

# ALL HTML TAGS EXPLAINED

Lesson - 2

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# HTML ke types –

## 1. HTML 4 Doctypes ( 3 types )

### A. HTML 4.01 Strict

Clean aur standard HTML ke liye. Old/deprecated tags (jaise <font>, <center>) allow nahi karta.

Syntax : <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN"  
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">

### B. HTML 4.01 Transitional

Old HTML tags ko support karta hai (jaise <font> tag). Jab log purani websites ko upgrade kar rahe the.

### C. HTML 4.01 Frameset

Jab web pages mein <frameset> ka use hota tha. Frames ab out of trend hain.

Syntax : <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01  
Frameset//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/frameset.dtd">





## 2. XHTML Doctypes ( 4 types ) (HTML ka ek XML version - zyada strict rules ke saath)

### A. XHTML 1.0 Strict

Very strict coding, saare tags properly close karne hote hain

Syntax : `<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">`

### B. XHTML 1.0 Transitional

Thoda flexible, kuch purane tags bhi allow karta hai.

Syntax : `<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">`

### C. XHTML 1.0 Frameset

Frames ke saath XHTML likhne ke liye.

Syntax : `<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Frameset//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-frameset.dtd">`





## D. XHTML 1.1

Aur bhi zyada modular aur strict version hai XHTML ka. Bahut kam use hota hai aajkal.

Syntax : `<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.1//EN"  
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml11/DTD/xhtml11.dtd">`

## 3. HTML 5 Doctypes

Format Bahut simple aur chhota hai, Most popular hai version hai aur aajkal ki saari modern websites isi ka use karti hain.

Syntax : `<!DOCTYPE html>`





# About of HTML/XHTML/HTML5

## 1. HTML

Webpages ka basic structure create karne ke liye. Ye Flexible hota hai, Jisme chhoti-moti mistakes (like missing closing tags) chal jaati hain. kuch error hone per bhi browser per run ho jata hai.

## 2. XHTML (Extensible Hyper Text Markup Language)

HTML + XML rules ke saath webpages banana. Bahut strict hai. Har tag properly close karna mandatory hai.

XML jaisa strict syntax follow karna padta hai :

- Tags lowercase mein hone chahiye.
- Har tag ko close karna zaruri hai (<br />).
- Proper nesting karni padti hai (tags ke andar galat order allowed nahi).





## 1. HTML5 (Latest aur Modern Version)

Modern, mobile-friendly dynamic websites banane ke liye. HTML jaisa simple syntax. Strict XML jaise rules nahi hain.

Thoda flexible + new features jaise:

- Built-in audio/video support
- Graphics ke liye <canvas>
- Offline storage (localStorage, sessionStorage)
- Semantic elements (<header>, <footer>, <article>)





# <html lang="en"> ka matlab kya hota hai?

Ye line HTML document ke starting mein likhi jaati hai:

- <html> = HTML ka root element hai, jisme poora page ka content hota hai.
- lang="en" = Ek attribute hai jo batata hai ki page ka language English (en) hai.

## Kyu zaroori hai lang attribute?

### A. SEO ke liye (Google jaise search engines) :

- Search engines ko samajh aata hai ki page kis language mein hai.
- Better indexing aur ranking milti hai.

### B. Screen readers ke liye (Accessibility) :

- Jo log visually impaired (andhe) hote hain, unke screen readers correct language mein page ko padh paate hain.
- Agar lang="hi" likha hoga to Hindi mein padhne ki koshish karega.

### C. Browser hints ke liye :

- Browser correct grammar checker ya translator suggestions de sakta hai.





# HTML ke saare important tags

## A. Basic Structure Tags :

- **<html>** → Poora HTML document ka container.
- **<head>** → Metadata (title, links, scripts) ko define karta hai.
- **<title>** → Browser tab ka title set karta hai.
- **<body>** → Main visible content yahan likhte hain.

## B. Text Formatting Tags :

- **<h1> to <h6>** → Headings (h1 sabse bada, h6 sabse chhota).
- **<p>** → Paragraph likhne ke liye.
- **<br>** → Line break (naya line start).
- **<hr>** → Horizontal line draw karta hai.
- **<b>** → Bold text.
- **<i>** → Italic text.
- **<u>** → Underline text.





- **<small>** → Chhota text dikhata hai.
- **<strong>** → Important (bold) text.
- **<em>** → Emphasized (italic) text.

### C. Link and Media Tags :

- **<a>** → Hyperlink banane ke liye (anchor tag).
- **<img>** → Image embed karne ke liye.
- **<video>** → Video embed karne ke liye.
- **<audio>** → Audio files embed karne ke liye.
- **<iframe>** → Kisi doosre webpage ko apne page me embed karne ke liye.

### D. List Tags :

- **<ul>** → Unordered list (bullet points).
- **<ol>** → Ordered list (numbered list).
- **<li>** → List item (ul/ol ke andar use hota hai).
- **<dl>** → Description list.
- **<dt>** → Description term.
- **<dd>** → Description detail.





## E. Table Tags :

- **<table>** → Table create karne ke liye.
- **<tr>** → Table row.
- **<td>** → Table data/cell.
- **<th>** → Table heading cell.
- **<thead>**, **<tbody>**, **<tfoot>** → Table ke parts ko define karne ke liye.

