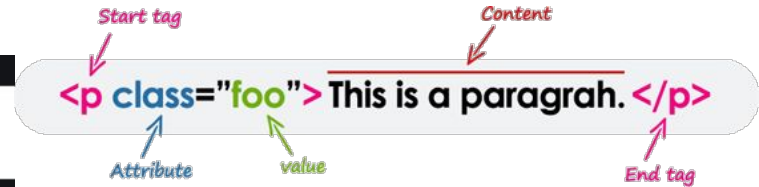


Part A prt 1

- What is the difference between **HTML tags** and **HTML elements**?
- What is an **empty element**? Give an example
- What is a **nested element**?
- What are the **main elements** that make up an **HTML** page?
 - Explain each of them and their main use
- List the new tags of **HTML5**.
- Explain and show a practical example about **HTML Canvas**.
- What types of **web storage** exist in **HTML**?
- Who is making the **Web standards**?
- What is an **id** in **HTML**?
- What is a **class** in **HTML**?
- What are the main differences between **id** and **class**?
- Give **two examples** where you would give preference to the use of **id** over the use of **class**
- In what ways can I change the **visual appearance** of my html code?
- In what ways can I make use of **js** scripts in my html?
- What is the difference between **div** and **span** tags?

- What is the difference between **HTML tags** and **HTML elements**?

HTML Tags	HTML Elements
HTML tags are used to hold the HTML element.	HTML element holds the content.
HTML tag starts with <code><</code> and ends with <code>></code>	Whatever written within a HTML tag are HTML elements.
HTML tags are almost like keywords where every single tag has unique meaning.	HTML elements specifies the general content.



- What is an **empty element**? Give an example

Some elements do not have text content because they are used to provide a simple directive.

Such as:

`
` (line break)

Non Container

Eg:

`<meta...../>`

`<link/>`

`<img...../>`

`<input...../>`

`
`

`<hr/>`

- What is a **nested element**?

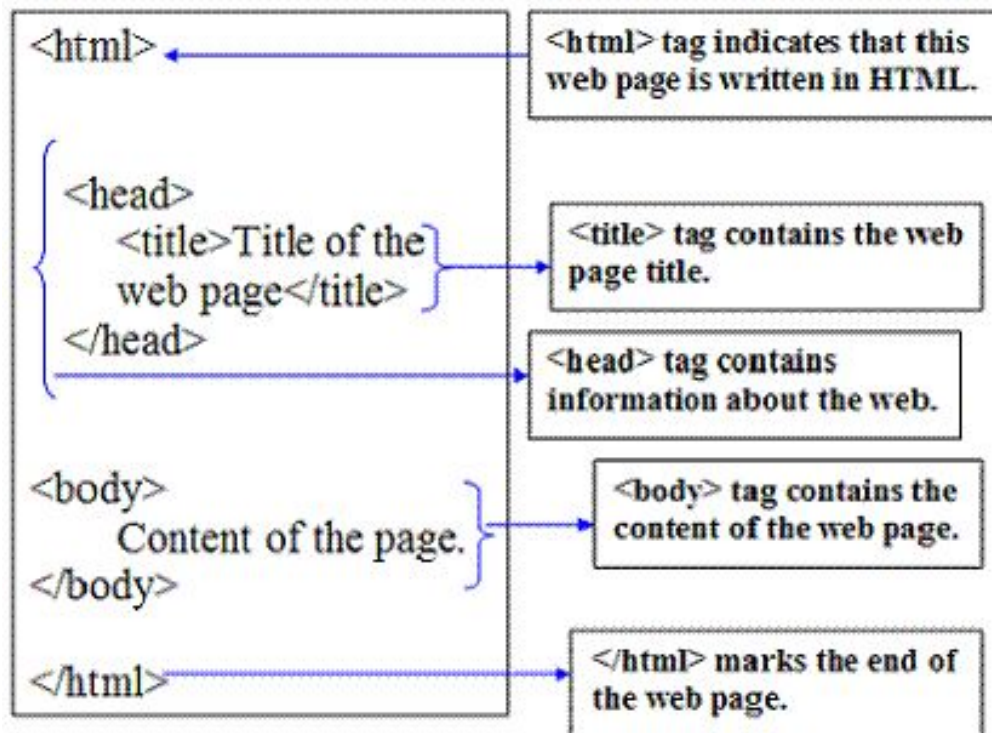
HTML elements can be nested, meaning that one element can be placed inside another element.

