

HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language)

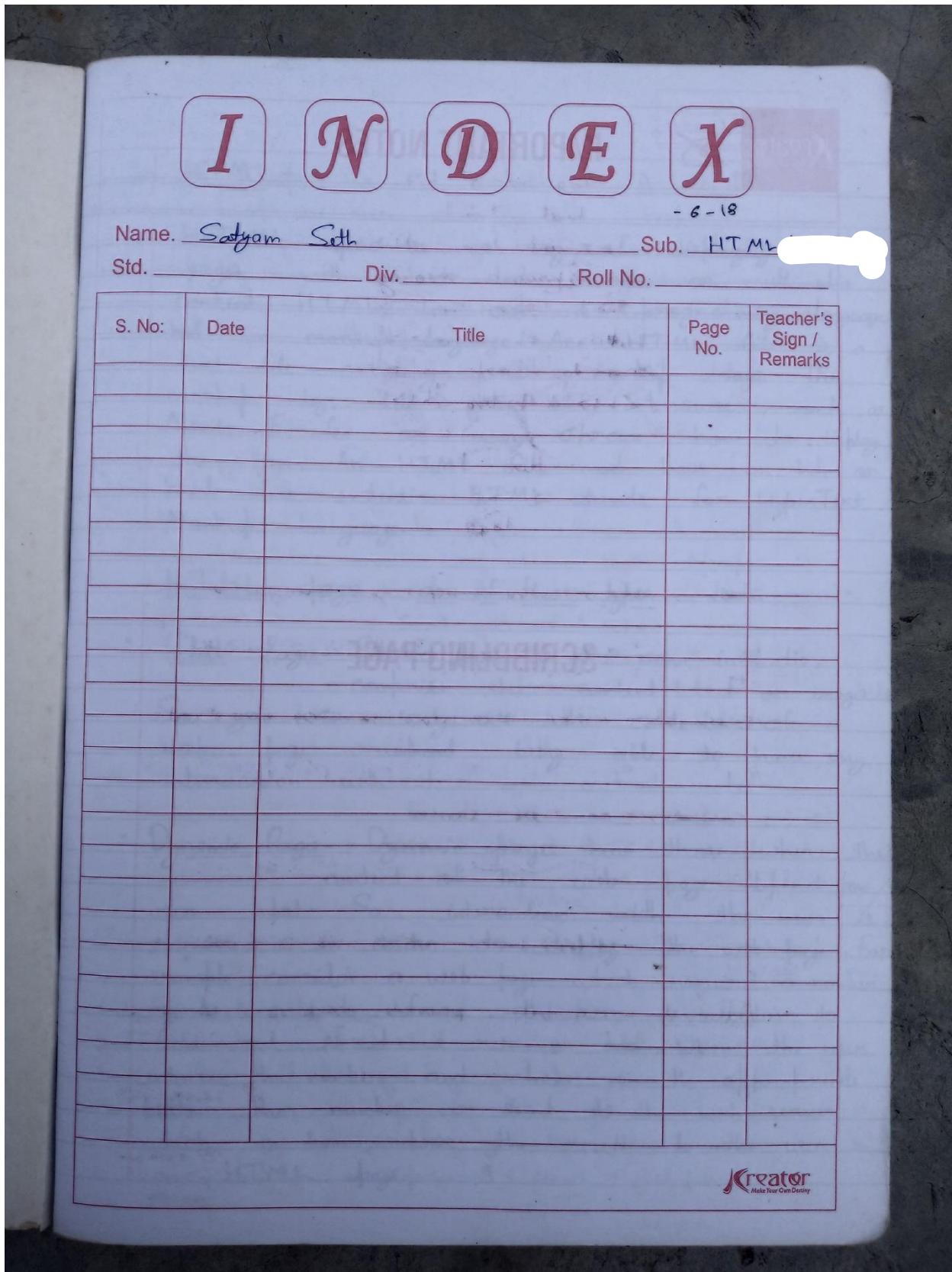
GEEKYSHOWS YOUTUBE CHANNEL LEARNING NOTES

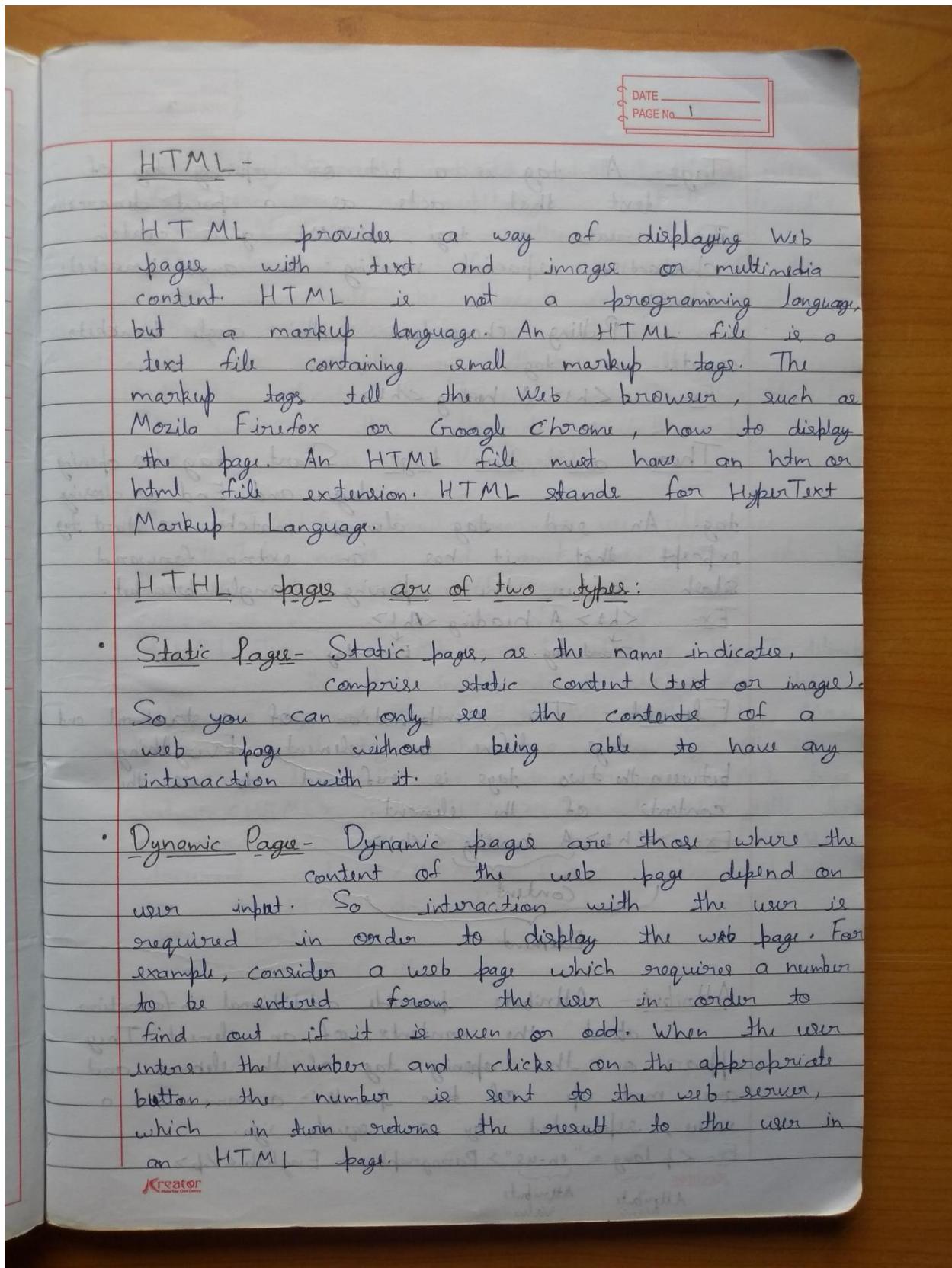
Source Code- https://github.com/satyam-seth-learnings/html_learning/tree/master/Geekyshows

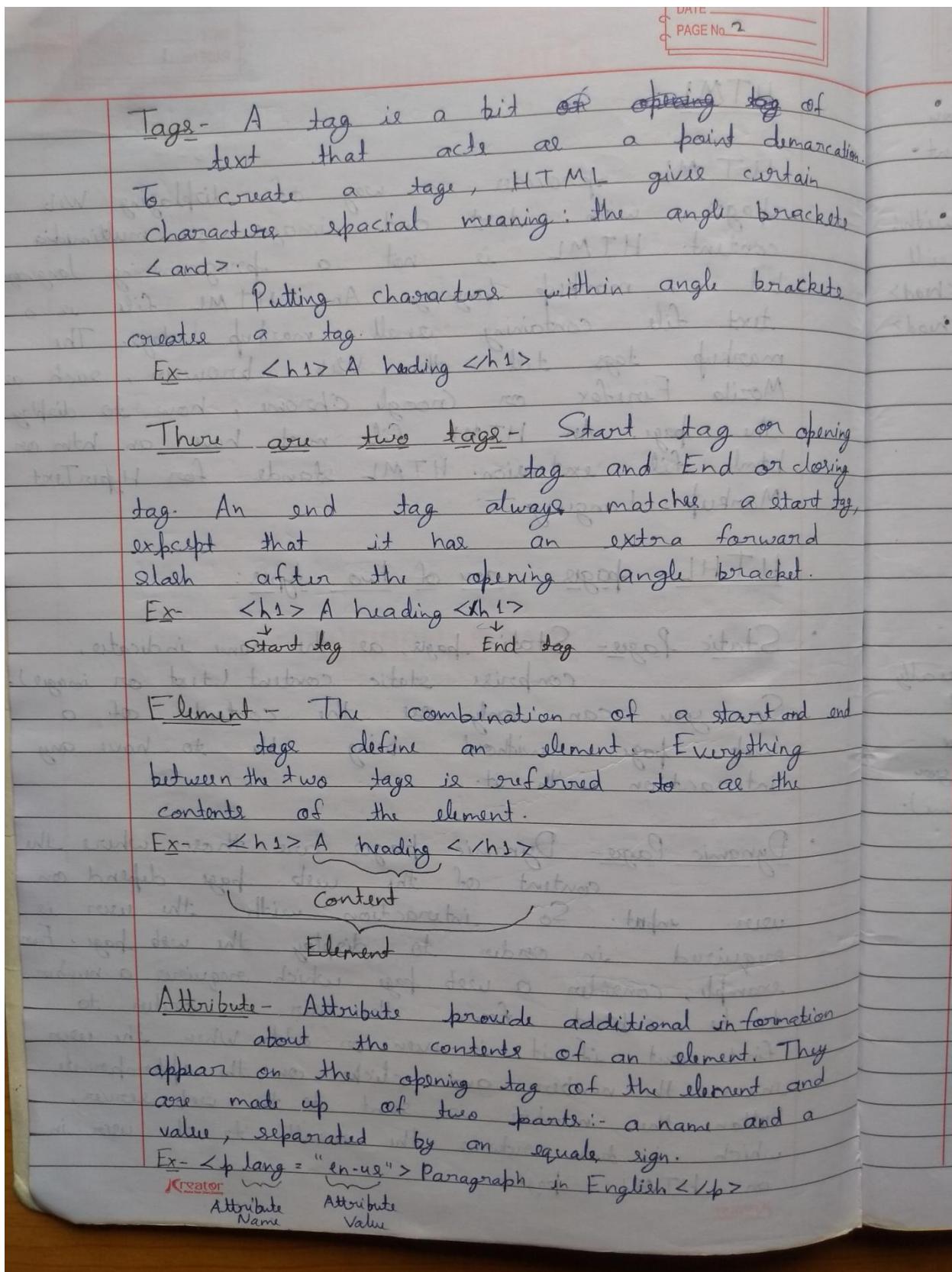
Playlist Link- https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLbGu_iZYuhhSr4HroBBQt_quHL42JLif

Satyam Seth

22-09-2021







DATE _____
PAGE No. 3

- The attribute name indicate what kind of extra information you are supplying about the element's content. It should be written in lowercase.
- The value is the information or setting for the attribute. It should be placed in double quotes. Different attribute can have different values.
- In this example an attribute called lang is used to indicate the language used in this element. The value of this attribute on this page specifies it is in US English.

Note- HTML5 allows you to use uppercase attribute name and omit the quote marks, but this is not recommended.

HTML Tag- <HTML> is a starting tag. To delimit the text inside, add a closing tag by adding a forward slash "/" to the starting tag. Most but not all tags have a closing tag. It is necessary to write the code for an HTML page between <HTML> and </HTML>. This <HTML> tells the browser 'this is the start of an HTML document' and </HTML> 'this is the end of an HTML document'.

Ex- <html>

</html>

DATE _____
PAGE NO. 4

Head Tag - Before the `<body>` element you will often see a `<head>` element. This contains information about the page, rather than information that is shown within the main part of the browser. You will usually find a `<title>` element inside the `<head>` element. `<head>` is opening head tag and `</head>` is closing head tag.

Ex- `<html>`

`<head>`

`<title> Hello </title>`

`</head>`

`</html>`

Note - IE Body tag is used for all other Browsers

Title Tag - The contents of the `<title>`

element are either shown in the top of the browser, above where you usually type in the URL of the page you want to visit, or on the tab for that page (if your browser uses tabs to allow you to view multiple pages at the same time).

`<title>` is opening title tag and `</title>` closing title tag.

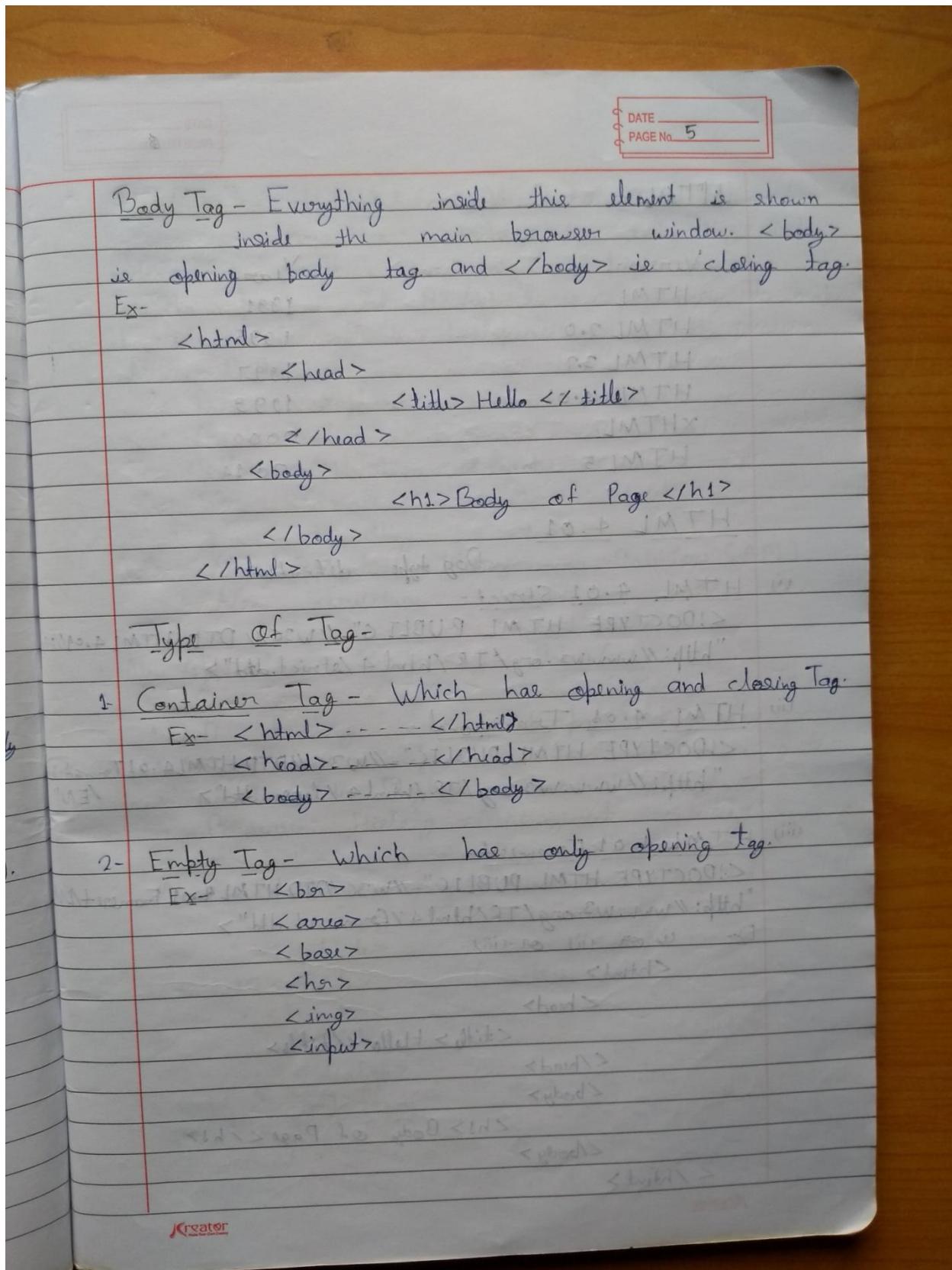
Ex- `<html>`

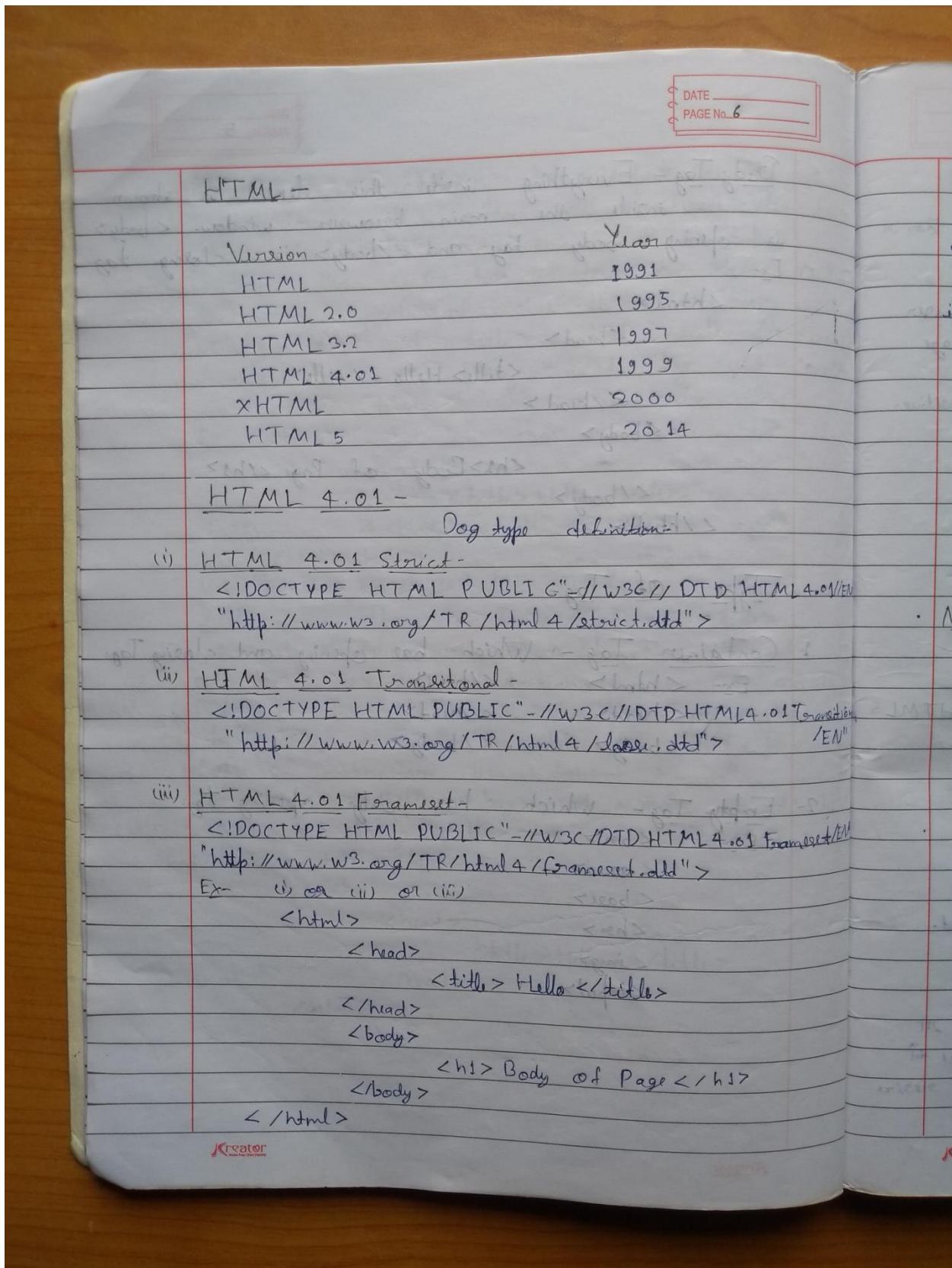
`<head>`

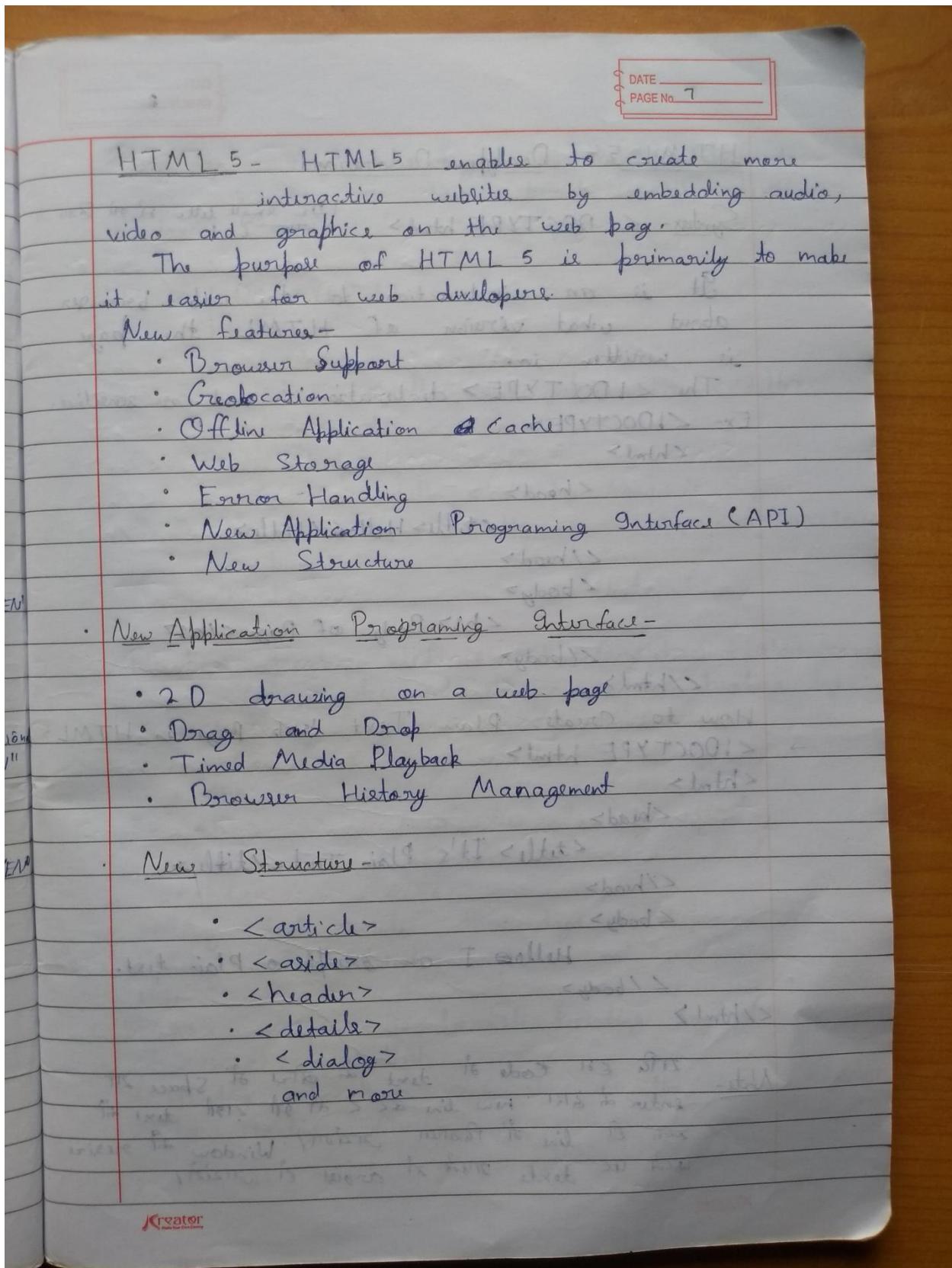
`<title> Hello </title>`

`</head>`

`</html>`







DATE _____
PAGE No. 8

HTML 5 Dctype Declaration-

Syntax - <!DOCTYPE html> (use small letter of all below in start & end)

It is an instruction to the web browser about what version of HTML the page is written in.

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration is not case sensitive.

Ex - <!DOCTYPE>

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Hello</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Body of Page </h1>
  </body>
</html>
```

How to Create Plain Text Web Page in HTML5

→ <!DOCTYPE html>

```
<html>
```

<head>

<title> It's Plain Text </title>

</head>

<body>

Hello I am example of Plain text.

</body>

</html>

Note -

After the code of text is after the Space will enter at first new line at 2 at the first text will be at line 2 it will be at 2nd line, Window will resize after the text is at angle at 2nd line,

DATE	
PAGE No.	9

 tag - The
 tag in the HTML code inserts a line break in the text.

Syntax -
 or
 one space.

Ex - <!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>www.geekyshows.com</title>

</head>

<body>

Hello
 My Name is Satyam

 I am Happy

or

 I am

</body>

</html>

Headings - Heading defines the format and structure of a document. There are fix heading tag.

- <h1> ----- </h1>

- <h2> ----- </h2>

- <h3> ----- </h3>

- <h4> ----- </h4>

- <h5> ----- </h5>

- <h6> ----- </h6>

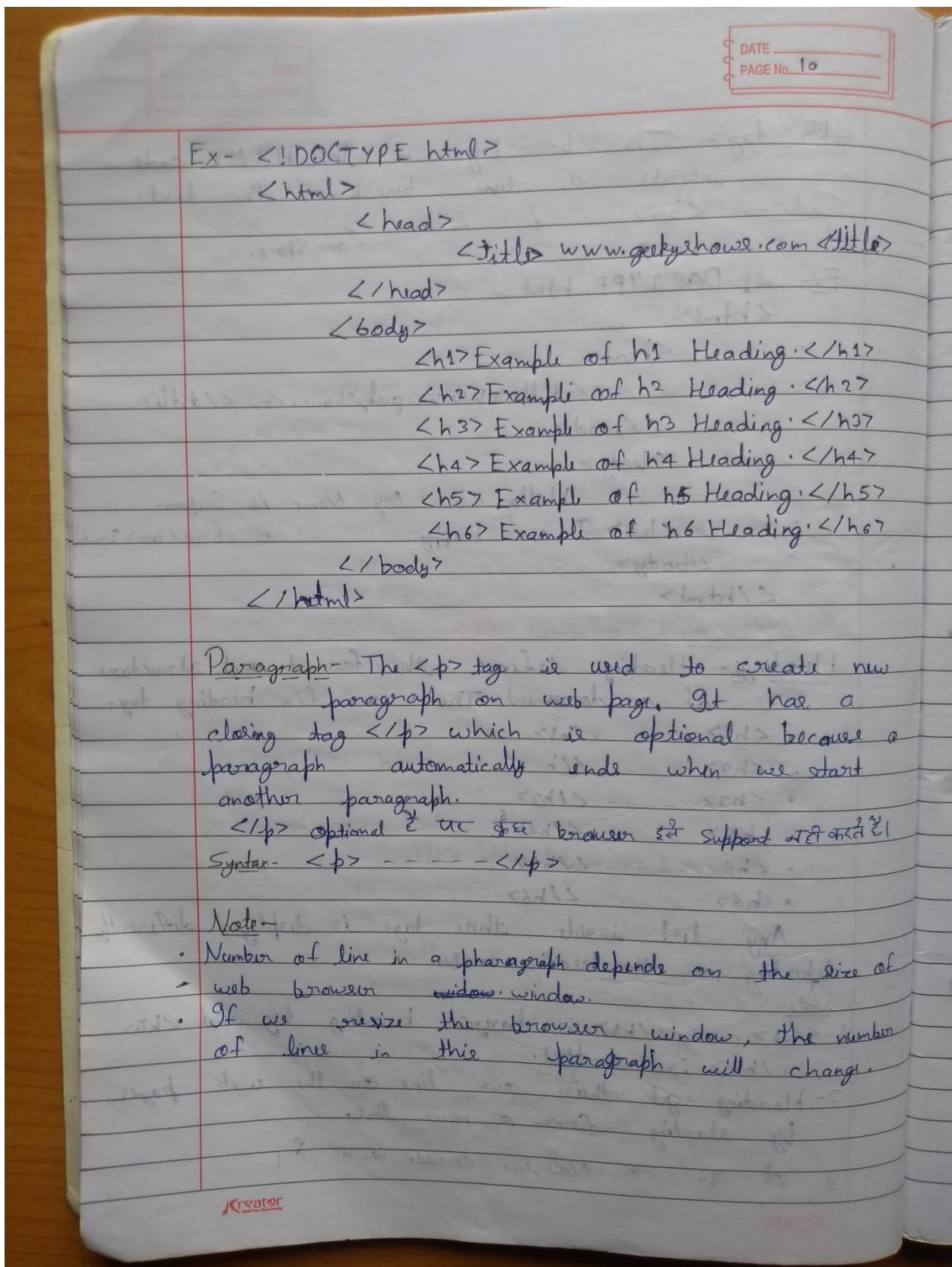
Any text inside these tags is displayed differently depending on the heading number.

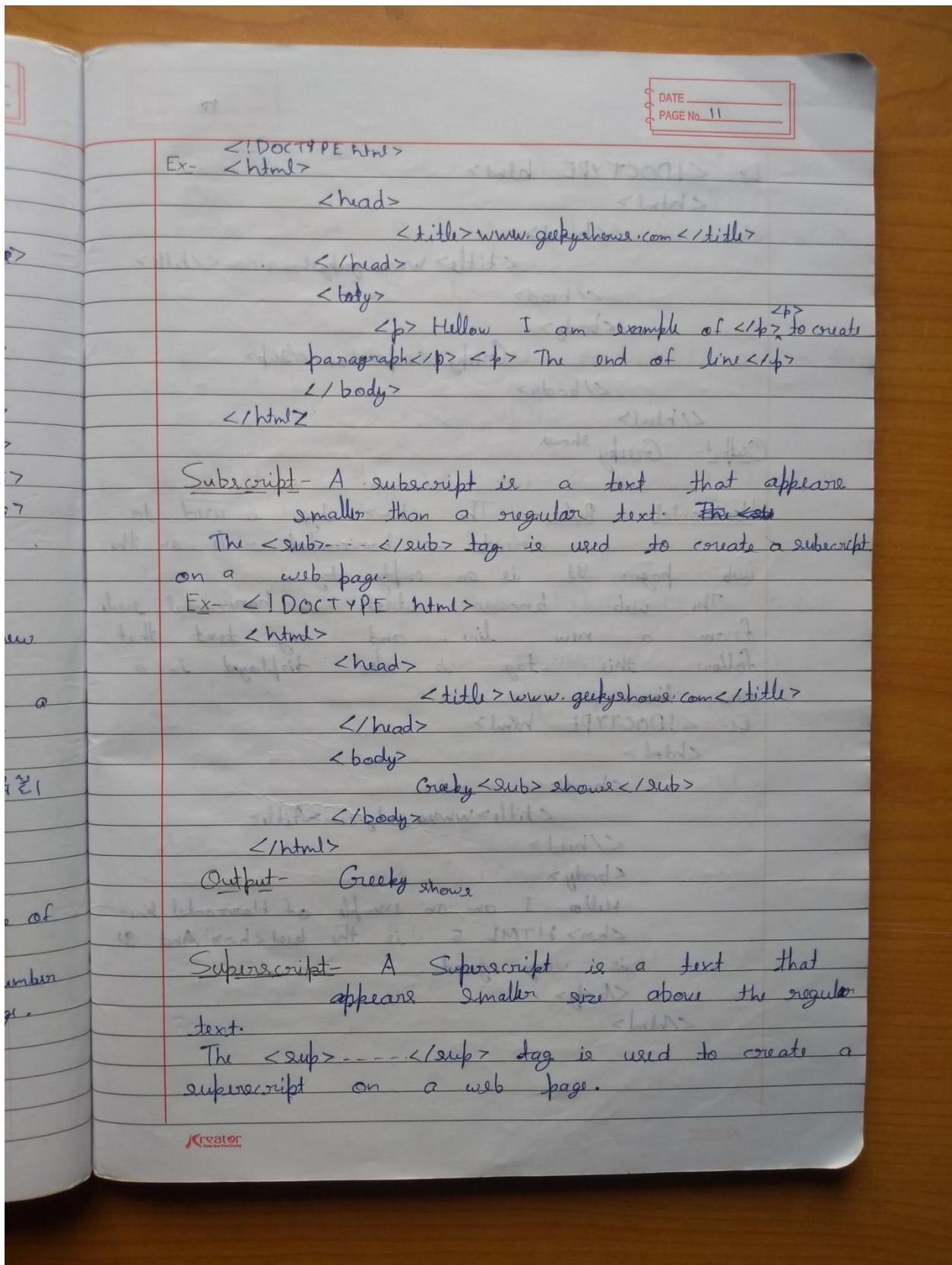
Note -

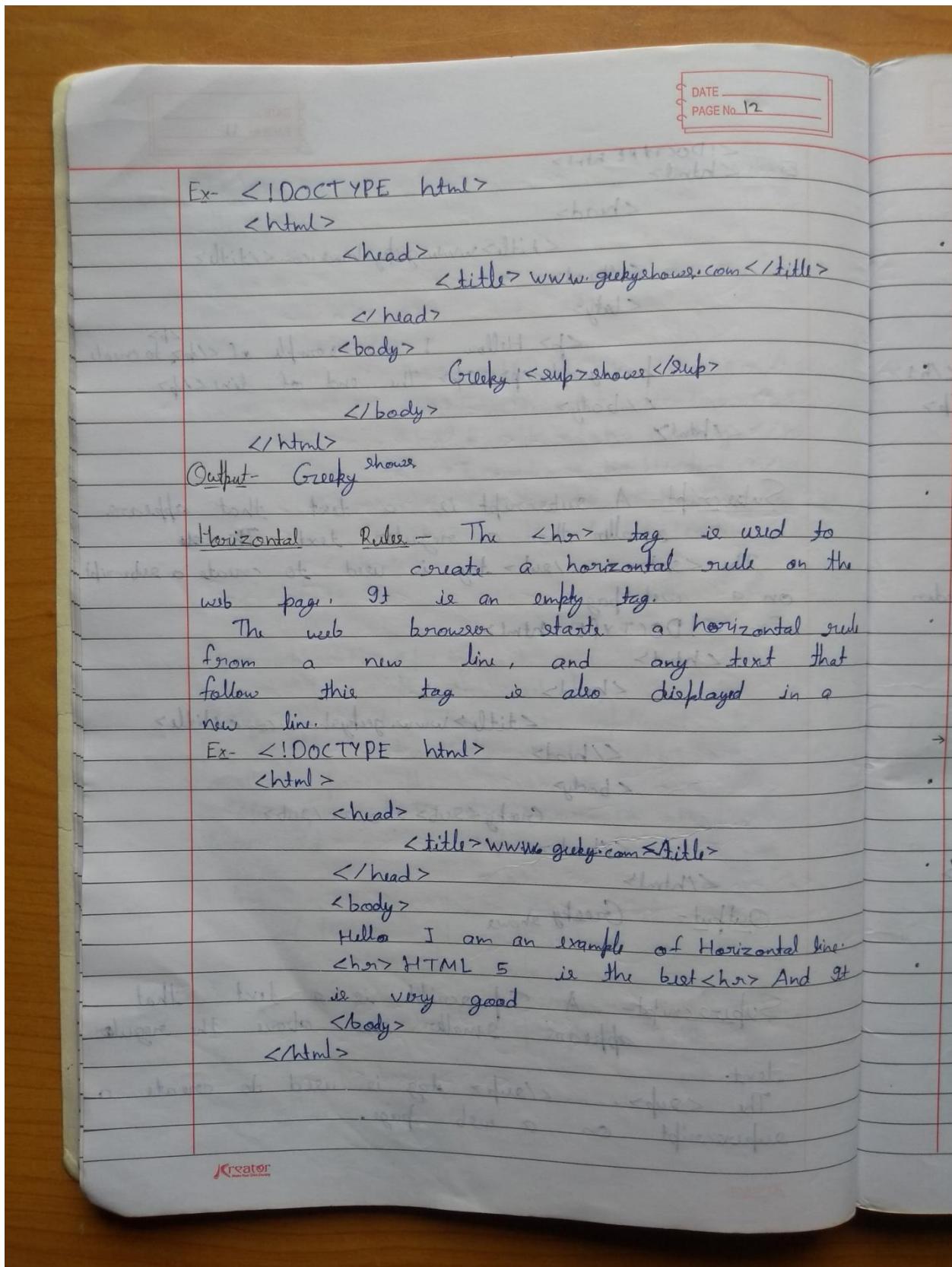
- 1- <h1> ----- </h1> is largest heading tag and <h6> ----- </h6> is smallest.

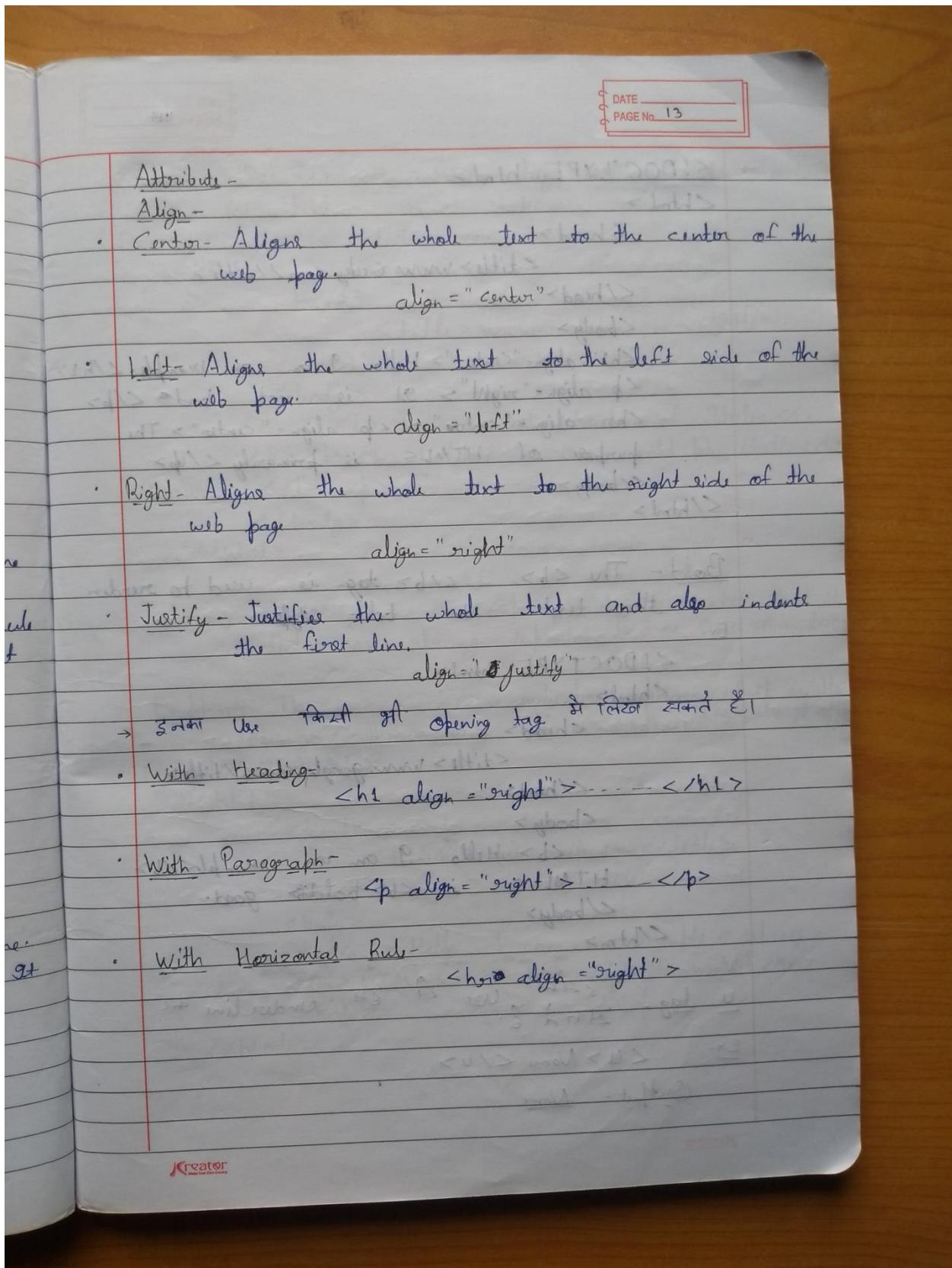
- 2- Heading get their own line on the web page by starting from a new line.

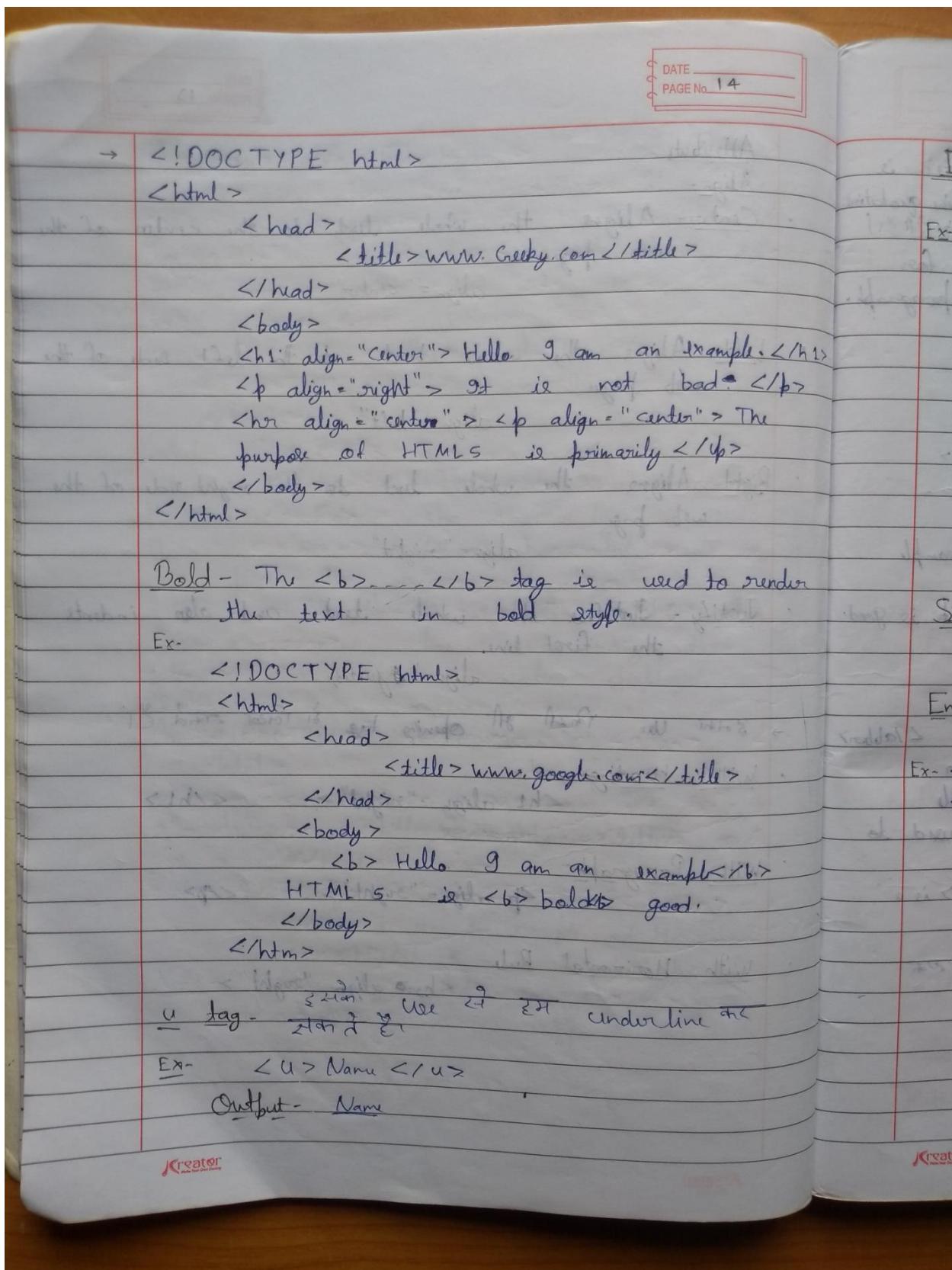
- 3- 2nd 2nd 2nd New line creates at 2nd











DATE _____
PAGE No. 15

Italic - The `<i>` - `</i>` tag is used to render the text as italic.

Ex- `<!DOCTYPE html>`

