What is HTML?

HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages.

- HTML stands for **Hyper Text Markup Language.**
- HTML was invented by **Berners-Lee.**
- HTML describes the structure of **Web pages** using markup.
- HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages.
- HTML elements are represented by **Tags.**
- HTML tags label pieces of content such as "heading", "paragraph", "table", and so on…
- Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to render the content of the page.

HTML Versions

Version	Year
HTML	**1991**
HTML 2.0	**1995**
HTML 3.2	**1997**
HTML 4.01	**1999**
XHTML	**2000**
HTML5	**2014**

HTML Editors

- ✓ Notepad
- ✓ Notepad++
- ✓ SubLime Text
- ✓ Dream Viewer
- ✓ NetBeans etc..

Browsers

- ✓ Google Chrome
- ✓ Mozilla Firefox
- ✓ Opera
- ✓ Internet Explorer
- ✓ Safari etc...

HTML Tags

- There are two types of tags..
  - **Container Tag / Pair Tag**
  - **Singular Tag / Unpair Tag**

Syntax :

<tagname>content goes here...**</tagname>**

- HTML tags normally come **in pairs** like and
- The first tag in a pair is the **start tag,** the second tag is the **end tag**
- The end tag is written like the start tag, but with a **forward slash** inserted before the tag name

HTML Structure

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
        <title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>

</body>
</html>
```

- The <!DOCTYPE html> declaration defines this document to be HTML5.
- The <html> element is the root element of an HTML page.
- The <head> element contains meta information about the document.
- The <title> element specifies a title for the document.
- The <body> element contains the visible page content.

HTML Attributes

- All HTML elements can have **attributes**
- Attributes provide **additional information** about an element
- Attributes are always specified in **the start tag**
- Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: **name="value"**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

        <title>Page Title</title>

</head>

<body [bgcolor="color-name"] => Set Background color for body

        [text="color-name"] => Set Text / Font Color in body

        [link="color-name"] => Set Link color in body

        [alink="color-name"] => Set Active Link color in body

        [vlink="color-name"] => Set Visited Link color in body

        [background="url"] > => Set a Background Image in body


</body>
</html>
```

Heading Tag

- The <h1> element defines a large heading.

Syntax:

```
<hx [title="text"] => add tips for any Heading tags

    [align="center|left|right"] => align text left, right or center in a page >

</hx>
```

X = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
        <title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>

        <h1>Creative College Of Computer Application</h1>
        <h2>Creative College Of Computer Application</h2>
        <h3>Creative College Of Computer Application</h3>
        <h4>Creative College Of Computer Application</h4>
        <h5>Creative College Of Computer Application</h5>
        <h6>Creative College Of Computer Application</h6>

</body>
</html>
```

Font Size :

Tag	Font Size
Normal Text	**16px (Times New Roman)**
<h1>	**32px**
<h2>	**24px**
<h3>	**18px**
<h4>	**16px**
<h5>	**13px**
<h6>	**10px**

HTML Comment Text

- ✓ With comments you can place notifications and reminders in your HTML code.

Syntax :

```
<!-- Write your comments here -->
```

BR Tag :

**
 => Break Row**

- ✓ The
 tag inserts a single line break.
- ✓ The
 tag is useful for writing addresses or poems.
- ✓ The
 tag is an empty tag which means that it has no end tag.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
        <title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>

            Be not afraid of greatness.<br>
            Some are born great,<br>
            some achieve greatness,<br>
            and others have greatness thrust upon them.

</body>
</html>
```

HTML Formatting Elements

- ❖ In the previous chapter, you learned about the HTML **style attribute**.
- ❖ HTML also defines special **elements** for defining text with a special **meaning**.
- ❖ HTML uses elements like <b> and <i> for formatting output, like **bold** or *italic* text.
- ❖ Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

- - **Paragraph** text
  - The tag defines a paragraph.
  - Example:
    - This is some text in a paragraph. .
  - Output:
    - This is some text in a paragraph.