Nesting allows you to apply multiple HTML tags to a single piece of content.

```
<p><strong>These tags are nested properly. </strong></p>
```

```
<p><strong>These tags are not nested properly. </p></strong>
```

- What are the **main elements** that make up an **HTML** page?



- List the new tags of **HTML5**.

Tags (Elements)	Description
<article>	Represents an independent piece of content of a document, such as a blog entry or newspaper article
<aside >	Represents a piece of content that is only slightly related to the rest of the page.
<audio>	Defines an audio file.
<canvas>	This is used for rendering dynamic bitmap graphics on the fly, such as graphs or games.
<command>	Represents a command the user can invoke.
<datalist>	Together with the a new list attribute for input can be used to make comboboxes
<details>	Represents additional information or controls which the user can obtain on demand
<embed>	Defines external interactive content or plugin.
<figure>	Represents a piece of self-contained flow content, typically referenced as a single unit from the main flow of the document.
<footer>	Represents a footer for a section and can contain information about the author, copyright information, et cetera.
<header>	Represents a group of introductory or navigational aids.
<hgroup>	Represents the header of a section.

<hgroup>	Represents the header of a section.
<keygen>	Represents control for key pair generation.
<mark>	Represents a run of text in one document marked or highlighted for reference purposes, due to its relevance in another context.
<meter>	Represents a measurement, such as disk usage.
<nav>	Represents a section of the document intended for navigation.
<output>	Represents some type of output, such as from a calculation done through scripting.
<progress>	Represents a completion of a task, such as downloading or when performing a series of expensive operations.
<ruby>	Together with <rt> and <rp> allow for marking up ruby annotations.
<section>	Represents a generic document or application section
<time>	Represents a date and/or time.
<video>	Defines a video file.
<wbr>	Represents a line break opportunity.

- Explain and show a practical example about **HTML Canvas**.

The `<canvas>` tag is used to draw graphics, on the fly, via scripting (usually JavaScript).

The `<canvas>` tag is transparent, and is only a container for graphics, you must use a script to actually draw the graphics.

Any text inside the `<canvas>` element will be displayed in browsers with JavaScript disabled and in browsers that do not support `<canvas>`.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>The canvas element</h1>

<canvas id="myCanvas">
Your browser does not support the canvas tag.
</canvas>

<script>
var c = document.getElementById("myCanvas");
var ctx = c.getContext("2d");
ctx.fillStyle = "red";
ctx.fillRect(20, 20, 75, 50);

//Turn transparency on
ctx.globalAlpha = 0.2;
ctx.fillStyle = "blue";
ctx.fillRect(50, 50, 75, 50);
ctx.fillStyle = "green";
ctx.fillRect(80, 80, 75, 50);
</script>