```

<html>
  <head>
    <title> www.mobile.com </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <i> I am an example of Italic </i>
    <p> <i><b> Hello </b> I am bold italic </i> </p>
    </i> </p>
  </body>
</html>

```

Strong - `` - `` tag indicate that its content has strong importance. (ie Bold italic)

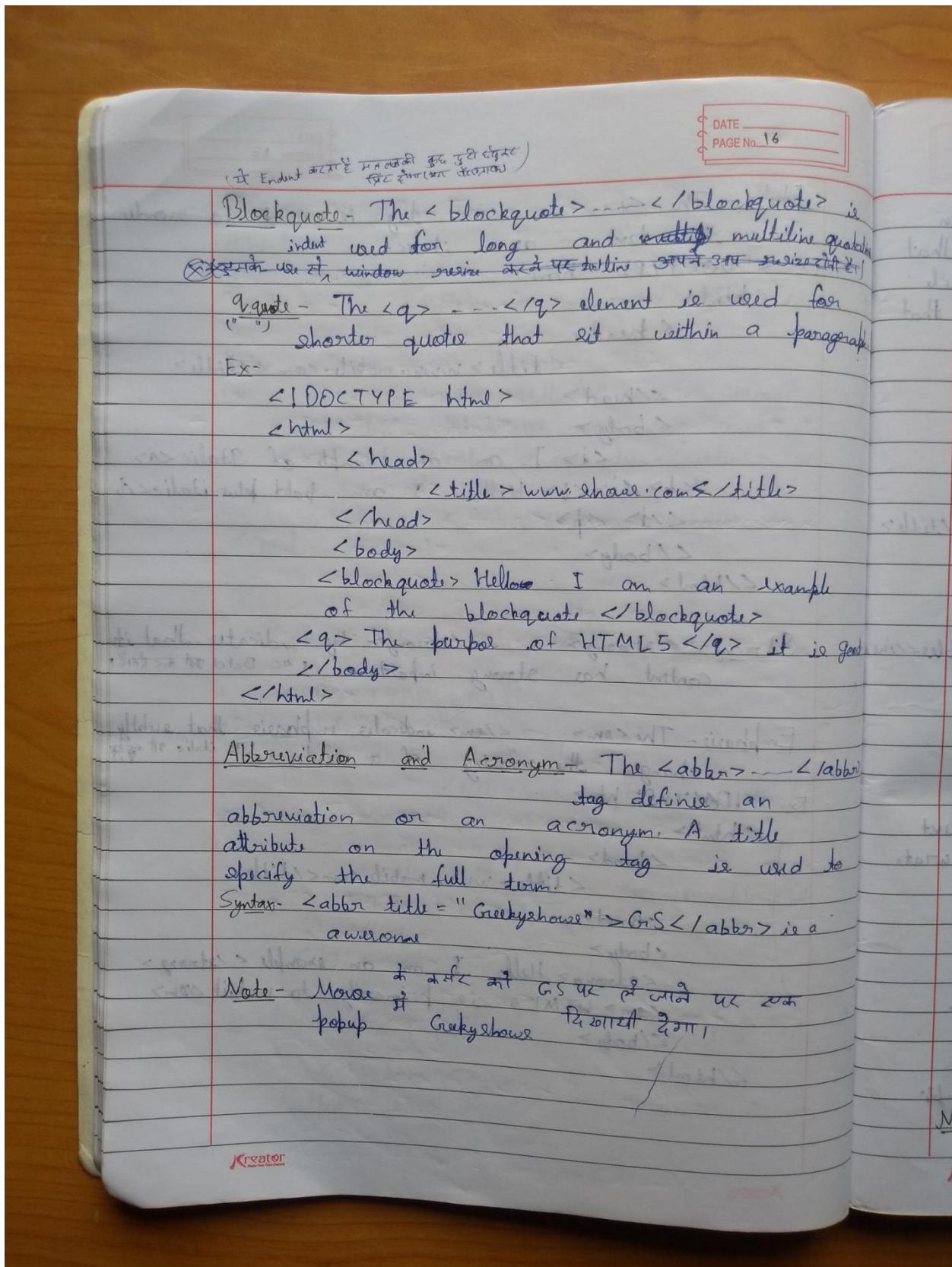
Emphasis - The `` - `` indicate emphasis that subtly changes the meaning of a sentence. (ie italic)

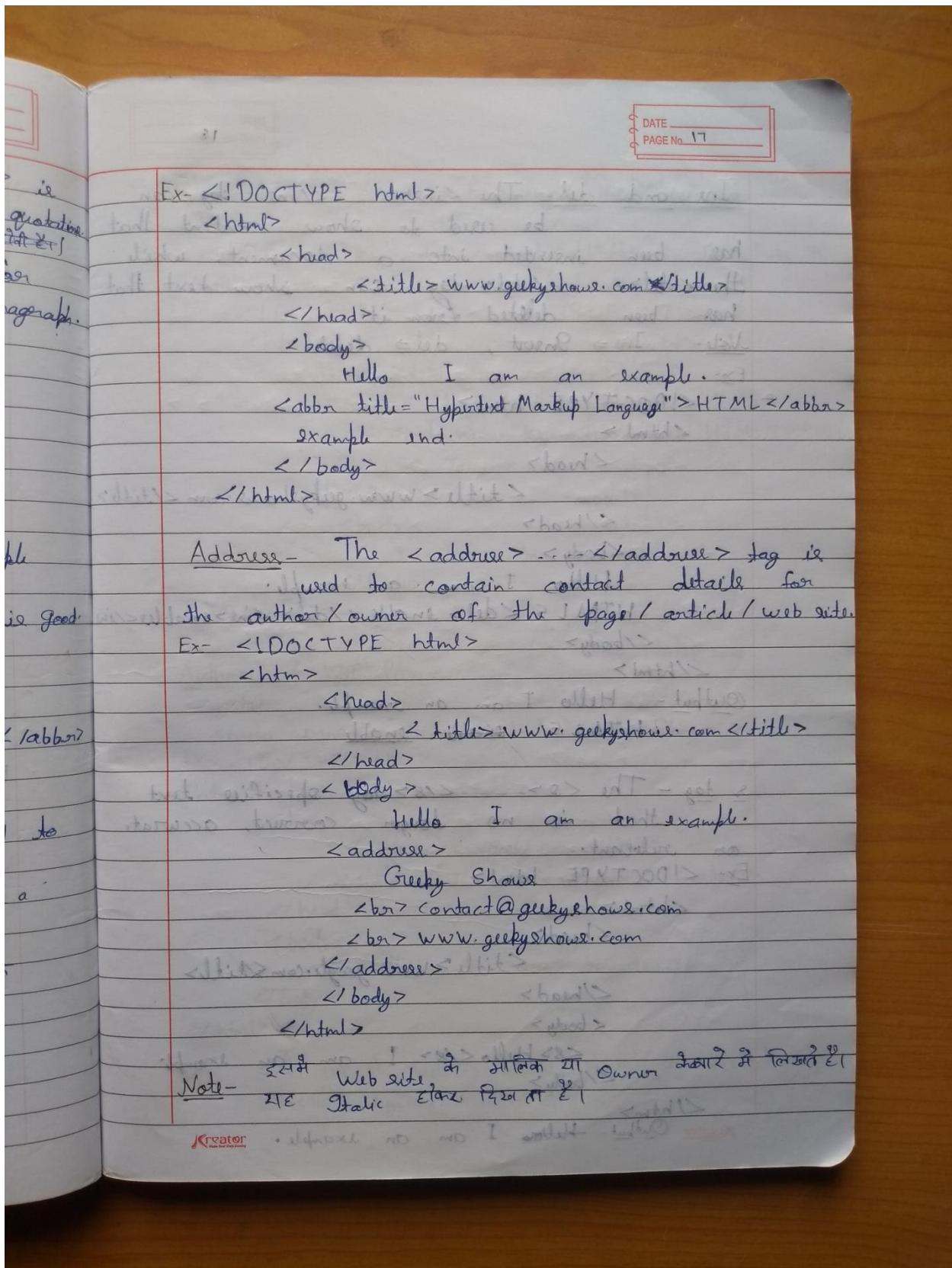
Ex- `<!DOCTYPE html>`

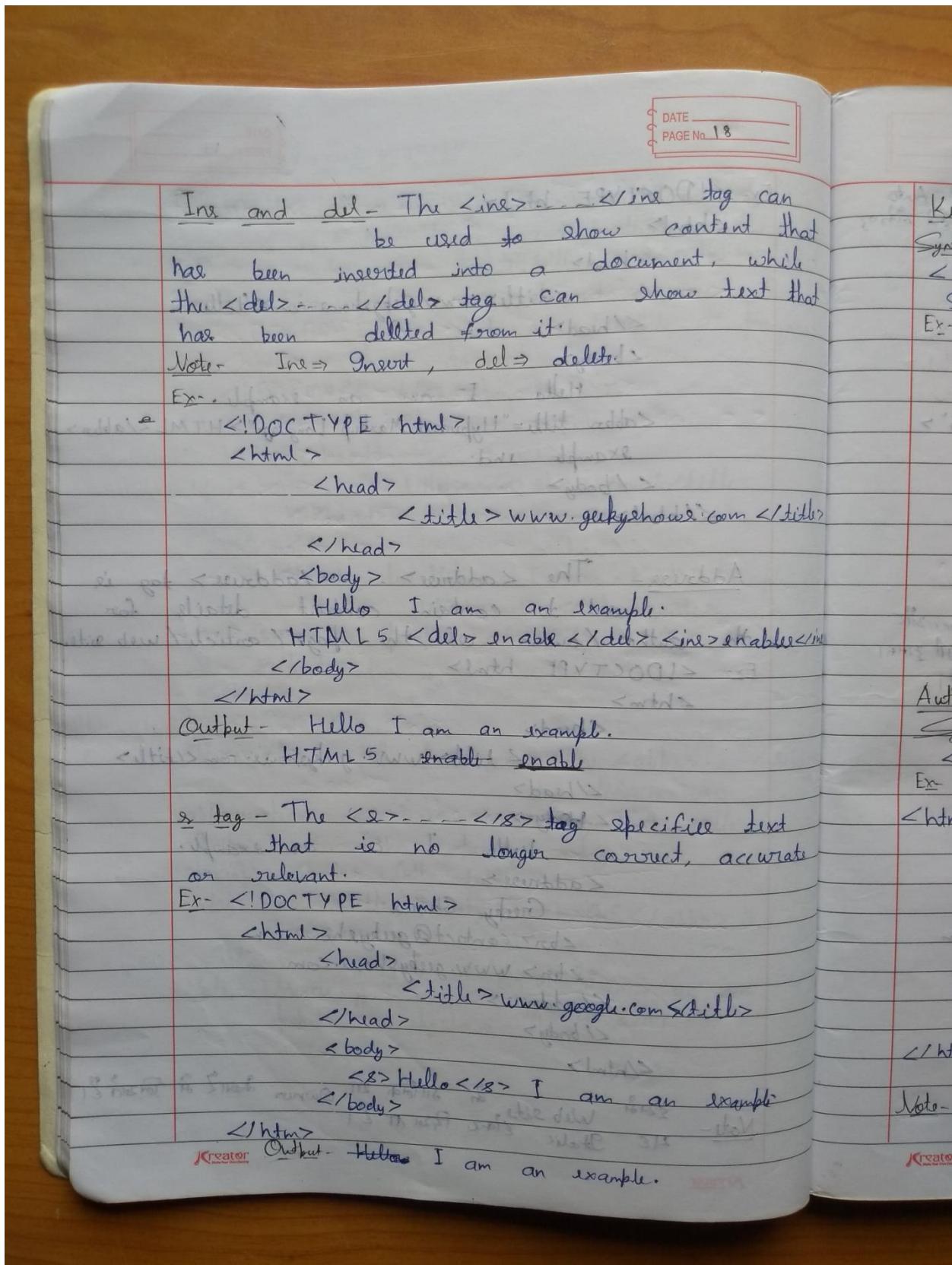
```

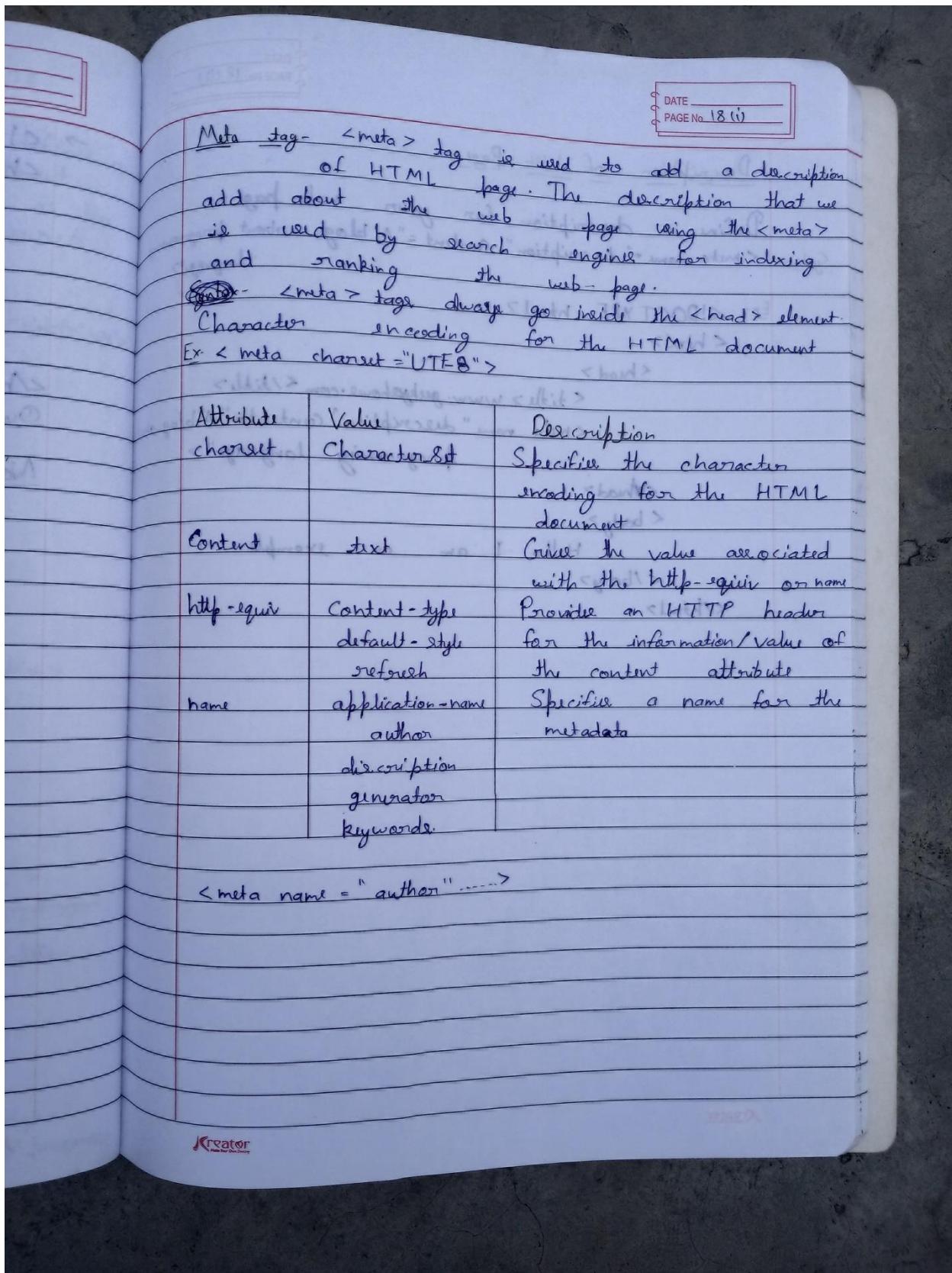
<html>
  <head>
    <title> www.mobile.com </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <strong> Hello I am an example </strong>
    <em> HTML5 is primarily to make it </em>
  </body>
</html>

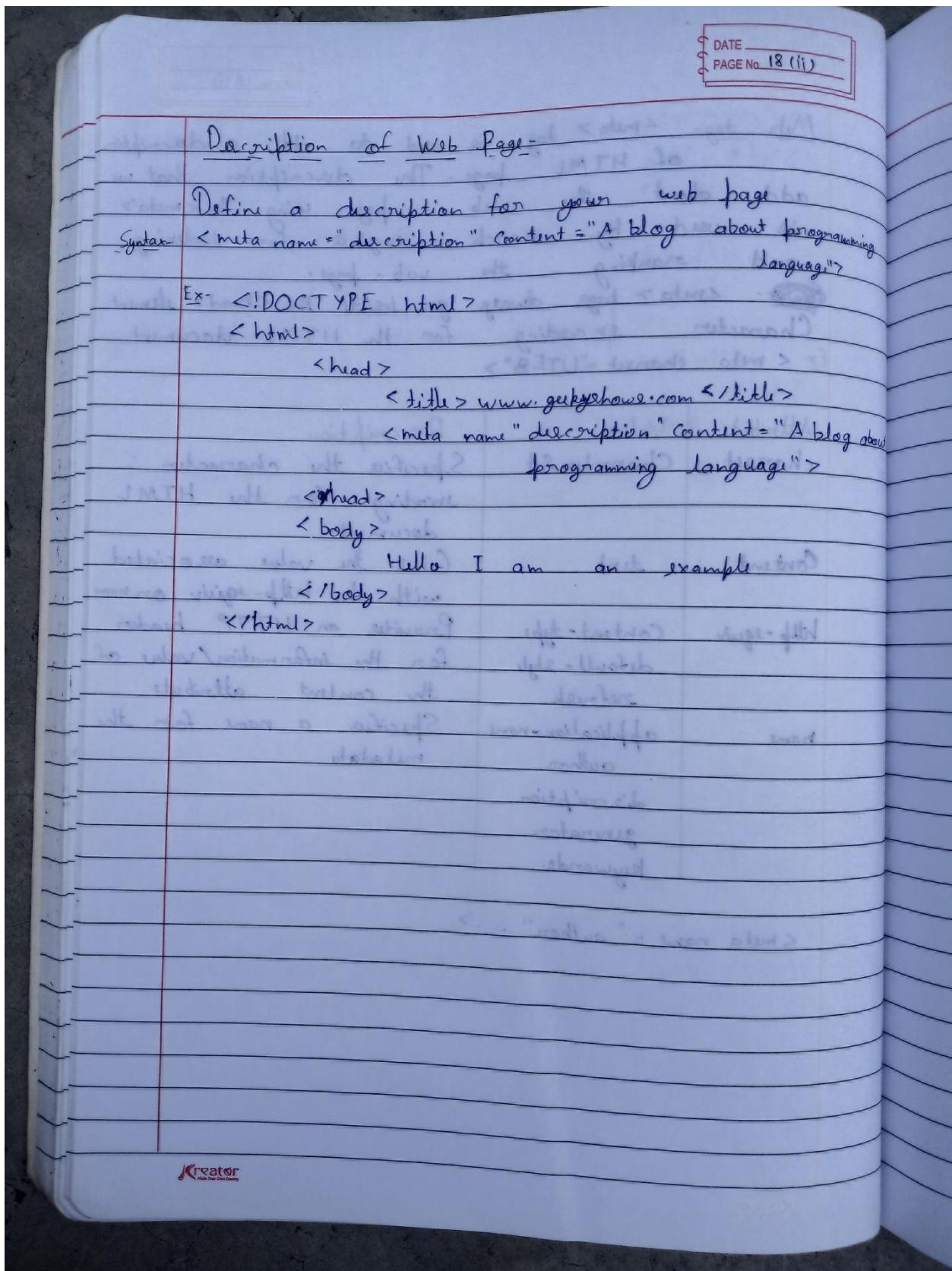
```











DATE _____
PAGE NO. 19

Keywords for Search Engines -

Syntax

```
<meta name="Keywords" content="HTML, C, Java, Ruby, JS, SQL">
```

Ex- <!DOCTYPE html>

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title> www.geeky.com </title>
    <meta name="Keywords" content="HTML, JS, SQL, C, Java">
  </head>
  <body>
    I 9m An Example.
  </body>
</html>
```

Author of Web Page -

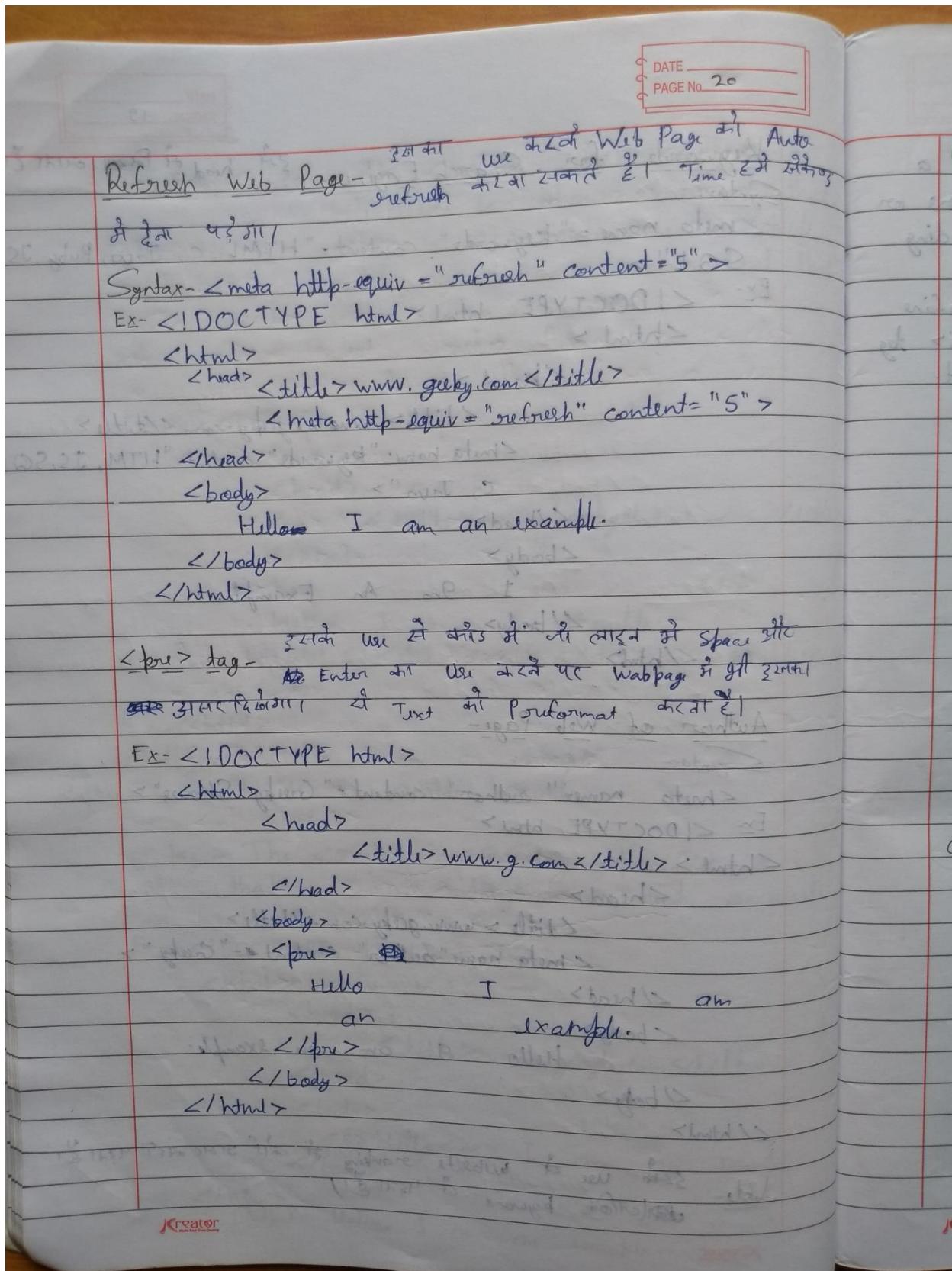
Syntax

```
<meta name="author" content="Geeky Shows">
```

Ex- <!DOCTYPE html>

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title> www.geeky.com </title>
    <meta name="author" content="Geeky">
  </head>
  <body>
    Hello 9 am an example.
  </body>
</html>
```

Note- 32⁹ use at website ranking if any one of them is keyword & yes it's



DATE _____
PAGE NO. 21

Unordered List An unordered list is used to create a bulletted list of items. The `` - `` tag is used to define an ~~orderd~~ unordered list; whereas, the `` - `` tag is used to define the items of the list.

Ex- `<!DOCTYPE html>`

`<html>`

`<head>`

`<title> Geeky </title>`

`<head>`

`<body>`

``

` Linux `

` Windows `

` Mac `

` Android `

``

`</body>`

`</html>`

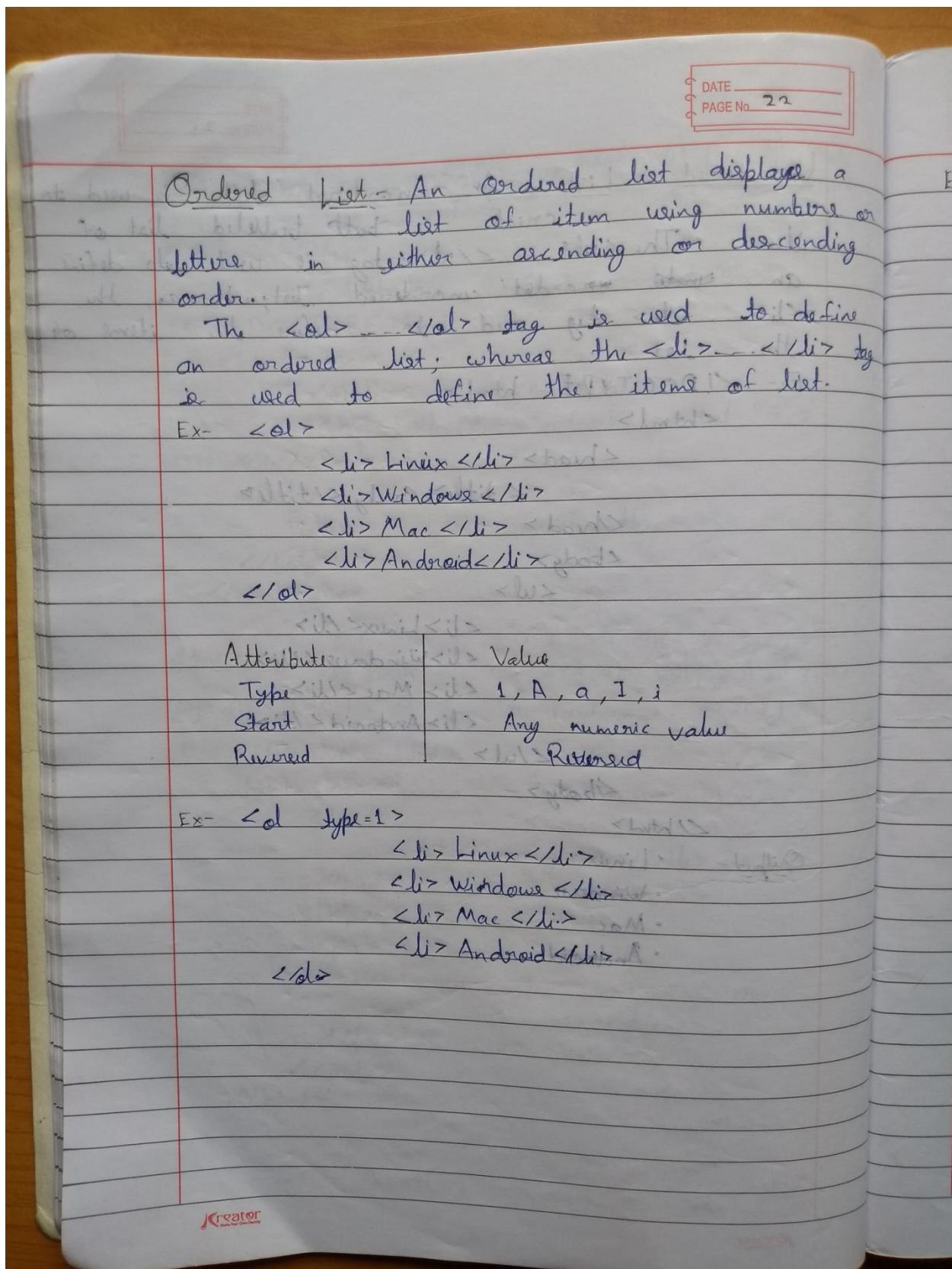
Output-

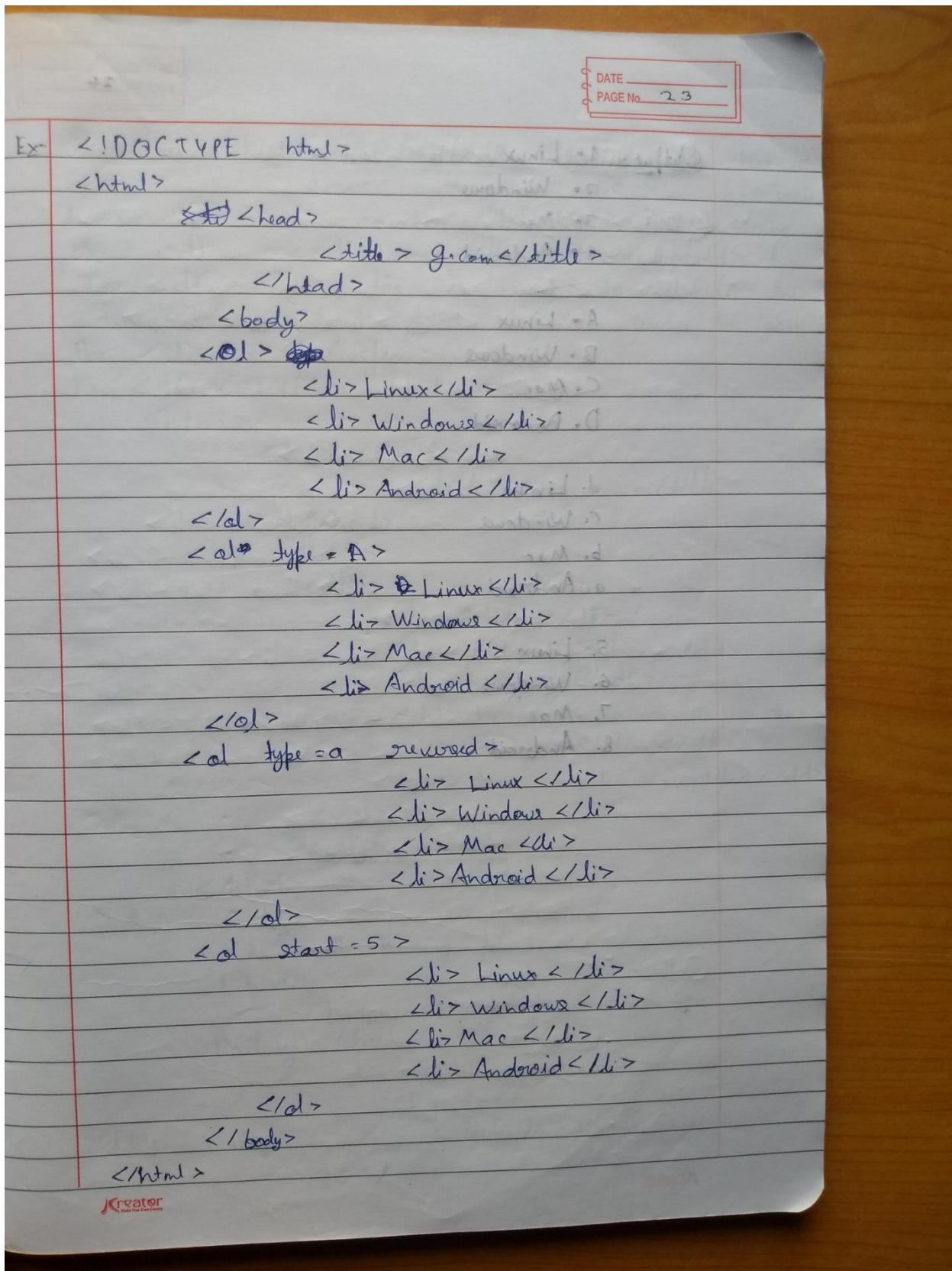
• Linux

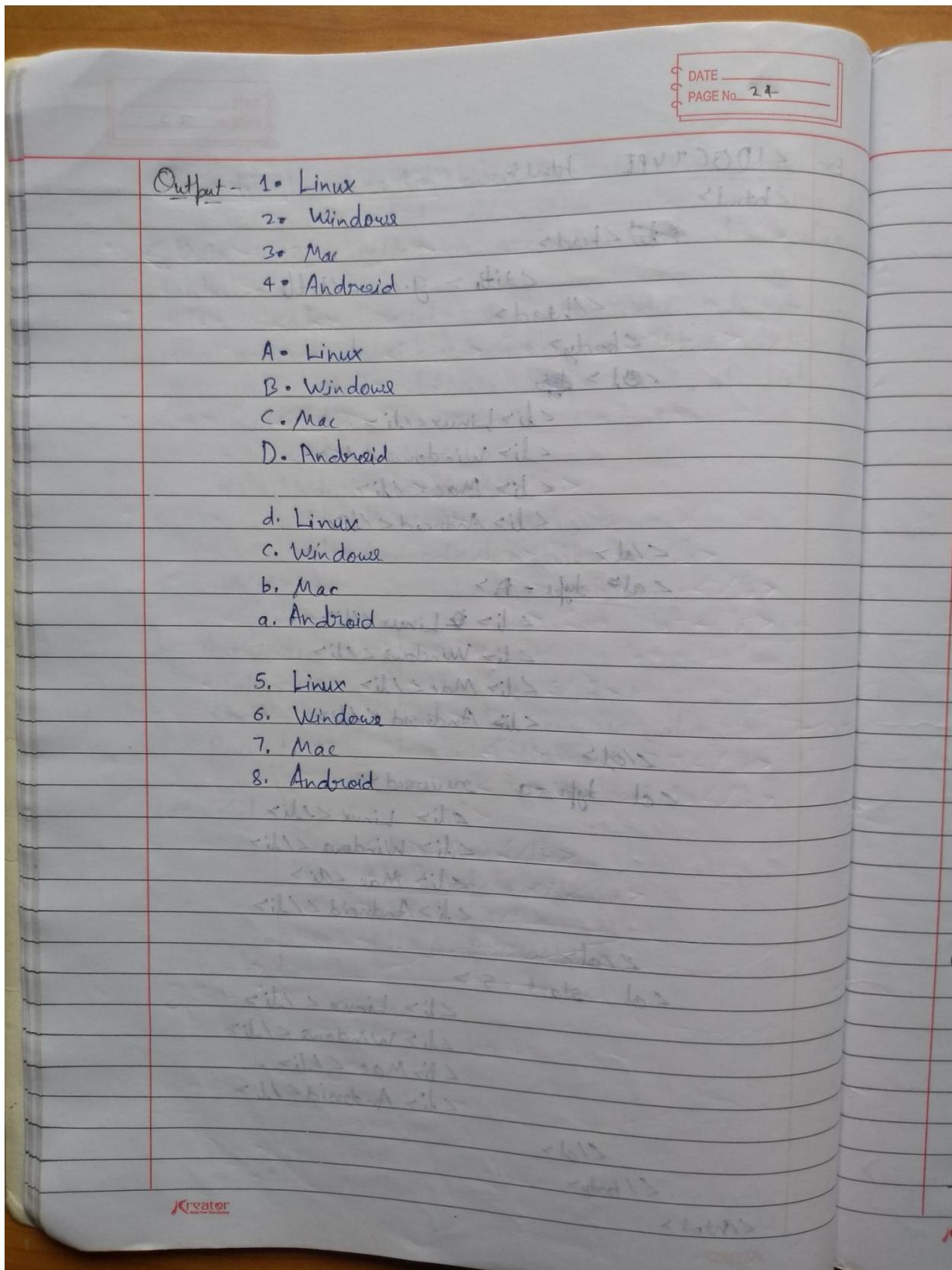
• Windows

• Mac

• Android







DATE _____
PAGE No. 25

Definition List - A definition list is a list of terms, with a definition of each term. We can create definition list by using the `<dl> ... </dl>` with `<dt>` and `<dd>` tag. The `<dt> ... </dt>` tag is used to define the term; whereas, the `<dd>` tag is used to give the term's definition.

Ex- `<!DOCTYPE html>`