- - **Bold** text
  - To display text with BOLD effect we can use <B> tag.
  - Example:
    - This is normal text - and this is bold text.
  - Output:
    - This is normal text - **and this is bold text**.

- - **Important** text
  - The tag is used to define text with strong importance.
  - Example:
    - This is normal text - and this is Important text .
  - Output:
    - This is normal text - **and this is Important text**.
- - **Italic** text
  - The content inside is typically displayed in *italic*.
  - Example:
    - This is normal text - and this is Italic text .
  - Output:
    - This is normal text - *and this is Italic text*.

- - **Emphasized** text
  - The tag is used to define emphasized text.
  - Example:
    - This is normal text - and this is Emphasized text .
  - Output:
    - This is normal text - *and this is Emphasized text*.

- <address>
  - The <address> tag defines the contact information for the author/owner of a document or an article.
  - The contact information can be an email address, URL, physical address, phone number, social media handle, etc.
  - Example:
    - <address>

      Written by Creative.

      Visit us at:

      Example.com

      Box 564, Disneyland

      USA

      </address>
  - Output:
    - *Written by Creative .*
      Visit us at:
      Example.com
      Box 564, Disneyland
      USA

- <cite>
  - The <cite> tag defines the title of a creative work (e.g. a book, a poem, a song, a movie, a painting etc.).
  - The text in the <cite> element usually renders in italic.
  - Example:

        - <cite>The Scream</cite> by Edward Munch. Painted in 1893.
    - Output:
        - *The Scream* by Edward Munch. Painted in 1893.

❖ <dfn>

- The <dfn> tag stands for the "definition element", and it specifies a term that is going to be defined within the content.
- Example:
    - <dfn>HTML</dfn> is the standard markup language for creating web pages.
- Output:
    - *HTML* is the standard markup language for creating web pages.

❖ <code>

- The <code> tag is used to define a piece of computer code.
- The content inside is displayed in the browser's default monospace font.
- Example:
    - The HTML <code>button</code> tag defines a clickable button.
- Output:
    - The HTML `button` tag defines a clickable button.

❖ <samp>

- The <samp> tag is used to define sample output from a computer program.
- The content inside is displayed in the browser's default monospace font.
- Example:
    - <samp>File not found.
Press F1 to continue</samp>
- Output:

```
File not found.
Press F1 to continue
```

❖ <kbd>

- The <kbd> tag is used to define keyboard input.
- The content inside is displayed in the browser's default monospace font.

- Example:
  - Press <kbd>Ctrl</kbd> + <kbd>C</kbd> to copy text (Windows).
  - Press <kbd>Cmd</kbd> + <kbd>C</kbd> to copy text (Mac OS).
- Output:
  - Press **Ctrl + C** to copy text (Windows).
  - Press **Cmd + C** to copy text (Mac OS).

❖ <strike> / <del> / <s>

- The <strike> tag was used in HTML 4 to define strikethrough text.
- The <del> tag defines text that has been deleted from a document.
- The <s> tag specifies text that is no longer correct, accurate or relevant.
- Example:
  - Price <strike>350$</strike> 300$
  - Price ~~350$~~ 300$
  - Price <s>350$</s> 300$
- Output:
  - Price ~~350$~~ 300$

❖ <sup>

- The <sup> tag defines superscript text.
- Superscript text appears half a character above the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font.
- Example:
  - X ²
- Output:
  - X^2

❖ <sub>

- The <sub> tag defines subscript text.
- Subscript text appears half a character below the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font.