</body>
</html>
```

The canvas element



- What types of **web storage** exist in **HTML**?

With web storage, web applications can store data locally within the user's browser.

Before HTML5, application data had to be stored in cookies, included in every server request. Web storage is more secure, and large amounts of data can be stored locally, without affecting website performance.

Unlike cookies, the storage limit is far larger (at least 5MB) and information is never transferred to the server.

All pages, from one origin, can store and access the same data.

Types of web storage:

- `window.localStorage` - stores data with no expiration date
- `window.sessionStorage` - stores data for one session (data is lost when the browser tab is closed)

- Who is making the **Web standards**?

The central organization who is responsible for creating and maintaining web standards is the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C).



- What is an **id** in **HTML**?

The id attribute specifies a unique id for an HTML element.

The id attribute is used to point to a specific style declaration in a style sheet. It is also used by CSS & JavaScript to access and manipulate the element with the specific id.

- What are the main differences between **id** and **class**?

“Id” is unique in a page and can only apply to at most one element, while “class” selector can apply to multiple elements.

- Give **two examples** where you would give preference to the use of **id** over the use of **class**

Say you have different buttons one to submit the other to delete content, to make them easily distinguishable, it would be best to use id to style them in different colors

- In what ways can I change the **visual appearance** of my html code?

Can be done by using tags such as style, or use CSS to edit the appearance of your html code.

- In what ways can I make use of **js** scripts in my html?

You can include JavaScript in your HTML in two ways:









Writing the code in your HTML.





Including it as a link to an external file.

- What is a **class** in **HTML**?

The class is an attribute which specifies one or more class names for an HTML element. The class name can be used by CSS and JavaScript to perform certain tasks for elements with the specified class name

- What is the difference between **div** and **span** tags?

Span	Div
 <p>It is used for grouping inline elements in the HTML document.</p>	 <p>It is used for dividing the elements that are block-line, basically, line break before and after it.</p>
Span	Div
 <p>It contains specific, global and event attributes.</p>	 <p>It also includes global attributes for the specified element in HTML documents.</p>
Span	Div
 <p>It is used for CSS styles.</p>	 <p>It also used for CSS styles.</p>
Span	Div
 <p>In a paragraph <code></code> tag is used to apply a CSS style for the particular words with the specified font sets.</p>	 <p>Sometime Paragraph tag <code><p></code> is used for inner side of the <code><div></code> tag.</p>

Span	Div
 <p>In the Span tag, we use specified color coding to highlight the front end document.</p>	 <p>In div tag we use borders with the help of width, height with specified color pixels to highlight the front end document.</p>
Span	Div
 <p>Nested span tags will not be used for HTML documents.</p>	 <p>Nested <code><div></code> tag is used for HTML documents with different styles.</p>

Part A prt 2

- What are <https://schema.org/> schemas? Show 5 practical examples
- How to create a **horizontal line**?
- What is a **Canonical** Tag?
- How would you make an input not visible on screen?
- How do you do so that **in the same sentence** there is **one word** with a **different color** than the rest of the sentence?
- How can I make a text field mandatory using html?
- What is **WHATWG** and what is it for?
- Explain with a real example the **<section>** HTML tag and the difference between **<div>** tag
- How can you define an **acronym** or **abbreviation** in HTML?
- What difference is there between the **strong** tag and the **b** tag?
- How can you choose in **which number** an ordered list begins?
- What attribute is used to **make a section editable** by the user in **HTML**?
- Explain what the **tabindex** attribute is for and give a practical example
- Briefly mention the **different HTML specifications** that currently exist

What are <https://schema.org/> schemas? Show 5 practical examples

Schema.org is a universal language with which to add additional information to our html files. This will help search engines understand the content and highlight the rich snippets on search results pages.

Search: madrid eventos cerca

www.eventbrite.es › spain--madrid › events ▾

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No sabes que hacer en Madrid? Aprovecha tu próxima visita a Madrid y consulta aquí los mejores planes de ocio: música, teatro, exposiciones, **eventos** ...

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mar., 25 feb.	Holistic Madrid Vinyasa flow ...	Centro Mandala, Madrid ...
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AirPods Pro análisis: ¿vale la pena comprarlos o no? - CNET ...

★★★★★ Valoración: 4.5 - Reseña de César Salza - Desde 249.00 US\$ hasta 249.99 US\$

19 nov. 2019 - Los nuevos audífonos de Apple incorporan cancelación de ruido activa, un diseño con aislamiento de ruido y caben en tu bolsillo, aunque son ...

Search: american hustle

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About 66,900,000 results (0.26 seconds)

American Hustle (2013) - IMDb
www.imdb.com/title/tt1802441/ ▾ Internet Movie Database ▾
★★★★★ Rating: 8.2/10 (177,414 users)

Videos: American Hustle - The LA Times' Glenn Whipp sits down with writer and director American Hustle - A fictional film set in the alluring world of one of the ... (2013) Poster Awards Reviews Showtimes & Tickets

American Hustle - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Hustle ▾ Wikipedia ▾
American Hustle is a 2013 American crime comedy-drama film directed by David O. Russell, from a screenplay written by Eric Warren Singer and Russell, ...
Abscam - David O. Russell - Amapuma Pictures - Erica McDermott

American Hustle - Rotten Tomatoes
www.rottentomatoes.com/m/american_hustle/ ▾ Rotten Tomatoes ▾
★★★★★ Rating: 93% (245 reviews)

A fictional film set in the alluring world of one of the most stunning scandals to rock our nation, American Hustle tells the story of brilliant con man Irving ...

American Hustle
2013 Film
★★★★★ 7.5/10 - IMDb
★★★★★ 93% - Rotten Tomatoes
★★★★★ 90% - Metacritic

`<div class="movie-box-details" itemType="http://schema.org/AggregateRating" itemscope itemprop="aggregateRating">
Rating:
93%90%</div>`

Knowledge Graph

Search: how to make bread

All Videos Books Shopping Images More Settings Tools

About 828,000,000 results (0.48 seconds)

Directions

1. In a large bowl, dissolve yeast in warm water. Add the sugar, salt, oil and 3 cups flour. ...
2. Turn onto a floured surface; knead until smooth and elastic, 8-10 minutes. ...
3. Punch dough down. ...
4. Bake at 375° for 30-35 minutes or until golden brown and bread sounds hollow when tapped.

Basic Homemade Bread Recipe | Taste of Home
<https://www.tasteofhome.com/recipes/basic-homemade-bread/>

flour in a bread machine beer cinnamon whole grain garlic bread br

How to create a **horizontal line**?

With the `<hr>` tag

The Main Languages of the Web

HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages. HTML describes the structure of a Web page, and consists of a series of elements. HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content.

1

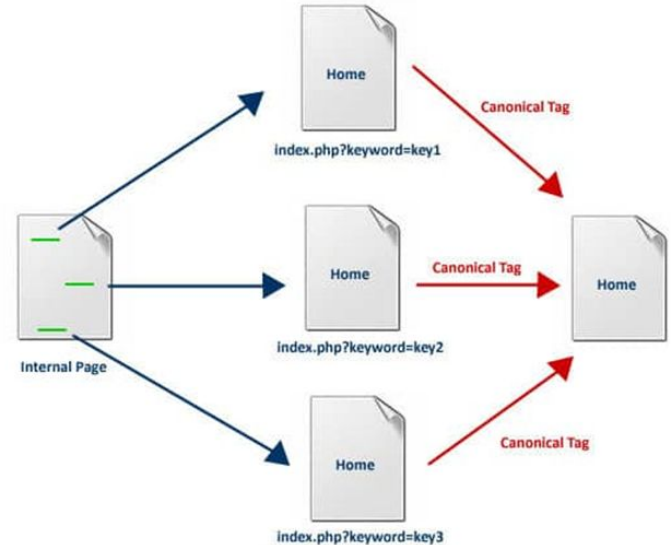
CSS is a language that describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media. CSS saves a lot of work, because it can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once.

2

JavaScript is the programming language of HTML and the Web. JavaScript can change HTML content and attribute values. JavaScript can change CSS. JavaScript can hide and show HTML elements, and more.

What is a **Canonical** Tag?

A canonical tag (rel="canonical") is a piece of HTML code that defines the parent version for duplicate, near-duplicate, and similar pages. In other words, if you have the same (or similar) content available at different URLs, you can use canonical tags to specify which version is the main one and therefore which one should be displayed.



How would you make an input not visible on screen?

