1.https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

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Page Title for:
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
Elizabeth Maitland, Duchess of Lauderdale (1626–1698), was a prominent figure amongst 17th-century English and Scottish nobility, known for her beauty, influence and invo
lvement in the politics and arts of her time. Born Elizabeth Murray, she was raised in court circles during the years leading up to the English Civil War and received a w
ell-rounded education from her parents. She had eleven children by her first husband, Lionel Tollemache, five of whom survived to adulthood. Upon her father's death she i
nherited Ham House – her childhood home – as well as his titles, becoming Countess of Dysart and Lady Huntingtower. During the Interregnum, she was involved with efforts
to restore the monarchy. After Lionel's death she married John Maitland, a close advisor to Charles II, bringing her into the heart of politics. She later became Duchess
of Lauderdale. During their marriage, they substantially remodelled Ham House, filling it with luxury furnishings and artwork. Elizabeth died there in 1698. (Full article
...)
February 11: National Foundation Day (Japan) (660 BC)
Stellerite is a rare mineral discovered by and named after Georg Wilhelm Steller, a German explorer and zoologist. The mineral has the general formula Ca[Al2Si7O18]·7H2O.
 Like most rare minerals, there are few commercial uses for stellerite other than as part of mineral collections, although it has been studied along with other zeolites u
sing a dehydration process, to gauge the potential use of their phases as molecular sieves, sorbents, and catalysts. This stellerite crystal measuring 5.5 cm × 4 cm × 2.5
 cm (2.17 in × 1.57 in × 0.98 in) was found in Imilchil, Morocco.
Photograph credit: Ivar Leidus
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2.https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hanging_Stone

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Page Title for:
Hanging Stone - Wikipedia

The Hanging Stone (Russian: Висячий камень) is a 500-ton granite rock in Ergaki Nature Park, seemingly hanging 1,000 m (3,300 ft) above Lake Raduzhnoye.
The Hanging Stone is on the edge of a cliff above Lake Raduzhnoye (Rainbow Lake) in the western Sayan Mountains in Krasnoyarsk Krai, Russia.[1] The stone is an attraction
 in the Ergaki Nature Park.[1]
The legend of the stone is thought to come from the Turkic peoples and Sayan aborigines. They believe that the world will end when the stone falls. The area features a ch
ain of rocks or a ridge that appears to be a silhouette of a man lying on his back, which is said to represent a person from the legend known as "Sleeping Sayan".[2] Loca
l legend states that when the stone falls into Lake Raduzhnoye, the Sleeping Sayan will wake up. Another legend teaches that the monolithic stone is the heart of the Slee
ping Sayan.[3] People say that the stone vibrates, which is evidence of the beating heart.[4] Some people also believe that the rock may represent the Russian mythical he
ro Svyatogor.[4]
Several groups of tourists have tried to dislodge the landmark by pushing it down the mountain, but without any success.[4] Some people have even brought winches and jack
s to try to dislodge the stone.[4] It did not move at all; it is held on with stone chips supporting its base.[3] The area also experiences frequent earthquakes, but the
stone has not moved as of 2024.[5]
The stone is perched on a precipice, giving the impression that it may fall. The weight of the stone is estimated at 500 tons.[1] It is positioned approximately 1,000 m (
3,300 ft) above the lake. The stone is 15 m (49 ft) long.[6] At one time the stone reportedly swayed, but over time grooves became clogged and froze the stone in one plac
e.[4]
There is a trail leading to the stone that can be navigated between June and September. The trail is 12 km (7.5 mi) long and takes five to seven hours. The Ergaki Nature
Park charges 4,800 rubles for a guided tour to visit the stone.[7] The weather in the region changes quickly and can even receive snowfall in the month of June.[8]
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5. https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Special:EntityPage/Q124412340
6. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Hanging_stone_(Ergaki)
7. https://geohack.toolforge.org/geohack.php?pagename=Hanging_Stone&amp;params=52_50_05_N_93_21_14_E_type:landmark_region:RU
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3.https://docs.python.org/3/library/html.parser.html

Page Title for:
html.parser â Simple HTML and XHTML parser — Python 3.12.2 documentation
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html â HyperText Markup Language support

html.entities â Definitions of HTML general entities
Source code: Lib/html/parser.py
This module defines a class HTMLParser which serves as the basis for
parsing text files formatted in HTML (HyperText Mark-up Language) and XHTML.
Create a parser instance able to parse invalid markup.
If convert_charrefs is True (the default), all character
references (except the ones in script/style elements) are
automatically converted to the corresponding Unicode characters.
An HTMLParser instance is fed HTML data and calls handler methods
when start tags, end tags, text, comments, and other markup elements are
encountered. The user should subclass HTMLParser and override its
methods to implement the desired behavior.
This parser does not check that end tags match start tags or call the end-tag
handler for elements which are closed implicitly by closing an outer element.
Changed in version 3.4: convert_charrefs keyword argument added.
Changed in version 3.5: The default value for argument convert_charrefs is now True.
As a basic example, below is a simple HTML parser that uses the

```
would be called as handle_starttag('a', [('href', 'https://www.cwi.nl/')]).
All entity references from html.entities are replaced in the attribute
values.
This method is called to handle the end tag of an element (e.g. ).
The tag argument is the name of the tag converted to lower case.
Similar to handle_starttag(), but called when the parser encounters an
XHTML-style empty tag ().  This method may be overridden by
subclasses which require this particular lexical information; the default
implementation simply calls handle_starttag() and handle_endtag().
This method is called to process arbitrary data (e.g. text nodes and the
content of ... and ).
This method is called to process a named character reference of the form
&name; (e.g. >), where name is a general entity reference
(e.g. 'gt').  This method is never called if convert_charrefs is
True.
This method is called to process decimal and hexadecimal numeric character
references of the form &#NNN; and &#xNNN;.  For example, the decimal
equivalent for > is >, whereas the hexadecimal is >;
in this case the method will receive '62' or 'x3E'.  This method
is never called if convert_charrefs is True.
This method is called when a comment is encountered (e.g. ).
For example, the comment  will cause this method to be
called with the argument ' comment '.
The content of Internet Explorer conditional comments (condcoms) will also be
sent to this method, so, for IE9-specific content,
this method will receive '[if IE 9]>IE9-specific content<![endif]'.
This method is called to handle an HTML doctype declaration (e.g.
).
The decl parameter will be the entire contents of the declaration inside
the  markup (e.g. 'DOCTYPE html').
Method called when a processing instruction is encountered.  The data
parameter will contain the entire processing instruction. For example, for the
processing instruction , this method would be called as
handle_pi("proc color='red'").  It is intended to be overridden by a derived
class; the base class implementation does nothing.
Note
The HTMLParser class uses the SGML syntactic rules for processing
instructions.  An XHTML processing instruction using the trailing '?' will
cause the '?' to be included in data.
This method is called when an unrecognized declaration is read by the parser.
The data parameter will be the entire contents of the declaration inside
the  markup.  It is sometimes useful to be overridden by a
```

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html.parser
1. https://docs.python.org/3/library/html.parser.html
2. https://www.python.org/
3. https://github.com/python/cpython/blob/main/Doc/library/html.parser.rst
4. https://www.python.org/
5. https://github.com/python/cpython/tree/3.12/Lib/html/parser.py
6. https://github.com/python/cpython/blob/main/Doc/library/html.parser.rst
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8. https://www.python.org/psf/donations/
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