- Example:
  - H ²O
- Output:
  - H_2O

- <big>
  - The <big> tag was used in HTML 4 to define bigger text.
  - Example:
    - This is a normal paragraph.
    - <big> This is a bigger paragraph. </big>
  - Output:
    - This is a normal paragraph.
    - This is a bigger paragraph.
- <small>
  - The <small> tag was used in HTML 4 to define smaller text.
  - Example:
    - This is a normal paragraph.
    - <big> This is a smaller paragraph. </big>
  - Output:
    - This is a normal paragraph.
    - This is a smaller paragraph.
- <pre>
  - The <pre> tag defines preformatted text.
  - The text will be displayed exactly as written in the HTML source code.
  - Example:
    - <pre> Text in a pre element
      is displayed in a fixed-width
      font, and it preserves
      both spaces and
      line breaks</pre>

- Output:

```
Text in a pre element
is displayed in a fixed-width
font, and it preserves
both      spaces and
line breaks
```

❖

- The tag was used in HTML 4 to specify the font face, font size, and color of text.
- Syntax:
  - …Content Here…
- Example:
  - Hellooo…! Good Afternoon
- Output:
  - Hellooo…! Good Afternoon

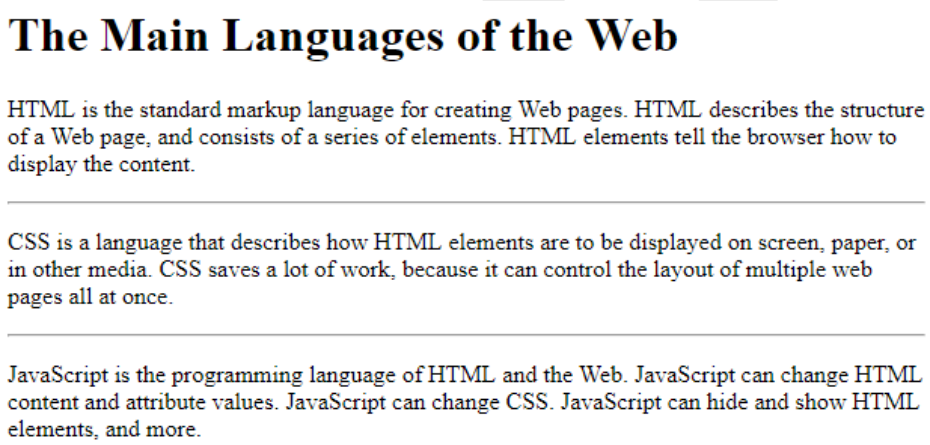
❖ <hr>

- The <hr> element is most often displayed as a horizontal rule that is used to separate content (or define a change) in an HTML page.
- Syntax:
  - <hr [align="left | center | right"]
    [size="Pixel"] => Height
    [width="Pixel or Percent"]
    [color="color-name"]>

- Example:

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

<h1>The Main Languages of the Web</h1>

<p>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.</p>

<hr>

<p>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.</p>

<hr>

<p>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.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

- Output:



❖ <marquee>

- The <marquee> tag is a container tag of HTML is implemented for creating scrollable text or images within a web page from either left to right or top to bottom.
- Syntax:

```
<marquee [behavior="Scroll | Slide | Alternate"]
         [direction="Left | Right | Up | Down"]
         [loop="1 | 2 | ...N"]
         [scrollamount="number"]
```

[bgcolor="Color Name"]

[height="pixels"]

[width="pixels"] >……</marquee>

- Example:
  - <marquee behavior="scroll" direction="up" scrollamount="1">Slow Scrolling</marquee>
  - <marquee behavior="scroll" direction="right" scrollamount="12">Little Fast Scrolling</marquee>
  - <marquee behavior="scroll" direction="left" scrollamount="20">Fast Scrolling</marquee>
  - <marquee behavior="scroll" direction="right" scrollamount="50">Very Fast Scrolling</marquee>

❖ <a>

- The <a> tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another.
- The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination.
- Syntax:

<a [href="URL"]

[target="_blank"] >…

- Example:
  - Visit cdmi.in!
- Output:
  - Visit cdmi.in

❖ <img>

- The <img> tag is used to embed an image in an HTML page.
- The <img> tag has two required attributes:
  - src - Specifies the path to the image

- alt - Specifies an alternate text for the image, if the image for some reason cannot be displayed