```
<input type="hidden" >
```

How do you do so that **in the same sentence** there is **one word** with a **different color** than the rest of the sentence?

Through a span and adding a style or adding a class or identifier to the span to be able to select it and change its style with the CSS.

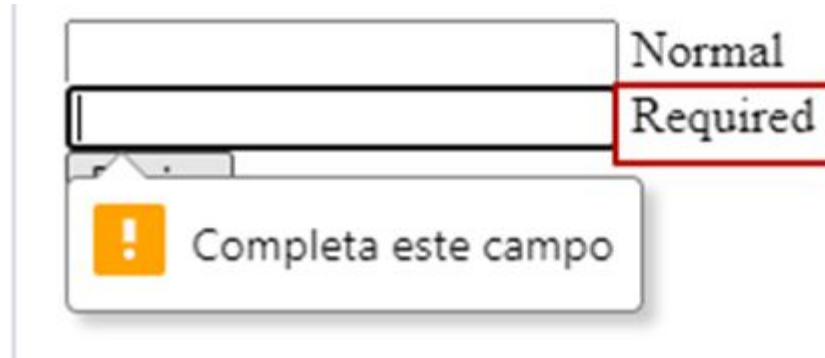
```
<p> Lorem ipsum dolor sit, <span style="color: aqua;"> amet</span> consectetur adipisicing elit. Libero  
reiciendis eligendi minus deserunt nam suscipit qui corporis quaerat dignissimos illum.</p>
```

Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Libero reiciendis eligendi minus deserunt nam suscipit qui corporis quaerat dignissimos illum.

How can I make a text field mandatory using html?

Through the “required” attribute on an input.

```
<input type="text" required />
```



Explain with a real example the **<section>** HTML tag and the difference between **<div>** tag

- section element represents a generic section of a document or application, it is a thematic grouping of content, typically with a heading such as .
- A div element has no special meaning at all, you can apply attributes such as: classes, id and title to group content or give it styles.