```

<html>
  <head>
    <title> Geeky.com </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <ul>
      <li> Collage </li>
      <li> Library </li>
      <li> Railway Station </li>
    </ul>
  </body>
</html>

```

Output-

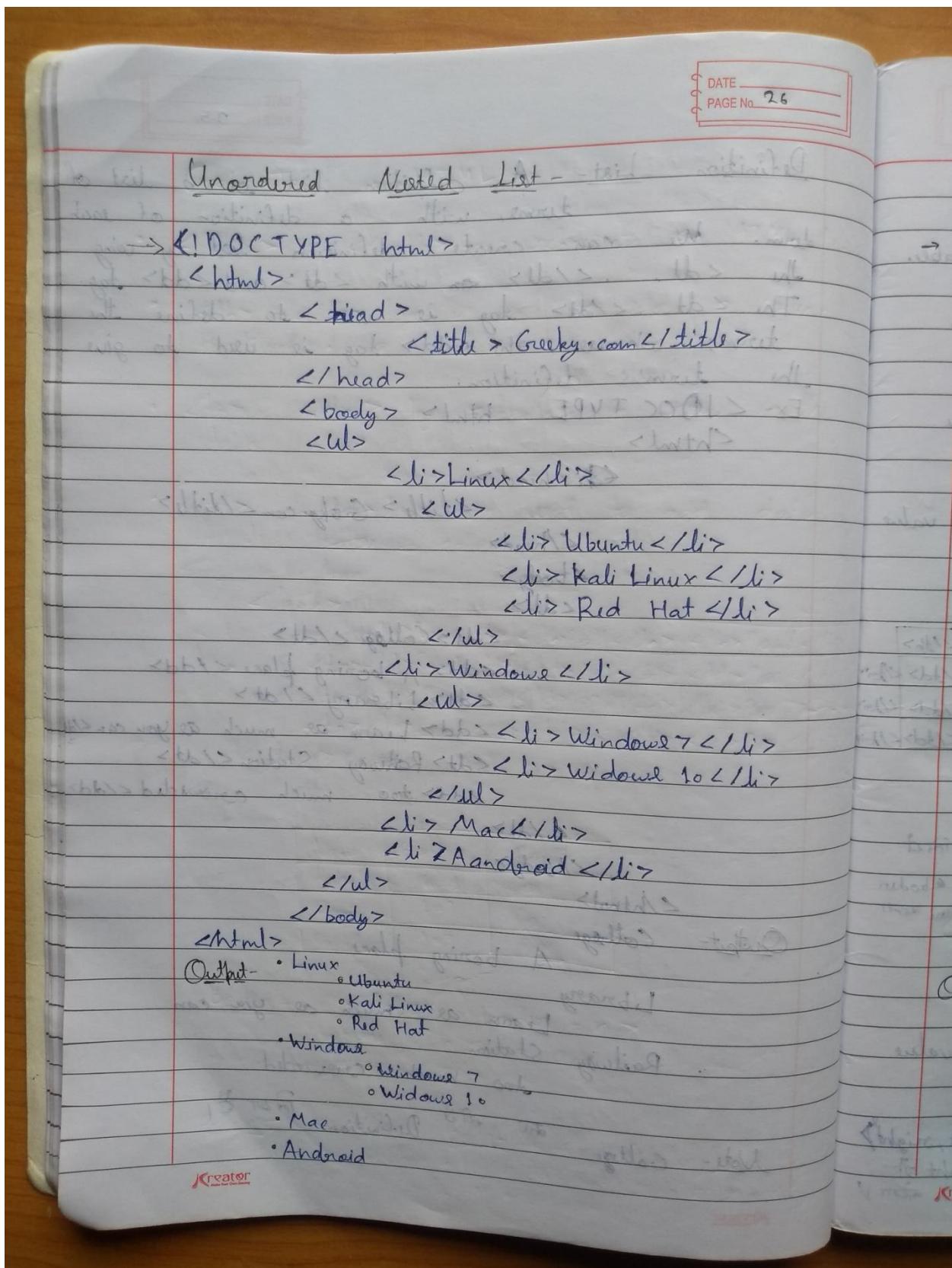
```

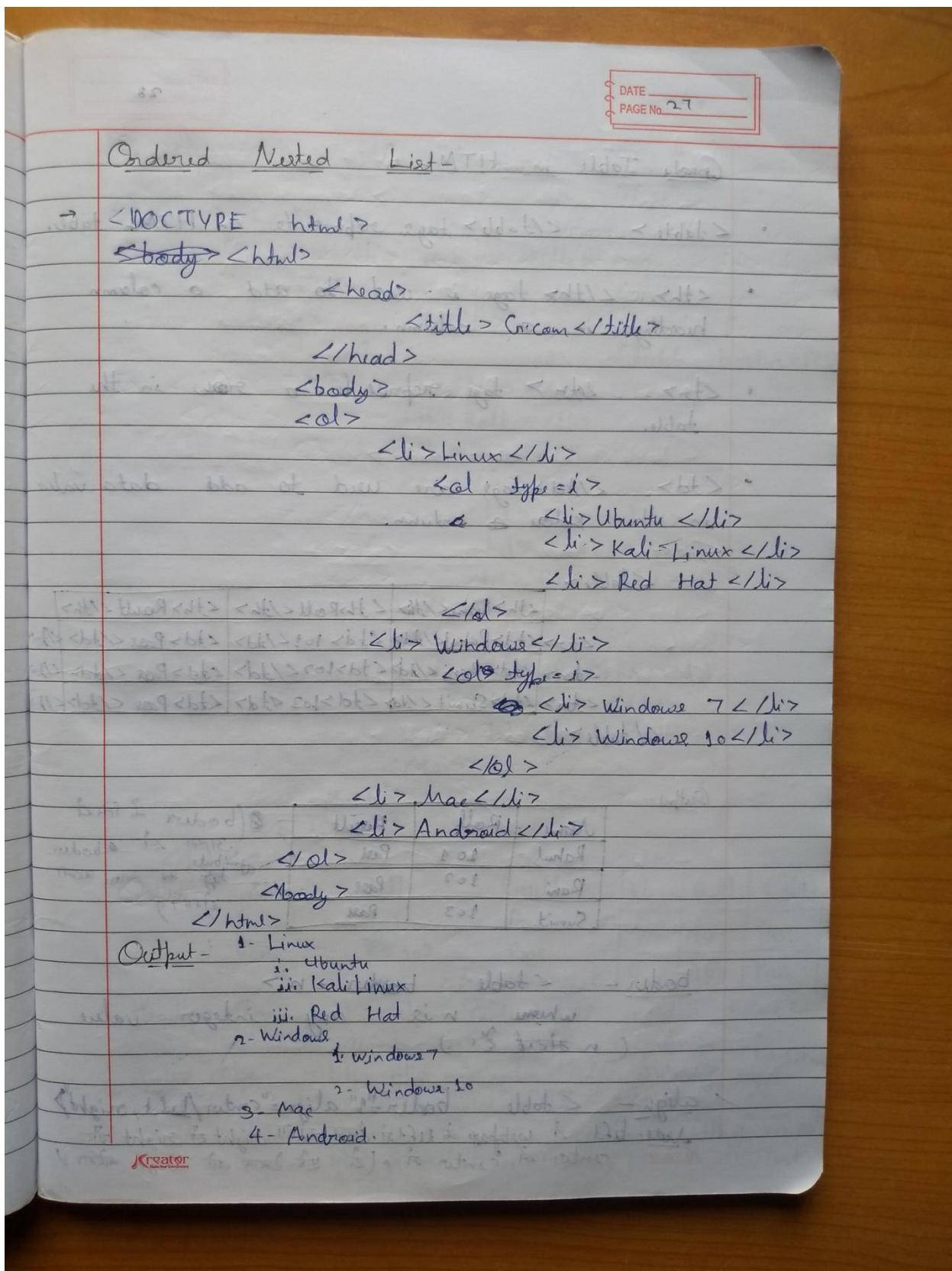
Collage
A boring place
Library
Learn as much as you can
Railway Station
too much crowded

```

Note- Collage

Definition





DATE _____
PAGE NO. 28

Create Table in HTML -

- `<table> ... </table>` tags represents an HTML table.
- `<th> ... </th>` tag is used to add a column heading in a column.
- `<tr> ... </tr>` tag represents a row in the table.
- `<td> ... </td>` tags are used to add data values in the ~~row~~ column.

Syntax -

```

<table>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th>Name</th> <th>Roll</th> <th>Result</th>
    </tr>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <td>Rahul</td> <td>101</td> <td>Pass</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>Rani</td> <td>102</td> <td>Pass</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>Sumit</td> <td>103</td> <td>Pass</td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>

```

Output -

Name	Roll	Result
Rahul	101	Pass
Rani	102	Pass
Sumit	103	Pass

border - `<table border="n">`
 where n is any integer value
 (n जिते ही)

align - `<table border="1" align="center/left/right">`
 Note - left is webpage at left of each cell and right is right of each cell
 center is center of each cell align के लिए left, right, center का उपयोग करें।

DATE _____
PAGE NO. 29

```

Ex- <!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> Geeky </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <table border="1">
      <thead>
        <th> Name </th>
        <th> Roll </th>
        <th> Result </th>
      </thead>
      <tbody>
        <tr>
          <td> Rahul </td>
          <td> 101 </td>
          <td> Pass </td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
          <td> Rani </td>
          <td> 102 </td>
          <td> Pass </td>
        </tr>
      </tbody>
    </table>
  </body>
</html>

```

Name	Roll	Result
Rahul	101	Pass
Rani	102	Pass

Heading Align- <th align="center/left/right"> (Name, Roll)

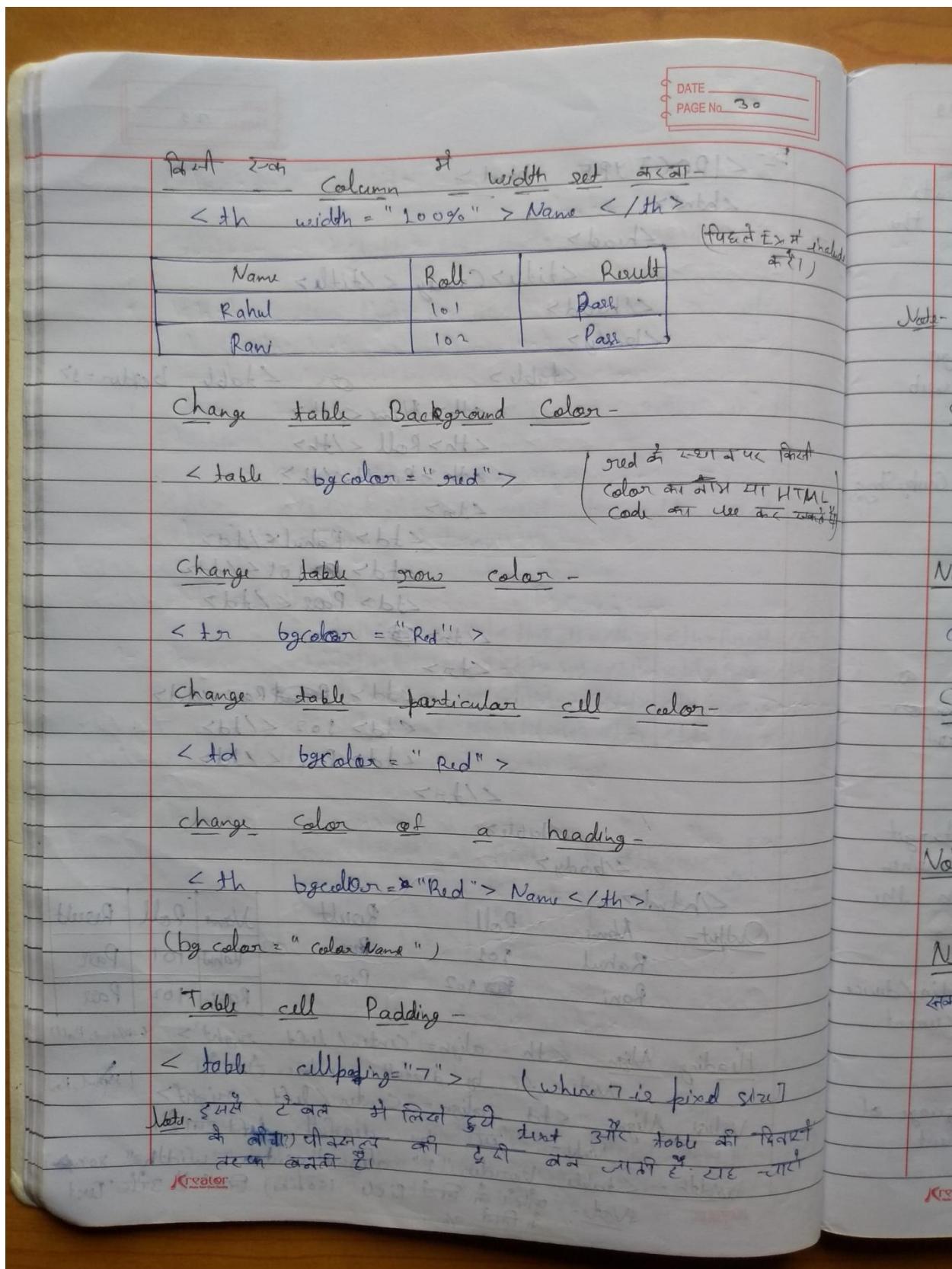
 Note - IE by default center इत्तमि (Rahul, Rani)

Value Align- <td align="center/left/right">

 Note - IE by default left इत्तमि

Width- <table border="1" align="center" width="80%">

 Note - विदेशी लिंग पिक्सल (50 like) लिंगते ३०% Text
 की लिंग ०% .



DATE _____
PAGE No. 31

Table Cell Spacing -

<table cellpadding="7">

Note - इसमें ग्री Value Pixel में लिखते हैं। इससे टेबल की लाइन में गॉर्ड और 20 लाई लाइन देखा हो जाता है। (गोर्ड)

Spanning Row -

<th rowspan="4" > ↳ value of ~~th~~ cell

<td rowspan="2" > seth </td>

Note - इसमें यह कहा है कि एक table के एक भी अधिक cells को स्पेनिंग रोड के बाहर है। यह 2nd Row की 2nd cell है।
Convert कर देता है।

Spanning Column -

<th colspan="3" > student details </th>

<td colspan="2" > seth

Note - इसमें यह कहा है कि एक table के एक भी अधिक columns को स्पेनिंग column के बाहर है। यह 2nd column का संकेत है।

Nested Table - 2) काम इसे फिरी table tag के साथ बदल दें।

```

<table>
  <tr><th> Name </th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td> Satyam </td>
  </tr>
  <table>
    <tr> seth </tr>
    <tr> loi </tr>
  </table>
</table>

```

Kreator
Made For One Country

DATE 18-5-19
PAGE No. 32

Anchor Tag `<a>...` - We can create hyperlink using the anchor tag.

What is Hyperlink?
A hyperlink is a link between web pages and it is used to connect one web page to another.

Ex-

