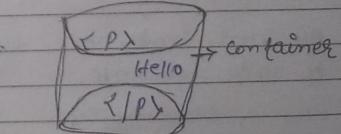
When forward slash (/) with Keyword enclosed with angular brackets is known as closing or ending of tag.

</ keyword >

* Types of tag →

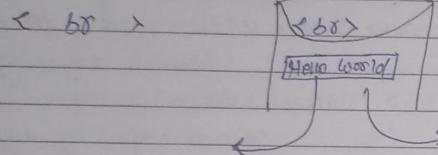
(1) Container tag / pair tag :-

Tags we need to close are referred as container tag or pair tag.



(2) Non-Container tag / unpair tag / singular tag / singleton tag / Empty tag :-

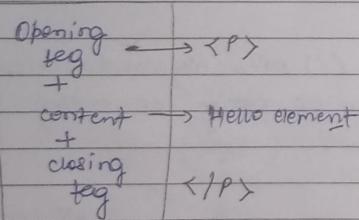
Tags we need not to close are referred as non-container tag or unpair tag.



Types of elements :-

(1). HTML element →

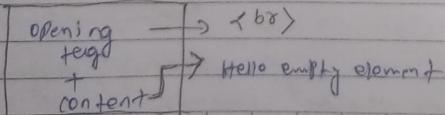
It is the combination of opening tag and content with closing tag.



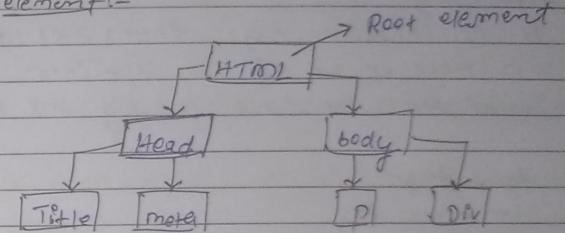
(2). void elements / Empty elements :-

- Tags which can't hold any content is known as void elements or empty elements.

- All non-containers tag are empty elements or void elements.



→ Root elements -



<HTML> → Root elements - Which has , head and body as a content.

→ It is kind of him element.

{ Head }

<meta>

<title>

<style>

</head>

{ body }

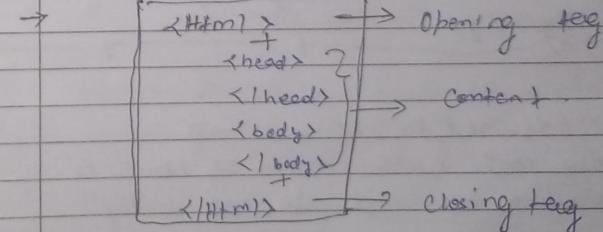
<p>

</p>

<div> </div>

</body>

</html>



Date: / /

Date: / /

Subject: _____

| MON | TUE | WED | THR | FRI | SAT | SUN |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | | | | | |

Subject: _____

| MON | TUE | WED | THR | FRI | SAT | SUN |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | | | | | |

* HTML tag →

- (1) It is container tag. `<html></html>`
- (2) It is root element of the container.
- (3) Inside `html`, we have `head tag` and `body tag`.

* Head tag →

- (1) Container tag.
- (2) Content want to display should not be written inside `head tag`.
- (3) meta data of webpage have to write within `head tag`.
- (4) Inside `head tag` we have `title tag`.

* Title tag →

- (1) Container tag.
- (2) Title of web page written here.
- (3) title displayed on browsers tab.
- (4) It is written inside `head tag`.

* Body tag →

- (1) Container tag.
- (2) Content we want to display must be written inside `body tag`.

06/02/2024

Doctype (`<!doctype`) :-

If specify that which version of html is used in web page, it is not a tag.

Boiler plate :-

Basic structure of web page we

are generating from emmet is known as boiler plate.

⇒ Emmet :- Emmet is a tool present inside VS code.

⇒ ways to open boiler plate in vs code →

- (i) ! and enter
- (ii) `html:5` and enter.