```
<section class="invertebrado">
  <h2>invertebrados</h2>
  <p>
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Impedit,
    facilis.
  </p>
  <div class="img">
    <img src="" alt="">
  </div>
</section>
<section class="vertebrado">
  <h2>vertebrados</h2>
  <p>
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Impedit,
    facilis.
  </p>
</section>
<section class="mamifero">
  <h2>mamiferos</h2>
  <p>
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Impedit,
    facilis.
  </p>
</section>
```

What is **WHATWG** and what is it for?

It is a community that maintains and develops web standards, that is, it develops new versions, fixes bugs if there are, let's say they are professionals trying to improve HTML.



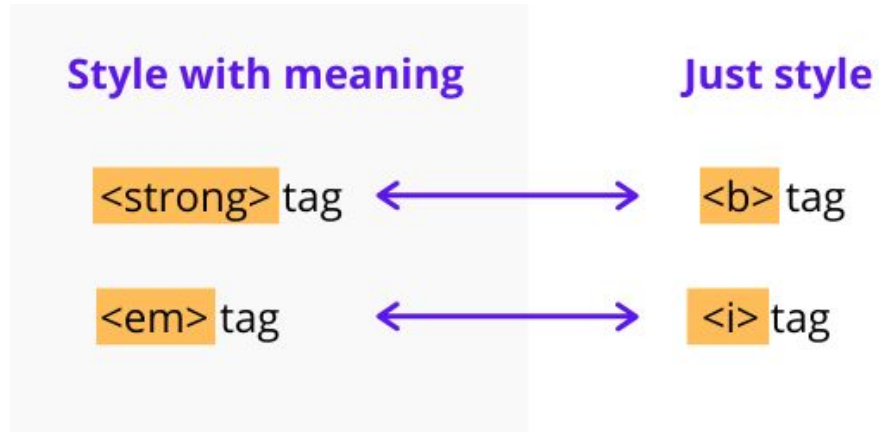
How can you define an **acronym** or **abbreviation** in HTML?

In the displayed text we will put the initials/abbreviation, and in the title let's say that we will put the full meaning, if we pass the mouse over it we can see the full meaning

```
<abbr title="National Basketball Association">NBA</abbr>
```

What difference is there between the **strong** tag and the **b** tag?

Basically these 2 tags do the same thing, let's say they are visually displayed in bold, the difference is the context let's say that with the `` tag what we do is say that this word/phrase is important, and with the `` tag we simply we want to make it bold so it stands out.



How can you choose in **which number** an ordered list begins?

With “start” attribute then the number you want to begin with

```
<ol start="10">
```

```
<li>texto1</li>
```

```
<li>texto2</li>
```

```
<li>texto3</li>
```

```
<li>texto4</li>
```

```
<li>texto5</li>
```

```
</ol>
```

10. texto1

11. texto2

12. texto3

13. texto4

14. texto5

What attribute is used to **make a section editable** by the user in **HTML**?

The contenteditable attribute.

```
<div contenteditable="true">This text can be edited by the user.</div>
```

This text can be edited by the user.

Explain what the **tabindex** attribute is for and give a practical example

It helps us to define the order of the elements that are going to be selected when we use the “TAB” key on our keyboard.

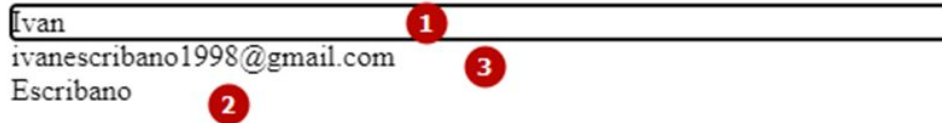
```
<div>
```

```
<div tabindex="1">Ivan</div>
```

```
<div tabindex="3">ivanescribano1998@gmail.com</div>
```

```
<div tabindex="2">Escribano</div>
```

```
</div>
```



Briefly mention the **different HTML specifications** that currently exist

This specification is always available on the W3C CVS server and in the WHATWG Subversion repository.

PRESENTATION B - pt1

Questions

- What HTML attribute is used in a form to specify the endpoint to which the data will be sent?
- What is the difference between **max** and **maxlength** attributes?
- What HTML attribute is used to define **inline** styles? Is it recommended to use it?
- In **HTML5**, what is the correct way to declare the doctype?
- What image formats do you recommend for the web?
- Which doctype is correct for **HTML5**?
- What are **Semantic** Elements? Give five examples.
- What are **Non-Semantic** Elements? Give five examples.
- Comment 2 new **HTML5** features that you consider relevant and explains some practical usage examples
- Briefly comment that it has been more important to you from the exercises carried out in **w3schools**.
- If I have a text paragraph in which I want to do **several line breaks**, what solution should I use?
- If I have to write the verses of a poem or song, what **html code** should I use?

- What HTML attribute is used in a form to specify the endpoint to which the data will be sent?

There are two main attributes we use in a `<form>` in order to send data:

1. The action attribute - must be a valid relative or absolute URL.
2. The method attribute - defines which protocol method we will use - usually POST