```
<a href="https://www.geekyshows.com">Visit GeekyShows</a>
```

Anchor Tag Attribute -

Attribute	Value	Description
1- href	URL reference	Specify the URL as destination web page or different section of web page.
2- download	filename	Specify that the target will be downloaded when user clicks on the hyperlink.
3- media	media query	Specify what media/device the linked document is optimized for
4- hreflang	language code	Specify the language of the linked document

			DATE _____ PAGE No. 33
5-	type	to media-type	Specifies the media type of the linked document
6-	target	-blank -parent -top framename self -parent framename	Opens the linked document in a new window or tab Open the linked document in the full body of the window Open the linked document in the same frame as it was clicked (this is default) Open the linked document in the parent frame Open the linked document in a named frame
Ex-	<u>< a href="http://www.geekyshows.com" target="blank">Visit Geekyshows</u>		
7-	Attribute	Value	The rel attribute specifies the relationship between the current document and the linked document.
	out	alternate author bookmark help license next nofollow nonlin prefetch prev search tag	Ex- < a rel="nofollow" href="http://www.geekyshows.com/"> Geekyshows

DATE _____
PAGE No. 34

1- href Attribute-

Syntax - ``

(i) • An absolute URL - points to another website.

Ex - `href = "http://www.geekyshows.com"`

(ii) • A relative URL - Points to a file within a sub site

(iii) • Links to an element with a specified id within the page.

Ex - `href = "#bottom"`

(iv) • Other protocols.

Ex - `https://, ftp://, mailto:, file:, etc.`

(v) • A script

Ex - `href = 'javascript:alert("Hello")';`

2- Download Attribute - The download attribute specifies that the target will be downloaded when a user clicks on the hyperlink.

Ex -

``

3- Media Attribute - The media attribute specifies what media / device the linked document is optimized for. This attribute is used to specify that the target

Kreator

		DATE PAGE No.
Value	Description	
width	Specifies the width of the targeted display area. "min-" and "max-" prefixes can be used. Example: media = "screen and (min-width: 500px)"	
height	Specifies the height of the targeted display area. "min-" and "max-" prefixes can be used. Example: media = "screen and (max-height: 700px)"	
device-width	Specifies the width of the target display / paper. "min-" and "max-" prefixes can be used. Example: media = "screen and (device-width : 500px)"	
device-height	Specifies the height of the target display / paper. "min-" and "max-" prefixes can be used. Example: media = "screen and (device-height: 500px)"	
orientation	Specifies the orientation of the target display / paper. Possible values: "portrait" or "landscape" Example: media = "all and (orientation: landscape)"	

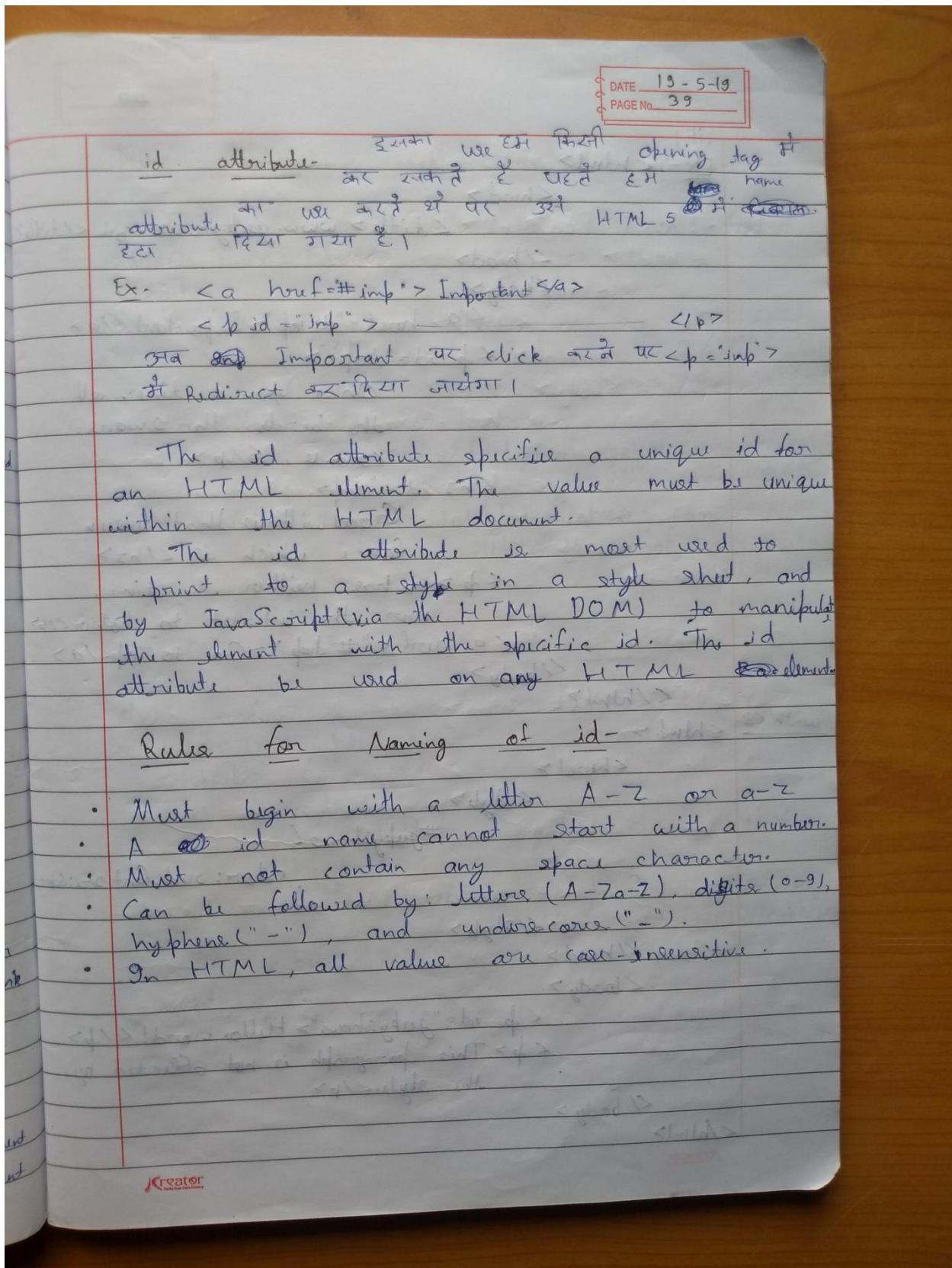
		DATE PAGE No. 36
aspect-ratio	Specify the width/height ratio of the targeted display area. "min-" and "max-" prefixes can be used.	Example: media = "screen and (aspect-ratio: 16/9)"
device-aspect-ratio	Specifies the device-width/device-height ratio of the target display/paper.	"min-" and "max-" prefixes can be used. Example: media = "screen and (aspect-ratio: 16/9)"
color	Specify the bite per color for target display.	"min-" and "max-" prefixes can be used. Example: media = "screen and (min-color: 16 : 256)"
monochrome	Specify the bite per pixel in a monochrome frame buffer.	"min-" and "max-" prefixes can be used. Example: media = "screen and (monochrome)"
resolution	Specifies the pixel density (dpi or dpcm) of the target display/paper.	"min-" and "max-" prefixes can be used.
scan	Specifies scanning method of a display. Possible value are "progressive" and "interlace".	Example: media = "tv and (scan:interlace)"
grid	Specifies if the output device is grid or bitmap. Possible value are "1" for grid and "0" otherwise.	Example: media = "handheld and (grid:1)"

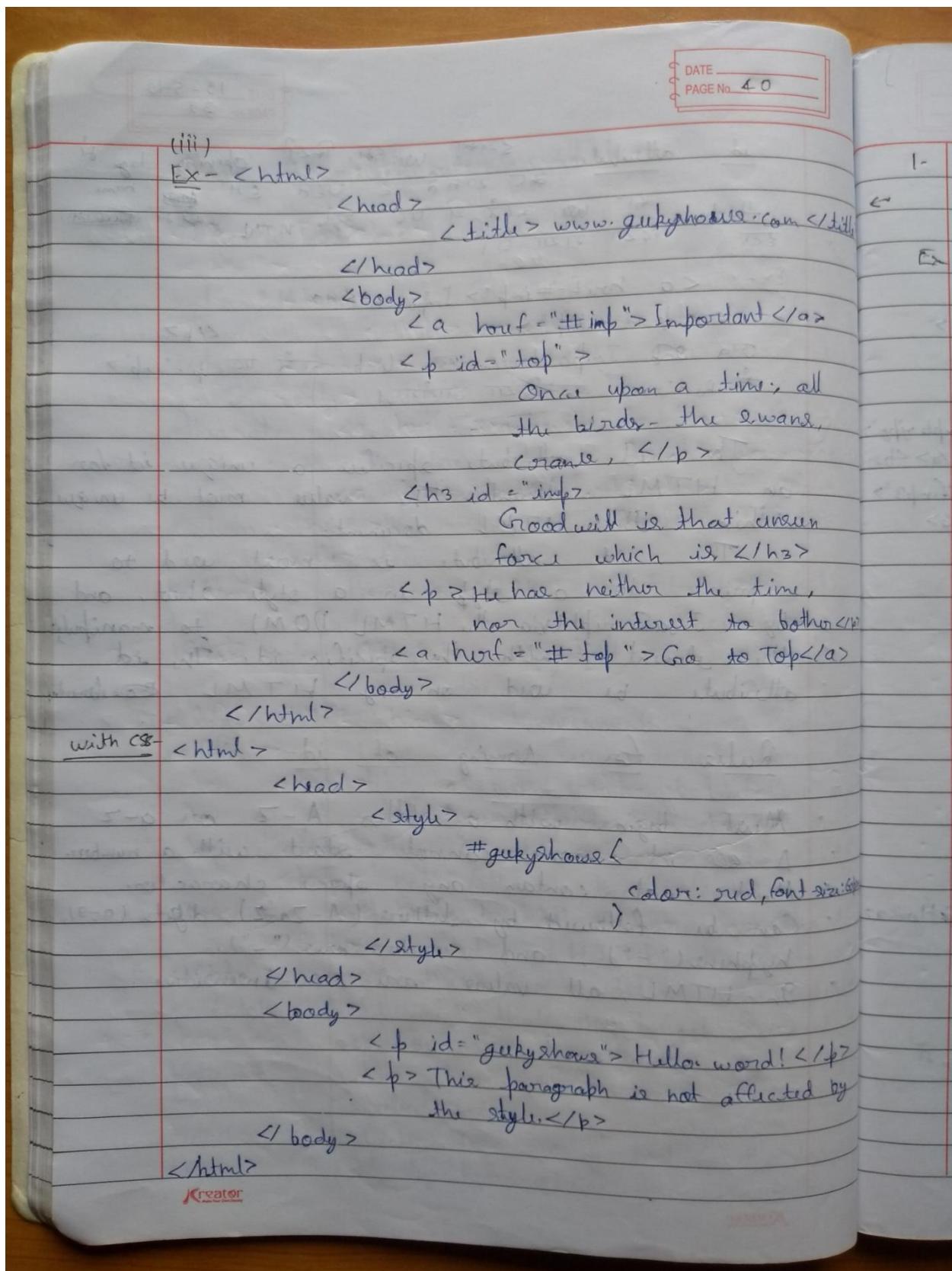
DATE _____
PAGE No. 37

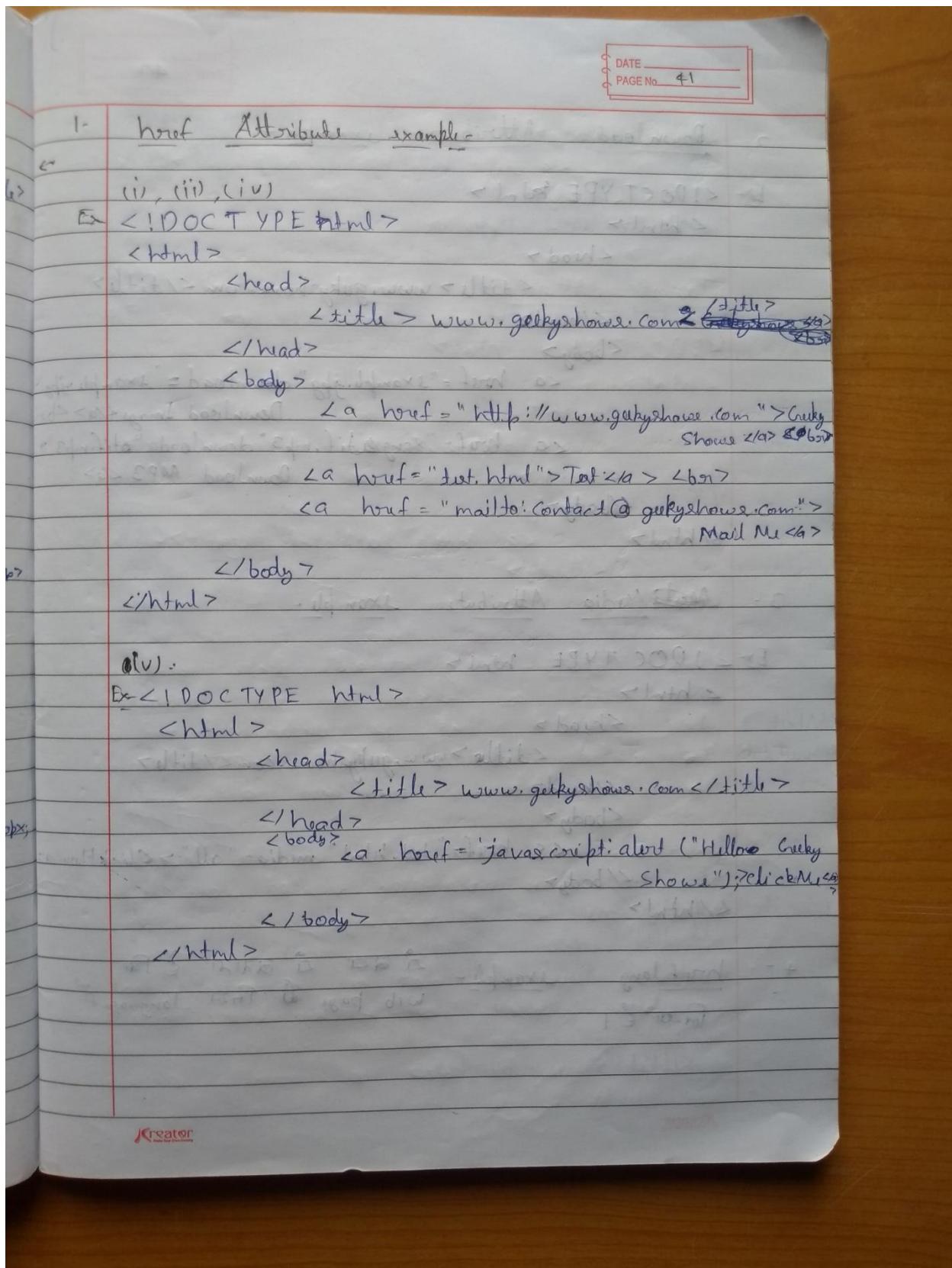
Device Value	Description				
all	Default. Suitable for all devices.				
aural	Speech synthesizer				
braille	Braille feedback device				
handheld	Handheld devices (small screen, limited bandwidth)				
projection	Projectors				
print	Print preview mode / printed page				
screen	Computer screen				
tty	Teltype and similar media using a fixed pitch character grid				
tv	Television type device (low resolution, limited scroll ability)				
• And					
• Not					
• (OR)					
Ex- media = "print and (resolution: 300 dpi)" >					
<u>4 - Headlang . Attribute -</u>					
Language	Code	Language	Code	Language	Code
English	en	Tamil	ta	Indonesian	id, in
Hindi	hi	Telugu	te	Korean	ko
Bengali	bn	Oriya	or	Portuguese	pt
Gujarati	gu	Sindhi	sd	Russian	ru
Kashmiri	ks	Kannada	ka		
Mariathi	mr	Arabic	ar		
Malayalam	ml	Nepali	ne		
Punjabi	pa	Japanese	ja		
Sanskrit	sa	French	fr		

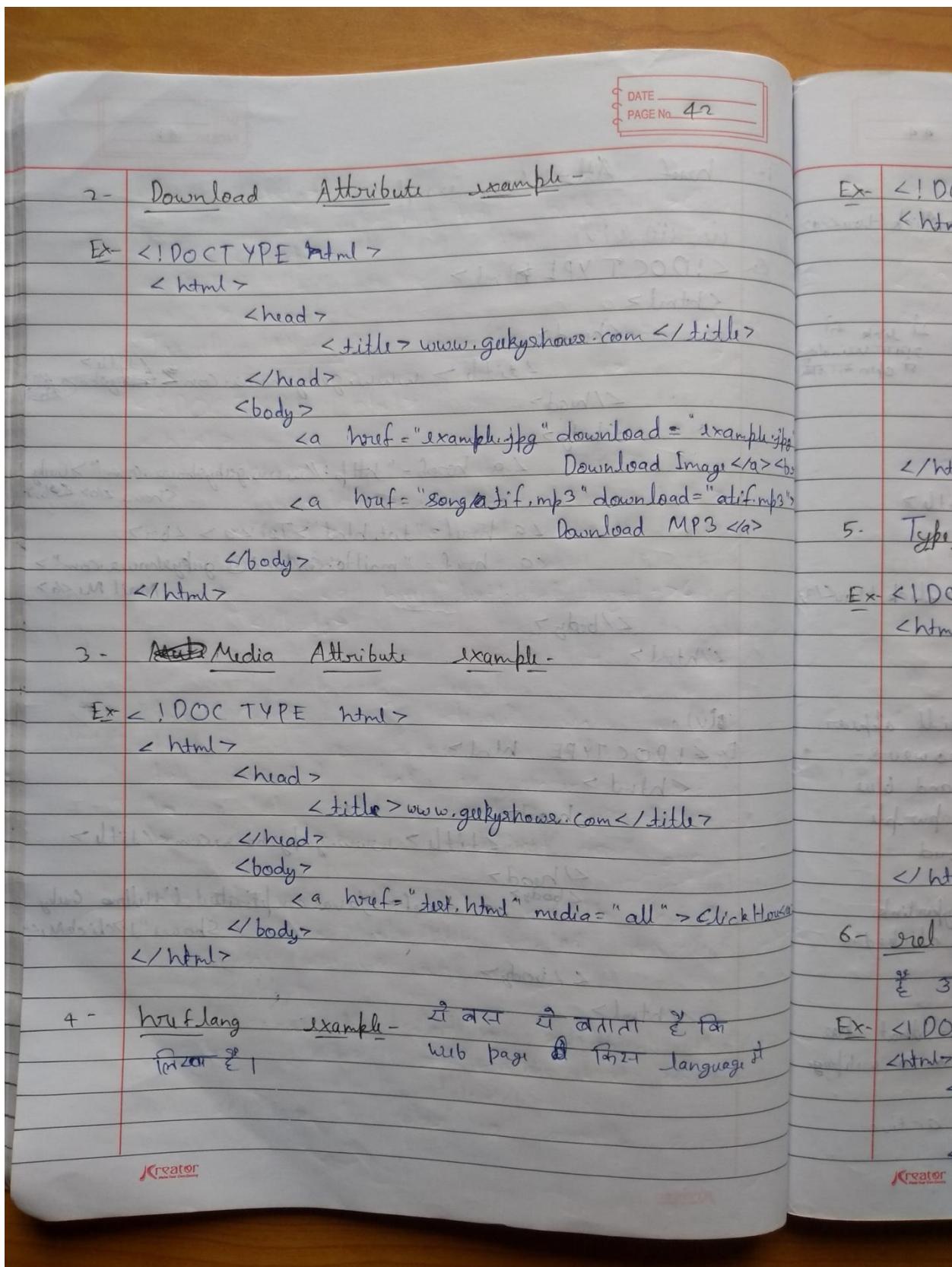
Ex- headlang = "en"

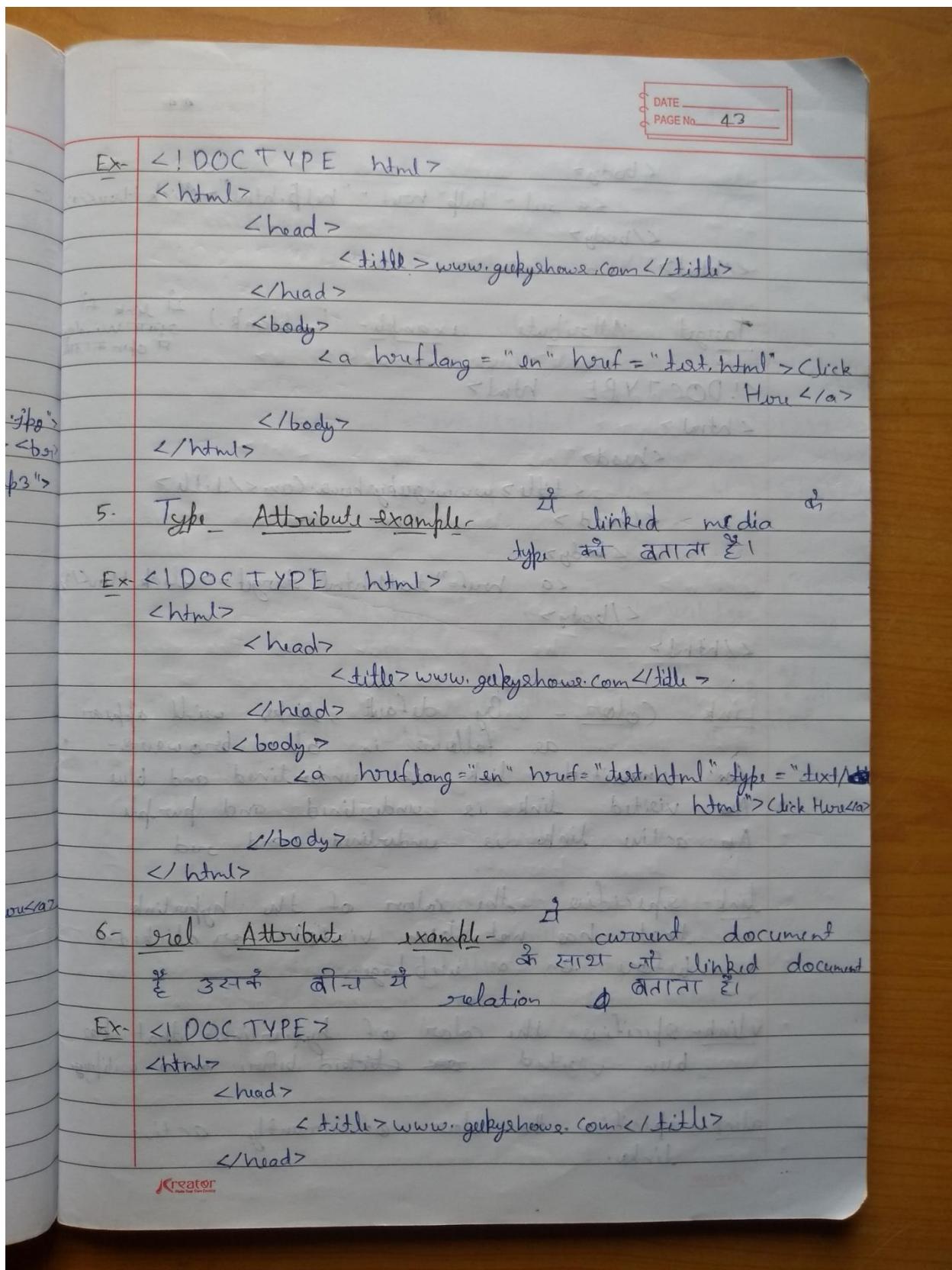
		DATE _____ PAGE No. 38
5-	<u>Type Attribute - Media type</u>	
6-	<u>rel Attribute - Relation</u>	
	value	Description
	alternate	Links to an alternate version of the document (i.e. print page, translation or mirror)
	author	Links to the author of the document
	bookmark	Permanent URL used for bookmarking
	help	Links to a help document
	license	Links to copyright information for the document
	next	The next document in a selection
	nofollow	Links to an unendorsed document, like a paid link. ("nofollow" is used by Google, to specify that the Google search spider should not follow that link.)
	noopener	Specifies that the browser should not send a HTTP referrer header if the user follows the hyperlink.
	prefetch	Specifies that the target document should be cached.
	prev	The previous document in a selection
	search	Links to a search tool for the document
	tag	A tag (keyword) for the current document

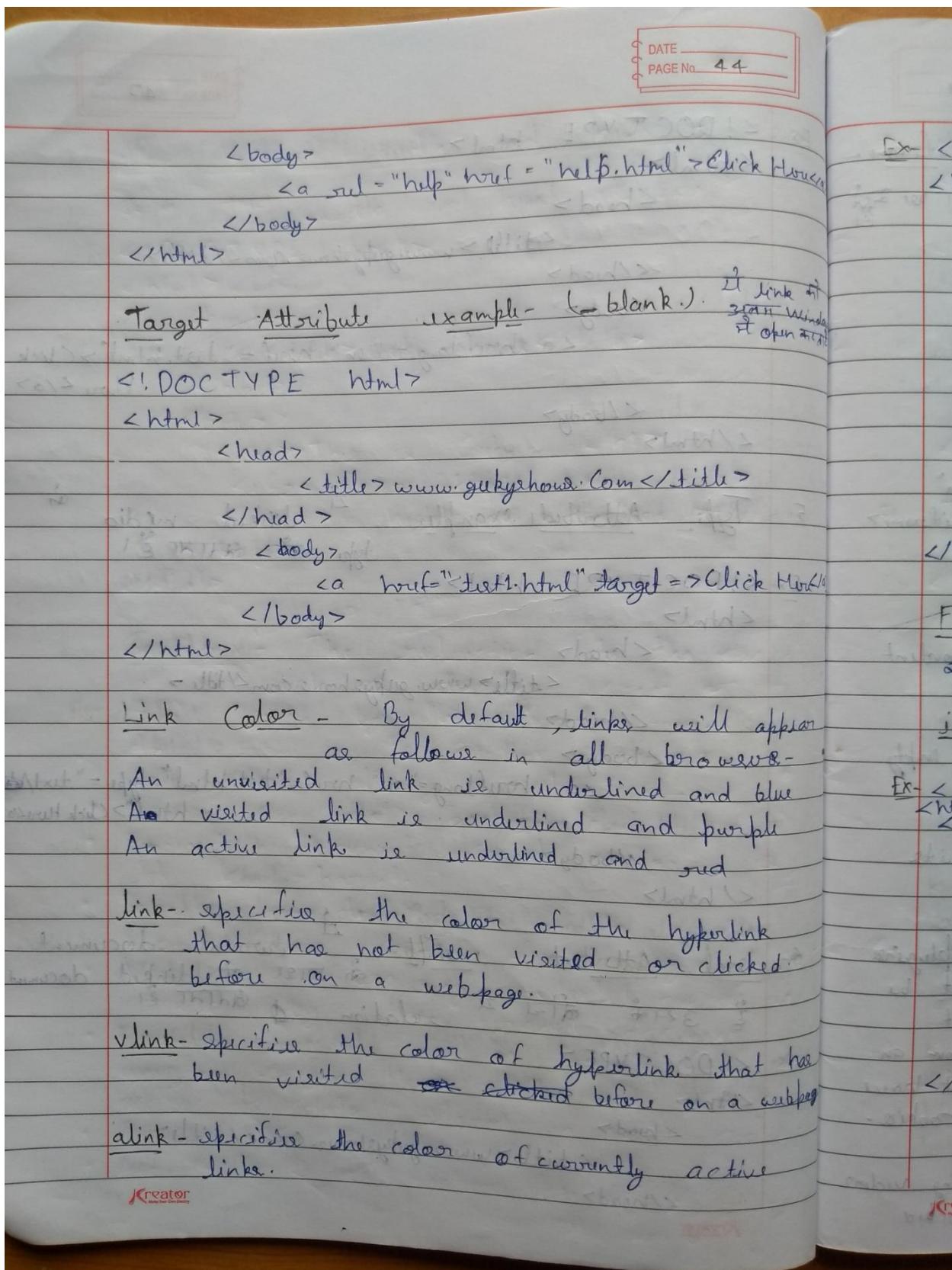












DATE _____
PAGE NO. 45

Ex- <!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title> www.geekyshows.com </title>
</head>
<body> link = "green" vlink = "yellow" alink = "black">
 Link1

 Link2

 Link3
</body>
</html>

Frame - यह webpage में दो वाले हैं अलग से फ्रेम के बीच जो एक वेबपेज है। इसका नाम frame tag है। इसका नाम frame attribute है। इसका उपयोग करते हैं परन्तु यह frame का उपयोग करते हैं।

iframe - इसकी साथ यह attribute का उपयोग करते हैं जो इसकी webpage का link देता है। path कहते हैं।

Ex- <!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title> GeekyShows </title>
</head>
<body>
<h1> This is GeekyShows </h1>
<iframe src="http://www.geekyshows.com" > </iframe>
<iframe src="file:///E:/Table.html" > </iframe>
</body>
</html>

DATE _____
PAGE NO. 46

How to set width and height of iframe

With width and height attribute we can

Ex- <!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title> Geeky Shows </title>
</head>
<body>
<h1> This is Geekyshow </h1>
<iframe src="http://www.geekyshows.com"
height="600" width="800"></iframe>
</body>
</html>

(attribute of iframe).
Sandbox - The restriction to the content such as disabling script or plugin given by the internal frame.

An iframe with sandbox value as empty will have following restrictions-

- Form can not be submitted
- Framed document cannot navigate its top level parent
- Scripts are disabled
- Stop frame content from using plugin
- New windows (browsing contexts) can not be created by the framed document
- Framed content will be treated from an unique origin. Hence it will not have access to data stored in earlier cookie
- Disable API
- Automatically triggered features like auto playing video etc are blocked

DATE _____
PAGE No. 47

Ex- <iframe sandbox> </iframe>

Value	Description
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (No value) → Apply all restrictions • allow-form • allow-pointer-lock • allow-popups • allow-same-origin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-enables form submission Re-enables API Re-enables popups Allows the iframe content to be treated as being from the same origin
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • allow-scripts • allow-top-navigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-enables scripts Allows the iframe content to navigate its top-level browsing context.

Allow-same-origin - A web page can have access to second web page only if both have same origin.
 Uniform Resource Identifier (URL), Port Number and Host Name.

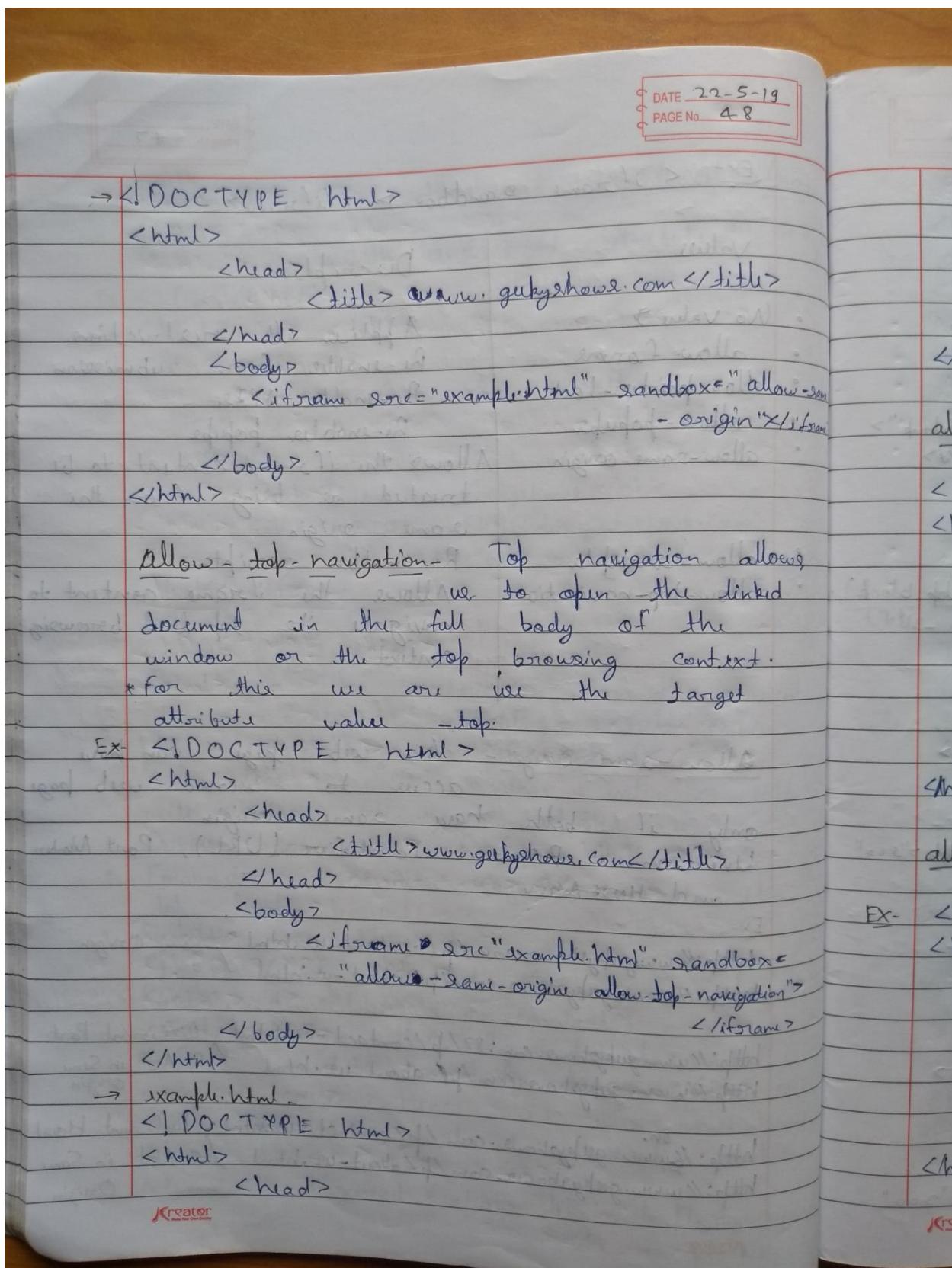
Ex-

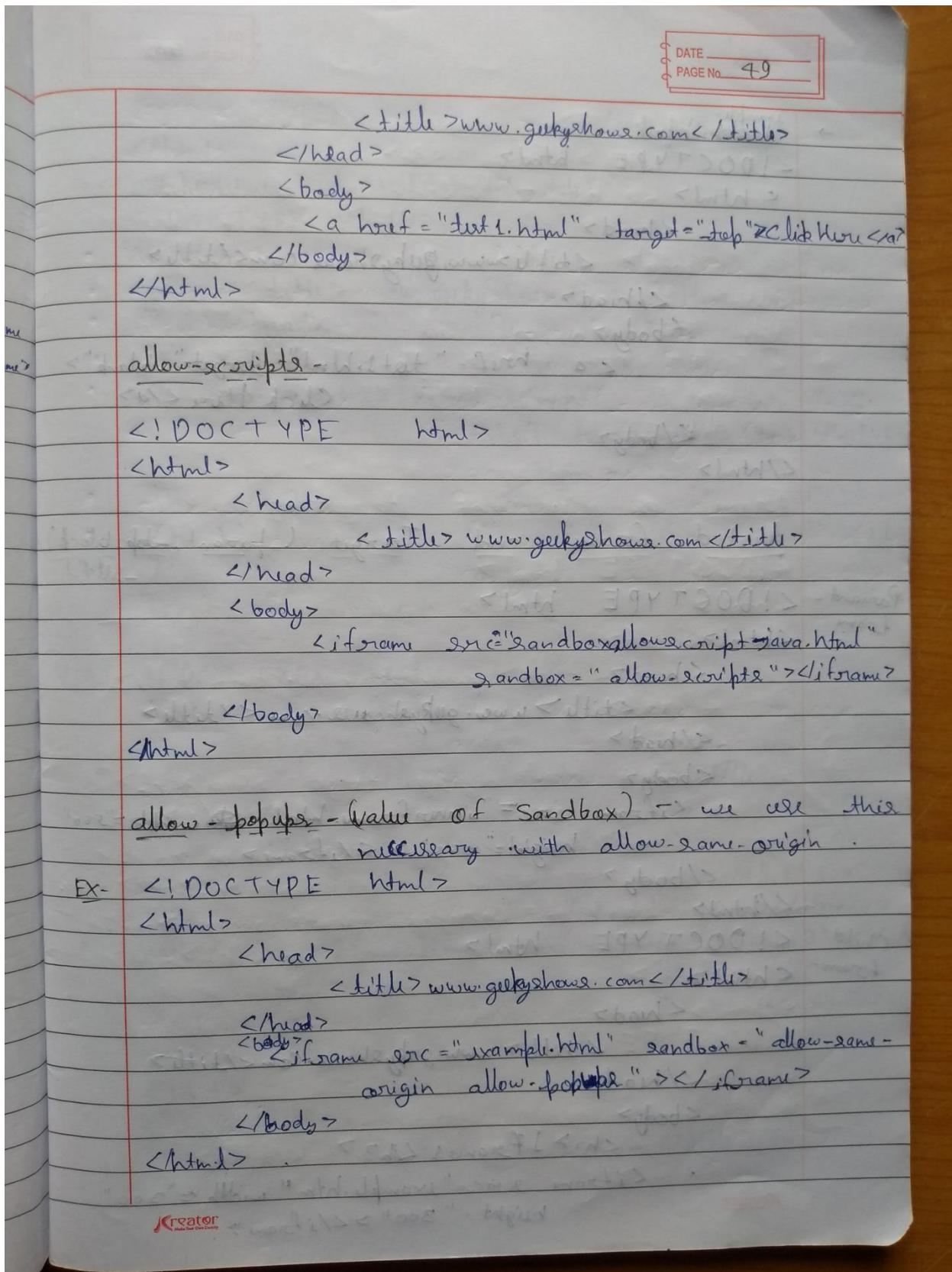
http://www.geekyshows.com/p/contact-us.html → Same Origin
http://www.geekyshows.com/p/about-us.html

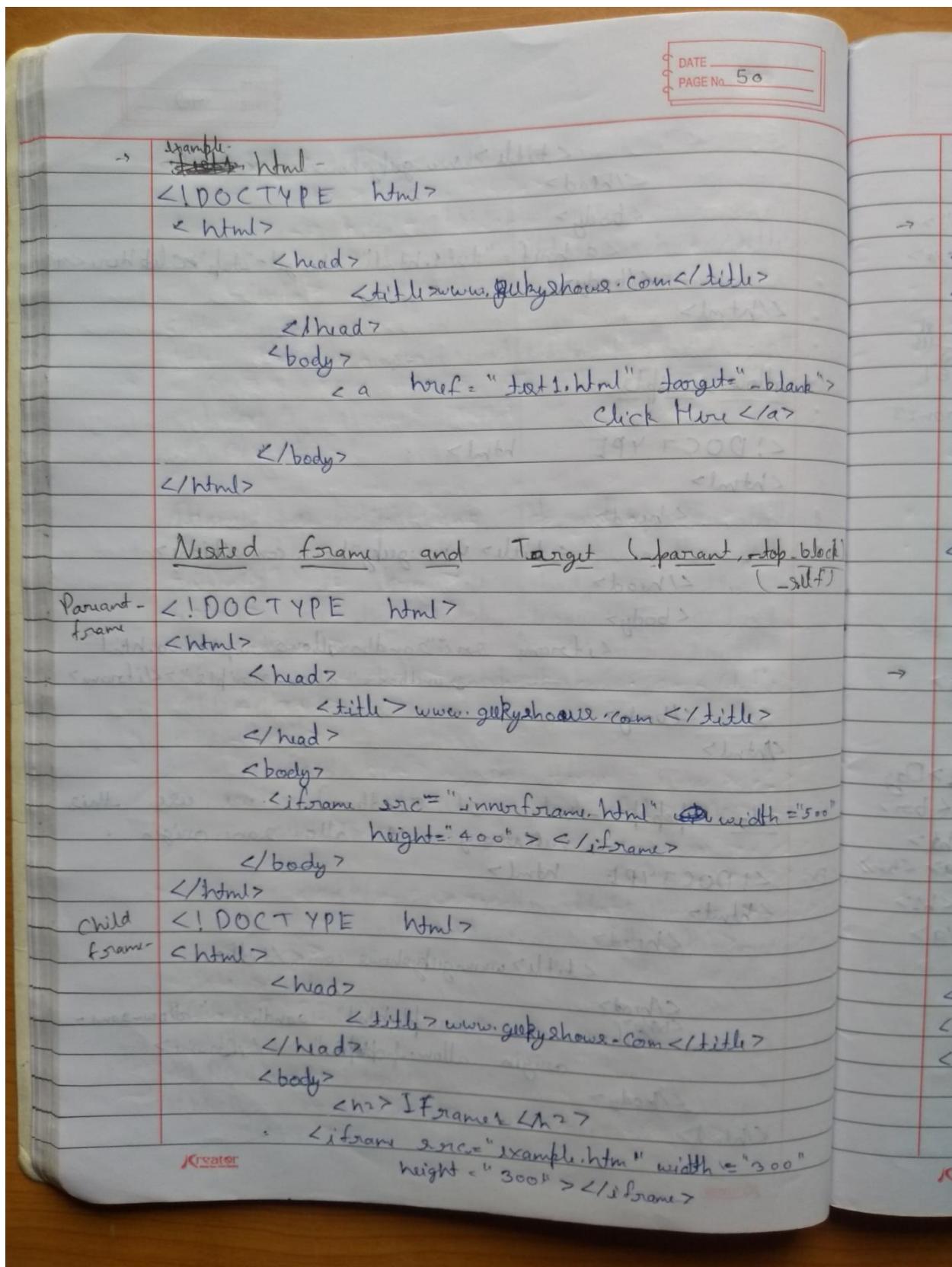
http://www.geekyshows.com:82/p/contact-us.html → Different Port
http://www.geekyshows.com/p/about-us.html → So Not in Same origin

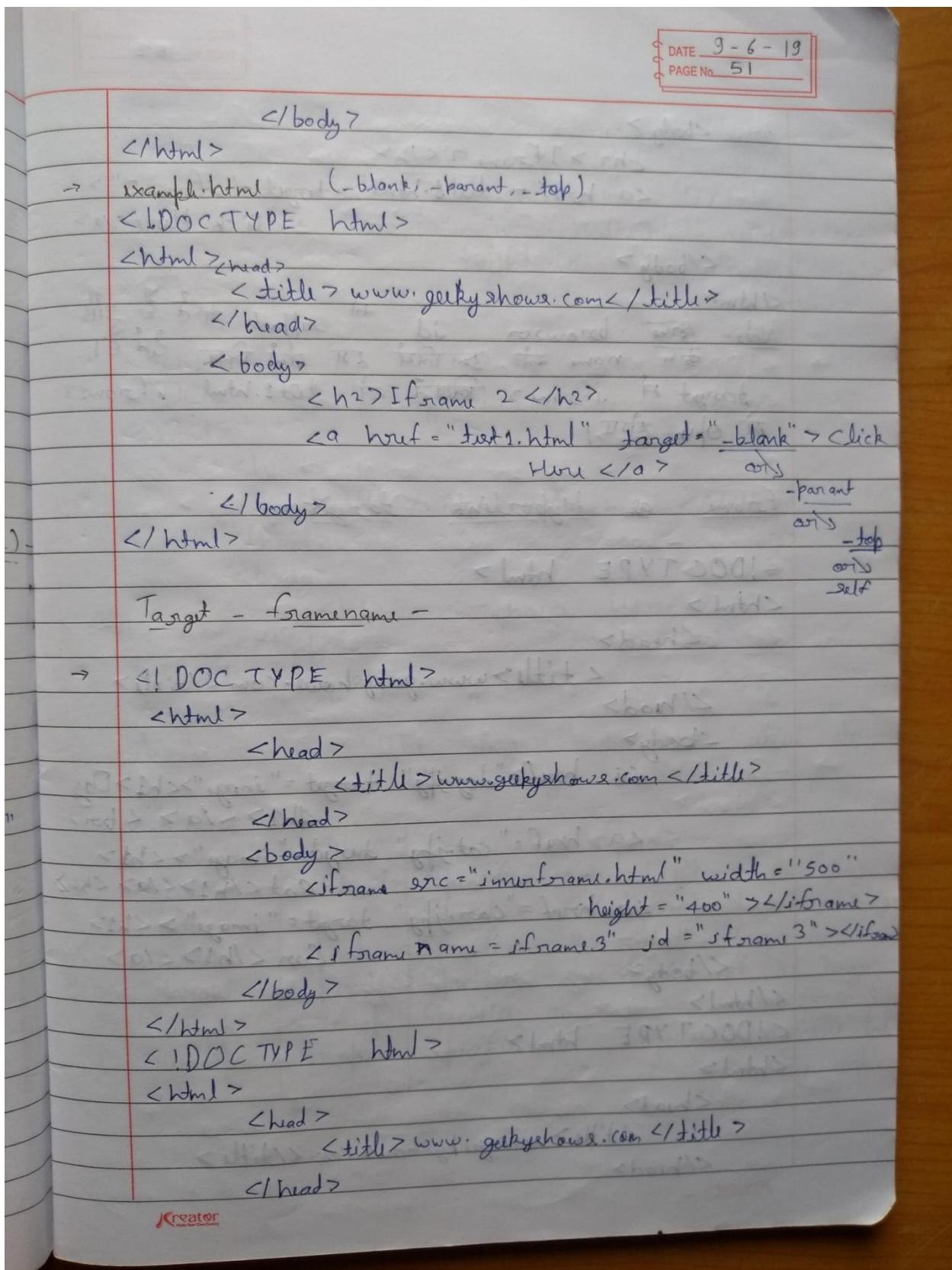
http://www.geekyshows.com/p/contact-us.html → Different Host
http://www.geekyshows.com/p/about-us.html → So Not in Same origin

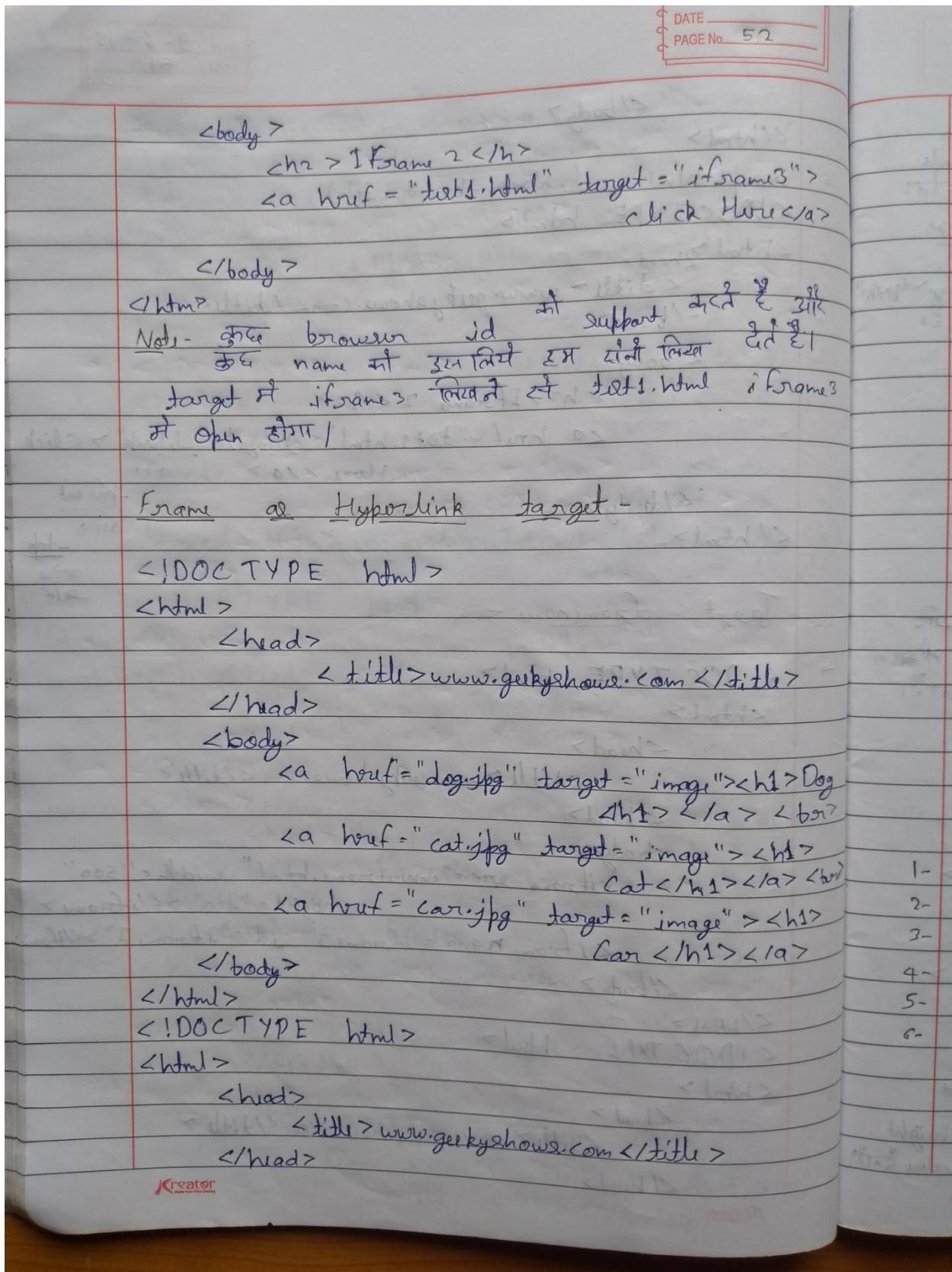
JKreator
India First Online Publishing











DATE _____
PAGE No. 53

```

<body>
  <iframe src="main.html" width="300"
          height="400"></iframe>
  <iframe src="choice.html" width="600"
          height="600" border="1" name="image">
    </iframe>
  </body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>www.geekyshows.com</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1> Your choice please </h1>
  </body>
</html>

```

Image Tag - The `` tag is used to insert image in web page.

Attribute	Value	Description
1- src	URL	Specifies the URL of an image
2- alt	text	Specifies an alternate text for an image
3- width	pixels	Specifies the width of an image
4- height	pixels	Specifies the height of an image
5- ismap	ismap	Specifies an image as a server-side image map
6- usemap	#mapname	Specifies an image as a client-side image-map

JCreator

DATE _____
PAGE No. 54

Page 1

1. src attribute- इसमें image तक URL दिया जाता है जो उसी file का path होता है।
 उदाहरण - यह उसी image का path होता है।
 Note: इस किसी online page के image का URL नहीं देख सकते।

→ <!DOCTYPE html>

```
<html><head><title>www.geekyshows.com</title>
<body>
  
  
</body>
</html>
```

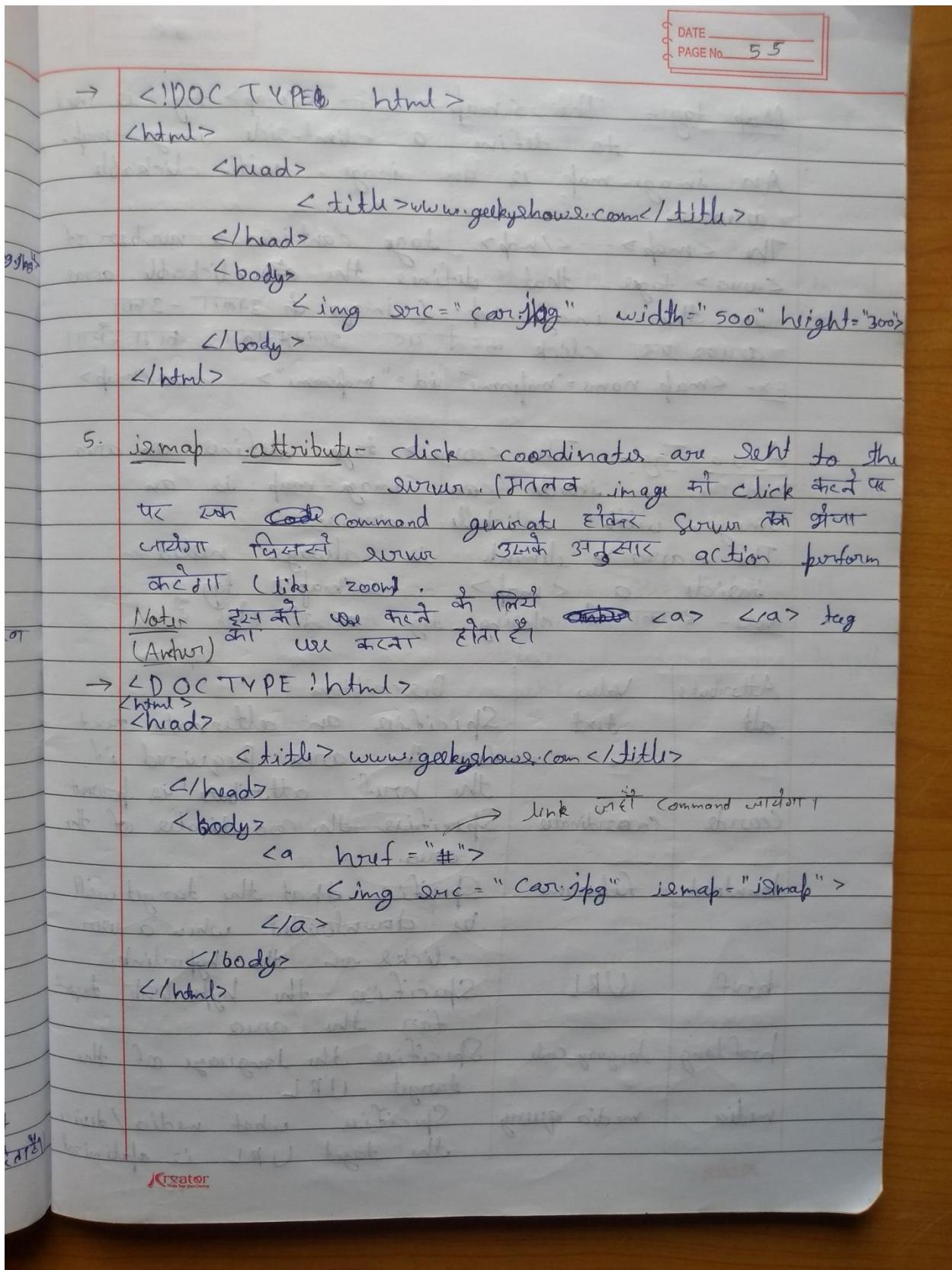
2. alt attribute- इसमें हम text प्राप्त करने के लिए image नहीं load होता है (किसी भी reason नहीं वाले की वजह स्थान उसके दृश्यता के लिए दिया जाता है।)

उदाहरण -

→ <!DOCTYPE html>

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>www.geekyshows.com</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    
  </body>
</html>
```

3&4. width and height attribute- यह image को set करने के लिए use करते हैं width और height attribute।
 Ex- width="100" height="100" (pixel की value है।)



 DATE _____ PAGE No. 56		
Attribute	Value	Description
alt	text	Specify an alternate text for the area. Required if the href attribute is present.
coords	coordinate	Specify the coordinates of the area.
download	filename	Specify that the target will be downloaded when a user clicked on the hyperlink.
href	URL	Specify the hyperlink target for the area.
hreflang	language code	Specify the language of the target URL.
media	media query	Specify what media/device the target URL is optimized for.

shape	default rect circle poly	Specify the shape of the area.
target	-blank -parent -self -top framename	Specify where to open the target URL
type	media-type	Specify the media type of the target URL
rel	alternate author bookmark - help license next nofollow noreferrer prefetch prev search tag	Specifies the relationship between the current document and the target URL.

DATE _____
PAGE NO. 58

<u>Coordinate</u>	<u>Attribute -</u>
Value $x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, \dots, x_n, y_n$	Description of rect, Specify the coordinate of the left, top, right, bottom corner of the rectangle.
$x, y, radius$	of circle, Specify the coordinate of the circle center and the radius.
$x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, \dots, x_n, y_n$	of poly, Specify the coordinate of the edge of the polygon. If the first and last coordinate pair are not the same, the browser will add the last coordinate pair to close the polygon.

→

6-

The page contains several hand-drawn diagrams of geometric shapes:

- A rectangle with its four vertices labeled.
- A circle with a radius drawn from the center to the circumference, labeled "radius".
- A triangle labeled "Equilateral Triangle".
- A square labeled "Square".
- A regular hexagon labeled "Regular Hexagon".
- A regular pentagon labeled "Regular Pentagon".
- A regular heptagon labeled "Regular Heptagon".
- A regular octagon labeled "Regular Octagon".
- A regular nonagon labeled "Regular Nonagon".
- A regular decagon labeled "Regular Decagon".