- Syntax:

```
<img [alt="AlternativeText]
     [border="border-width"]
     [height="pixels"]
     [width="pixels"]
     [hspace="pixels"] => Horizontal Margin
     [vspace="pixels"] > => Vertical Margin
```

- Example:

```
<img src="your image path here" width="500" border="5" alt="Creative College" >
```

- **Image Map:**
  - The HTML <map> tag defines an image map.
  - An image map is an image with clickable areas.
  - The areas are defined with one or more <area> tags.
  - To map an image we have to follow some special steps.
    1. Set #mapname to image by <IMG>
    2. Use MAP tag <MAP>
    3. Specify AREA with LINK using <AREA>
  - Syntax :

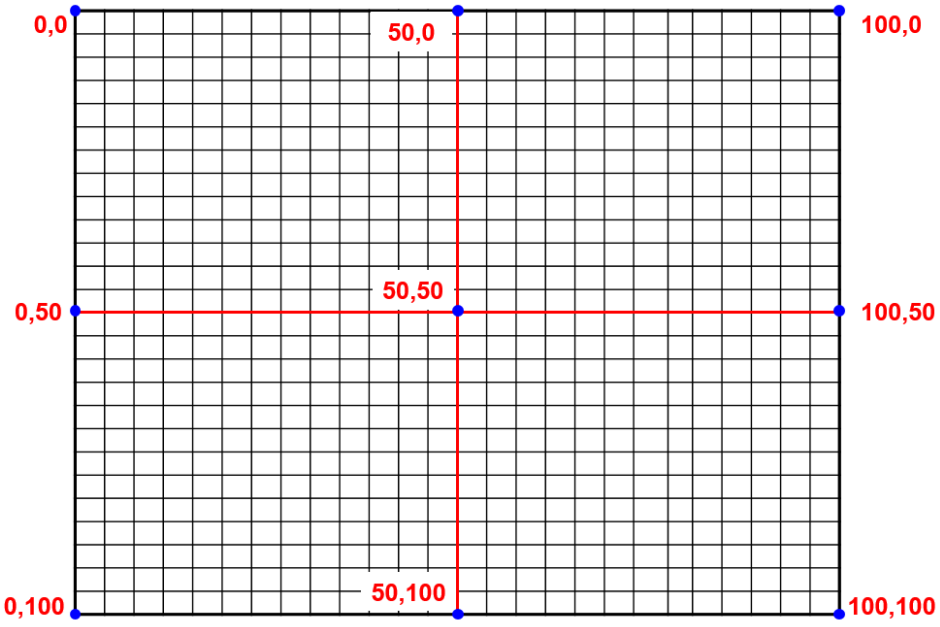
```
<map name="[mapname]">
    <area shape="[rect, circle]" coords="x1,y1,x2,y2"  href="URL ">
</map>
```

  - Example :

```
<img src="workplace.jpg" alt="Workplace" usemap="#workmap">
```

```
<map name="workmap">
    <area shape="rect" coords="34,44,270,350"  href="computer.html">
    <area shape="rect" coords="290,172,333,250"  href="phone.html">
     <area shape="circle" coords="337,300,44" href="coffee.html">
</map>
```

- **How Does it work ?**



- ✓ Shape=”rect”
  - The coordinates for shape="rect" come in pairs, one for the x-axis and one for the y-axis.
  - So, the coordinates 34,44 is located 34 pixels from the left margin and 44 pixels from the top:

  - The coordinates 270,350 is located 270 pixels from the left margin and 350 pixels from the top:

- Now we have enough data to create a clickable rectangular area:

```
<area shape="rect" coords="34, 44, 270, 50" href="computer.html">
```

✓ Shape=”circle” :

- To add a circle area, first locate the coordinates of the center of the circle:

  `337,300`

- Then specify the radius of the circle:

  44 pixels

- Now you have enough data to create a clickable circular area:

```
<area shape="circle" coords="337, 300, 44" href="coffee.html">
```