```
<form action="http://www.foo.com" method="POST">
  <div>
    <label for="say">What greeting do you want to say?</label>
    <input name="say" id="say" value="Hi">
  </div>
  <div>
    <label for="to">Who do you want to say it to?</label>
    <input name="to" id="to" value="Mom">
  </div>
  <div>
    <button>Send my greetings</button>
  </div>
</form>
```

- What is the difference between **max** and **maxlength** attributes?

Minlength/maxlength and min/max serve different purposes.

1. Minlength and maxlength attributes specify the minimum and maximum number of characters allowed in the element.
2. Min/max attribute specify the minimum and maximum value for an element.



- What HTML attribute is used to define **inline** styles? Is it recommended to use it?

A thumb rule when dealing with coding is separation of concerns. That means, in our case, that mixing styling and visual effects with our HTML skeleton is a bad practice, same goes to JS etc. Sometimes it may come in handy if we need to make a little style change for a specific element - then we will use the style attribute.

```
<p style="font-size: 32px;">A larger text</p>
```



```
<p class="text-large">A larger text</p>
```

```
.text-large {  
  font-size: 32px;  
}
```



- In **HTML5**, what is the correct way to declare the doctype?

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

Tip: in VSC - in a HTML file, in quick way to create a HTML skeleton is to press “!” than the tab key.

- What image formats do you recommend for the web?

Common Image Formats

Here are the most common image file types, which are supported in all browsers (Chrome, Edge, Firefox, Safari, Opera):

Abbreviation	File Format	File Extension
APNG	Animated Portable Network Graphics	.apng
GIF	Graphics Interchange Format	.gif
ICO	Microsoft Icon	.ico, .cur
JPEG	Joint Photographic Expert Group image	.jpg, .jpeg, .jfif, .pjpeg, .jpg
PNG	Portable Network Graphics	.png
SVG	Scalable Vector Graphics	.svg

- Which doctype is correct for **HTML5**?

DOCTYPE is the first thing which should be present in an HTML5 document.

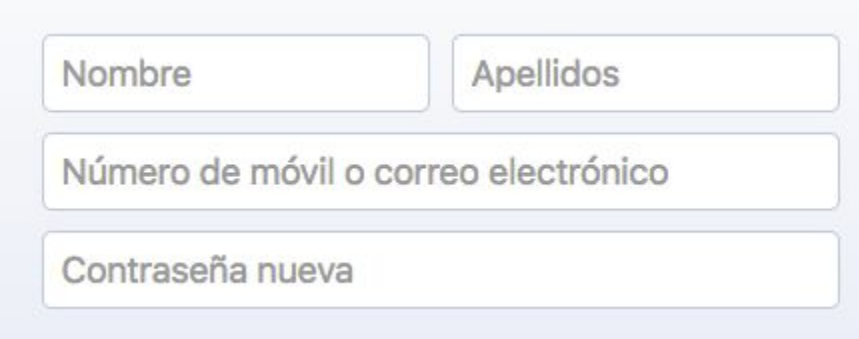
HTML5 doctype is written as **<!doctype html>**

'DOCTYPE' keyword is not case sensitive. So, **<!doctype html>** or **<!DOCTYPE html>**, both will do.

- What are **Semantic** Elements? Give five examples.

A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer. These were introduced in HTML5. Unlike, semantic elements, non-semantic elements don't have any meaning. They don't tell anything about the content they contain. They can be used with different attributes to mark up semantics common to a group. In the slide: examples for both elements

- Comment 2 new **HTML5** features that you consider relevant and explains some practical usage examples
1. `<video>` and `<audio>` tags - It allows developers to embed a video or audio on their website. HTML5 video can use CSS and CSS3 to style the video tag.
 2. Placeholder attribute - The placeholder attribute specifies a short hint that describes the expected value of an input field/text area. The short hint is displayed in the field before the user enters a value.



A form with four input fields, each with a placeholder text:

- Nombre
- Apellidos
- Número de móvil o correo electrónico
- Contraseña nueva

3wschools main takeaways

For me the most important part was the Form and input sections as they are main features used in almost any modern web site today.

HTML Forms	✓
HTML Form Attributes	✓
HTML Form Elements	✓
HTML Input Types	✓
HTML Input Attributes	✓

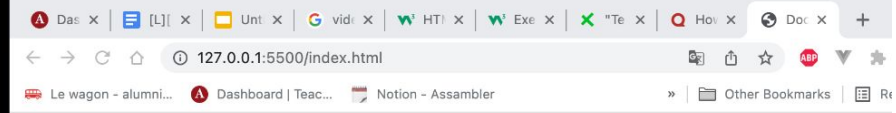
- If I have a text paragraph in which I want to do **several line breaks**, what solution should I use? + HTML CODE OPTION

We can do one of two options:

1. Use multiple `
` tag. - less recommended.
2. Use `<pre>` tag and use the space key to indicate the number of lines we need.

SCROLL TO THE NEXT SLIDE TO SEE IT IN ACTION