DATE _____
PAGE No. 59

6- uemap -

```

→ <!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>www.geekyshows.com</title>
</head>
<body>
    
    <map name="imap" id="#imap">
        <area shape="rect" coords="4,0,209,101"
            href="http://www.geekyshows.com"
            target="-blank">
        <area shape="circle" coords="351,57,30"
            href="https://www.youtube.com"
            target="blank">
    </map>
</body>
</html>

```

How to attach a link to an image -

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title>www.geekyshows.com</title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <a href="https://www.youtube.com" target="-blank">
            
        </a>
    </body>
</html>

```

Kreator

DATE _____
PAGE NO. 60

How to set Background image - 31/12/2023

→ Tag in opening attribute of tag background image in tag

→ path of image

→ !DOCTYPE html

<html>

<head>

<title>www.geekyshows.com</title>

</head>

<body background="car.jpg">

<h1> Background Image </h1>

</body>

</html>

Comment -

1- Simple Text Comment

Syntax - <!-- Comment here -->

2- Code inside Comment

Syntax - <!--

 Important <a>

<p id="top">

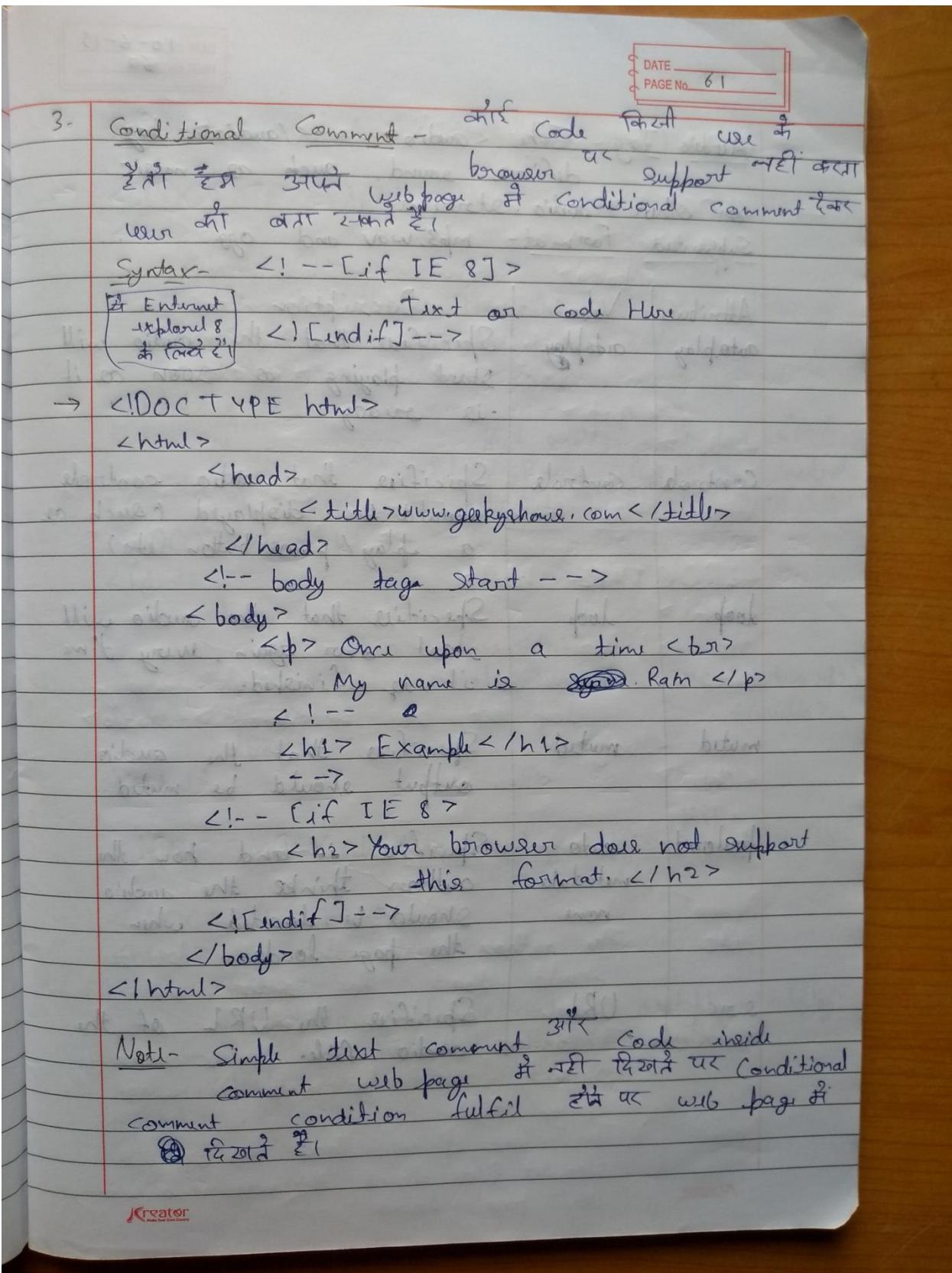
- Once upon a time

all the birds.

</p>

-->

Note - <!-- start of first line of code -->



			DATE 10-6-19 PAGE NO. 62
<u>Audio Tag</u> - The <code><audio> - - </audio></code> tag define sound, such as music or other audio streams.			
<u>Supported Format</u> - mp3, wav and ogg.			
Attribute	Value	Description	
autoplay	autoplay	Specify that the audio will start playing as soon as it is ready.	
controls	controls	Specify that audio controls should be displayed (such as a play/pause button etc)	
loop	loop	Specify that the audio will start over again, every time it is finished.	
muted	muted	Specify that the audio output should be muted.	
preload	auto metadata none	Specify if and how the author thinks the audio should be loaded when the page loads.	
src	URL	Specify the URL of the audio file.	

DATE _____
PAGE No. 63

How to set Audio file in web page -

→ <!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h1> Music Time </h1>

<audio src="shikwa.mp3"></audio>

</body>

</html>

Note - ^{src} file webpage ^{ctrl} link द्वारा आती है।
 पर कोन्ट्रोल अट्रिब्यूट से इसका नियंत्रण किया जाता है।
 इसके लिए control attribute का उपयोग किया जाता है।

→ <!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h1> Music Time </h1>

<audio controls="controls" src="shikwa.mp3"></audio>

</body>

</html>

autoplay audio attribute - Webpage open करने के लिए आवश्यक है।

→ <!DOCTYPE html>

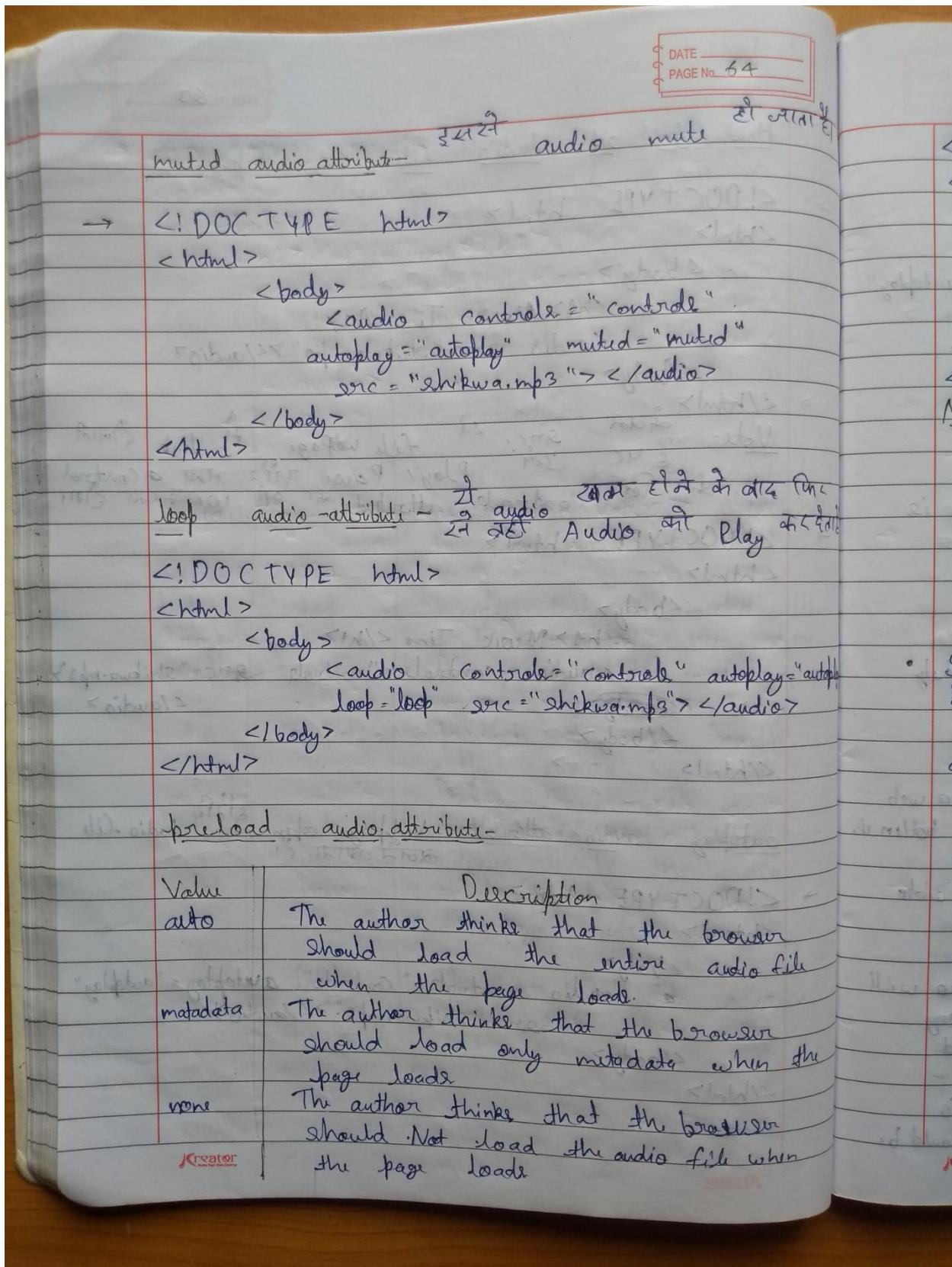
<html>

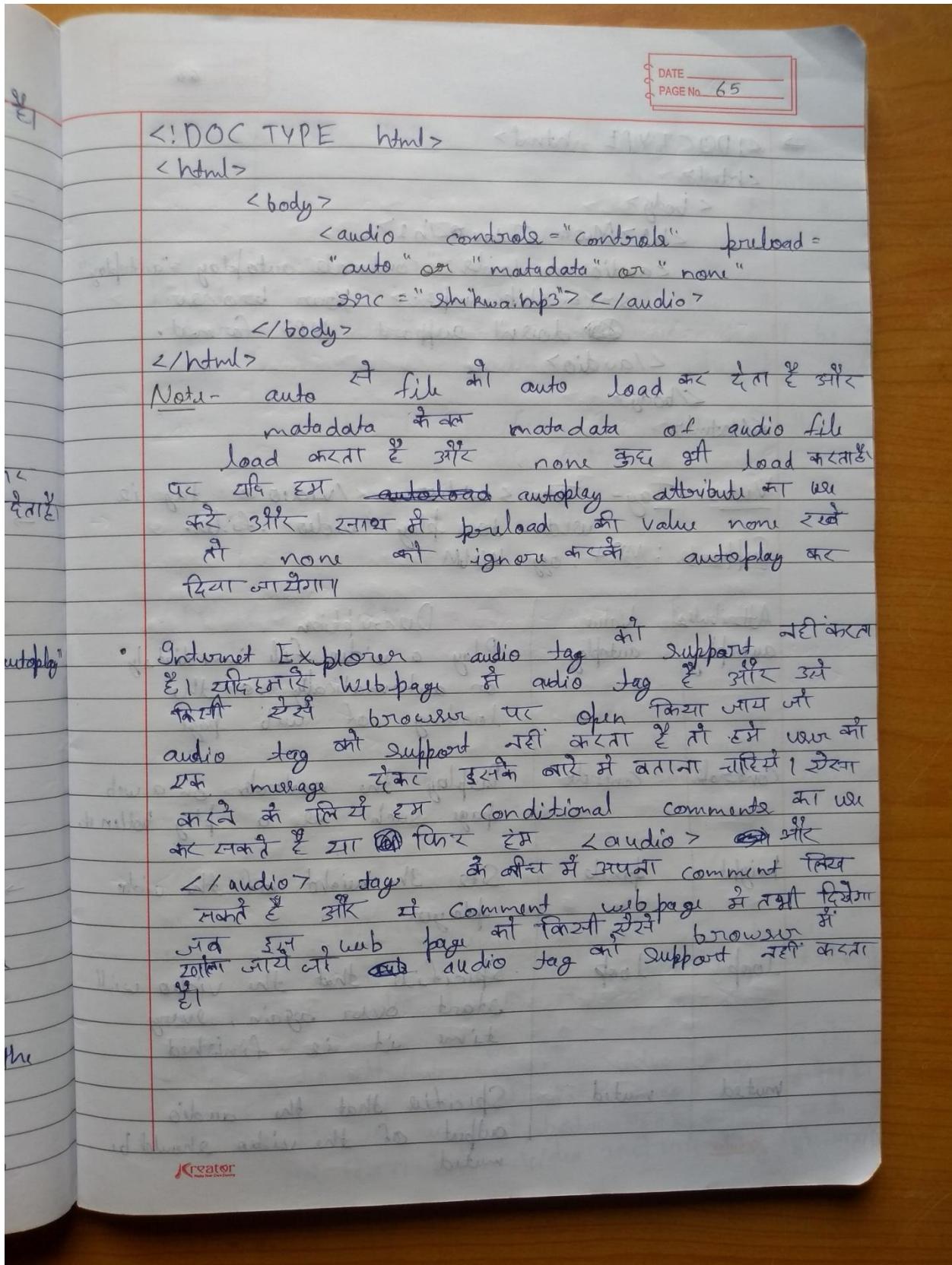
<body>

<audio controls="controls" autoplay="autoplay" src="shikwa.mp3"></audio>

</body>

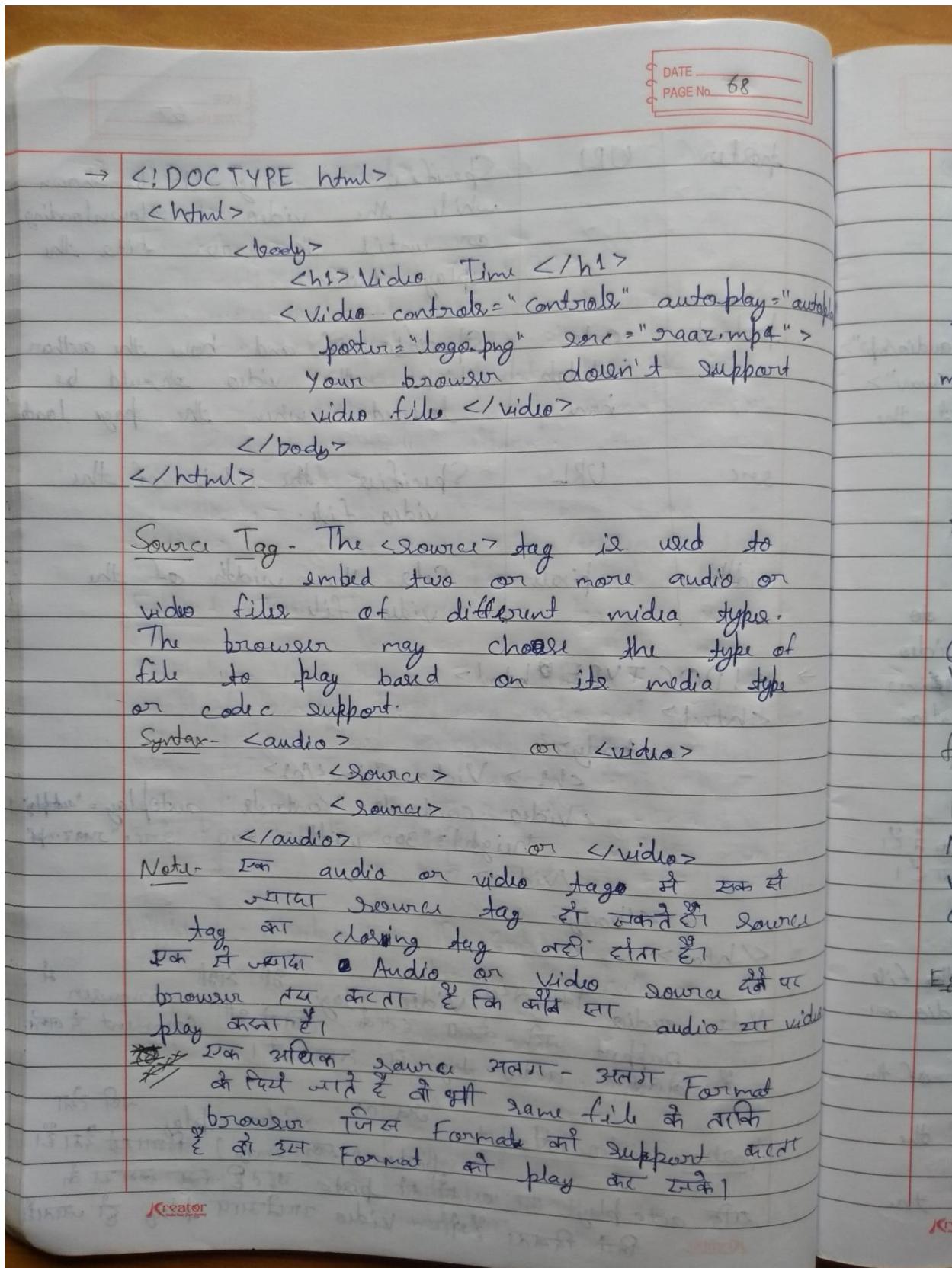
</html>





			DATE PAGE NO.
			66
→	<!DOCTYPE html>		
	<html>		
	<body>		
	<h1> Music Time </h1>		
	<audio controls="controls" autoplay="autoplay">		
	src="shikwa.mp3"> Your browser		
	doesn't support MP3 format.		
	</audio>		
	</body>		
	</html>		
<u>Video Tag</u> - The <video>--</video> tag is used to play video files.			
Supports : MP4, ogg, WebM			
Attribute	Value	Description	
autoplay	autoplay	Play a video file immediately or automatically on the loading of web page	
controls	controls	Display the controls on a web page such as a play button	
height	pixels	Sets the height of the video player	
loop	loop	Specify that the video will start over again, every time it is finished	
muted	muted	Specify that the audio output of the video should be muted	

			DATE _____ PAGE No. 67
poster	URL	Specify an image to be shown while the video is downloading or until the user hits the play button	
preload	auto metadata none	Specify if and how the author thinks the video should be loaded when the page loads	
src	URL	Specify the URL of the video file.	
width	pixels	Set the width of the video file.	
<pre>→ <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <body> <h1> Video Time </h1> <video controls="controls" autoplay="autoplay" height="300" width="500" src="raaz.mp4"> </video> </body> </html></pre>			
<p>Note - audio फ़ाइल तक video tag नहीं होता है लेकिन browser में support नहीं करता है इसके लिए comment के अन्तर्गत audio tag की तरफ है।</p>			
<p><u>poster</u> video-attribute नहीं होता है video play पर poster (Post image) फ़ाइल दिखाया जाता है। यदि auto play का use करते हैं तो poster बहुत ही कम ज्ञान के लिए दिखता है। Video अपनेआप play हो जाता है।</p>			



DATE _____
PAGE No. 69

Attribute	Value	Description
src	URL	Specify the path of the file name to play an audio or video file.
type	Media type	Specify the media type of the linked document.
media	Media query	Specify what media /device the linked document is optimized for.

type Attribute
for audio tag -

Format	Media type
MP3	audio/mpeg or audio/mp3
Ogg	audio/ogg
Wav	audio/wav.

for video tag -

Format	Media Type
MP4	video/mp4
WebM	video/webm
Ogg	video/ogg

Eg. Syntax: type = "audio/mp3"

DATE _____
PAGE No. 70

```

→ <!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>
    <h1> Source Tag </h1>
    <audio controls="controls">
      <source src="shikwa.mp3" type="audio/mp3">
      <source src="shikwa.wav" type="audio/wav">
      Your browser does not support the
      audio element.
    </audio>
  </body>
</html>

```

Embed Tag - The `<embed>` tag is used to embed an audio file or video file on web page. The `<embed>` tag defines a container for an external application or interactive content (a plug-in).

Note - यह youtube video का URL है।
 youtube video का embed का तरीका है।
 यह Flash file का embed का तरीका है।
 इसका source का तरीका क्या होता है।

Attribute	Value	Description
src	URL	Specify the path of the file name to play an audio or video file.
type	Media type	Specify the media type of the linked document.
height	Pixels	Specify the height of the embedded content.
width	Pixels	Specify the width of the embedded content.

Kreator
India's Best Online Learning Platform

DATE _____
PAGE No. 71

```

→ <!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>
    <h1> Embed Tag </h1>
    <embed src="maaz.mp4" type="video/mp4">
    <embed src="bird.swf" type="application/x-
      shockwave-flash">
  </body>
</html>

```

Noembed Tag - The `<noembed>` --- `</noembed>` tag is used to handle browser which do not support the `<embed>` tag. `<noembed>` tag specifies a message that you want to display in the browser. The message inside the `<noembed>` tag appears only when the browser ~~doesn't~~ doesn't support the `<embed>` tag.

This tag has been deprecated, should not be used in production.

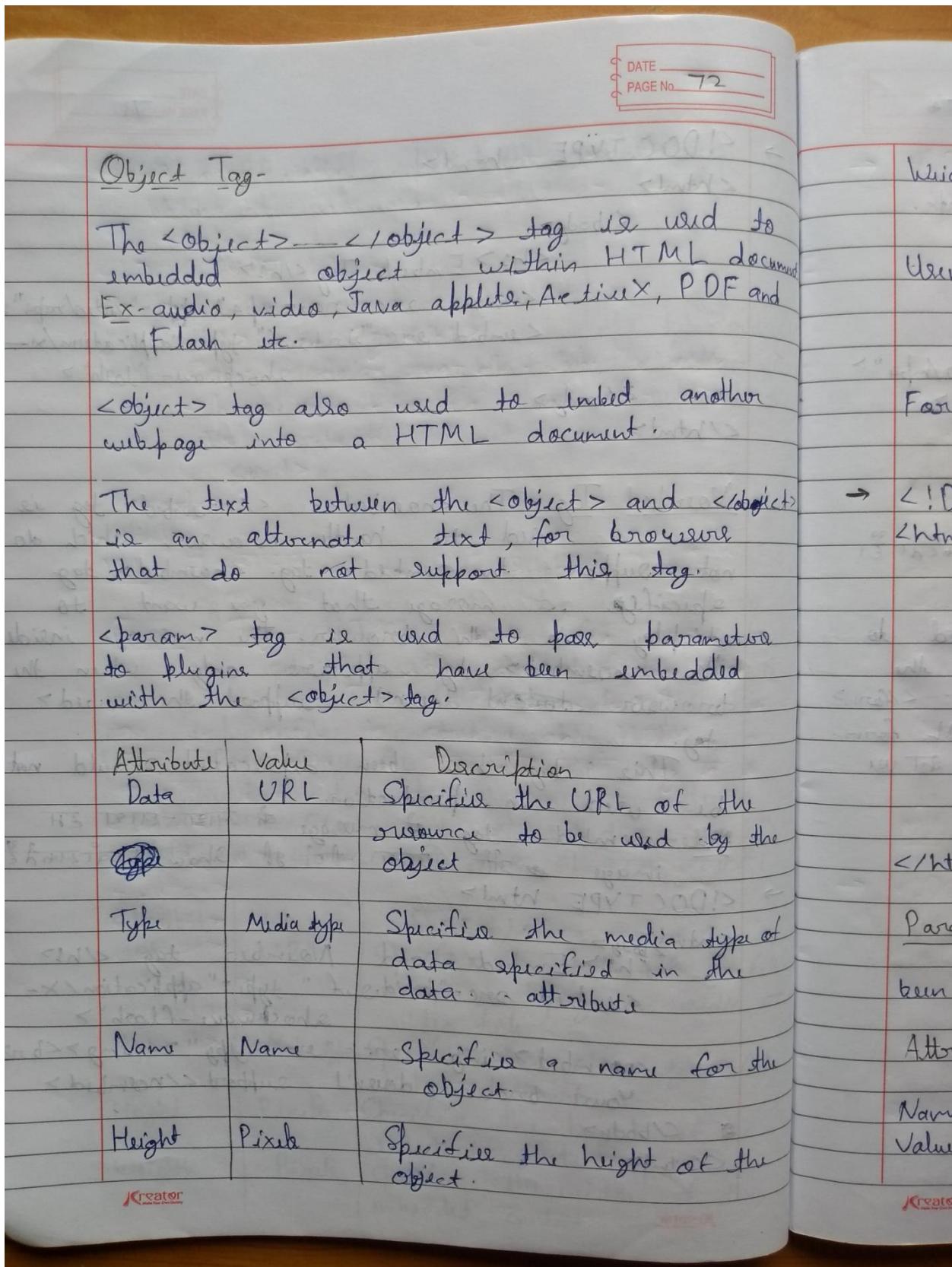
Note - noembed tag का message के लिए इसके अलावा image भी उपलब्ध है।

```

→ <!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>
    <h1> Embed and Noembed tag </h1>
    <embed src="bird.swf" type="application/x-
      shockwave-flash">
    <noembed>  </noembed>
    Your browser doesn't support <noembed>
  </body>
</html>

```

Kreator
Your Personal Learning Company



			DATE PAGE No. 73
Attribute	Value	Description	
Width	'Pixel'	Specify the width of the object.	
Usemap	#mapname	Specify the name of a client-side image map to be used with the object.	
Form	Formid	Specify one or more forms the object belongs to	

→ <!DOCTYPE html>

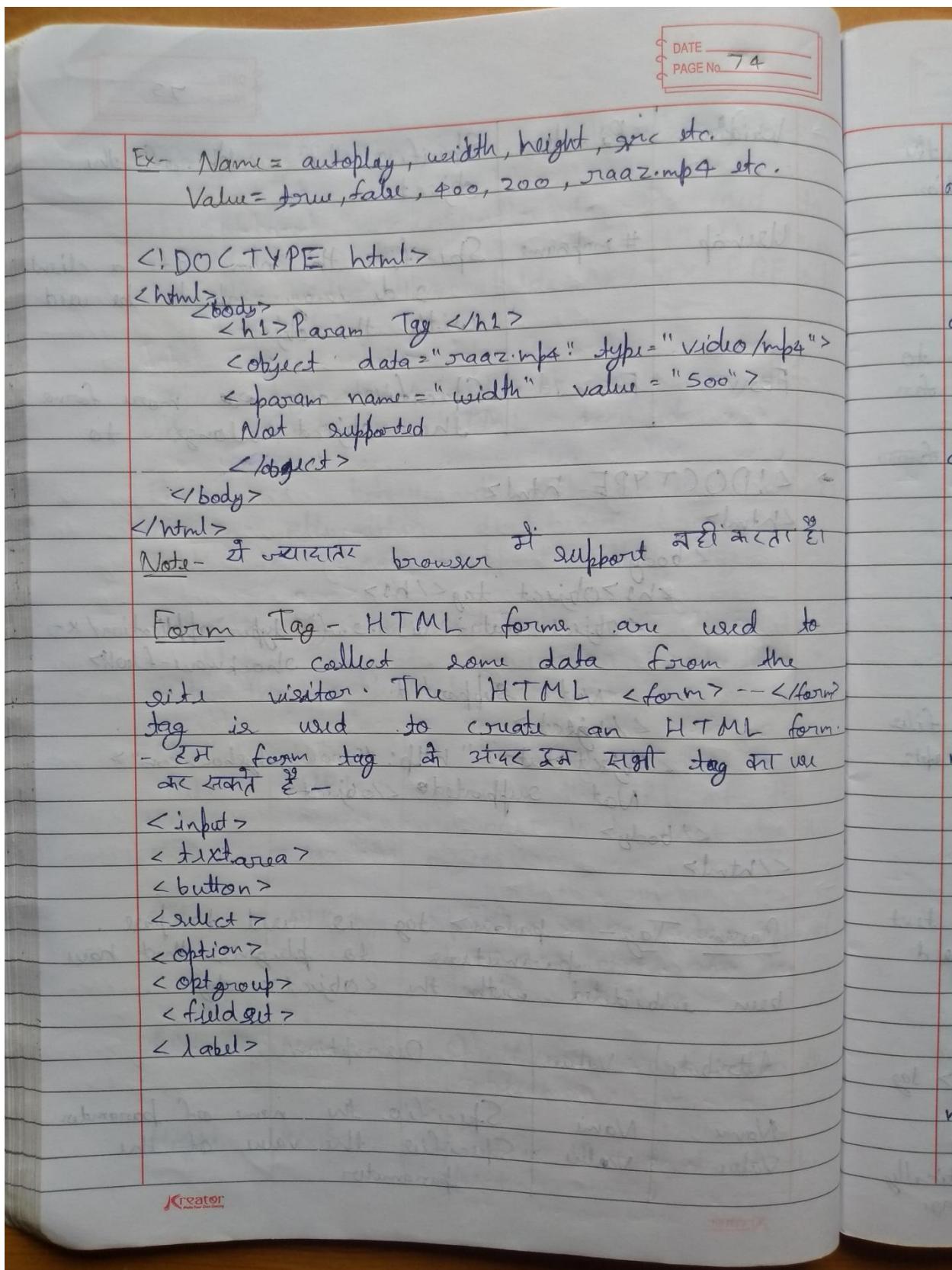
```

<html>
  <body>
    <h1>Object tag</h1>
    <object data="bird.swf" type="application/x-shockwave-flash">
      Not supported.
    </object>
    <object data="http://www.geekyshows.com">
      Not supported.
    </object>
  </body>
</html>

```

Param Tag - <param> tag is used to pass parameters to plug-ins that have been embedded with the <object> tag.

Attribute	Value	Description
Name	Name	Specify the name of parameter
Value	Value	Specifies the value of the parameter



Attribute	Value	Description
accept-charset	UTF-8	Specifies the charset used in the submitted form (default: the page charset).
action	URL	Contains a URL that defines where to send the data after submitting the form.
autocomplete	on (default) off	Determine that the browser retains the history of previous values.
enctype		Specifies how the browser encodes the data before it sends it to the server. (default: ie url-encoded).
method	GET (default) POST	Specifies how to send the form data to a web server. The data can be sent as URL variables, by using the get method or as HTTP post, by using the post method.
name	name	Specifies a name used to identify the form.
novalidate	novalidate	Specifies that the browser should not validate the form.

<p style="text-align: right;">DATE _____ PAGE No. 76</p>		
target	-self (default) -blank -parent -top framename	Specifies the target of the address in the action attribute.
<u>Input Tag</u> - <input> tag prompts the user to enter data and also request for the information from the web server after submitting the web form.		
Syntax - <form> <input> </form>		
Note - No input end tag in HTML 5		
Attribute	Value	Description
accept	fileextension audio/* video/* image/* mediatype	Specifies the type of file that the server accepts
alt	txt	Specifies an alternate text for an image. only used with type = "image"
autocomplete	on off	It enables or disable autocomplete in <input> tag
autofocus	autofocus	Specifies that an <input> element should automatically get focus when the page loads

			DATE _____ PAGE No. 77
checked	checked	Input element should be checked/selected when a web page loads. It is used only with type="checkbox" and type="radio".	
dirname	inputname.dirname	Specify that the text direction will be submitted.	
disabled	disabled	Disable the input element when it loads on the client side's web page, so that user cannot write text in it or select it. This attribute cannot be used with type = "hidden".	
from	from id	Specify form's id to which the input field belongs.	
formaction	URL	Specify the URL of the file that will process the input control when the form is submitted.	
fromenctype	application/x-www-form-urlencoded multipart/form-data text/plain	Specify how the form-data should be encoded when submitting it to the server.	
formmethod	GET POST	Define the HTTP method for sending data to the action URL.	

DATE _____
PAGE NO. 78

formtarget	blank -self -parent -top framename	Specify where to display the response that is received after submitting the form
formnovalidate	formnovalidate	Define that form elements should not be validated when submitted.
height	pixels	Indicates the height of an input field
list	Id of datalist	Contains the id of the <datalist> tag where a datalist element contains various options for an input field.
max	number date	Specify the maximum value for an <input> element, number, range, date, datetime-local, month, time and week.
maxlength	number	Specify a minimum/ maximum maximum number of characters allowed in a text field.
minlength		

			DATE _____ PAGE No. 79
min	number date<		Specifies a minimum value for an <input> element. number, range, date, datetime-local, month, time and week.
multiple	multiple		Indicates whether the user is allowed to enter more than one value.
name	text		Defines a unique name for the input element.
pattern	regexp		Specifies a regular expression that an <input> element's value is checked against.
placeholder	text		Specifies a short hint that describes the expected value. text, search, url, tel, email, and password.
readonly	readonly		Indicates that the value of this field cannot be modified.
required	required		Specifies that an input field must be filled out before submitting the form.
size	number		Specifies the width of the control. If type = "text" or type = "password" this refers to the width in characters. Otherwise it's in pixels.

DATE _____
PAGE No. 80

<code>src</code>	URL	Define the URL of the image to display. It can be used only with type = "image".
<code>step</code>	number	Specify the legal number intervals for an input field.
<code>type</code>	button checkbox color date datetime datetime-local email file hidden image month number password radio range reset search submit tel text time url week	Indicate the type of the input element. The default value is text. (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
<code>value</code>	text pixels	Specify the value of an <input> element. Indicate the width of an input field.

DATE 11-6-19
PAGE NO. 81

Type Attribute - It indicates the type of input element. It's an empty tag. The default value is text.

Ex- <input>

<input type="text">

Note - ~~type~~ of input is by default type text.

Type- value -

(i) Text - It defines a single-line text field.

Syntax- <input type="text">

(ii) Password - A password field is like text field, the difference being that this control hide each typed character by displaying an asterisk(*) or bullet(.) (depending on your browser) instead of the character itself.

Syntax- <input type="password">

(iii) Button - This is used to add a button on a web form form to activate a script when an user click the button.

Syntax- <input type="button">

Ex- <input type="button" value="Login">

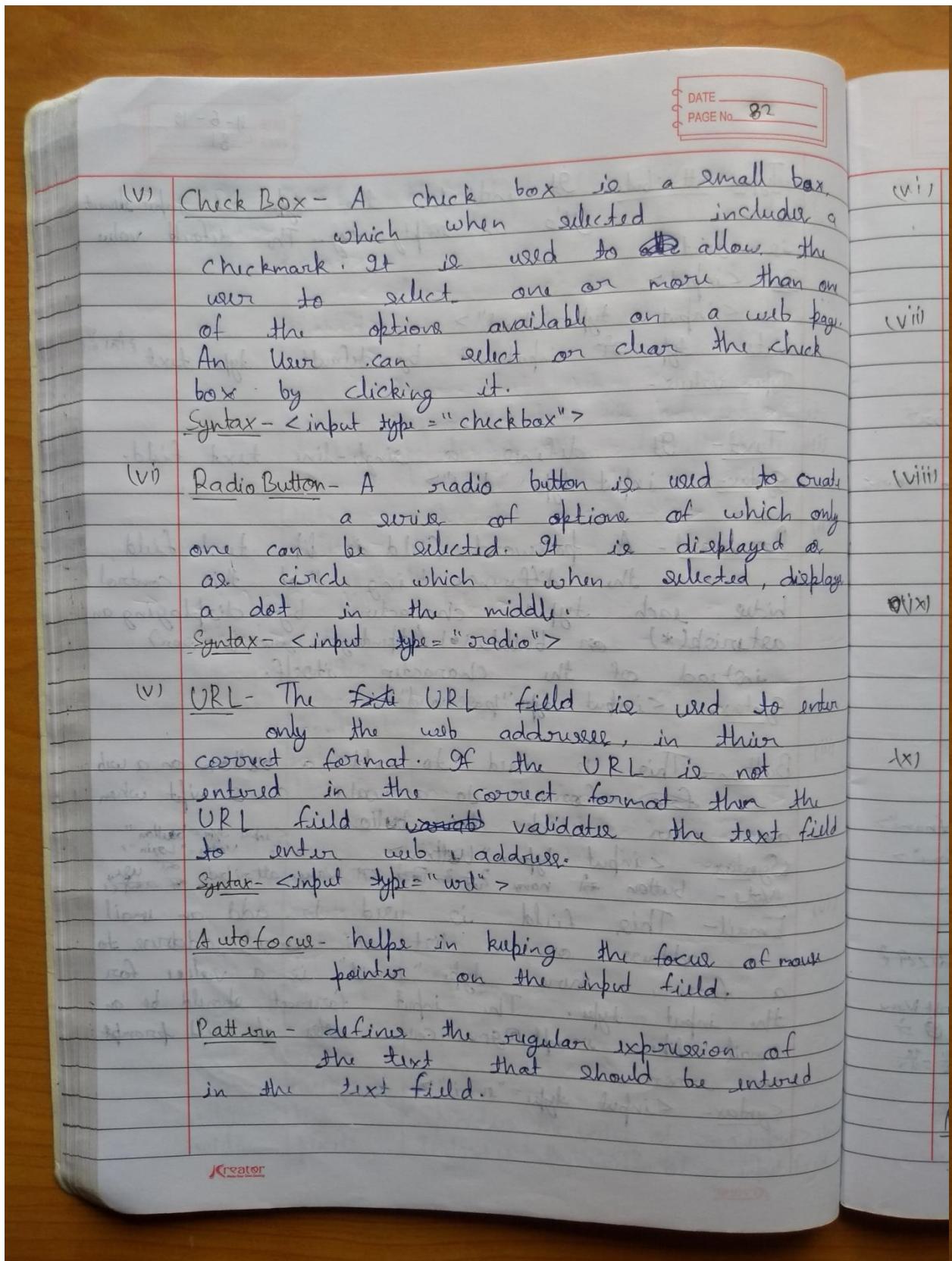
Note - button ~~at~~ name ~~at~~ ~~at~~ ~~at~~ ~~at~~ ~~at~~ value attribute ~~at~~ ~~at~~ ~~at~~ ~~at~~ ~~at~~

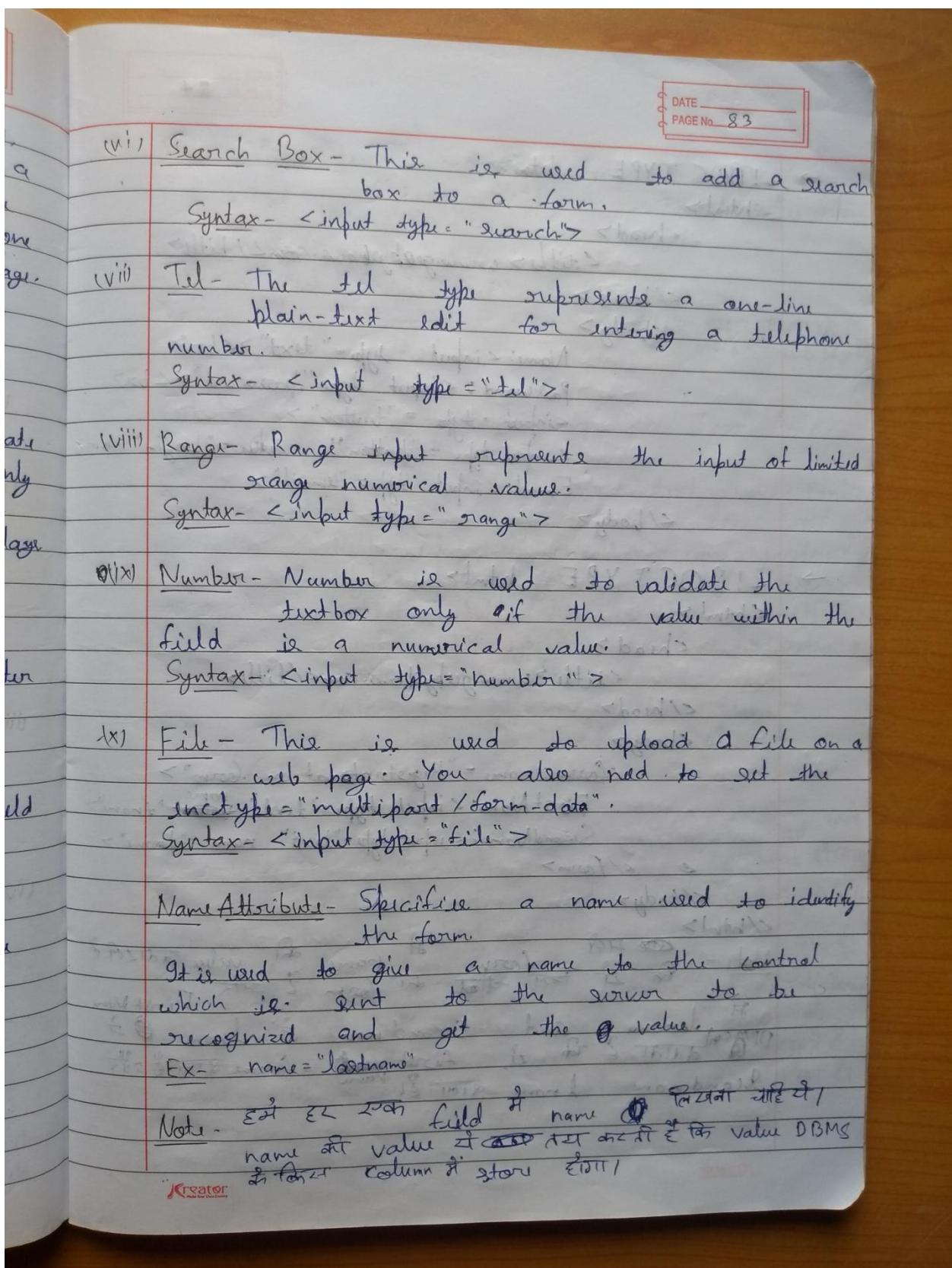
(iv) Email - This field is used to add an email address or a list of email address to a form, where type="email" is a value for the input type. The input format should be an email like example@gmail.com else it will prompt an error.

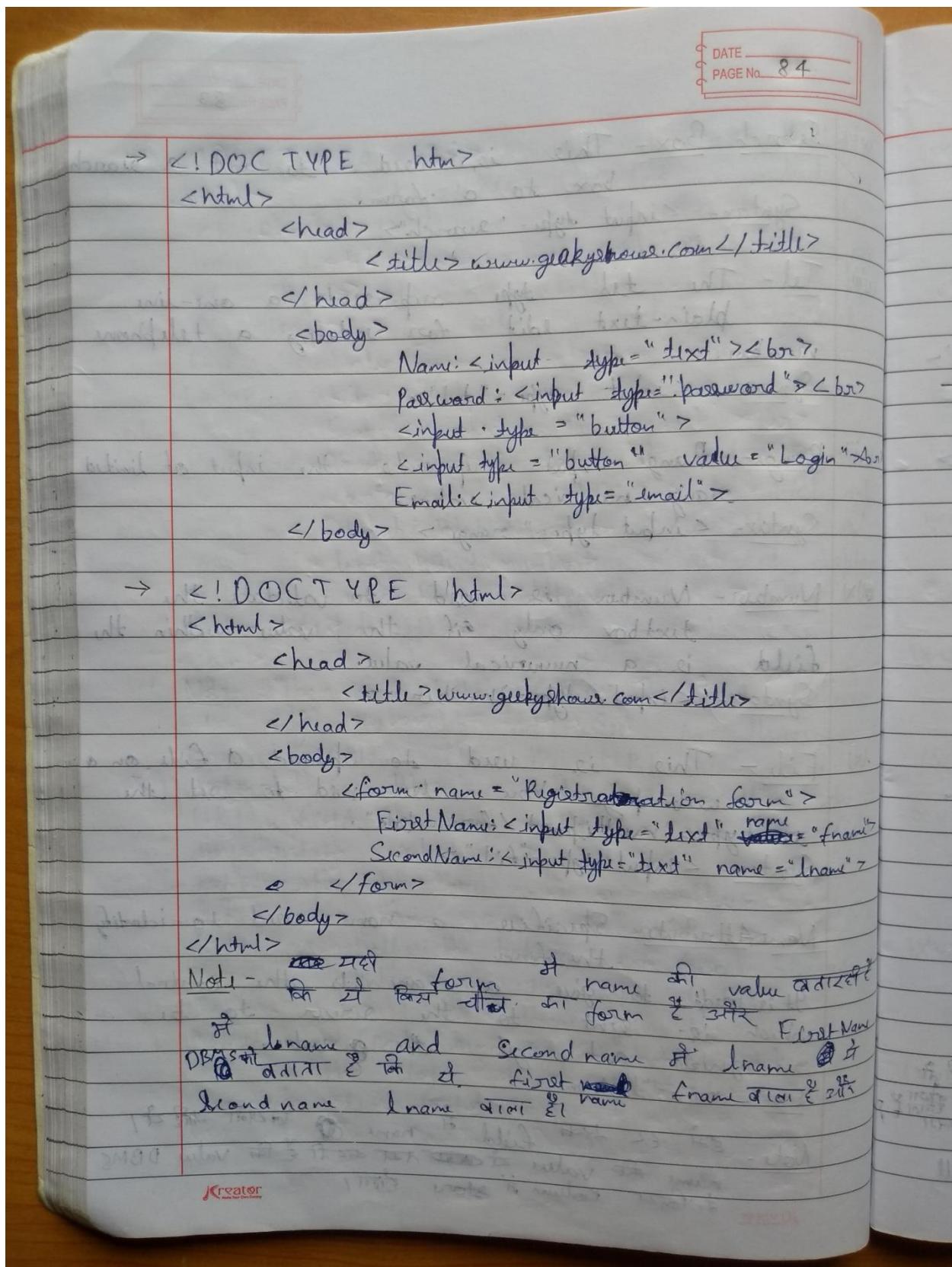
Syntax- <input type="email">

element
field

Creator
India First Online







DATE _____
PAGE No. 85

Value Attribute - ~~button~~ button ~~name~~ ⁹⁸ ~~34~~

in Text we ~~edit~~ ²¹ text field ²¹ initial value ²¹

Syntax - `value = "string"`

Ex- `<input type="text" value="Ram">`
out - `Ram` (Ram परले ही ही भारत देश का
 overwritten by user in web page)

→ `<!DOCTYPE html>`

`<html>`

`<body>`

First Name: `<input type="text" value="Ram">`

~~body~~ `
`

Delhi `<input type="checkbox" name="location">`

Hyd. `<input type="checkbox" name="location">`

Kolkata `<input type="checkbox" name="location">`

Mumbai `<input type="checkbox" name="location" checked="checked">`

Male `<input type="radio" name="status">`

Female `<input type="radio" name="status">`

`</body>`

`</html>`

Note- checkbox की स्थिति name की value ~~set~~ करने
 पर dbms की value वाले column में store हो जाएगा

यह ~~radio~~ आप `checked` attribute का use करके by default
 checkbox `checked` ~~set~~ हो।

Radio ~~button~~ button की name की value की स्थिति
 name ~~हो~~ का, इसका उपर्युक्त वाले name की value different
 होते हैं तो ~~one~~ उसी Radio button की
 जड़ आते हैं इसके लिए | name की value वाले उपर्युक्त
 जड़ नाम के DBMS के column में store ~~set~~ हो।

DATE _____
PAGE NO. 86