List Creation Tags

- - Ordered List
  - - List Item
- - Unrdered List
  - - List Item
- <dl> - Description List
  - <dt> - Defination Term
  - <dd> - Defination Desription

 - Ordered List :

- The <ol> tag defines an ordered list. An ordered list can be numerical or alphabetical.
- The <li> tag is used to define each list item.
- Syntax :

```
<ol [start="value"] [type="A | a | I | I | 1"] [reversed]>
    <li>.....</li>
</ol>
```

- Example :

```
<ol start="5" type="A">
    <li>Coffee</li>
    <li>Tea</li>
    <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

- Output :

E. Coffee

F. Tea

G. Milk

❖ - Unordered List :

- The <ul> tag defines an unordered (bulleted) list.
- Use the <ul> tag together with the <li> tag to create unordered lists.
- Syntax :

```
<ul [type="disc | circle | square"] >
    <li>……..</li>
</ul>
```

- Example :

```
<ul type="square">
    <li>Coffee</li>
    <li>Tea</li>
    <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

- Output :

  - Coffee
  - Tea
  - Milk

❖ <dl> - Description List :

- The <dl> tag defines a description list.
- The <dl> tag is used in conjunction with <dt> (defines terms/names) and <dd> (describes each term/name)..
- Syntax :

```
<dl >
    <dt>……..</dt>
    <dd>……..</dd>
</dl>
```

- Example :

```
<dl>
    <dt>Coffee</dt>
    <dd>Black hot drink</dd>
    <dt>Milk</dt>
    <dd>White cold drink</dd>
</dl>
```

- Output :

```
Coffee
    Black hot drink
Milk
    White cold drink
```

Tables in HTML

- The <table> tag defines an HTML table.
- An HTML table consists of one <table> element and one or more <tr>, <th>, and <td> elements.
- The **<caption>** tag defines a **Table Caption.**
- The **<tr>** element defines a **Table Row**.
- The **<th>** element defines a **Table Header**.
- The **<td>** element defines a **Table Cell**.

❖ <table> :

- Syntax:

```
<table align="[left | center | right]"
        border="value"
        width="value/percent"
        height=" value/percent"
        bordercolor="color"
        bgcolor="color"
        cellpadding="value"
        cellspacing="value">.....</table>
```

❖ <caption> :

- Syntax:

```
< caption align="[left | center | right]">.....</caption>
```

❖ <tr> :

- To add a new row in a table we must use TR tag
- Syntax:

```
<tr bgcolor="color">.....</tr>
```

❖ <th> :

- The text in <th> elements are bold and centered.
- Each table header is defined with a <th> tag.
- Syntax:

```
<th align="[left | center | right]"
    valign="[bottom | middle | top]"
    width="pixel"
    height=" pixel"
    bgcolor="color"
    colspan="value"
    rowsapn="value">.....</th>
```

❖ <td> :

- Each table data/cell is defined with a <td> tag.
- Syntax:

```
<td align="[left | center | right]"
    valign="[bottom | middle | top]"
    width="pixel"
    height=" pixel"
    bgcolor="color"
    colspan="value"
    rowsapn="value">.....</td>
```

❖ **Example :** Design a web page to display TABLE as given…

No.	Full Name	Position	Salary
1	Bill Gates	Founder of Microsoft	$1000
2	Steve Jobs	Founder of Apple	$1200
3	Larry Page	Founder Google	$1100
4	Mark Zuckerberg	Founder of Facebook	$1300

<table>
<tr><th colspan="6">Time Table</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">Hours</td><td>Mon</td><td>Tue</td><td>Wed</td><td>Thu</td><td>Fri</td></tr>
<tr><td>Science</td><td>Maths</td><td>Science</td><td>Maths</td><td>Arts</td></tr>
<tr><td>Social</td><td>History</td><td>English</td><td>Social</td><td>Sports</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Lunch</td></tr>
<tr><td>Science</td><td>Maths</td><td>Science</td><td>Maths</td><td rowspan="2">Project</td></tr>
<tr><td>Social</td><td>History</td><td>English</td><td>Social</td></tr>
</table>