• Boiler plate looks like ;

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    </head>
  <body>
    </body>
</html>

```

Attributes in HTML :-

What → Attributes means characteristics & property of tag.

Why → We use this, so that tag can behave in our desired manner.

How → Attributes should be written inside an opening tag.

opening → `<body bgcolor="black">`
 Attribute value.

`Attribute`

Heading short cuts :- h\$ * 6 → all 6 heading (Cause: / /)

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Important shortcuts :-

(1). LoREM :- For auto generating words.
LoREM 5 and enter.
↳ generate 5 word.

(2). Text wrap :- alt + z

(3). Comment :- ctrl + /

(4). copy line down :- alt + shift + ↓
↑ up :- ↑ + ↓ + ↑

(5). GO line :- alt + l , alt + o
↳ For default process = Alt + B

(6). cut :- ctrl + x
undo :- ctrl + z → Previous.
do :- ctrl + y → Next

(7). primary side bar :- ctrl + b.

Text Formatting tags :-

(1). Strong tag :- Bold text and tells crawler that it is important text.

(2). Emphasis tag :- Do italic text and tells crawler that it is important text.
↳ Hi!

Subject: _____

(3). Insert tag :- underline text and tells this is latest content added to website and same tells to crawler.

(4). Strike tag :- [Deprecated]

• very old tag used instead of "del" tag.

→ s tag :- It also do some thing like strike tag.

→ del tag :- This is latest one that do some thing or Strike and S tag do.

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5. Code tag :-

<code> </code>
<pre> </pre>

It tells browser that there is some programming code.

6. Kbd tag :-

<kbd> alt + shift + ↓ </kbd>
It seen differently on browser and rank by crawler.

7. Var tag :- Area of rectangle.

<var> = <x> </var>

It makes formula to variable and browser also identify things written inside var tag is a variable.

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8. Quotation tag :-

<q> failure is a key to success </q>

Result → 66 >> 99

9. Blockquote tag :- multi-line quotation.

<blockquote> Failure is a key to success.
But don't fail too much... </block>Result → { failure is a key to success
written like a poem.
But don't fail too much

10. Address tag :-

To tell the crawler that inside this tag there is an address.

<address> _____ </address>

11. Marquee tag :-

Used to create scrolling text or images on a webpage.

It scrolls horizontally from left to right or vice versa, and vertically from top to down or vice versa.

<marquee behavior="scrolling" direction="left">
↓
Sibling
or
alternate
↓
Right, up,
down

12. Abbreviation tag :-

<abbr href="World Wide Web">

www

</abbr>

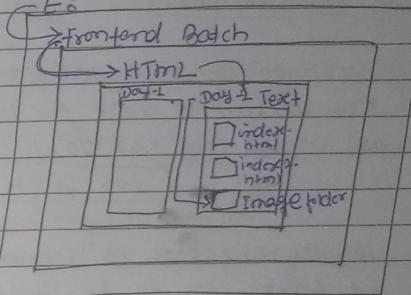
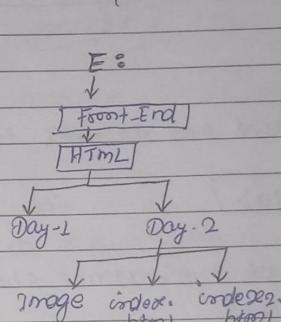
Result → Gorav

www

A click on this tool tip shows a place arrow on www.

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How to embed image in HTML :-



path
Relative path

Absolute path
(complete path)

⇒ Attributes :- (1). title, (2). loading="lazy".

1. Absolute path →

•
Absolute path me sare shuru se complete path dena hota hai.

Dusra absolute path hota hai jisme sidha online image ka link src me provide karwao r image ko ham show kar sakte hai.

2. Relative path →
• Some complete path nahi dena hata, uski jis folder me picture hai wko likhna heta hai, and "ctrl+space" par ~~enter~~
Gorav us image me jitne image henge satte page no. PAGE NO. _____

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Subject: Hyperlink

- Hyperlink is to connect text with a digital document or html document.

Steps to create hyperlink :-

- First we have to mark the content and to mark we use anchor tag (`<a>` ``).