```

→ <!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> www.name.com </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    Enter your website name: <input type="url">
    <br>
    Search: <input type="search"> <br>
    Phone No.: <input type="tel" name="Phone">
    <br>
    <input type="range">
    <input type="number">
    <input type="number" value="10">
  </body>
</html>

```

Note - EIT number attribute का value का असर नहीं होता।

जबकि keyboard का use करने से होता है।

(xii) Image - It represents either an image from which the UA enables a user to interactively select a pair of coordinate and submit the form, or alternatively select a pair of coordinates and button from which the user can submit the form.

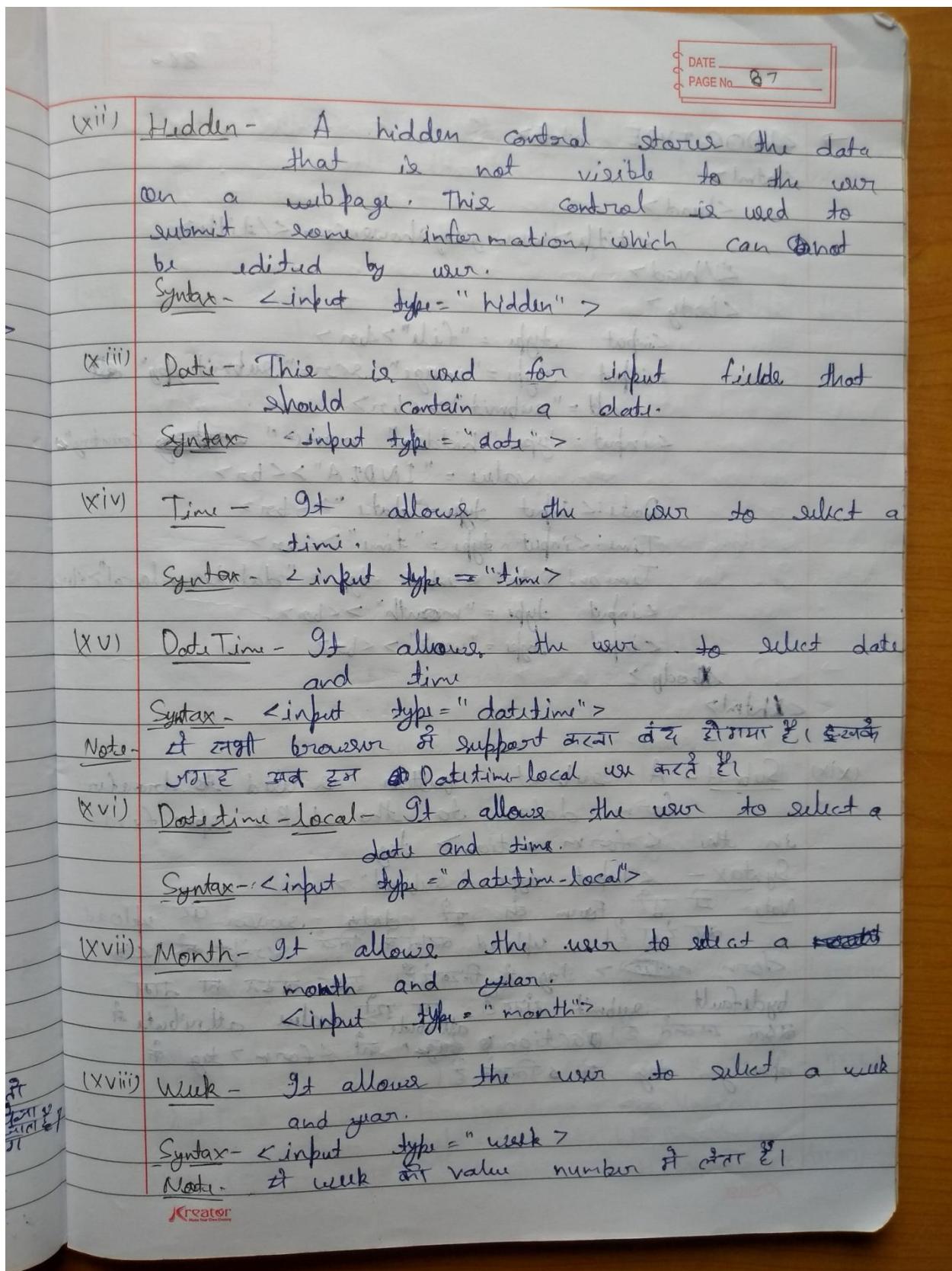
Syntax <input type="image">

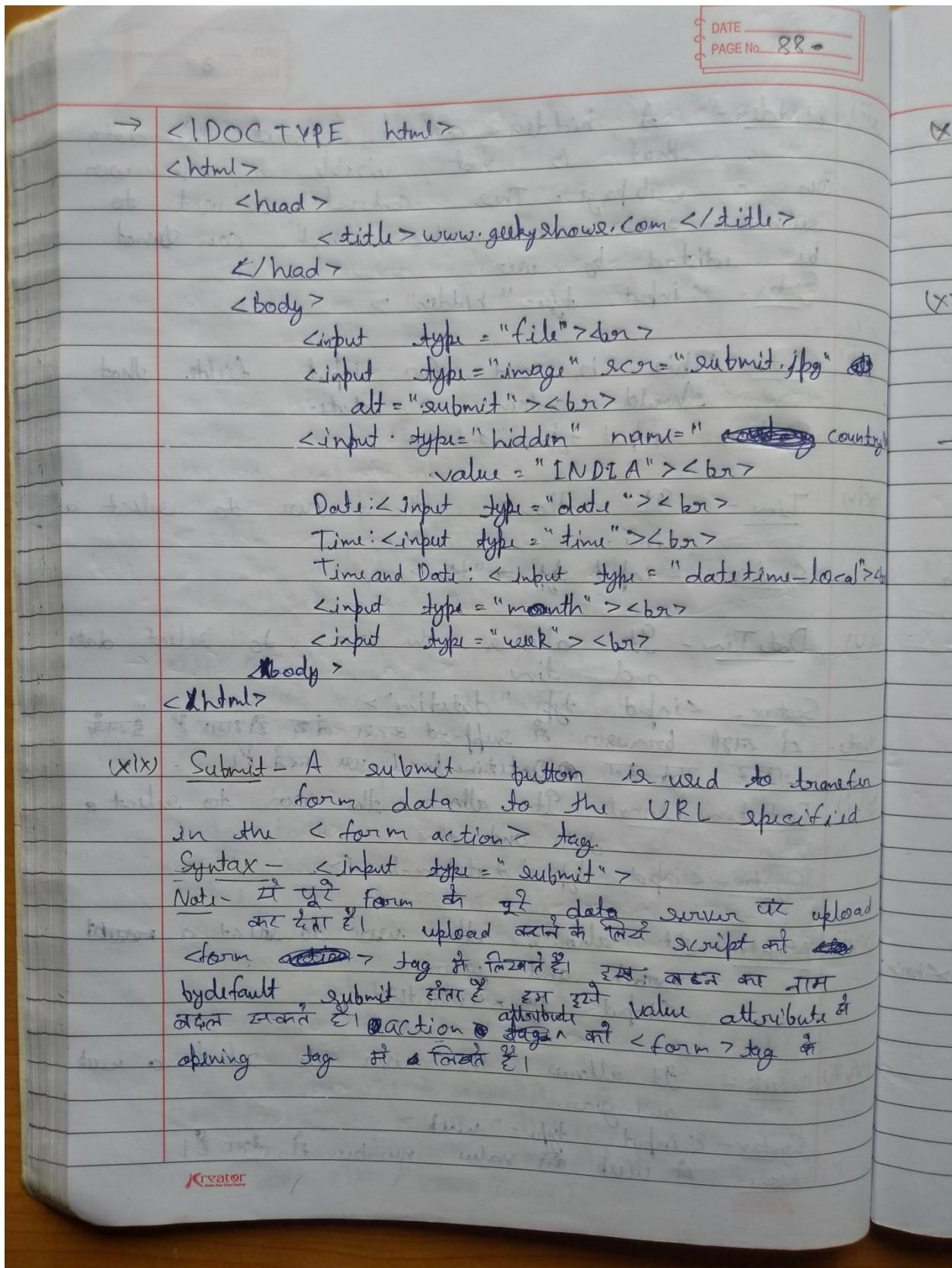
Note - image tag found in condition by default submit text field का value का click होता है।

Coordinate का use करने से generate करके add करके submit कर सकते हैं।

Note - Date, Time, Datetime, Datetime-local - browser की ओरेंज-इनट तरीके से fill कर सकते हैं।

Kreator ~~क्रेटर~~ ~~Design~~ (Design).





DATE _____
PAGE NO. 89

(xx) **Rust Button** - A reset button helps user to clear all the data that have entered in the text fields.

Syntax - `<input type="reset">`

(xxi) **Color** - It is used for input fields that should contain a color.

Syntax - `<input type="color">`

Note - IE browser don't support it.

→ `<!DOCTYPE html>`
`<html>`
`<head>`
`<title> www.geekyshows.com </title>`
`</head>`
`<body>`
`<form action="example.php">`
`Name: <input type="text" />`
`<input type="color" />`
`Password: <input type="password" />`
`<input type="submit" name="sub" />`
`<input type="reset" />`
`</form>`
`</body>`
`</html>`

accept-charset Attribute - It specifies the character encodings that are to be used for the form submission.

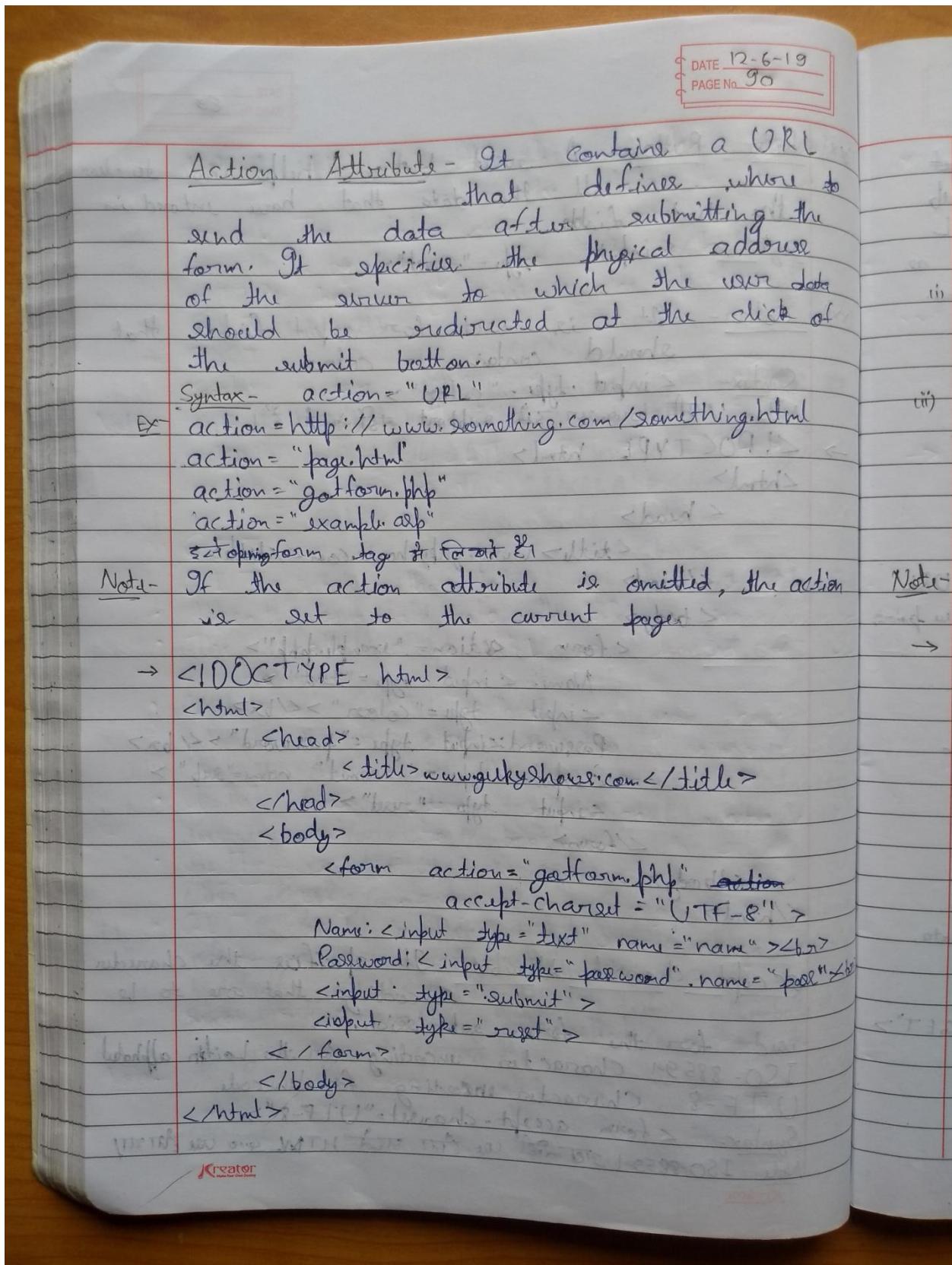
ISO-8859-1 Character encoding for the Latin alphabet

UTF-8 Character encoding for Unicode

Syntax - `<form accept-charset="UTF-8">`

Note - ISO-8859-1 is not supported in HTML 4.0 use UTF-8

Kreator



DATE _____
PAGE NO. 91

Autocomplete Attribute आप्स जैसे
 यह input tag के साथ डिफल्ट में एक autocomplete="on" होता है।
 यह फॉरम के इन दो तरीफ़ों के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है।
 अपने नाम इमेल इत्यादि इन दो टेक्स्ट फील्ड को यह लिस्ट करने के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है।

(i) on - The browser will automatically complete value based on values that the user has entered before.

(ii) Syntax - <form autocomplete="on">

(iii) off - User need to write all values each time they fill the form.

Syntax - <form autocomplete="off">

Note: यह form tag के input tag के साथ में लिखा जाता है।
 यह browser द्वारा by default on होता है।

```

→ <!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>www.geekyshows.com</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <form action="gotform.php" accept-charset="UTF-8">
      Name: <input type="text" name="name" autocomplete="off"><br>
      city:<input type="text" name="city"><br>
      <input type="submit" value="Submit">
      <input type="reset" value="Reset">
    </form>
  </body>
</html>
  
```

Creator India Top Online

DATE _____
PAGE NO. 92

Method Attribute - It specifies how to send the data to a web server. The data can be sent as URL variable, by using the get method or a HTTP post, by using the post method.

(i) GET (default)

(ii) POST

Syntax - <form method="GET" or "POST" →
 Note - Method Attribute
 PUT and DELETE are of HTML 5 it
 support it.

(iii) GET -

- GET sends the data as part of the URL
- Appends form-data into the URL in name/value pair
- The length of a URL is limited to 2048 characters
- Never use GET method if you have password or other sensitive information to be sent to the server.
- Useful for form submissions where we want to bookmark the result.
- GET is better for non-secure data, like query strings in Google.
- GET can't be used to send binary data, like images or word documents.

Syntax - <form action="some.php" method="GET" →

Note - If we use an invalid value for the method attribute of the <form> tag, the browser will use the default value GET.

DATE _____
PAGE NO. 93

(iii) POST -

HTTP POST request supply additional data from the client (browser) to the server in the message body.

- Append form-data inside the body of the HTTP request (data is not shown in URL)
- The POST method does not have any restriction on data size to be sent.
- Form submission with POST cannot be bookmarked.
- The POST method can be used to send ASCII as well as binary data. Ex- image and word documents etc.
- The data sent by POST method goes through HTTP header so less security depends on HTTP protocol. By using Secure HTTP you can make sure that your information is secure.
- POST is a little safer than GET because the parameters are not stored in browser history or in web server logs.

Syntax:- <form action="example.php" method="POST">

```

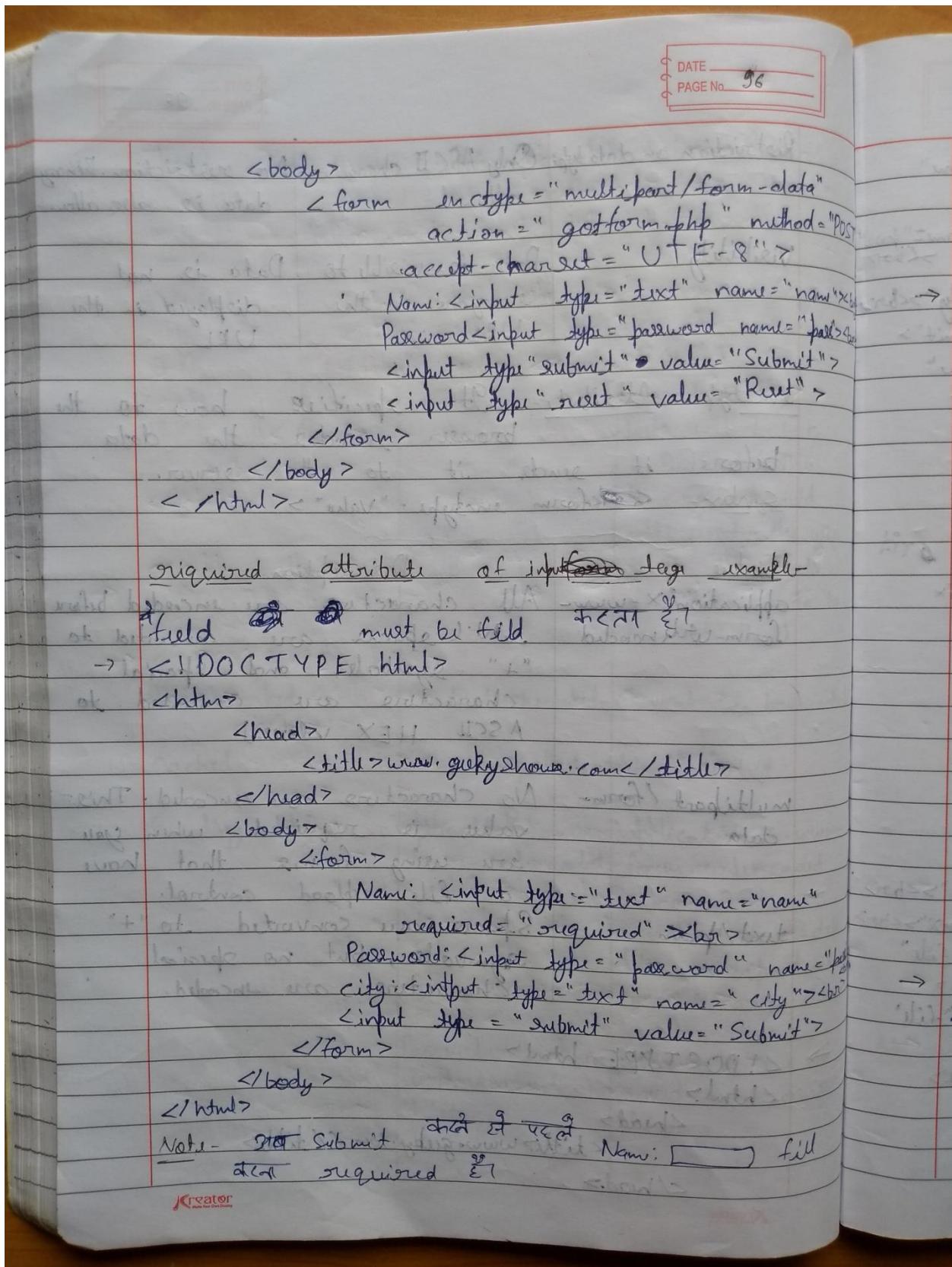
→ <!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>www.geeky.com</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <form action="getform.php" method="POST"
      or <form action="GET" method="POST"
      accept-charset="UTF-8">
      Name: <input type="text" name="name"> <br>
      Password: <input type="password" name="password"> <br>
    </form>
  </body>
</html>

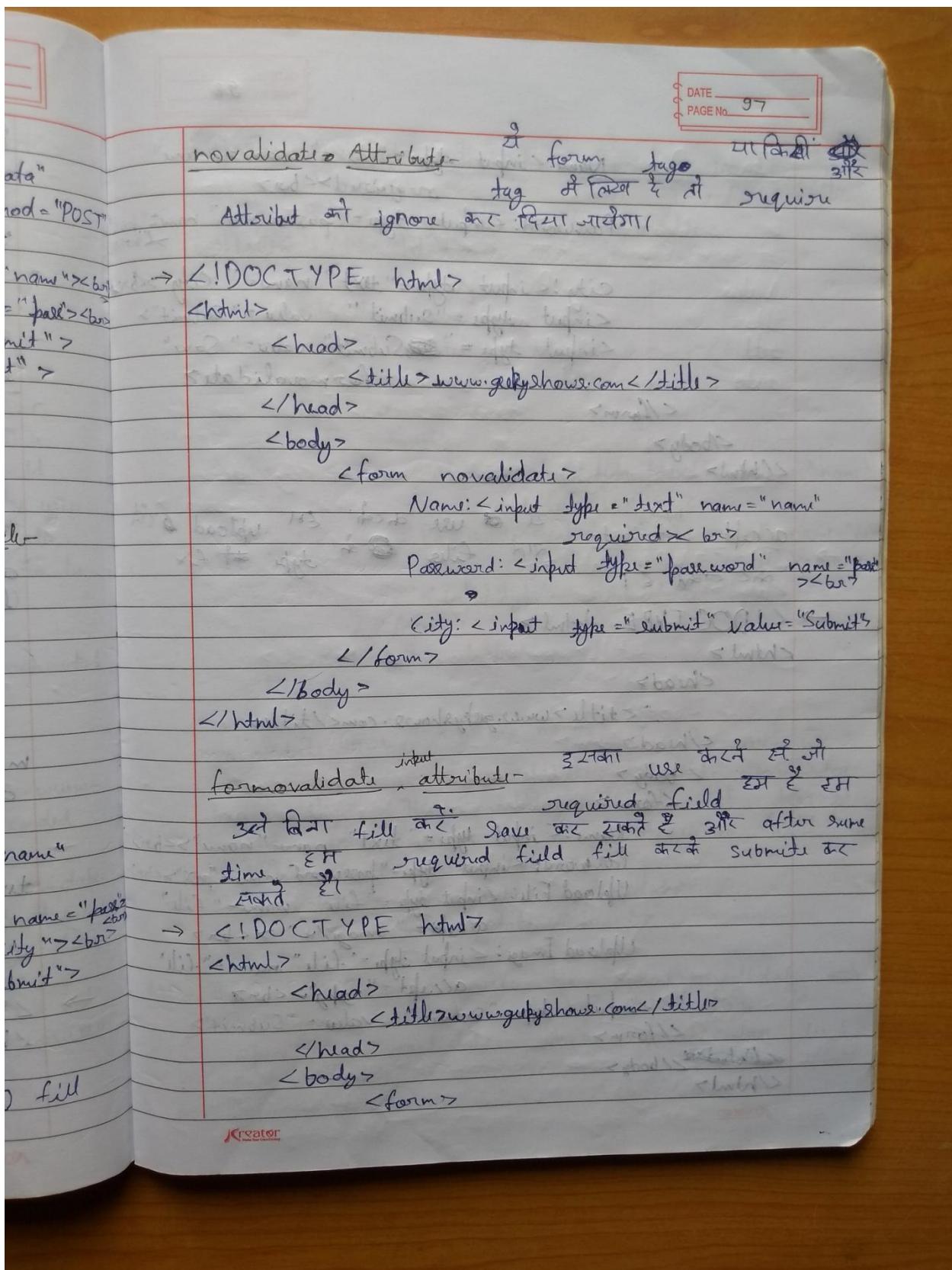
```

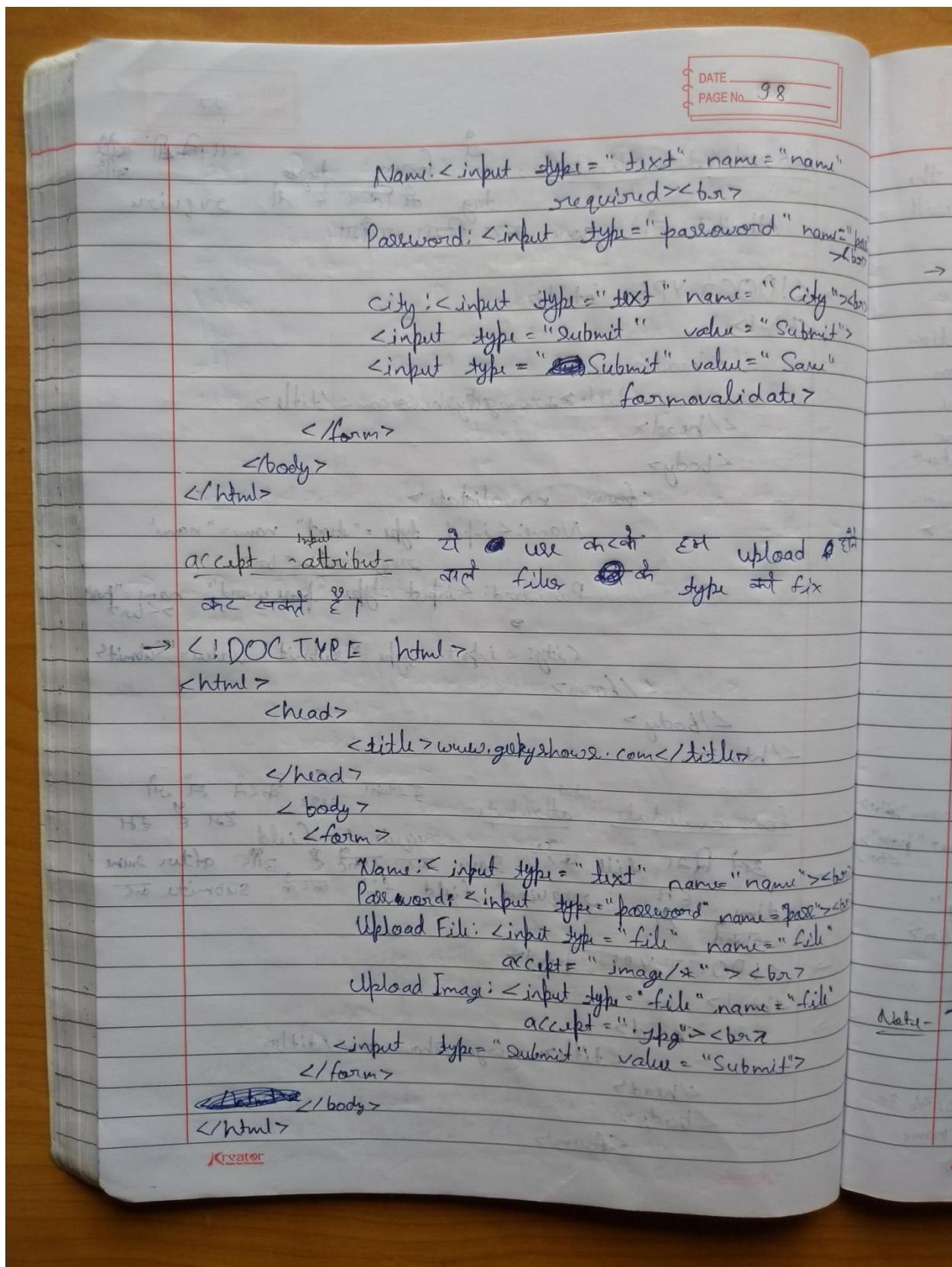
Creator
made for the better

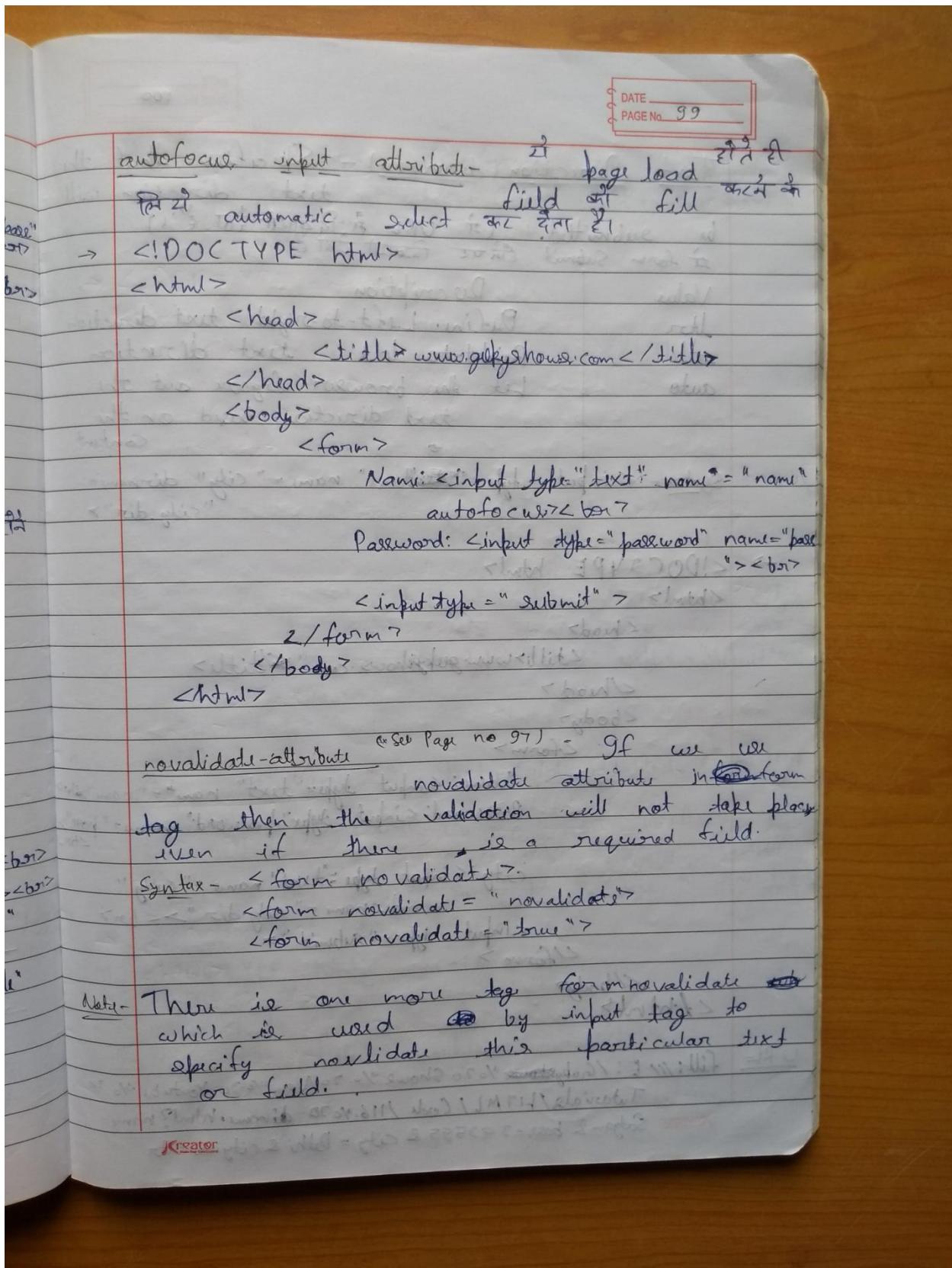
		DATE _____	PAGE NO. 94
<pre> <input type="submit" value="Submit"> <input type="reset" value="Reset"> </form> </body> </html> </pre>			
<u>Difference between GET and POST -</u>			
	GET	POST	
BACK button/Reload Harmless		Data will be re-submitted (the browser should alert the user that the data are about to be re-submitted)	
Bookmarked	Can be bookmarked	Cannot be bookmarked	
Cached	Can be cached	Not cached	
Encoding type	application/x-www-form-urlencoded	application/x-www-form-urlencoded or multipart/form-data Use multipart/mixed for binary data	
History	Parameters remain in browser history	Parameters are not saved in browser history	

			DATE PAGE No.
Restriction on datatype	Only ASCII characters allowed	No restriction. Binary data is also allowed	
Visibility	Data is visible to everyone in the URL.	Data is not displayed in the URL.	
<u>enctype Attribute</u> - It specifies how the browser encodes the data before it sends it to the server.			
Syntax - <form <code><form enctype="Value"></code>			
Value	Description		
application/x-www-form-urlencoded	All characters are encoded before sent (spaces are converted to "+" symbols, and special characters are converted to ASCII HEX values).		
multipart/form-data	No characters are encoded. This value is required when you are using forms that have a file upload control.		
text/plain	Spaces are converted to "+" symbols, but no special characters are encoded.		
$\rightarrow <!DOCTYPE html>$ $<html>$ $<head>$ $<title>www.geeky.com</title>$ $</head>$			









DATE _____
PAGE NO. 100

Text Direction (dirname) - Specify that the text direction will be submitted. (if URL is right-to-left)

Value Description
 ltr Define Left-to-right text direction
 rtl Right-to-left text direction
 auto Let the browser figure out the text direction, based on the content

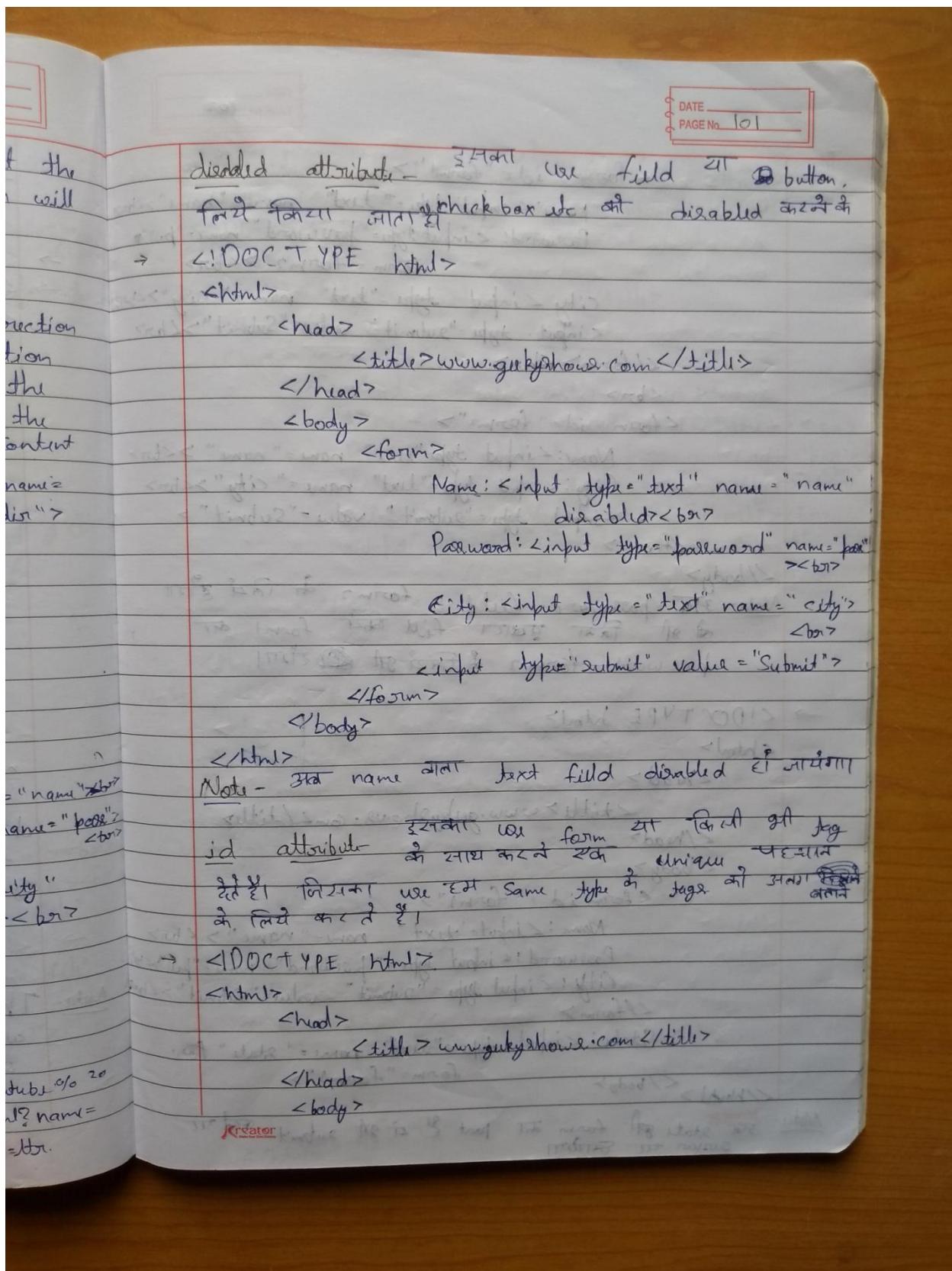
Syntax - <input type="text" name="city" dirname="city.dir">

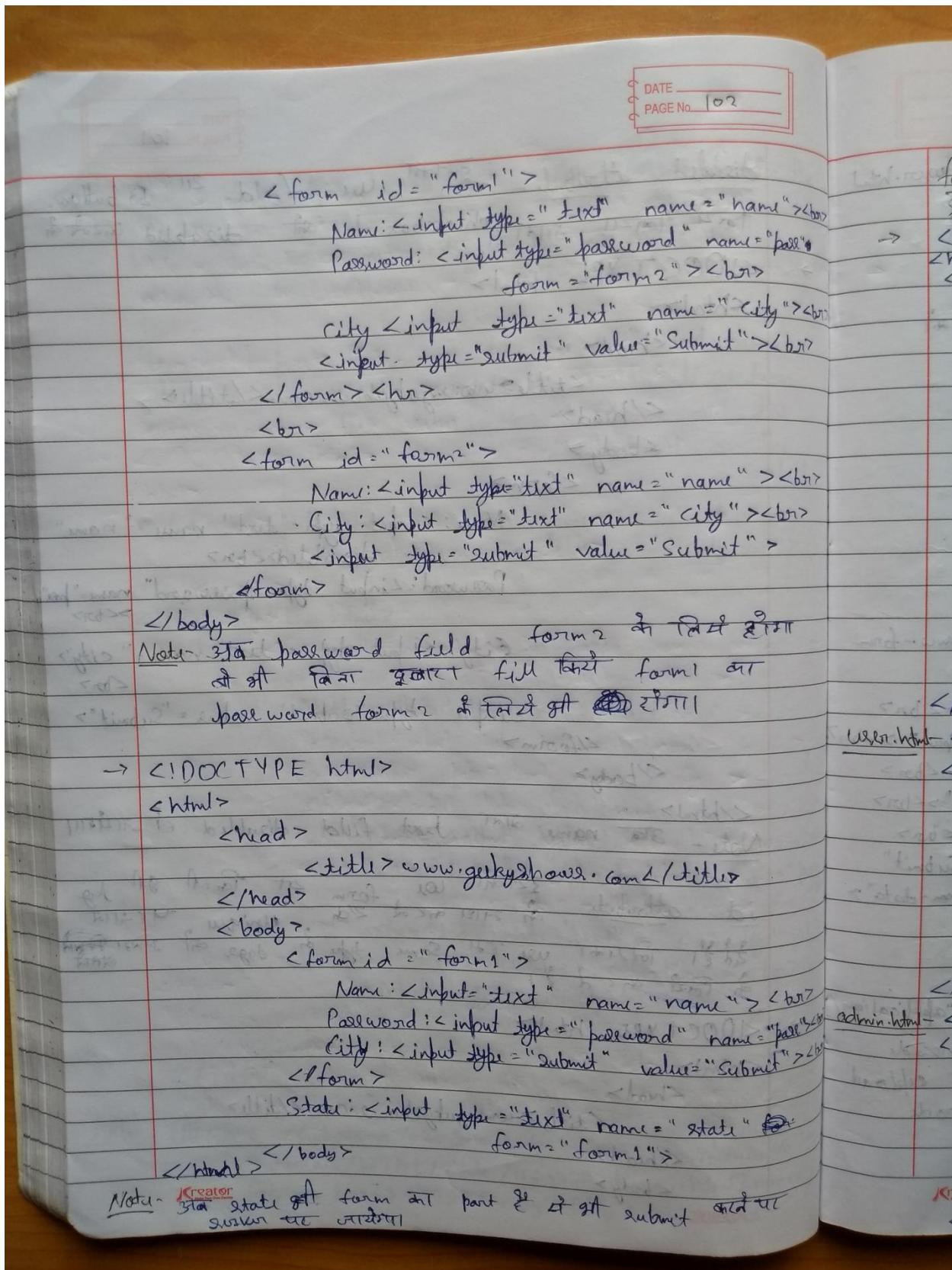
```