A test table with merged cells

	Average		Red eyes
	height	weight	
Males	1.9	0.003	40%
Females	1.7	0.002	43%

HTML Table Example

Student Name		Labs			Avg
First	Last	Lab1	Lab2	Lab3	
Sol	Rosenberg	100	100	100	100.0
Frank	Rizzo	50	60	90	66.6
Ali	Kam	90	80	60	76.6
Summary	Avg	80.0	80.0	83.3	81.1
	Min	50	60	60	66.6

Country	State	City	Street	Male	Female	Others
1	Kerala	Cochin	New Street	500	600	6
			Main Street	300	288	2
		Trivandrum	Guru Street	500	600	10
			TVK Street	500	600	2
	Maharastra	Mumbai	Krisha Street	700	850	1
			Main Street	500	600	2
		Surath	New Street	500	600	4
			Billa Street	500	600	2
2	Alaska	AKA Central	New Street	200	210	2
			Cross Street	1000	1050	10

RESULT : BSC SEM5 [CBCS]

Certificate showing the number of marks obtained by ID NO.
Shri/Smt./Kumari
of **SIR P. T. SARVAJANIK COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, SURAT**
in each header of passing at the **BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (FIFTH SEMESTER) held in APRIL-2016**

Subject Name	Passing Mark			Mark Obtained					
	External	Internal	Total	External	Internal	Total	GR.	GP.	Credit
LANGUAGE THROUGH LITERATURE	50/18	20	70/25	19	(09)	28	E	5	2
PAPER-VI									
PAPER-VII									
PAPER-VIII									
PAPER-IX									
PAPER-X									
PAPER-XI									
PHYSICS	300/108	120	420/151	(143)	(60)	(203)	E	5	12
PHYSICS PRACTICAL	120/43	60	180/65	(91)	(44)	(135)	B	8	6
ELECTRONICS	50/18	20	70/25	(26)	(10)	(36)	D	6	2
NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME									2
Aggregate Total	**520**		**740**	**279**		**402**			
Result	**PASS**								

HTML Form Elements

- An HTML form is used to collect user input.
- The user input is most often sent to a server for processing.
- Syntax:

```
<form method="[ get | post ] "  action="URL" name="form name">
        form elements
</form>
```

❖ The <form> element is a container for different types of input elements, such as: **text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit buttons**, etc.

❖ **Form Methods :**

- **GET :**
  - Get method will DISPLAY all the information of page in to URL.
  - Note : Some of Browser will note display information on URL by GET...
- **POST :**
  - POST method will HIDE all the information of page in to URL.

<input> Elements

❖ The HTML <input> element is the most used form element.

❖ An <input> element can be displayed in many ways, depending on the type attribute.

Type	Description
HTML5 Form Elements	
<input type="text">	Displays a single-line text input field
<input type="password">	Displays text as a password
<input type="radio">	Displays a radio button (for selecting one of many choices)
<input type="checkbox">	Displays a checkbox (for selecting zero or more of many choices)
<input type="submit">	Displays a submit button (for submitting the form)

<input type="reset">	Reset form controls
<input type="button">	Displays a clickable button
HTML5 Form Elements	
<input type="color">	Displays a color picker box.
<input type="date">	Displays a date box.
<input type="time">	Displays a time box.
<input type="datetime-local">	Displays a date with time box.
<input type="month">	Displays a month box.
<input type="week">	Displays a week box.
<input type="number">	Displays a number box.
<input type="range">	Displays a range bar.
<input type="email">	Displays a email box.
<input type="url">	Displays a url box.
<input type="file">	Displays a Choose File Button.