e.g. ` google `

- mention the path or location or hyperreference where we want user to be redirected.

Syntax:- ``

-self
-top
-parent

Result ``

States of anchor tag :-

SL.NO.	State name	Color of link
1.	Not visited	sky blue
2.	active	red
3.	visited	purple.

+ + +

``

`<Figure>`

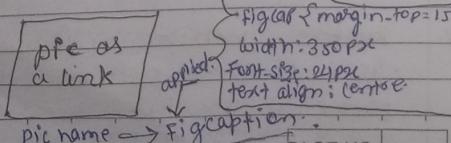
``

`<Caption> song name/pic name </Caption>`

`</Figure>`

``

Output :-



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Subject: _____

some additional things about anchor tag except, href, target, title and id :-

- making links of profile like instagram, facebook, linkedin etc. →

(a). visit

` Abhilik Instagram profile.`

2. For mail →

`mail: Aquib `

3. For call →

`call: mohitab `

4. For whatsapp chat →

- go to website, click to chat and make a link for chat and a button ^{will} also download from there.

↳ whatsapp button

``

For whatsapp → ` `

`<style>`

CSS applied on button :- `a { border: 2px solid black; border-radius: 20px; display: inline-block; width: 300px; height: 70px; }`

`img { width: 100%; height: 100%; }`

`display: inline-block;`

`width: 300px;`

`height: 70px; }`

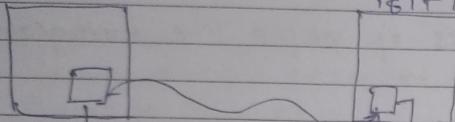
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Subject: Attribute

5. [!\[\]\(8992432513afb96f45a69bb5f0f74668_img.jpg\) href = " " alt = "no opener - no referrer" >](#)

If it is a malicious site.



2. And agr malicious site ye jaana chanta
to ki ye user kis doosre page ye website se mere yahan aaya hai to usko lockne ke liye "no referrer" lagayenga!

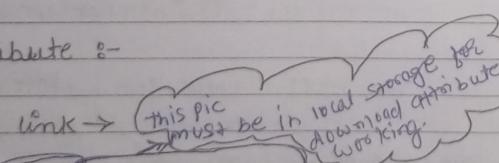
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(1) (b). Setting telegram link :-

message: [mahab !\[\]\(160149d571be8bd3cba5ec8751b9d167_img.jpg\)](https://t.me/917667974266)

Attribute 6.

Download attribute :-

(a). Image download link → 
[!\[\]\(2c2b06361b92123a945373fb0fe936db_img.jpg\) href = "images/Rahul gandhi.jpg" alt = "Rahul gandhi image" width = "250 px" height = "300 px" loading = "lazy" title = "poppy" > !\[\]\(586007598596c58cb23787b125e09a4e_img.jpg\)](#)


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[!\[\]\(f57b24141c8e44aec47be93fd5b5f3f4_img.jpg\) href = "images/Rahul gandhi.jpg" download = "jis naam se file download hoga laptop ya phone me" > Download](#)

Note: File/picture/video/resume tabhi download hoga jab wo local storage me available ho.

agr ham ~~site~~ me de denge to wo download nahi hoga.

kip online link ko

Audio song downloader :-

[!\[\]\(01f22590112b19e5827edeb297126225_img.jpg\) video src = " ./media/kejro kesari ke local.mp3" controls](#)

poste = " https:// — .jpg (online poster link of song"
width = "350px" height = "300px" > </video>

[!\[\]\(17b9000b3c8b530dea9af43d00f004bb_img.jpg\) href = "media/kejro kesari ke local.mp3" download = "bhajan" > Download here](#)

Resume downloader :-

[!\[\]\(57c8b7935ad1bbe11281737336c092ef_img.jpg\) href = "docs/Tanisha Saini Resume.pdf" download = "updated resume" > Download Resume](#)

for going from one page to another :-

Go to day-1 : [!\[\]\(0f150dfc5893edf5a34bccb0a8df87cd_img.jpg\) Day 1 / page.html > page](#)

for going back/previous folder.

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```
# <html> <head> <style> * { scroll-behavior: smooth; } </style>
    Ab go to down link par karne se scroll karte hain niche
    tab karne se scroll karte hain niche
    nahi Jayenge baaki scroll karte hain
    hame smoothly
</head>
<body>
    Go to down : <a href="#down">END</a>
    <p> Lorem 500 </p>
    <h4> down </h4>
    <h3 id="down"> END </h3>
    <h3 name="down">
</body>
</html>
```

