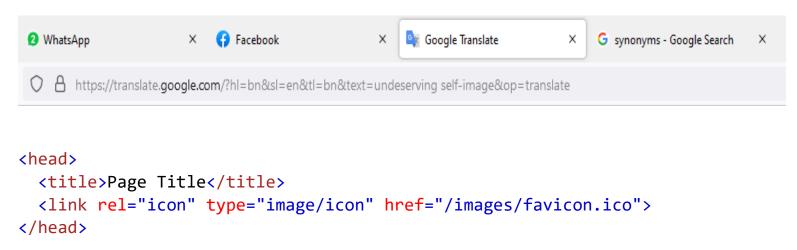


HTML Favicon

A favicon is a small image displayed next to the page title in the browser tab.



HTML Block and Inline Elements

Every HTML element has a default display value, depending on what type of element it is.

There are two display values: block and inline.

Block-level Elements

A block-level element always starts on a new line.

A block-level element always takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

A block level element has a top and a bottom margin, whereas an inline element does not.

<section>

<tfoot>

<video>

<l



Here are the block-level elements in HTML: <address> <article> <aside> <blook
duote> <canvas> <dd> <div> <d1> <dt> <fieldset> <figcaption> <figure> <footer> <form> <h1>-<h6> <header> <hr>> <1i>> <main> <nav> <noscript> >

```
Here are the inline elements in
               HTMI:
<a>>
<abbr>
<acronym>
<b>
<bdo>
<big>
<br>
<button>
<cite>
<code>
<dfn>
<em>
<i>>
<img>
<input>
<kbd>
<label>
<map>
<object>
<output>
<q>
<samp>
<script>
<select>
<small>
<span>
<strong>
<sub>
<sup>
<textarea>
<time>
<tt>
<var>
```



The <div> Element

The <div> element is often used as a container for other HTML elements.

The <div> element has no required attributes, but style, class and id are common.

When used together with CSS, the <div> element can be used to style blocks of content:

```
<div style="background-color:black;color:white;padding:20px;">
  <h2> Dhaka </h2>
  Dhaka is the capital city of Bangladesh. It is the most populous city in the Bangladesh, with a metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.
</div>
```

The Element

The element is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document.

The element has no required attributes, but style, class and id are common.

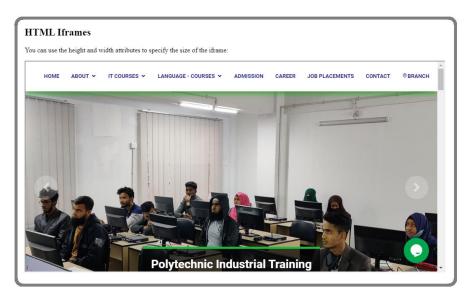
When used together with CSS, the element can be used to style parts of the text:

My mother has blue eyes and my father has dark green eyes.



HTML Iframes

An HTML iframe is used to display a web page within a web page.



<iframe src="https://e-laeltd.com/" height="200" width="300" title="Iframe
Example"></iframe>

Iframe - Set Height and Width

```
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" height="200" width="300" title="Iframe Example"></iframe>
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" style="height:200px;width:300px;" title="Iframe
Example"></iframe>
```

Iframe - Remove the Border

By default, an iframe has a border around it.

```
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" style="border:none;" title="Iframe Example"></iframe>
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" style="border:none;" title="Iframe Example"></iframe></iframe>
```

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Iframe - Target for a Link

An iframe can be used as the target frame for a link.

The target attribute of the link must refer to the name attribute of the iframe:

```
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" name="iframe_a" title="Iframe Example"></iframe>
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com" target="iframe a">W3Schools.com</a>
```

HTML Multimedia

Multimedia comes in many different formats. It can be almost anything you can hear or see, like images, music, sound, videos, records, films, animations, and more.

Web pages often contain multimedia elements of different types and formats.

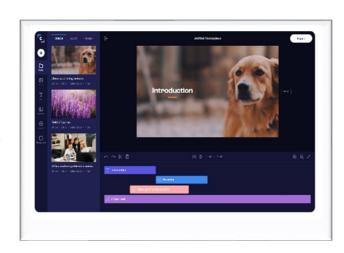
Multimedia Formats

Multimedia elements (like audio or video) are stored in media files.

The most common way to discover the type of a file, is to look at the file extension. Multimedia files have formats and different extensions like: .wav, .mp3, .mp4, .mpg, .wmv, and .avi.

HTML Video

```
<video width="320" height="240" controls>
    <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">
        <source src="movie.ogg" type="video/ogg">
Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
```





How it Works

The HTML < video > Element

The controls attribute adds video controls, like play, pause, and volume.

It is a good idea to always include width and height attributes. If height and width are not set, the page might flicker while the video loads.

The <source> element allows you to specify alternative video files which the browser may choose from. The browser will use the first recognized format.

The text between the <video> and </video> tags will only be displayed in browsers that do not support the <video> element.

Add muted after autoplay to let your video start playing automatically (but muted):

```
<video width="320" height="240" autoplay muted>
    <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">
        <source src="movie.ogg" type="video/ogg">
Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
```



The HTML <audio> Element

```
<audio controls>
    <source src="horse.ogg" type="audio/ogg">
        <source src="horse.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
Your browser does not support the audio element.
</audio>
```

HTML Audio - How It Works

The controls attribute adds audio controls, like play, pause, and volume.

The <source> element allows you to specify alternative audio files which the browser may choose from. The browser will use the first recognized format.

The text between the <audio> and </audio> tags will only be displayed in browsers that do not support the <audio> element.

HTML <audio> Autoplay

```
<audio controls autoplay>
```

Add muted after autoplay to let your audio file start playing automatically (but muted):

```
<audio controls autoplay muted>
    <source src="horse.ogg" type="audio/ogg">
        <source src="horse.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
Your browser does not support the audio element.
</audio>
```