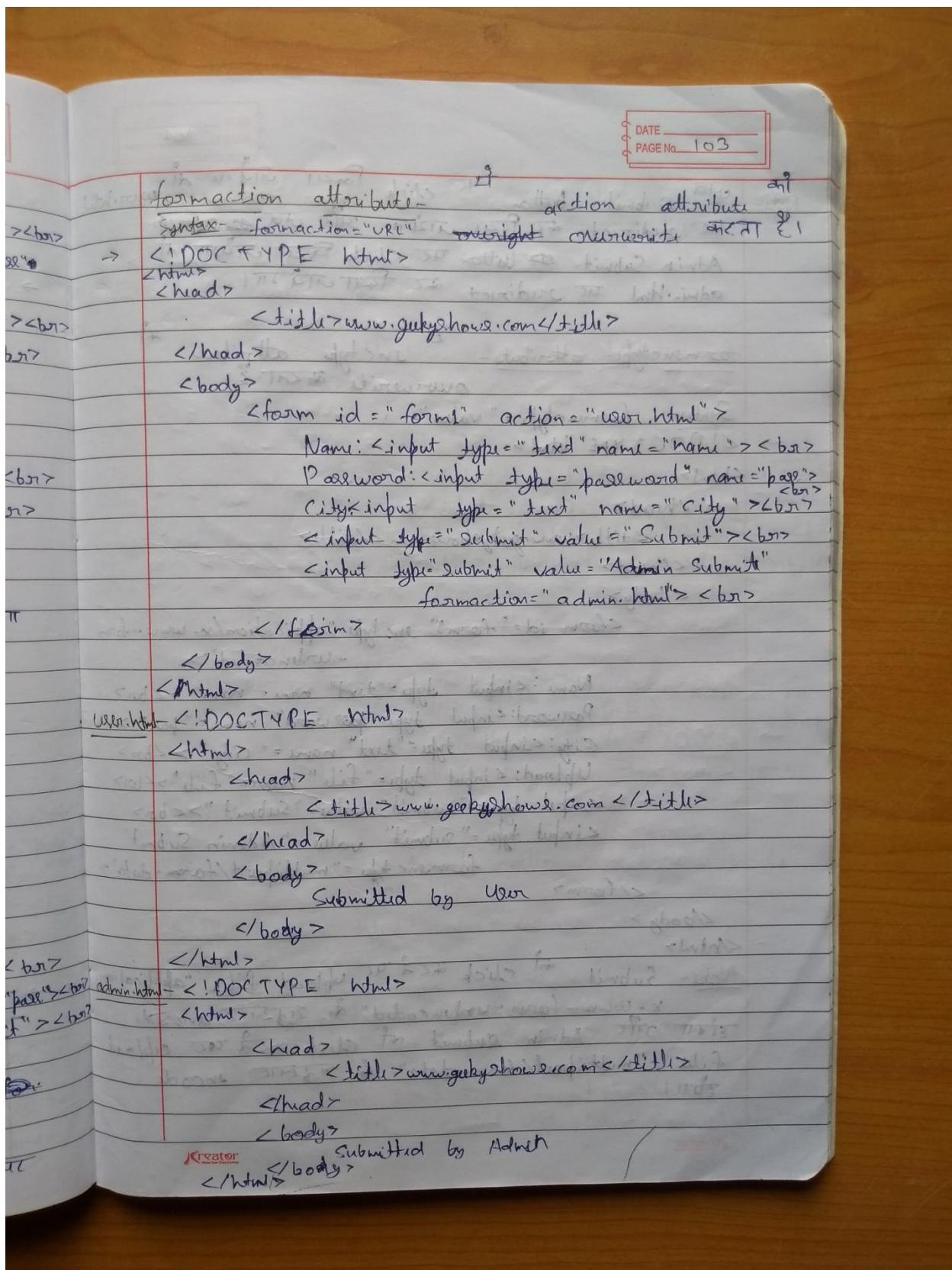
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>www.geekyshows.com</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <form>
      Name: <input type="text" name="name">
      Password: <input type="password" name="pass">
      city: <input type="text" name="city" dir="rtl" value="Delhi" />
      <input type="submit" value="Submit" />
    </form>
  </body>
</html>

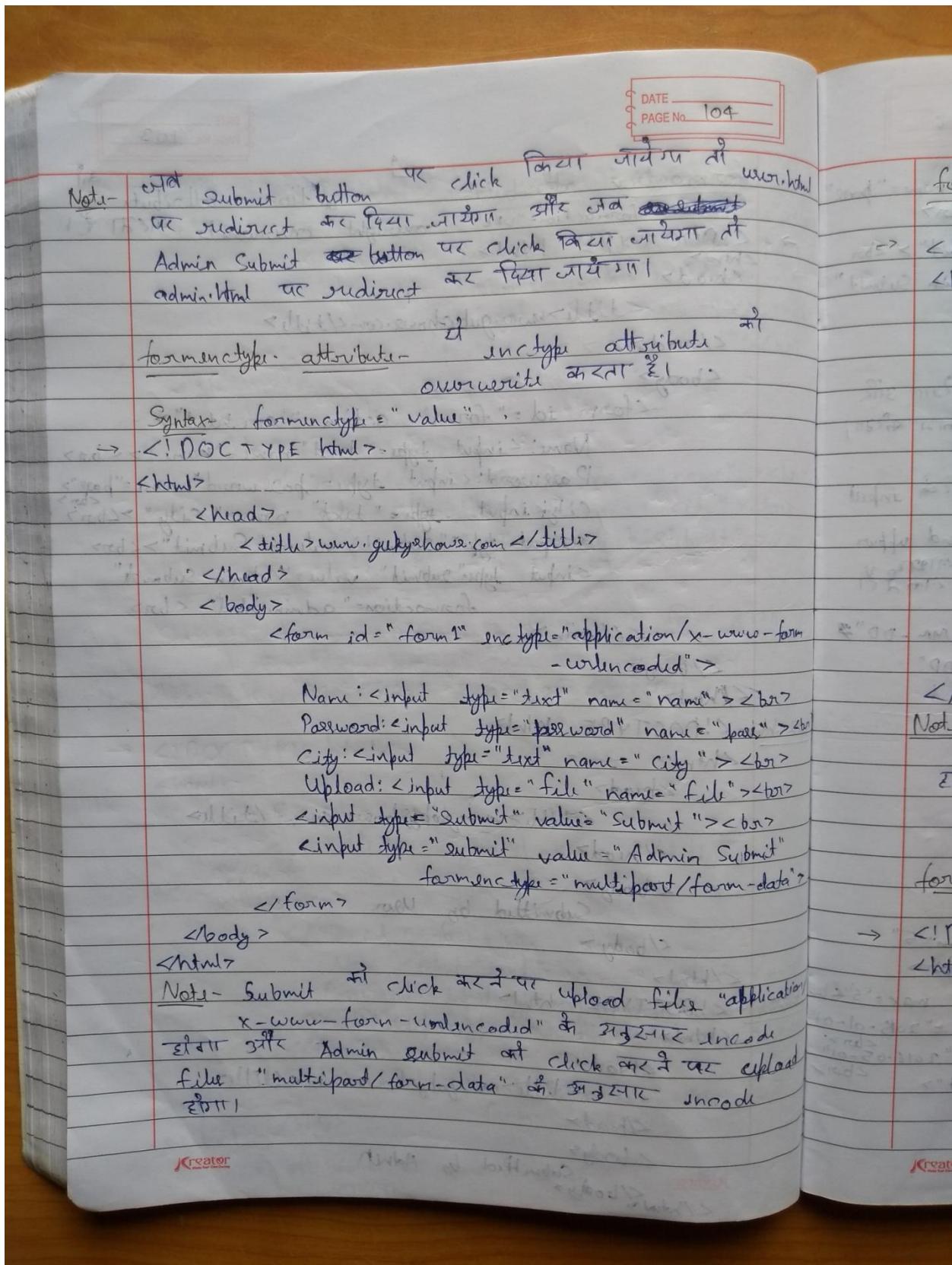
```

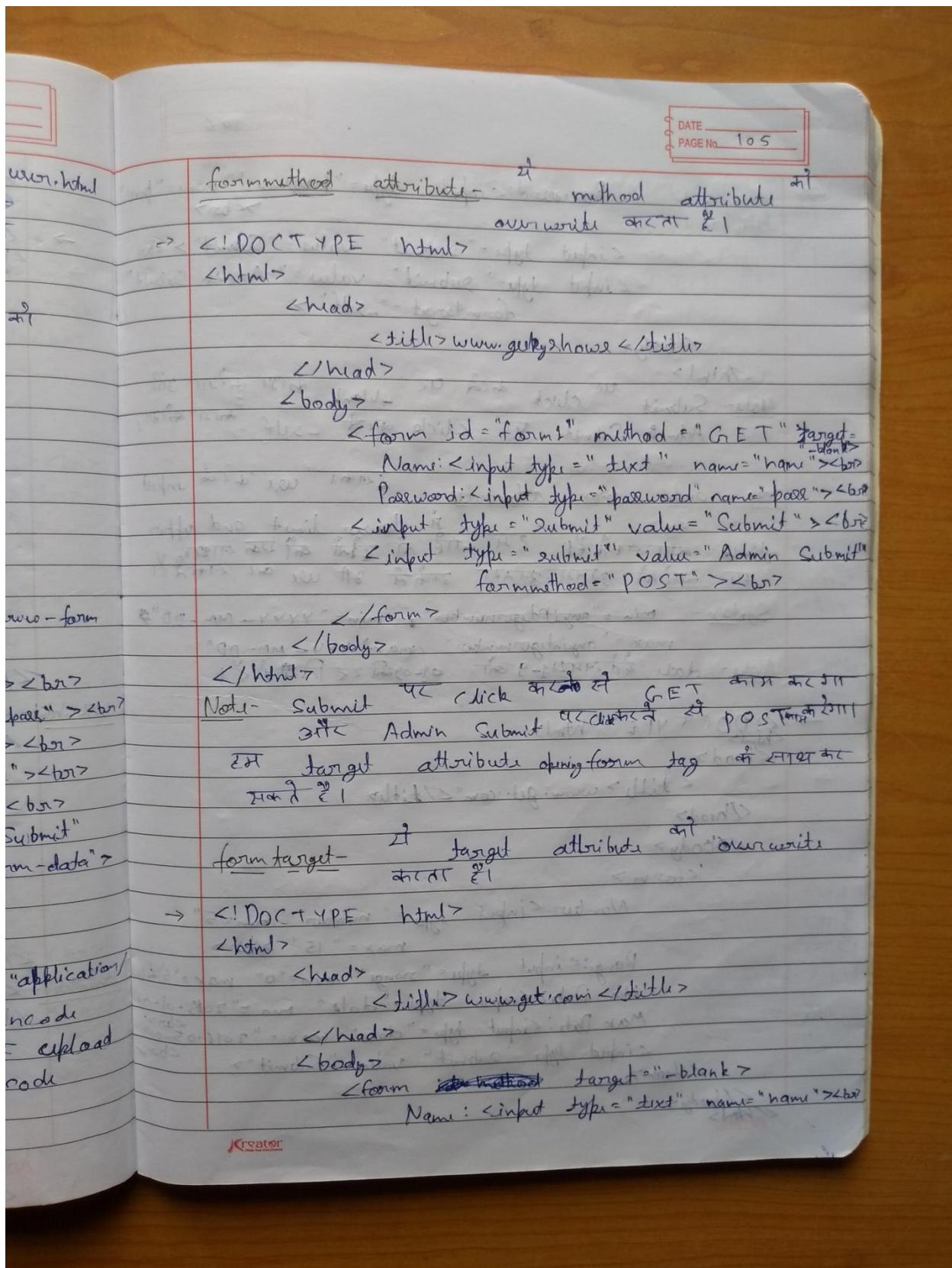
URL fill: // E:/GeekyShows%20Shows%20New%20Youtube%20Tutorials/HTML/Codes/116.%20dirname.html?name=Satyam&pass=343595&city=Delhi&city.dir=ltr.

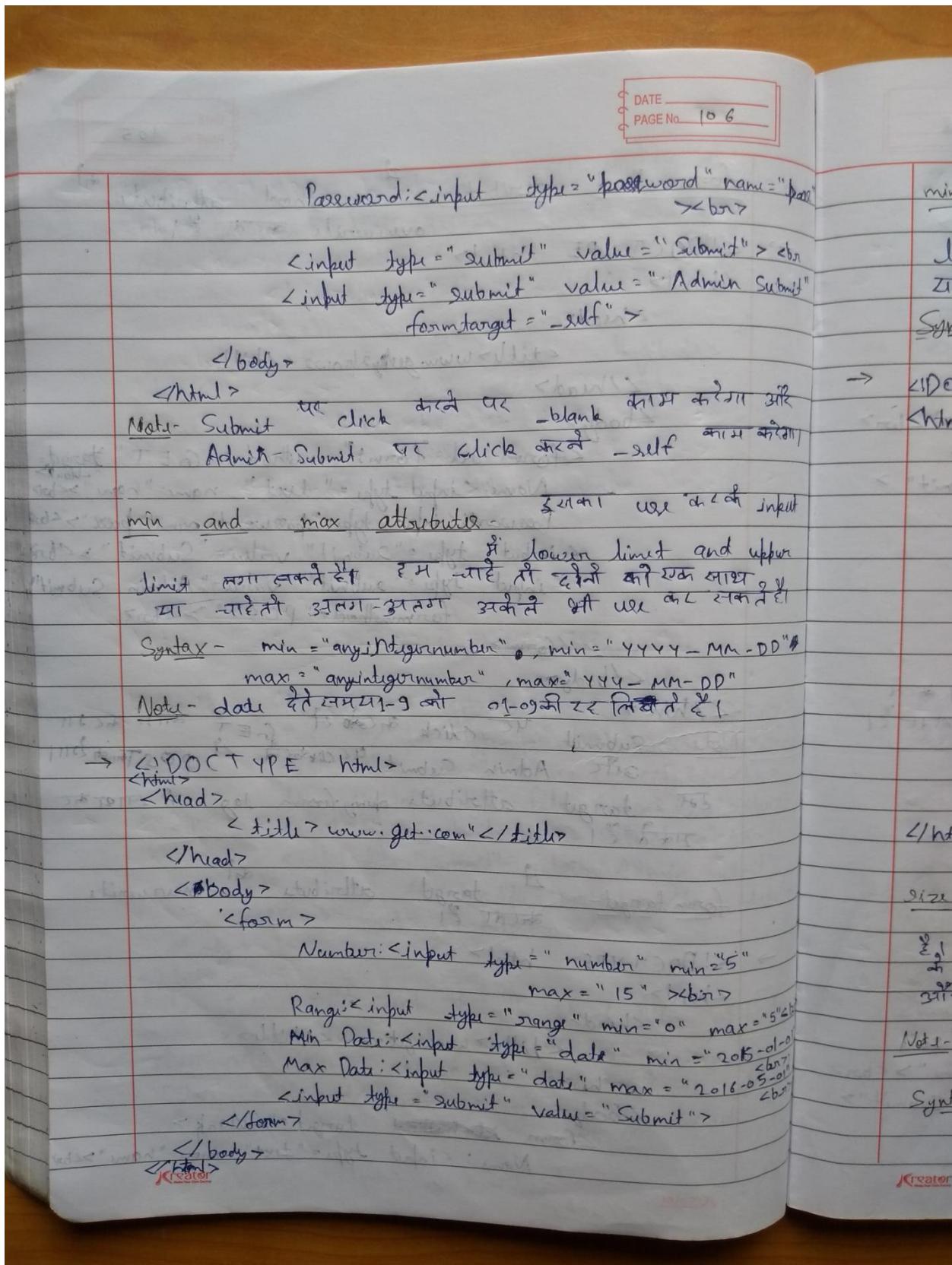


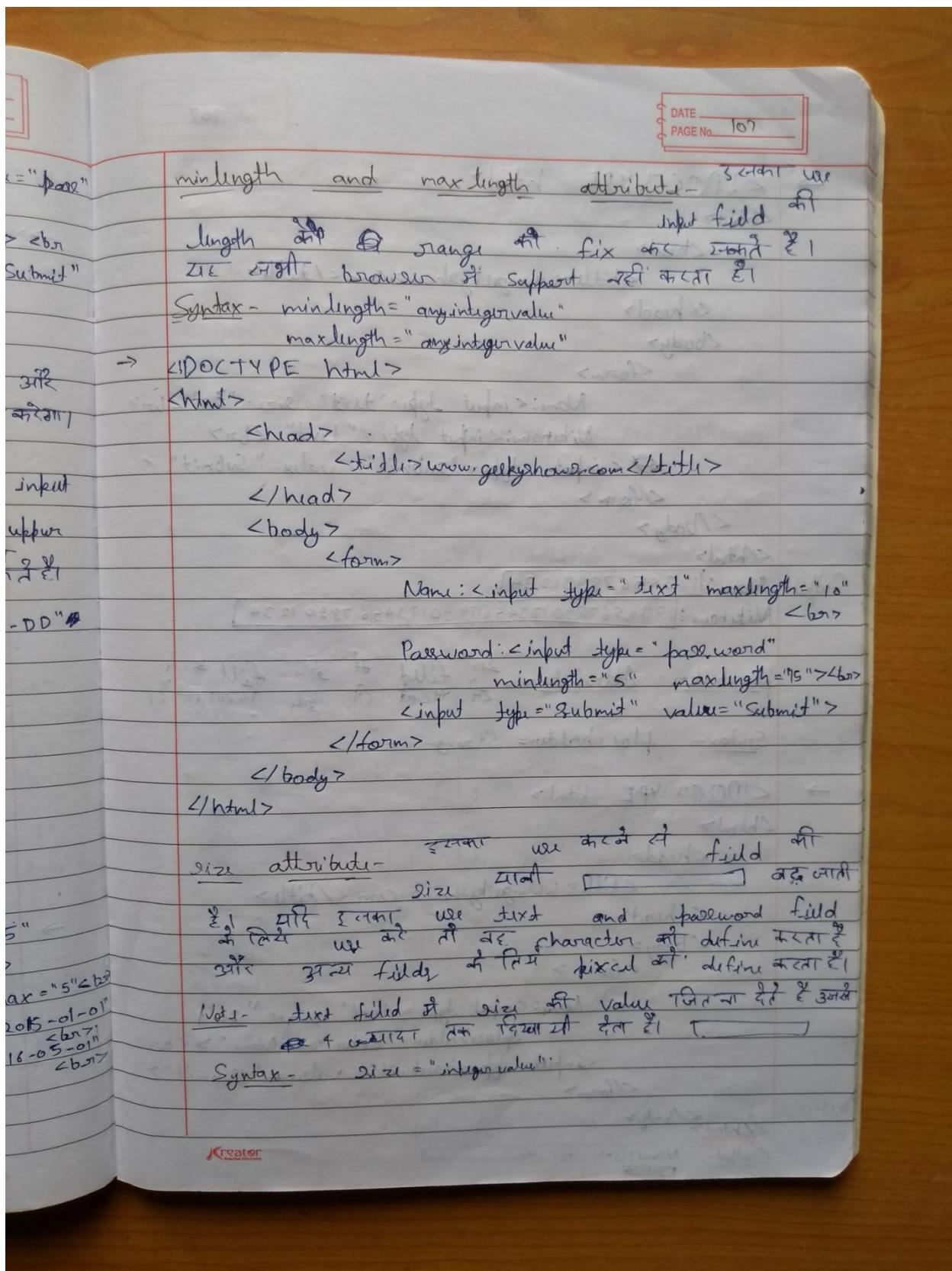


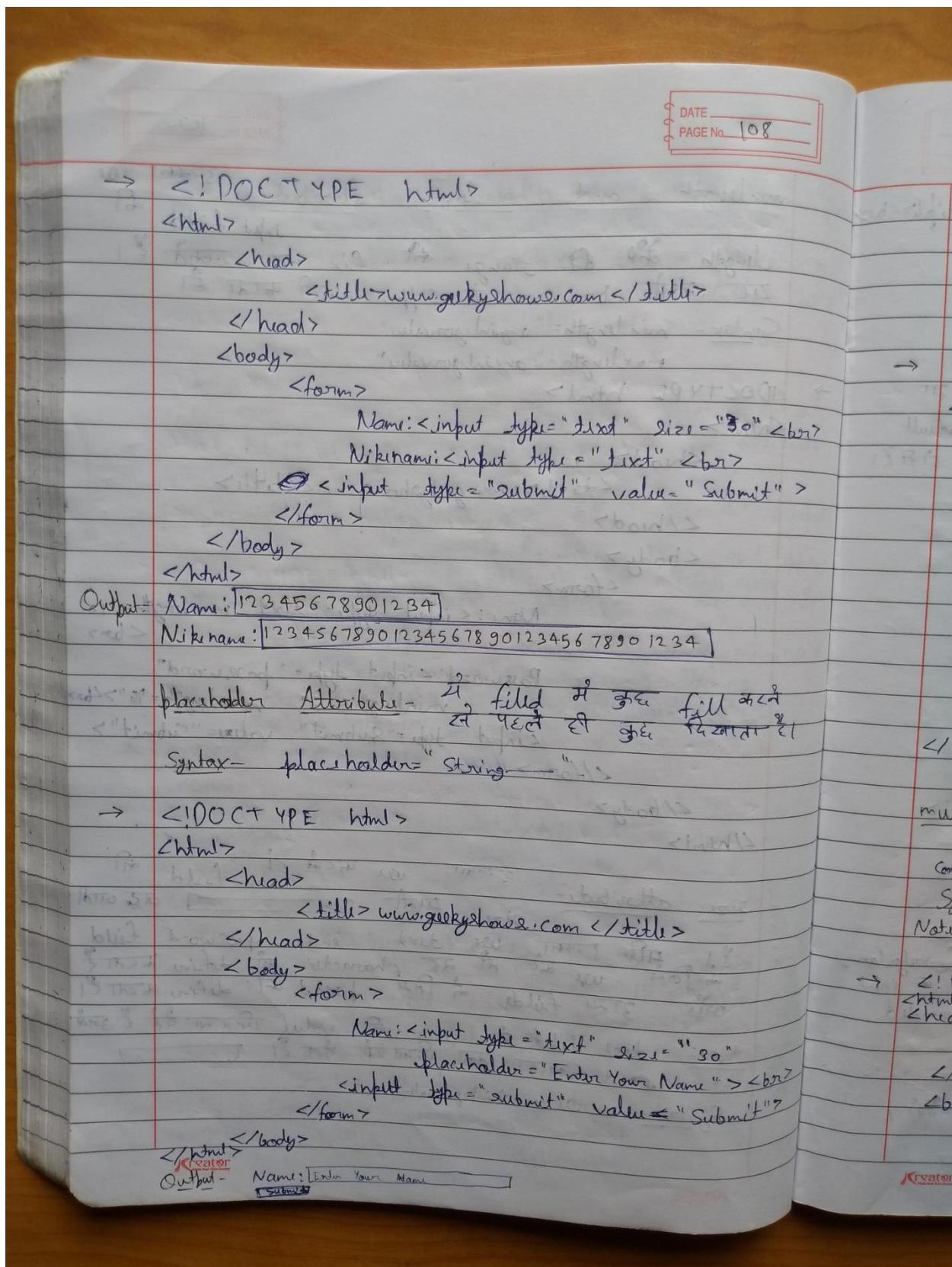


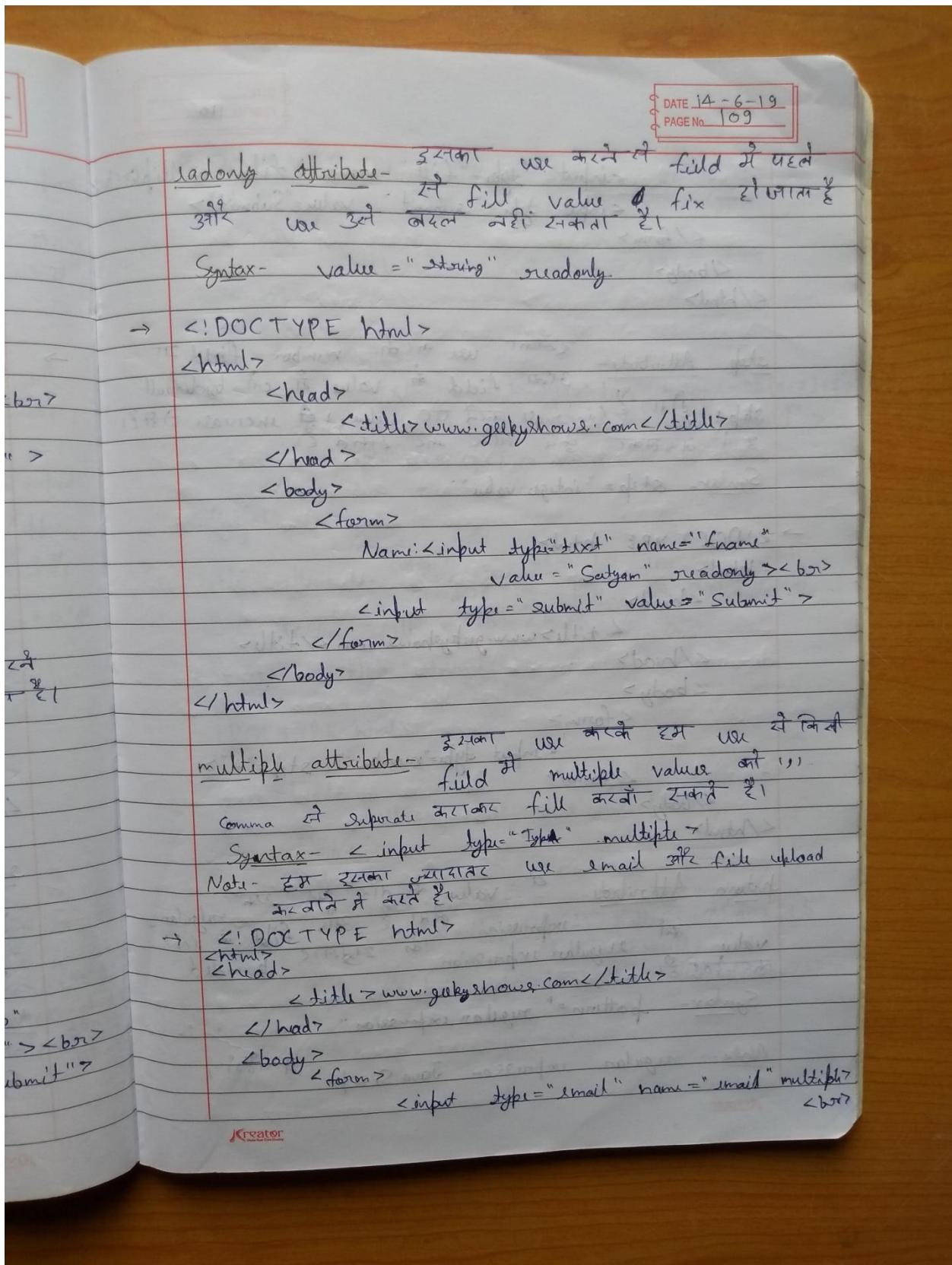












DATE _____
PAGE No. 110

```

<input type="file" name="file" multiple>
<input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
</body>
</html>

```

step Attribute - यहाँ ने एक number field का

अंतर्गत field का value का step by default

step 1 है। यहाँ इसका value 1 है तो increase step 1

3 का अनुमान लिया जाएगा वहाँ से 2 होगा।

Syntax - step = "integer-value".

