

HTML NOTES

Unit3:

Introduction to HTML:

HTML ka full form hai **HyperText Markup Language**. Ye ek standard markup language hai jo web pages aur web applications banane ke liye use hoti hai. Internet par jitne bhi websites aap dekhte hain, unka basic structure **HTML** se banta hai.

Key Points about HTML:

1. **Markup Language** – HTML ek programming language nahi hai, balki ek markup language hai jo web page ke structure ko define karti hai.
2. **Elements & Tags** – HTML mein content ko structure dene ke liye **tags** ka use hota hai, jaise `<h1>`, `<p>`, `<a>`, `` etc.
3. **HyperText** – Hypertext ka matlab hai ki HTML documents ek doosre se **hyperlinks** ke through connected hote hain.
4. **Web Standard** – HTML ko **W3C (World Wide Web Consortium)** maintain karta hai taaki ek standard bana rahe.
5. **Structure Only** – HTML sirf structure banata hai. Web pages ko style dene ke liye **CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)** aur functionality dene ke liye **JavaScript** use hota hai.

What is HTML?

HTML ka full form **HyperText Markup Language** hai.

Ye ek **markup language** hai jo web pages aur web applications banane ke liye use hoti hai.

◇ **HyperText** ka matlab hai text ke andar links (hyperlinks) hone jisse ek page se dusre page par jaa sakte hain.

◇ **Markup Language** ka matlab hai ke isme special tags (`<` `>` ke beech likhe hote hain) use karke content ko structure aur meaning diya jata hai.

HTML ka kaam

- Web page ka **structure** banana (heading, paragraph, image, video, link, table, form, etc.)
- Browser (Chrome, Edge, Firefox) ko batana ki page ka content kaise show karna hai.
- Ye internet ki **basic building block** language hai.

HTML Document:

HTML document ka matlab hota hai ek **poora web page** jo HTML tags ka use karke likha jata hai.

Ye file usually `.html` extension ke sath save hoti hai (example: `index.html`) aur web browser me open ki ja sakti hai.

Structure of an HTML Document

Ek HTML document ke main parts hote hain:

1. **<!DOCTYPE html>** – Browser ko batata hai ki ye HTML5 document hai.
2. **<html> ... </html>** – Poore document ka root element.
3. **<head> ... </head>** – Page ke metadata (title, CSS, JavaScript, description) rakhta hai.
4. **<title>** – Browser tab me page ka naam dikhata hai.
5. **<body> ... </body>** – Jo bhi content user ko web page par dikhana ho (text, images, videos, links, tables, forms).

Example of a Simple HTML Document

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>My First HTML Document</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Welcome to My Website</h1>
  <p>This is a simple HTML document example.</p>
  <a href="https://www.google.com">Visit Google</a>
</body>
</html>
```

Explanation

- **<!DOCTYPE html>** → HTML5 document declaration.
- **<html>** → Root element of the page.
- **<head>** → Hidden information about the page (title, styles, metadata).
- **<title>** → Browser tab name.
- **<body>** → Actual visible content.
- **<h1>** → Heading.
- **<p>** → Paragraph.
- **<a>** → Hyperlink.

Markup Tags:

HTML me **markup tags** wo special words hote hain jo < > angle brackets ke beech likhe jate hain. Ye browser ko batate hain ki content ko kaise dikhana hai.

Markup Tags ke Types:-

1. Structural Tags (Document Structure)

- <!DOCTYPE html> → Document type define karta hai.
 - <html> ... </html> → Poore HTML document ka root.
 - <head> ... </head> → Metadata (title, CSS, script).
 - <body> ... </body> → Web page ka visible content.
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2. Text Formatting Tags

- <h1> to <h6> → Headings (h1 sabse bada, h6 sabse chhota).
 - <p> → Paragraph.
 -
 → Line break.
 - <hr> → Horizontal line.
 - / → Bold text.
 - <i> / → Italic text.
 - <u> → Underline.
 - <mark> → Highlight text.
 - <small> → Chhota text.
 - <sup> / <sub> → Superscript aur subscript.
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3. Linking & Media Tags

- → Hyperlink.
 - → Image.
 - <video> ... </video> → Video embed karne ke liye.
 - <audio> ... </audio> → Audio embed karne ke liye.
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4. List Tags

- ` ... ` → Unordered list (bullets).
 - ` ... ` → Ordered list (numbers).
 - `` → List item.
 - `<dl>` → Definition list.
 - `<dt>` → Definition term.
 - `<dd>` → Definition detail.
-

5. Table Tags

- `<table> ... </table>` → Table banane ke liye.
 - `<tr>` → Table row.
 - `<td>` → Table data cell.
 - `<th>` → Table header cell.
 - `<caption>` → Table title.
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6. Form Tags

- `<form> ... </form>` → Form banane ke liye.
 - `<input>` → Textbox, checkbox, radio button, etc.
 - `<textarea>` → Multi-line text input.
 - `<button>` → Button.
 - `<select> ... <option>` → Dropdown menu.
 - `<label>` → Form ke field ka label.
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7. Semantic Tags (Meaningful Content)

- `<header>` → Page ka header section.
- `<nav>` → Navigation links.
- `<section>` → Page ka section.
- `<article>` → Independent article ya content.
- `<aside>` → Side content (ads, extra info).
- `<footer>` → Page ka footer.

Heading Tag:

1. Heading Tags (<h1> to <h6>)

- Headings web page par title ya headings dikhane ke liye use hote hain.
- Ye 6 levels me aate hain:
 - <h1> → Sabse bada heading
 - <h6> → Sabse chhota heading

Paragraph Tag:

2. Paragraph Tag (<p>)

- Paragraph likhne ke liye use hota hai.
- Har paragraph automatically ek new line me shuru hota hai aur thoda spacing hota hai.

Line Break Tag:

3. Line Break Tag (
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- Ek hi paragraph ke andar **new line** lene ke liye use hota hai.
- Ye self-closing tag hai (closing tag nahi hota).

HTML Tags:

4. HTML Tags

- HTML tags hamesha < > ke beech likhe jate hain.
- Do tarah ke hote hain:
 1. **Container Tags** → Start & End dono hote hain (e.g. <p> ... </p>, <h1> ... </h1>).
 2. **Empty Tags** → Sirf start tag hota hai (e.g.
, <hr>,).

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