## F. Form Tags :

- **<form>** → User input collect karne ke liye form banata hai.
- **<input>** → User se data lena (text, radio, checkbox, etc).
- **<textarea>** → Multi-line text input ke liye.
- **<button>** → Clickable button.
- **<select>** → Dropdown menu.
- **<option>** → Dropdown ke options.
- **<label>** → label dene ke liye use karte hai.
- **<fieldset>** → Ye strike ki tarah use hota hai ye text to delete dikhane ke liye use hota hai.





## G. Semantic Tags (HTML5) :

- **<header>** → Ye page ya section ka top wala part hota hai — jisme title, logo, ya navigation ho sakta hai.
- **<footer>** → Ye end mein hota hai — jisme copyright, contact info, ya links hote hain.
- **<section>** → Jab page ke andar ek topic ya part ko alag dikhana ho, tab section use karte hain.
- **<article>** → Iska use hota hai independent content ke liye — jaise blog post, news, ya social media post.
- **<aside>** → Ye page ke side mein hota hai, jisme ads, links, ya related content hota hai.
- **<figure>** → Isme hum image ya chart daalte hain, jiska explanation bhi de sakte hain.
- **<figcaption>** → Figure ka caption.
- **<main>** → Page ka main content.
- **<nav>** → Navigation links ka section.
- **<span>** → Small inline container.
- **<mark>** → Highlighted text.
- **<time>** → Date/time show karta hai.
- **<mark>** → Highlighted text.
- **<address>** → Contact ya address info.
- **<code>** → Code snippets ke liye.
- **<pre>** → Preformatted text (jaisa likha, waisa dikhega).





- **<script>** → JavaScript code embed karne ke liye.
- **<link>** → External files (CSS, favicon) ko link karne ke liye.
- **<meta>** → Page ke metadata ko define karta hai (SEO ke liye important).

## H. Non - Semantic Tags (HTML5) :

- **<div>** → Block-level generic container.
- **<span>** → Inline-level generic container.
- **<b>** → Bold text (without meaning).
- **<i>** → Italic text (without meaning).
- **<br>** → Line break (style ke liye).
- **<hr>** → Horizontal line.

## I. Other Tags (HTML5) :

- **<!-- ... -->** → Sirf notes ya explanation dene ke liye hota hai. Browser isko render nahi karta.
- **<progress>** → Progress bar dikhane ke liye use karte hai.
- **<del>** → Ye strike ki tarah use hota hai ye text to delete dikhane ke liye use hota hai.





- **<map>** → image ke particular area per clickable bana sakte hai. (usemap=" ")
- **<meter>** → External files (CSS, favicon) ko link karne ke liye. Ye bhi progress ke similar tag hai jisme hum range dikha sakte he
- **<s>** → Text ko strike mark karne ke liye use hota hai.
- **<sup>** → Text ko Superscript mark karne ke liye use hota hai.
- **<sub>** → Text ko Subscript mark karne ke liye use hota hai.
- **<svg>** → SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) ka use drawing paths, boxes, circles, text, and graphic images ke liye use hota hai.
- **<canvas>** → Canvas me graphic images, shape and chart drawing karne ke liye use hota hai but hum esme direct use nhi kr sakte hai without javascript ke.
- **<address>** → Contact information show karwan ke liye.
- **<iframe>** → iframe ka full form hota hai: Inline Frame, Ye HTML tag kisi doosri website, HTML page, video, map, ya external content ko current page ke andar embed karne ke liye use hota hai.





# About of attributes

- ◆ Attributes extra information dete hain kisi HTML element ke baare me.
- ◆ Ye element ke opening tag me likhe jaate hain.
- ◆ Attributes name="value" format me hote hain.

## Important Points about Attributes :

- Har attribute element ke behavior ya properties ko control karta hai.
- Attributes always start inside the opening tag.
- Kuch attributes universal hote hain (sab elements me use ho sakte hain).





**Attribute** - href

**Description** - Link address (for <a>)

**Example** - <a href="https://google.com">Google</a>

**Attribute** - src

**Description** - Image/Media source (for <img>, <video>)

**Example** - 

**Attribute** - alt

**Description** - Image alternate text (for <img>)

**Example** - 





**Attribute** - title

**Description** - Tooltip text on hover

**Example** - `<p title="Hello!">Hover me</p>`

**Attribute** - id

**Description** - Unique identifier for element

**Example** - `<div id="main">`

**Attribute** - class

**Description** - Grouping multiple elements for CSS/JS

**Example** - `<div class="box">`

**Attribute** - style

**Description** - Inline CSS styling

**Example** - `<p style="color:red;">Red Text</p>`





**Attribute** - type

**Description** - Input type specification

**Example** - `<input type="text">`

**Attribute** - value

**Description** - Default value for form fields

**Example** - `<input type="text" value="Hello">`

**Attribute** - placeholder

**Description** - Greyed out hint text in input fields

**Example** - `<input placeholder="Enter your name">`

**Attribute** - disabled

**Description** - Disable a form field

**Example** - `<button disabled>Click Me</button>`





**Attribute** - disabled

**Description** - Disable a form field

**Example** - `<button disabled>Click Me</button>`

**Attribute** - readonly

**Description** - Input field ko read-only banata hai

**Example** - `<input readonly value="Can't change">`

**Attribute** - required

**Description** - Form field mandatory banata hai

**Example** - `<input required>`