Difference between inline and block level elements :-

Inline level elements

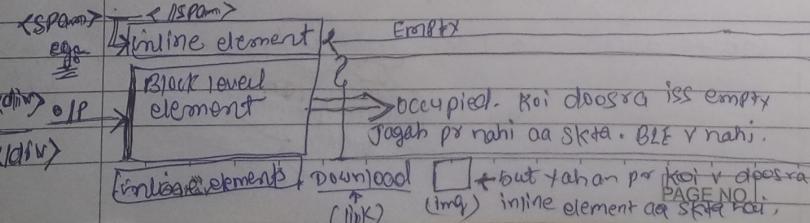
1. ye utna hi space occupy karta hai jitna content hata hai.

Block level elements

1. ye container ka poora width occupy karta hai.

2. we can't set height and width.

Ex:- `p, b, strong, a, img, blockquote, Article, header, audio, video, iframe, span`



Then why img tag use width and height if it is a inline element :-

So, ``

Can't apply Can't apply Can't apply Can't apply

→ this can't happen.
`img {height: 20px; width: 20px;}`

- in the same way,
` Hello `

(i) <style>

`span {width: 50px;}` → this can't happen. kyuki ham yahan sidebar font-size = 100px; span tag ke hi width use karne ja raha hai
 3. `</style>` → ye ho jayega kyuki ham span ke content ka font-size change krne raha hai.

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List :-

It is group of related items.

1. Ordered list →

It is also group of related items having some sequence.

Attributes:-

1. Type
2. Reversed
3. Start & ye batata hai ki sequence kabhi se start hega. Gorav and ye start digits ko hi accept karta hai.

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e.g. (1) <ol type="1" start="5">
 mango
 banana

① ↪ 5. mango
6. banana.

(2). <ol type="A" start="5">
 apple
 banana

② ↪ E. apple
F. banana.

• Rest is same.

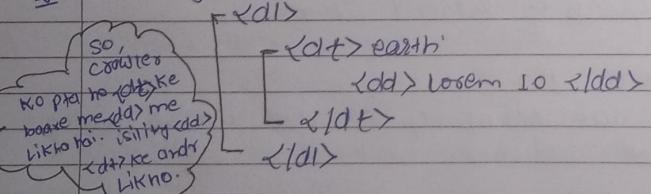
2. unordered list →

Group of related items without having any sequence.

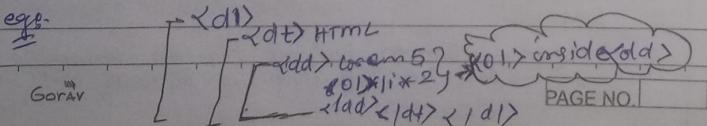
3. Description list / definition list / ^{Dictionary} definition list →

- It is list of term with description of each term.
- <dd> </dd> we have to write within <dt>...</dt>.

e.g. <Body>



4. Nested list →
List inside list.



HTML table :-

It is grid organised on rows and columns like spreadsheet.

eg.	101	montas	100000
	102	adri	100000

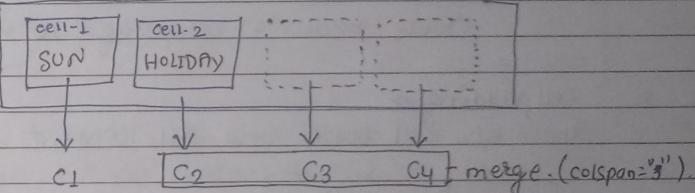
grid organised (invisible line)

Attributes of cells :-

(1). colspan :-

merge or span cells on column basis.

colspan always → Iss direction me hota hai.