```
index.html X
index.html > html > body > pre
1
2 <!DOCTYPE html>
3 <html lang="en">
4 <head>
5   <meta charset="UTF-8">
6   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
7   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,
   initial-scale=1.0">
8   <title>Document</title>
9 </head>
10 <body>
11   <q>Te quiero ride como a mi bike<br>
12     hazme un tape modo spike<br>
13     yo la batí hasta que se montó<br>
14     segundo es chingarte<br>
15     lo primero Dios.
16   </q>
17   <!-- OR -->
18   <pre>
19     "Te quiero ride como a mi bike
20     hazme un tape modo spike
21     yo la batí hasta que se montó
22     segundo es chingarte
23     lo primero Dios."
24   </pre>
25 </body>
26 </html>
```



“Te quiero ride como a mi bike
hazme un tape modo spike
yo la batí hasta que se montó
segundo es chingarte
lo primero Dios.”

"Te quiero ride como a mi bike
hazme un tape modo spike
yo la batí hasta que se montó
segundo es chingarte
lo primero Dios."



PRESENTATION B - pt2

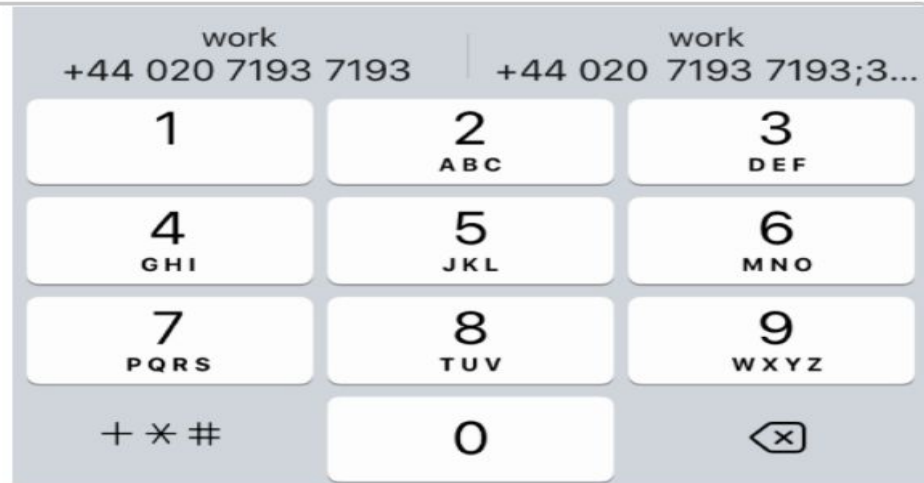
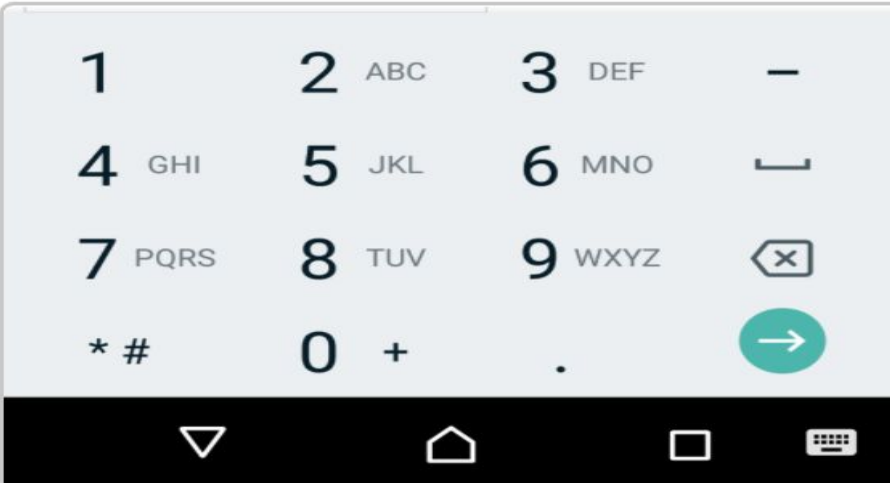
Questions

- If I want a keyboard to insert a **phone** on my **mobile phone** ... What type of input should I use?
- Provide a practical example about **Image maps**
- What is a **Robots** meta tag
- Explain the HTML input pattern Attribute and explains a practical example
- Explain the HTML tag **progress** and explains a practical example
- Explain the HTML tag **mark** and explains a practical example
- What is **SVG**? put two examples of how to use it through **html**
- Explain the ISO **Language** Codes
- Explain the ISO **Country** Codes
- Talk about HTML **Character** Sets
- You want to encode **date and time** content for **machines**, but still retain human readability. How would you do it?
- Explain what the **draggable** attribute is for and give a practical example

- If I want a keyboard to insert a **phone** on my **mobile phone** ... What type of input should I use?

`<input type="text" inputmode="numeric" />` - interface has only numeric values to input in the mobile phone

`<input type="text" inputmode="tel" />` - interface has numeric and alphanumeric values to input in the mobile phone



- Provide a practical example about **Image maps**

With Image maps you can create an interactive world map, clicking on different countries will redirect you to that countries information.

https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_images_map2

- What is a **Robots** meta tag

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html><head>
<meta name="robots" content="noindex" />
(...)
</head>
<body> (...) </body>
</html>
```

