* HTML5 introduces more descriptive HTML tags. These include header, footer, nav, video, article, section and others.
* These tags make your HTML easier to read, and also help with Search Engine Optimization (SEO) and accessibility.
* The main HTML5 tag helps search engines and other developers find the main content of your page.
* Anchor elements can also be used to create internal links to jump to different sections within a webpage.
* To create an internal link, you assign a link's href attribute to a hash symbol # plus the value of the id attribute for the element that you want to internally link to, usually further down the page. You then need to add the same id attribute to the element you are linking to. An id is an attribute that uniquely describes an element.
* Below is an example of an internal anchor link and its target element:
* <a href="#contacts-header">Contacts</a>
* ...
* <h2 id="contacts-header">Contacts</h2>
* When users click the Contacts link, they'll be taken to the section of the webpage with the Contacts header element.
* the target="\_blank" attribute from the anchor tag since this causes the linked document to open in a new window tab.
* You can nest links within other text elements.
* <p>  
  Here's a <a target="\_blank" href="http://freecodecamp.org"> link to freecodecamp.org</a> for you to follow.  
  </p>
* Let's break down the example:
* Normal text is wrapped in the pelement:  
  <p> Here's a ... for you to follow. </p>
* Next is the anchorelement <a>(which requires a closing tag </a>):  
  <a> ... </a>
* targetis an anchor tag attribute that specifies where to open the link and the value "\_blank"specifies to open the link in a new tab
* hrefis an anchor tag attribute that contains the URL address of the link:  
  <a href="http://freecodecamp.org"> ... </a>
* The text, **"link to freecodecamp.org"**, within the anchor element called anchor text, will display a link to click:  
  <a href=" ... ">link to freecodecamp.org</a>
* Sometimes you want to add aelements to your website before you know where they will link. Replace the hrefattribute value with a #, also known as a hash symbol, to create a dead link.
* You can make elements into links by nesting them within an aelement.
* Nest your image within an aelement. Here's an example:
* <a href="#"><img src="https://bit.ly/fcc-running-cats" alt="Three kittens running towards the camera."></a>
* HTML has a special element for creating unordered lists, or bullet point style lists.
* Unordered lists start with an opening <ul>element, followed by any number of <li>elements. Finally, unordered lists close with a </ul>
* HTML has another special element for creating ordered lists, or numbered lists.
* Ordered lists start with an opening <ol>element, followed by any number of <li>elements. Finally, ordered lists close with a </ol>
* Now let's create a web form.
* Input elements are a convenient way to get input from your user.
* You can create a text input like this:
* <input type="text">
* Note that inputelements are self-closing.