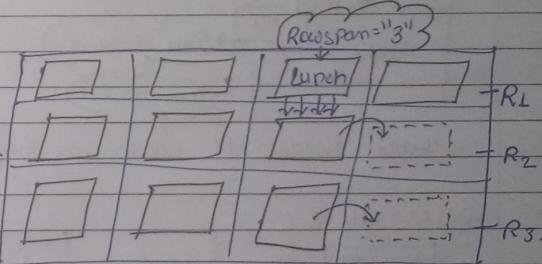


(2). Rowspan :-

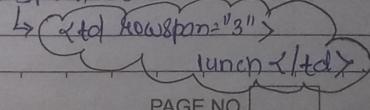
Rowspan always

↓ iss direction

me hota hai.



lunch ke niche wale abhi aage column me shift ho jayenge agr hamne lunch wale dekhle pr rowspan lagaya to. Phir unhe tin row me aa jayega so rowspan=3.



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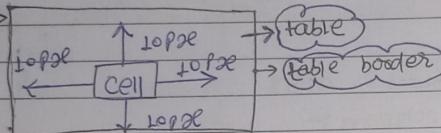
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Table attributes :-

5. Align attribute v hota hai. value = (left, right, center)

1. border → <table border="1">
0 by default

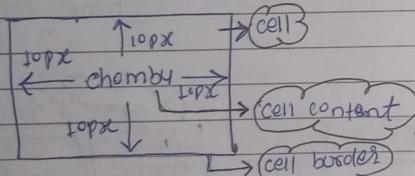
2. cellspacing →

JS se Table ki border and cell lie bich ki
dosti badhti hai.

<table border="1" cellspacing="10px">

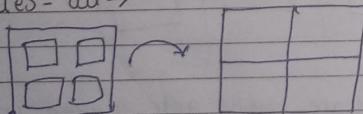
3. Cell padding →

space b/w cell border and cell content.



<table border="1" cellspacing="10px" cellpadding="10px">

4. Rules = all →



<table rules="all" border="1">

X — X — X —

Date: / /

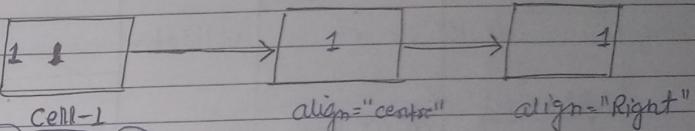
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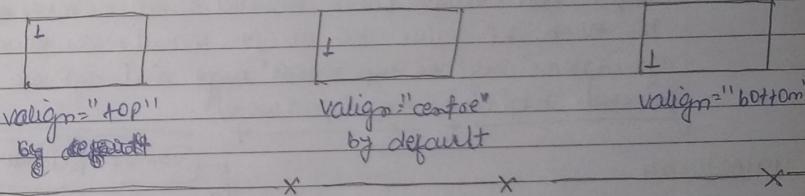
<TD> attributes :-

(1) align → JS se ham cell ke andar ke content ko
horizontally shift kr sakte hai.

eg:-



(By default)
(align in left side.)

2. valign (vertical align) → JS se ham cell ke andar
ke content ko vertically shift kr sakte hai.

validation = isme check karte hai ki phone number ki field me aapko number hai
 Ki rahi and email ke tied me domain(@gmail.com, yahoo.com etc.)
 haf ya nahi.

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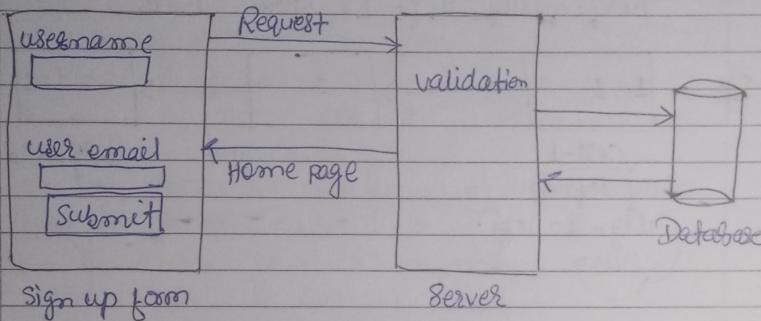
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Form :-

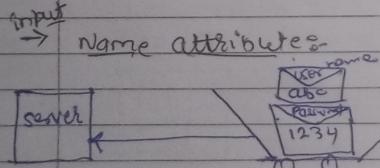
→ Form us used to accept input from user.