It's a piece of HTML code that's placed in the <head></head> section of a web page and is used to control how search engines crawl and index the URL.

- Explain the HTML input pattern Attribute and explains a practical example

The pattern attribute specifies a regular expression that the <input> element's value is checked against on form submission.

This can be used to verify if the date of birth has a correct input, a name does not have numbers, or a price does not have letters when the data is submitted.

```
<form action="/action_page.php">
  <label for="country_code">Country code:</label>
  <input type="text" id="country_code" name="country_code"
    pattern="[A-Za-z]{3}" title="Three letter country code"><br><br>
  <input type="submit">
</form>
```

- Explain the HTML tag **progress** and explains a practical example

Show a progress bar:

```
<label for="file">Downloading progress:</label>  
<progress id="file" value="32" max="100"> 32% </progress>
```

It can be used to track the progress of any task you put your mind into.

- Explain the HTML tag **mark** and explains a practical example

Highlight parts of a text:

```
<p>Do not forget to buy <mark>milk</mark> today.</p>
```

The tag lets you highlight important or keywords you want the end user to notice/pay attention to.

- What is **SVG**? put two examples of how to use it through **html**

The `<svg>` tag defines a container for SVG graphics.

The `svg` has a library of methods that enable it to draw many things.

Draw a circle:

```
<svg width="100" height="100">  
  <circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40" stroke="green" stroke-width="4" fill="yellow" />  
</svg>
```

- Explain the ISO **Language** Codes

```
<html lang="en">  
...  
</html>
```

Adding the language code declares the language of your website, helping search engines and browsers.

- Explain the ISO **Country** Codes

```
<html lang="en-US">  
...  
</html>
```

We can add more information to the lang attribute and declaring besides the language also from where the website is from.

- Talk about HTML **Character** Sets

To display an HTML page correctly, the browser must know what character set (encoding) to use:

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
```

ASCII

Windows-1252

ISO-8859-1

In HTML5: Unicode UTF-8

- You want to encode **date and time** content for **machines**, but still retain human readability. How would you do it?

The datetime attribute represent a machine-readable format of a `<time>` element.

```
<p>I have a date on <time datetime="2017-02-14">Valentines day</time>.</p>
```

This datetime attribute can be readable to humans or not, making it useful for machine reading and fast process.

Durations:

```
<time datetime="P2D"> <!-- means a duration of 2 days -->  
<time datetime="PT15H10M"> <!-- means a duration of 15 hours and 10 minutes -->
```

- Explain what the **draggable** attribute is for and give a practical example

Grants an element the option to be dragged on your website.

Links and images are draggable by default.

A draggable paragraph:

```
<p draggable="true">This is a draggable paragraph.</p>
```