```

→ <!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>www.geekyshows.com</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <form>
      <input type="number" step="4">
    </form>
  </body>
</html>

```

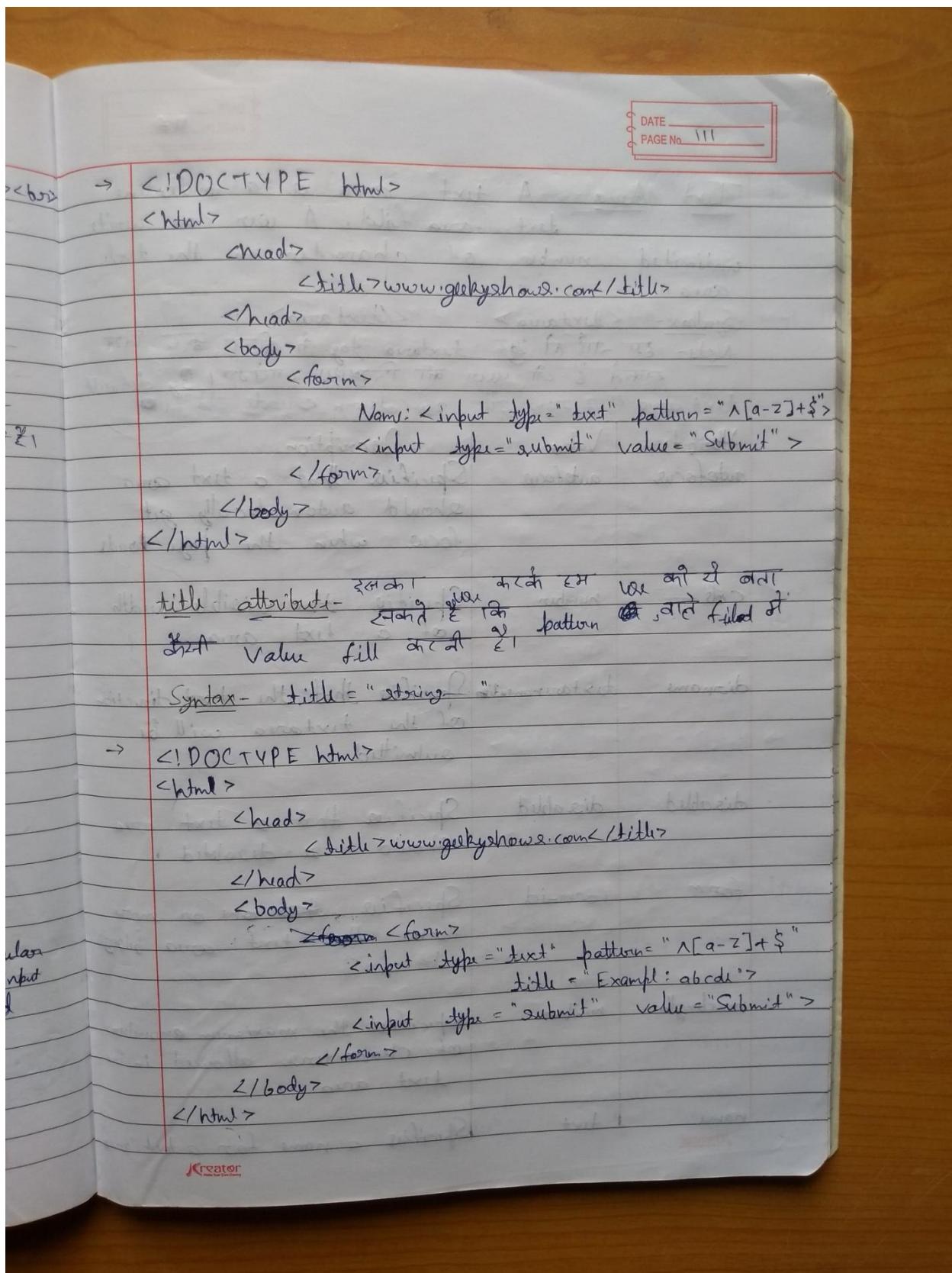
pattern Attribute - value के तीव्र पर इसका

value की expression लिता है आरे regular expression की regular field की input

अंतर्गत expression की regular expression की bounded

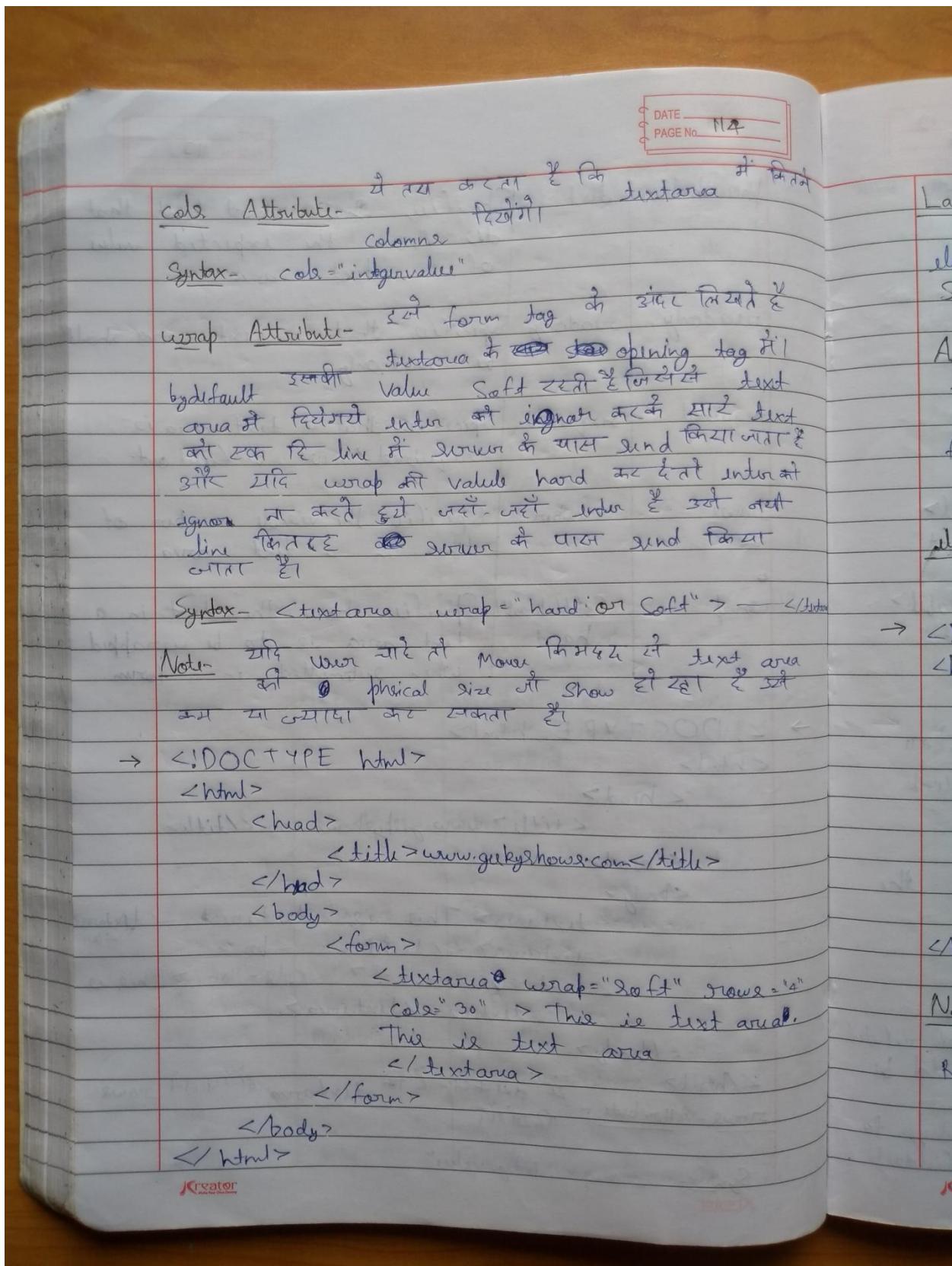
Syntax - pattern = "regular expression"

Note - regular expression Java Script का उपयोग,



Text Area - A text area is a multiline text area field. A user can write unlimited number of characters in the text area.		
<u>Syntax</u>	<textarea> </textarea>	
Note	An HTML text area tag starts at the <code><textarea></code> and ends at the <code></textarea></code> . It's a block-level element with a default height of 2 rows and 20 columns.	
Attribute	Value	Description
autofocus	autofocus	Specifies that a text area should automatically get focus when the page loads.
cols	number	Specifies the visible width of a text area.
dirname	textareaname	Specifies that the text direction of the textarea will be submitted.
disabled	disabled	Specifies that a text area should be disabled.
form	form-id	Specifies that one or more forms the text area belongs to.
maxlength	number	Specifies the maximum number of characters allowed in the text area.
name	text	Specifies a name for a text area.

		DATE _____ PAGE No. 113
placeholder	Text	Specify that a short hint that describes the expected value of a text area.
readonly	readonly	Specify that a text area should be read-only.
required	required	Specify that a text area is required / must be filled out.
rows	number	Specify the visible number of lines in a text area.
wrap	Soft (default) hard	Specify how the text in a text area is to be wrapped when submitted in a form.
<pre>→ <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <title>www.geekyshows.com</title> </head> <body> <textarea> This is textarea. </textarea> <textarea> </textarea>
 <textarea rows="7" cols="60"> This is textarea. </textarea> </body> </html></pre> <p><u>rows Attribute - It defines the number of lines for textarea element</u></p> <p>Syntax - rows = "integer value"</p>		



DATE 15-6-19
PAGE NO. 16

for Attribute - *for* id field form value

Syntax - `for = "idvalue"`

```
→ <!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>www.geekyshows.com</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <label for="male">Male:</label>
    <input type="radio" name="start" id="male">
    <label for="female">Female:</label>
    <input type="radio" name="start" id="female">
  </body>
</html>
```

Note - *if we click on Male it will submit radio button*

Fieldset - This creates a box around the related form controls.

Syntax - `<fieldset> ... </fieldset>`

Attribute	Value	Description
disabled	disabled	Specifies that a group of related form elements should be disabled.
form	formid	Specifies form the fieldset belongs to.
name	text	Specifies a name for the fieldset.

DATE _____
PAGE No. 117

Note - **fieldset** *2nd* **box** *दृष्टिकोण* *बैग* *नियंत्रित करता है*
value *सही गруппे का साथ* *अवलोकन करता है* **group** *समावेश होता है*
opening *अपनी गруппे की फ़ंक्षनलिटी* **tag** *सही गруппे की फ़ंक्षनलिटी करता है*
at at ये group *सही गруппे की फ़ंक्षनलिटी करता है*

```

→ <!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>www.geekyshows.com</title>
</head>
<body>
    <form>
        <fieldset disabled> or <fieldset>
            Name: <input type="text" name="name" /><br/>
            Password: <input type="password" name="pass" /><br/>
            City: <input type="text" name="city" /><br/>
        </fieldset>
    </form>
</body>
</html>

```

the **Legend tag** - *इसे fieldset की सही लेन्डिंग करता है*
फ़िल्ड सेट की सही कॉप्टिन करता है

Syntax <legend> ~~Caption~~ </legend>


```

→ <!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title>www.geekyshows.com</title>
    </head>

```

Creator
India's Own Company

DATE _____
PAGE NO. 118

```

<body>
  <form>
    <fieldset>
      <legend><b>Personal Info</b></legend>
      Name: <input type="text" name="fname">
      Password: <input type="password" name="pass" ><br>
    </fieldset>
  </form>
</body>
</html>

```

Select tag - The ~~select~~ tag `<select> -- </select>` tag creates a drop down list to accept a user input from a list of items.

Attribute	Value	Description
autofocus	autofocus	Specifies that the Drop-down list should automatically get focus when the page loads.
disabled	disabled	Specifies that a drop-down list should be disabled.
form	form-id	Defines one or more forms the select field belongs to.
multiple	multiple	Specifies that multiple options can be selected at once.
name	name	Defines a name for the drop-down list.
required	required	Specifies that the user is required to select a value before submitting the form.

Kreator
Made Your Own Choice

DATE _____
PAGE No. 119

size	number	Defined the number of visible options in a drop-down list.
------	--------	--

Option tag - The `<option>` -- `</option>` tag inside the `<select>` -- `</select>` element defines an option in the drop down list.

Syntax - `<select>`

```

<option> ----- </option>
<option> ----- </option>
</select>

```

Attribute	Value	Description
disabled	disabled	Specifies that an option be disabled.
label	text	Specifies a shorter label for an option.
selected	selected	Specifies that an option should be pre-selected when the page loads.
value	text	Specifies the value to be sent to a server.

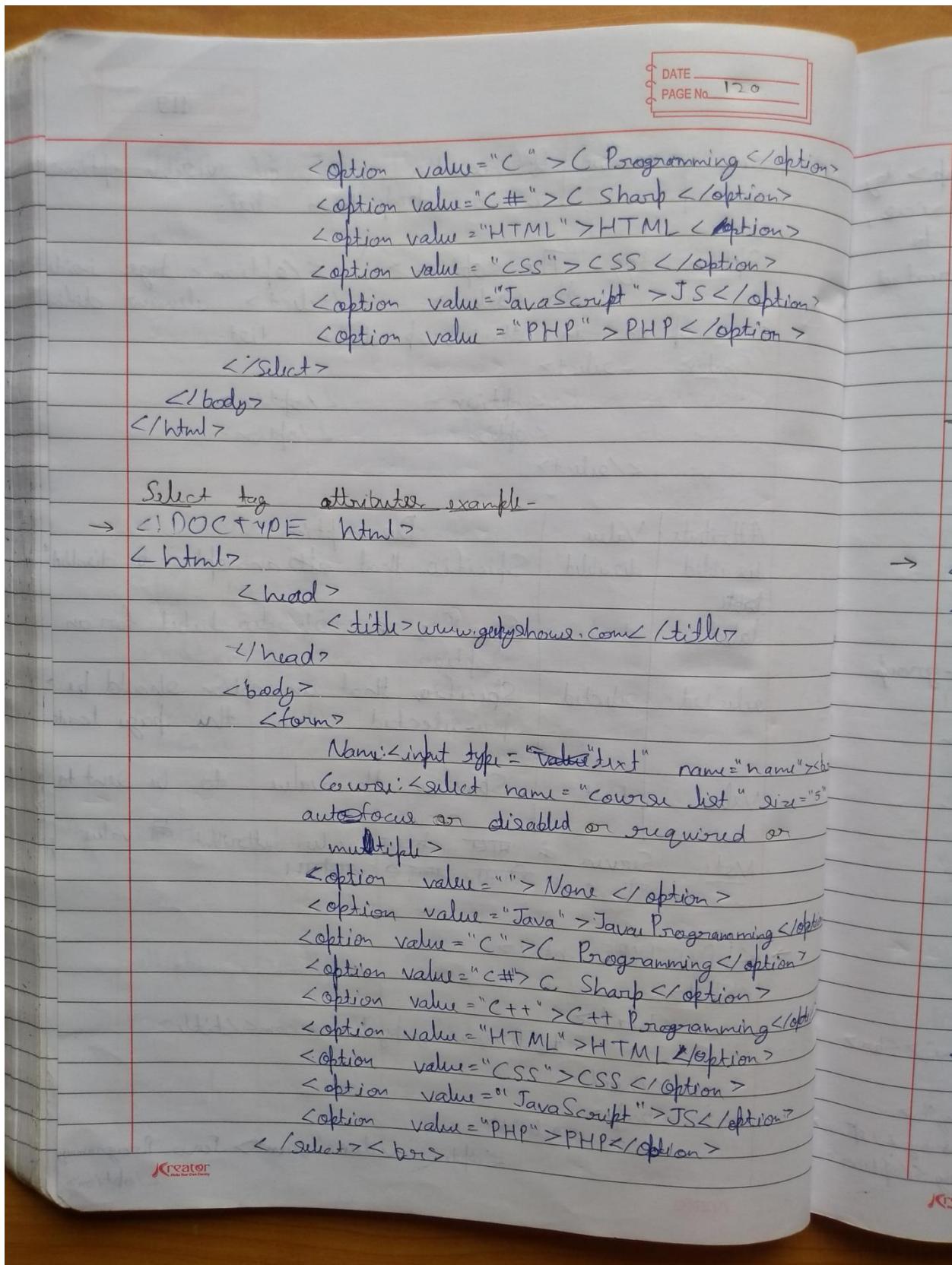
Note - Server के साथ कैसे value attribute की value को send करता है जायेगा।

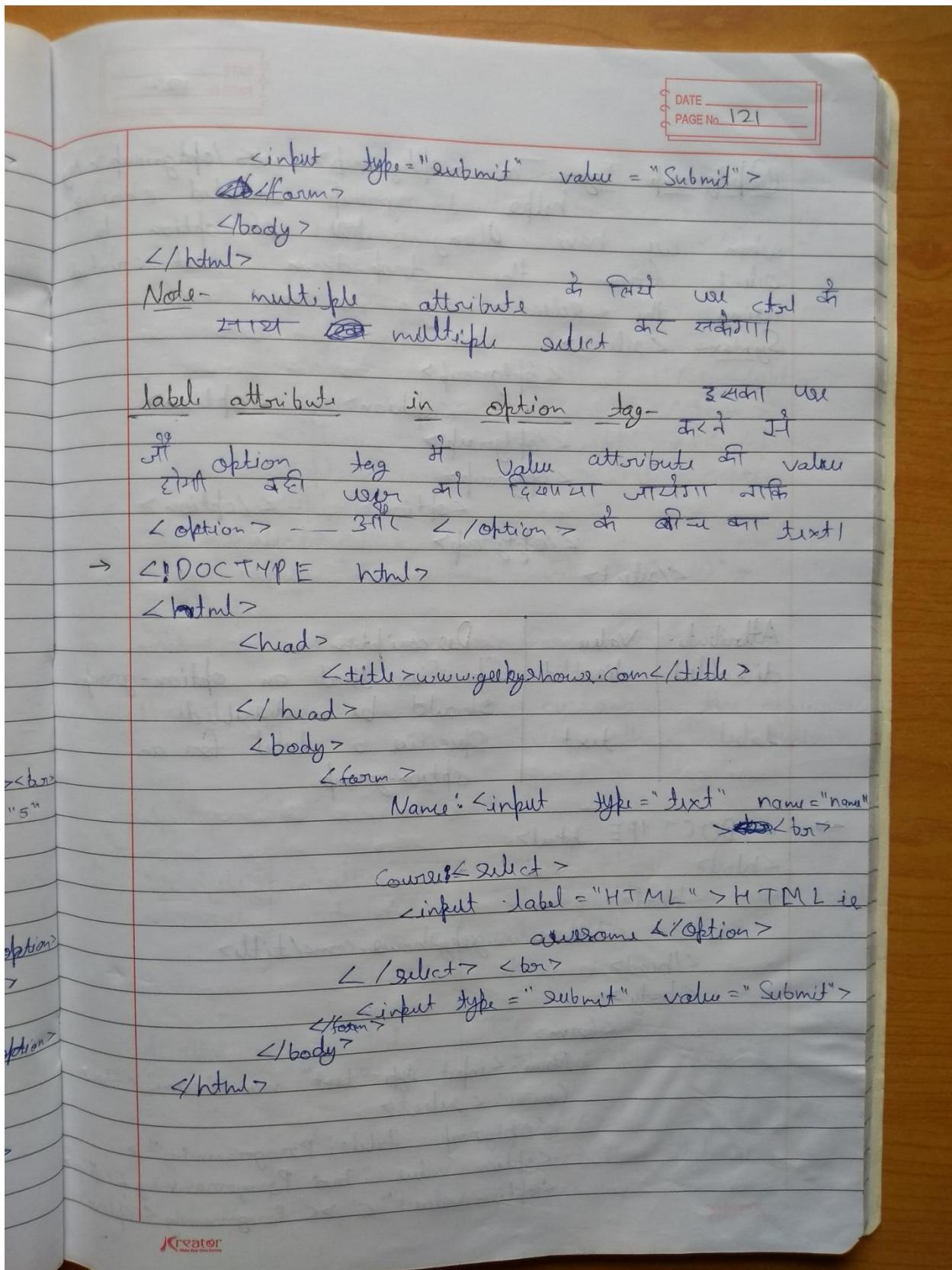
```

→ <!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>www.geekyshows.com</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <select>
      <option value="java">Java Programming</option>
    </select>
  </body>
</html>

```

Kreator
Made For One Destiny





DATE _____
PAGE NO. 122

Optgroup Tag - The `<optgroup>` --- `</optgroup>` tag helps to group related choices when we have a long list of options to select from the drop-down list created using the `<select>` tag.

Syntax `<select>`

```

<optgroup>
  <option> -- </option>
</optgroup>
<optgroup>
  <option> -- </option>
</optgroup>
</select>
  
```

Attribute	Value	Description
<code>disabled</code>	<code>disabled</code>	Specifies that an option-group should be disabled.
<code>label</code>	<code>text</code>	Specifies a label for an option-group.

```

→ <!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>www.geekyshows.com</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <form>
      Name: <input type="text" name="name"><br/>
      Course: <select>
        <optgroup label="Programming">
          <option value="Java">Java Programming</option>
          <option value="C">C Programming</option>
        </optgroup>
      </select>
    </form>
  
```

DATE _____
PAGE NO. 123

```

> tag
  <select>
    <option value="C #"> C Sharp </option>
    <option value="C ++ "> C ++ Programming
      </option>
    </optgroup>
    <optgroup label="Web designing">
      <option value="HTML"> HTML </option>
      <option value="CSS"> CSS </option>
      <option value="JavaScript"> JS </option>
      <option value="PHP"> PHP </option>
    </optgroup>
  </select> <br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit" >
</body>
</html>

```

Button Tag - We can customize the appearance of button using the ~~<butt~~ `<button>`

Tag:
Syntax: `<button> -- </button>`

Attribute	Value	Description
<code>autofocus</code>	<code>autofocus</code>	Specify that a button should automatically get focus when the page loads.
<code>disabled</code>	<code>disabled</code>	Specify that a button should be disabled.
<code>form</code>	<code>formid</code>	Specify one or more forms the button belongs to.

JKreator
A Javatpoint Company

DATE PAGE No.		
124		
formaction	URL	Specifies where to send the form-data when a form is submitted. Only for type="submit".
formenctype	application/x-www-form-urlencoded multipart/form-data, text/html text/plain	Specifies how form-data should be encoded before sending it to a server. Only for type="submit".
formmethod	get post	Specifies how to send the form-data which HTTP method to use. Only for type="submit".
formnovalidate	formnovalidate	Specifies that the form-data should not be validated on submission. Only for type="submit".
formtarget	_blank _self _parent _top framename	Specifies where to display the response after submitting the form. Only for type="submit".
name	name	Specifies a name for the button.
type	button reset submit	Specifies the type of button.
* value	text	Specifies an initial value for the button.

DATE _____
PAGE No. 125

Note - ~~submit~~ type - attribut द्वारा लियवां जारी होता है।
 <button> का </button> के बीच में तरीके से string button का नाम दिया जाता है।

should → <!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>www.geekyshows.com</title>
</head>
<body>
<button type="submit" value="java">Submit</button>
</body>
</html>

Note - button पर click के बारे में value का value
 का का a initial value दिया जाता है।
 जबकि उसके send के बारे में जारी नहीं है।

Datalist

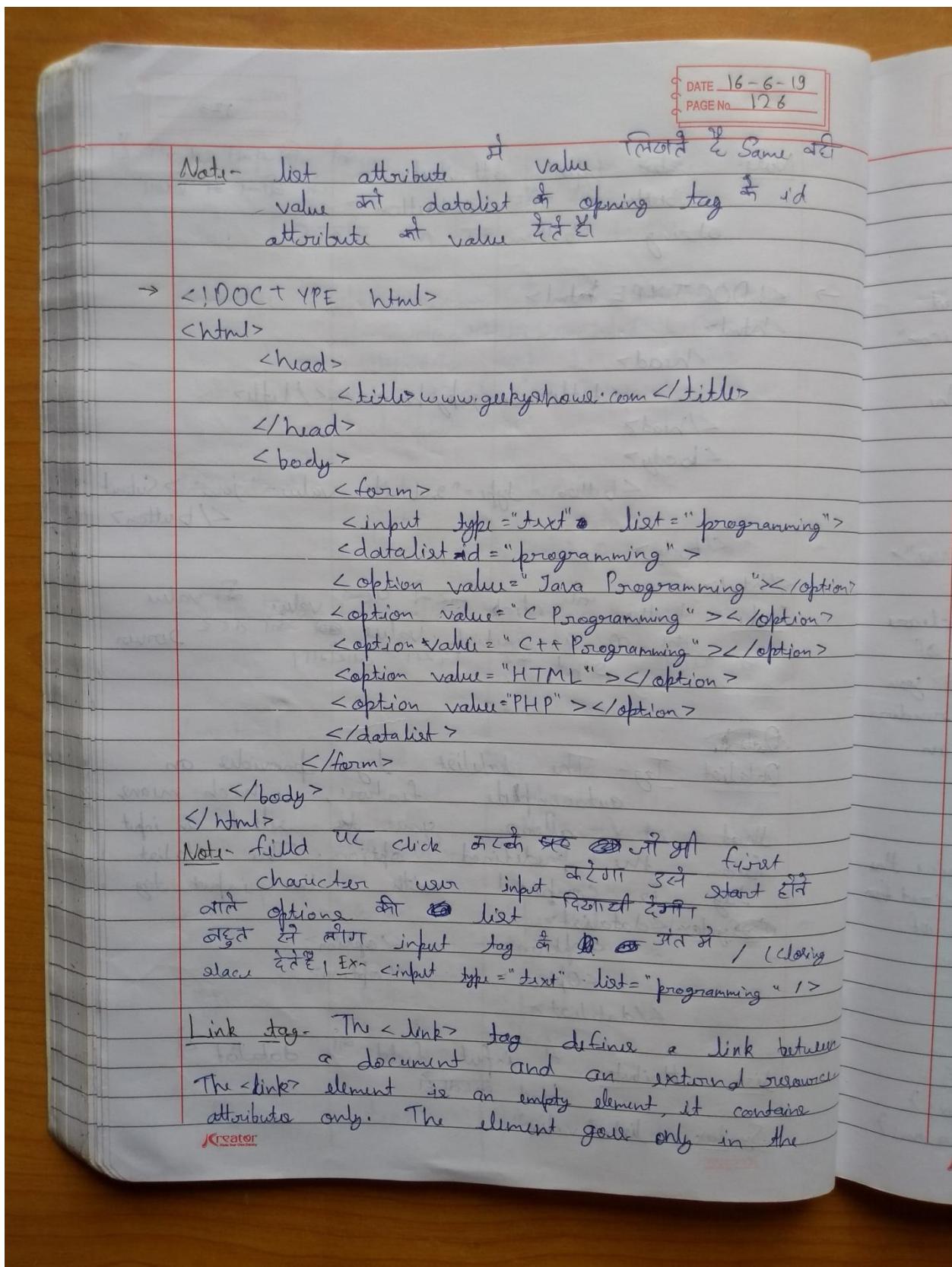
Datalist Tag - The datalist tag provides an autocomplete feature, which means that it allows you to select an input from the predefined options. The datalist tag is combined with the input tag.

Syntax - <datalist>
 <option> — </option>
 <option> — </option>
</datalist>

list attribute - If input field of datalist
 kind का का है।

Syntax - list="value".

Creator
Write Your Own Destiny



DATE _____
PAGE No. 127

head section, but it can appear any number of times.

Attribute	Value	Description
crossorigin	anonymous	Specify how the element handles cross-origin requests.
href	URL	Specify the location of the linked document.
hreflang	language-code	Specify the language of the text in the linked document.
media	media-query	Specify on what device the linked document will be displayed.
rel	alternate archive author bookmark external first help icon last license next nofollow noreferrer pingback prefetch prev search sidebar	Required. Specify the relationship between the current document and the linked document.

Kreator

	stylesheet tag up	
size	Height X Width any px	Specify the size of the linked resource. Only for rel="icon"
type	media	Specify the media type of the linked document.
<u>Ex - <head></u>		
<title> ————— </title> <link rel="stylesheet" href="geekyshows.css">		
<u>Style Tag</u> - The <style> tag is used to declare style sheets within the head of HTML document. Inside, the <style> element you specify how HTML elements should render in a browser. Each HTML document can contain multiple <style> tag.		
Attribute	Value	Description
media	media-query	Specify what media/device the media resource is optimized for
type	text/css	Specify the media type of the <style> tag
<u>Ex - <head></u>		
<title> ————— </title> <style type="text/css"> p{color: red; font-size: 24px; } h1{color: blue; font-size: 24px; } </style> </head>		

DATE _____
PAGE No. 129

div Tag - The HTML `<div>` -- `</div>` tag is used to define a section of document. Using div tag, you can group large sections of HTML elements together and format them with CSS. The `<div>` element is very often used together with CSS, to layout a web page.

By default, browsers always place a line break before and after the `<div>` element. However, this can be changed with CSS.

Ex (ii) `<div style="color: red">`
`<h3> This is Heading is inside div tag </h3>`
`<p> This is paragraph is inside div tag </p>`
`</div>`

Note - `style = "color:red"` का अर्थ `<h3>` and `<p>` के लिए है।

Ex (iv) - `<html>`
`<head>`
`<style>`
~~`<div>`~~
`color:red`
`</style>`
`</head>`
`<body>`
 This is body.
`<div> I am inside div tag </div>`
`</body>`

`</html>` का फ़िराफ़ा `<div>` का फ़िराफ़ा `</div>` का फ़िराफ़ा है।
 Note - 3rd body का फ़िराफ़ा `<div>` का फ़िराफ़ा है। 3rd head का फ़िराफ़ा `<style>` का फ़िराफ़ा है।

DATE _____
PAGE No. 130

Style Attribute - Style attribute is used to set the style of an HTML element.

In HTML5, the style attribute can be used on any HTML element.

Syntax- `style="property1: property1-value; property2: property2-value;"`

Note- where property is CSS property and property-value is CSS value.

```
→ <!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Hello CSS </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1 style="color: cyan font-size: 45px;">I am
      Heading </h1>
    <p style="color: yellow font-size: 40px;"> I am
      1st Para </p>
    <p> I am second Paragraph </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Class Attribute The HTML class attribute makes it possible to define equal styles for elements with the same class name. The class attribute specifies one or more class names for an element. The class attribute is mostly used to point to a class name for an element in a style sheet. However, it can also be used by a JavaScript (via the HTML DOM) to make changes to HTML.

DATE _____
PAGE No. 131

element starts with a specified class.
In HTML5, the class attribute can be used
on any HTML element.

Rules -

Must begin with a letter A-Z or a-z
A class name cannot start with a number.

Must not contain any space character.

Can be followed by: letters (A-Za-z), digits (0-9),
hyphens (" - ") and underscores (" _ ")

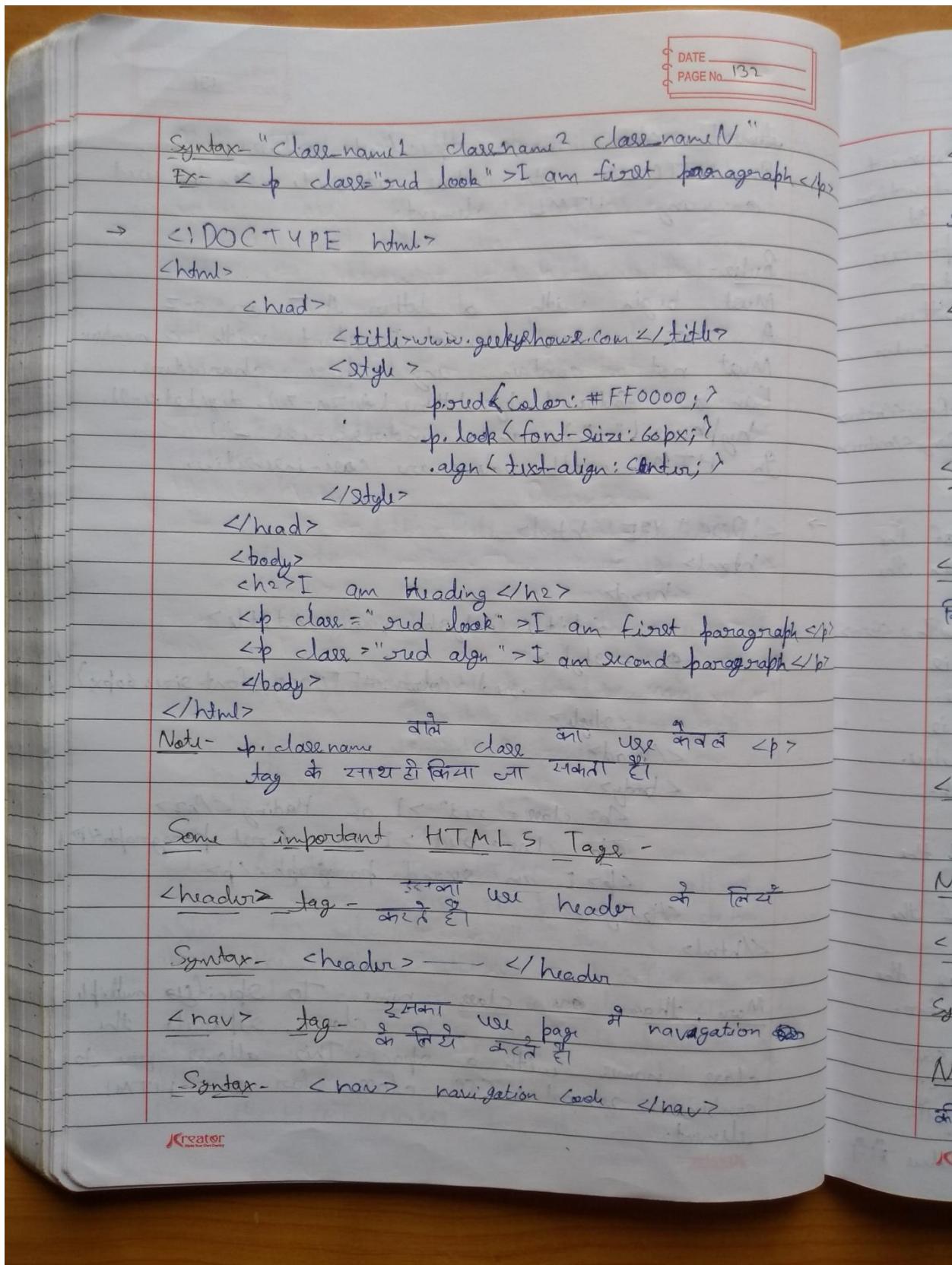
In HTML, all values are case-insensitive.

```
→ <!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Geekyshows.com</title>
    <style>
      .red {color: #FF0000; font-size: 60px;}
```

<style>

```
</head>
<body>
  <h2 class="red">I am Heading</h2>
  <p class="red">I am first paragraph</p>
  <p>I am second paragraph</p>
</body>
</html>
```

More than one class name - To specify multiple
classes, separate the
class names with a space. This allows you to
combine several CSS classes for one HTML
element.



DATE _____
PAGE No. 133

<section> tag - इसका लिये कि section create करने के लिए जाहे है तो nested section भी उसमें हो सकते हैं।

Syntax - <section> — <section>

<article> tag - इसका लिये कि article के लिए करते हैं। यह नहीं वह article के लिए nested article भी लिया जाता है।

Syntax - <article> — <article>

<aside> tag - इसका लिये कि aside के लिए जाहे है। यह वास्तव में user को additional details प्रदान करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Syntax - <aside> — <aside>

<details> tag - इसका लिये कि details के लिए जाहे है। hide कर के बाकी के लिए किया जाता है।

Syntax - <details> — <details>

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|-----------|-------------|---|
| open | open | by default open हो जाता है। |
| | open="open" | Syntax - <details open="open"> — </details> |

<summary> tag - <details> tag के heading के लिए यह करता है। change

Syntax - <summary> — <summary> के बीच में लिखता है।

Note - <details> भी </details>

<footer> tag - footer page के लिए होता है। by default पर हमें कठोर होता है।

Syntax - <footer> — </footer>

Note - यह सभी tags के बारे में गये तभी search engine की ओर से विश्वास होता है।

DATE _____
PAGE No. 134

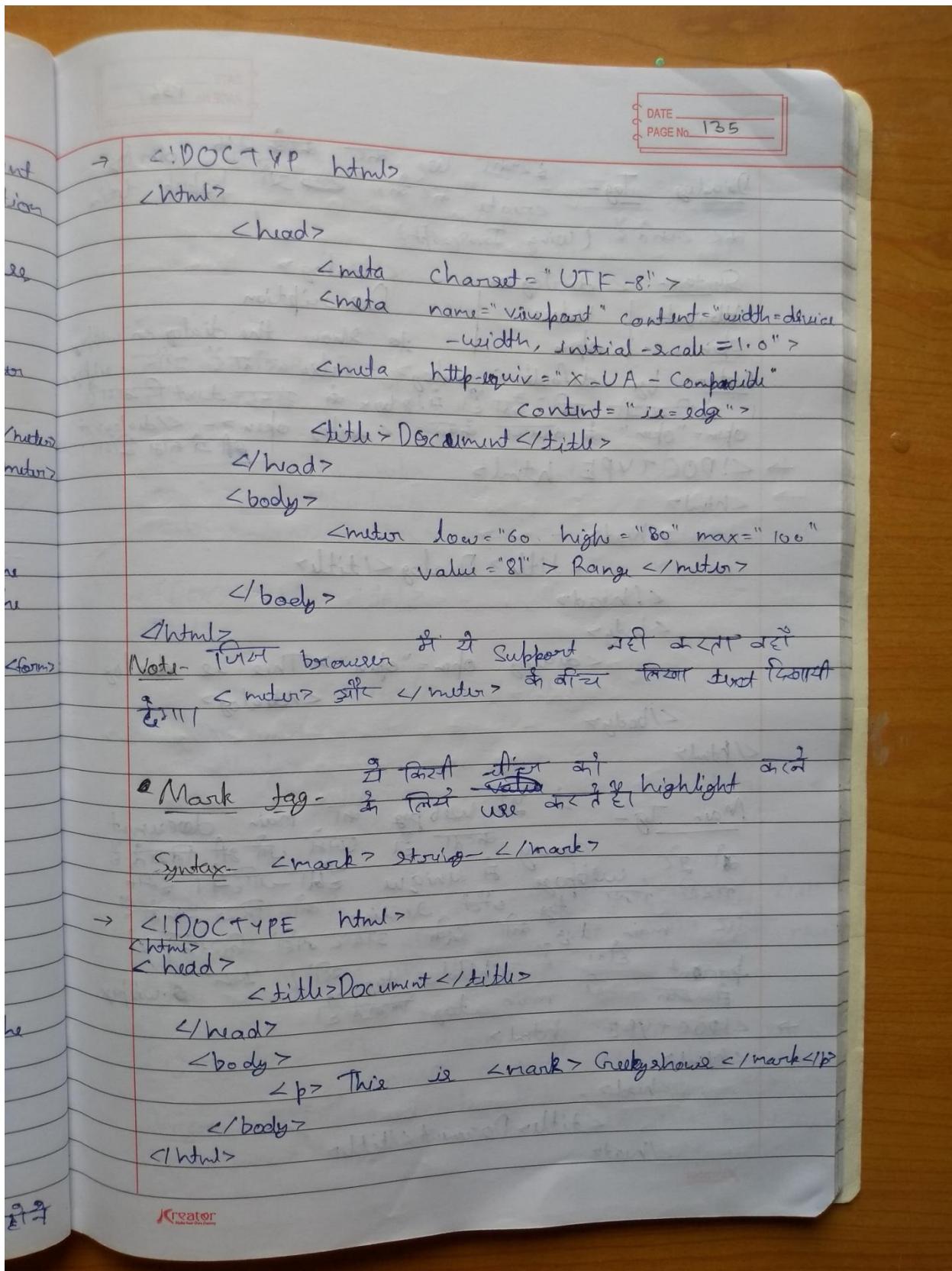
Meter Tag - It defines a scalar measurement within a known range, or a functional value. This is also known as a gauge. It should not be used to indicate process tags. If browser doesn't support meter tag then it will show text written between opening meter tag and closing meter tag.

Syntax - <meter> — </meter>

Ex - <meter value="20" max="100" min="10">Range</meter>
<meter low="60" high="80" value="100" max="100">Range</meter>

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|-----------|---------|---|
| value | Number | Specify the current value of the meter. This must be between the min and max values. |
| form | Form id | It associates the <meter> with a form. |
| high | Number | It specifies the range that is considered to be high value. |
| low | Number | It specifies the range that is considered to be a low value. This must be greater than min value. |
| max | Number | It specifies max value of the range. |
| min | Number | It specifies min value of the range. |
| optimum | Number | It specifies what value is the optimal value for the meter. |

Note - meter की color, low की value का रंग नीला होता है। value की value का रंग ग्रीन होता है। high की value का रंग ऑरेंज होता है। high का अधिक max की value की रंग रेड होती है।



DATE _____
PAGE NO. 136

Dialog Tag - *इसका उपयोग करके एक dialog
create करके ~~जो~~ जो popup define
कर सकते हैं (using Javascript)*

Syntax <dialog> </dialog>

| Attribut. | Value | Description |
|-----------|-------|---|
| open | open | to show the dialog on webpage
by default <dialog> false होता है और webpage
में दिखानी नहीं होता है लेकिन इसके अन्त में यह दिखाता है |
| | | open = "open" के बावजूद केवल <dialog open> </dialog> के बावजूद भी यह दिखाता है। |

→ <!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <head>
 <title> Dialog </title>
 </head>
 <body>
 <dialog open="open"> This is dialog
 </dialog>
 </body>
</html>

→ <!DOCTYPE html>
 <html>
 <head>
 <title> Document </title>
 </head>

Main Tag - *इसे webpage का main document
कहा जाता है इसमें जो भी लिखते हैं
एवं webpage में unique होना चाहिए। इसका
एक अलग tag जोड़े जाते हैं जो लिख सकते हैं।
परंतु main tag की ओर अद्वितीय नहीं लिखते। इस
में एक child tag जोड़े जाते हैं जो एक webpage
में एक main tag लिखते हैं।*