→ Diagram,



→ Type attribute of input tag :-
 ye name ye batata haf (specify) ki koi
 input field (Fname, Lname, password, email, numbers etc.)
 kis tarah kif value ko accept karega. wo value
 agr fname hogi to type="text" hogi and agr wo
 password hogi to type="password".

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- Name attribute har field ke dena jaruri
 hai taaki server ko pta Chal payye ki jo abc,
 1234 qn kha hai we aakro kya hai.

→ `<input type=" " name=" " >` PAGE NO. []

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Type

→ Radio attribute :- Radio ke ando hame name
 same dena hata hai taaki ek hi name ka
 group ban jaaye and ek bars me ek hi value
 select hoga.

e.g. Gender: `<input type="radio" name="gender">`
 male.

`<input type="radio" name="gender">`
 Female.

Output :-

male 0 Female
 1 Age ye check kare to female wala
 uncheck ho jayeg b/c hamne inko
 ek hi qsp barai dya hai.

21/02/2024 Input

→ value →
`fname: <input type="text" name="fname" value="mabtab" >`

Output :-

fname: mabtab

→ ye likha aayega, prisko
 ham backSpace se hard sarete hai.
 fr bad me isti jagan yahan pr
 placeholder use karne lege. gisko
 remove nahi kr sakte hai.

→ input
 minlength:- (used in text / tel)

`mobile: <input type="tel" name="tel" minlength="10" maxlength="10" >`

Output →

mobile : 12345678901234567890

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--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Subject:

input

→ Required :-

password `[*]</sup>` <input type="text" />

Output → password :

input

Auto Capitalize :-

`<input autocapitalize="on" />`

Output →

mahtab → Mahtab

↳ make first letter capital.

Basic tags

Label tag :- used to connect text with input field.

① way → `<label for="one">Frame 1</label>`

~~`<input type="text" id="one" />`~~

↳ with help of id.

② way → `<label>`

Frame: ~~`<input type="text" />`~~

`</label>`

↳ Bina id or for ke sida wo input field label ke andar hi likho

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Object: 21/02/2024

→ `datalist` (Basic tags) :- (Add things in previous).

1. Inside `datalist` we can write this,

`<option value="Apple"> empty place </option>`

2. Connect `datalist` with `label tag`,

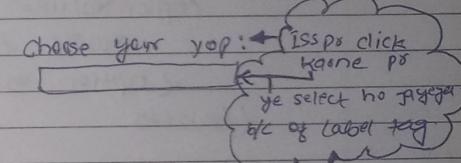
`<label for="datalist"> choose your yop:</label>`

`<input list="one" id="datalist" />`

`<datalist id="one">`

`<option value="2024"> </option>`

`</datalist>`

Output → choose your yop: 
↳ iss pe click karne par ye select ho jayega.
Hc of label tag

Also called Suggestion list :-

Jab haran 2 likhenge input field me to ye 2024 suggest karne Lagega.

3. Auto complete list :-

Imagine hamne 2019 value nahi di hai, and ek baar hamne isko fill karne se submit kar diya to jab dubara ham kys likhenge to ye 2019 niche aayega jo usse tap karke ham auto complete karne sake hai.

Select :-

`<select name="Fruits" />`

↳ ye backend me data hai. Je show naya list hogya to naaki name

disabled → `<option value=""> --- fruits --- </option>` Ke andar wala checked

`<option value="apple"> Apple </option>`

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`<select>`

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Output → --Fruits--

↳ myth doos hua ki jo name
me likhte hai wo yahan show nahi hota
balki jo first option me hota hai wo show
hota hai.

2. Label naal connect karna →

<label for="dropdown"> dropdown : </label>

<select name="fruits" id="dropdown" >

~~<option value="apple" selected checked>~~

<option value="" disabled checked>
fruits </option>

<option value="apple"> Apple </option>

</select>

Output → dropdown : ← JS pr click karne
 --Fruits-- Po
 ye select ho Jayega.

→ Textarea :-

attributes = Row (Height badhane ke liye)

= cols (Width badhane ke liye).

<textarea rows="10" cols="30" >
</textarea>

Output →

Textarea.