- Syntax:

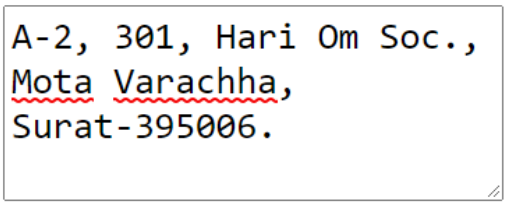
<input type="***Control Type***"
[Name="Name of Control"]
[Value="DefaultValue"]
[MaxLength="IntLen"]
[Size="InputBoxLen"]
[ReadOnly][Disabled]
[Align="Left|Right"]
[Checked="Checked"] >

❖ <textarea> :

- The <textarea> tag defines a multi-line text input control.
- The <textarea> element is often used in a form, to collect user inputs like comments or reviews.

- The size of a text area is specified by the <cols> and <rows> attributes (or with CSS).
- Syntax :

```
< textarea [Name="Control Name"]
        [Cols="IntColumns"]
        [Rows="IntRows"]
        [Disabled] [ReadOnly]
        [Wrap="Off | Physical"] >
            Default Text...
</ textarea >
```



Example :

```
< textarea cols="22" rows="4" placeholder="Address"></ textarea >
```

❖ <select> :

- The <select> element is used to create a drop-down list.
- The <select> element is most often used in a form, to collect user input.
- Syntax:

```
< select [Name="Control Name"]
        [Disabled] [Multiple]
        [Size="Input Num of Character"] >
            <option>....</option>
</select>
```

❖ <option> :

- The <select> element is used to create a drop-down list.
- The <select> element is most often used in a form, to collect user input.
- Syntax:

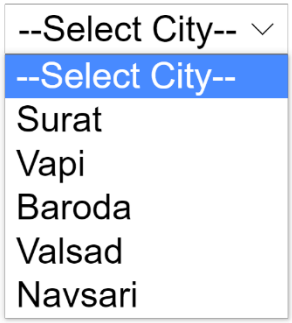
```
<option [Name="Control Name"]
```

[Value="Initial Value"]

[Selected]>…….</option>

Example :

```
< select >
        <option>--Select City--</option>
        <option>Surat</option>
        <option>Vapi</option>
        <option>Baroda</option>
        <option>Valsad</option>
        <option>Navsari</option>
</ select >
```



Design a Student Data Entry Form using form and input elements.

Student Detail Form

Roll No. :	Roll no.
Name :	Enter Name
Address :	Address
Date of Birth :	Day Month Year
Gender :	Male Female
Hobby :	Cricket Reading Travelling Dancing Singing
Username :	Enter Username
Password :	Enter Password
Button Submit Reset	

HTML5 – Overview

- HTML5 is the next major revision of the HTML standard. HTML5 is a standard for structuring and presenting content on the World Wide Web.
- HTML5 is a cooperation between the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) and the Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group (WHATWG).
- Syntax:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title></title>
</head>
<body>
    <header>
        Your Content Here...
    </header>
    <nav>
        Your Content Here...
    </nav>
    <section>
        <article>
            Your Content Here...
        </article>
        <article>
            Your Content Here...
        </article>
        <aside>
            Your Content Here...
        </aside>
    </section>
    <footer>
        Your Content Here...
    </footer>
</body>
</html>
```

- **HTML5 comes with a lot of flexibility and it supports the following features** :

- Uppercase tag names.
- Quotes are optional for attributes.
- Attribute values are optional.
- Closing empty elements are optional

- **The following tags have been introduced for better structure :**
  - <header>
    - This tag represents the header of a section.
  - <nav>
    - This tag represents a section of the document intended for navigation.
  - <section>
    - This tag represents a generic document or application section.
  - <article>
    - This tag represents an independent piece of content of a document, such as a blog entry or newspaper article.
  - <aside>
    - This tag represents a piece of content that is only slightly related to the rest of the page.
  - <footer>
    - This tag represents a footer for a section and can contain information about the author, copyright information, et cetera.

- **The following tags have been introduced for better structure :**
  - Some attributes are defined globally and can be used on any element, while others are defined for specific elements only.
  - All attributes have a name and a value and look like as shown below in the example.

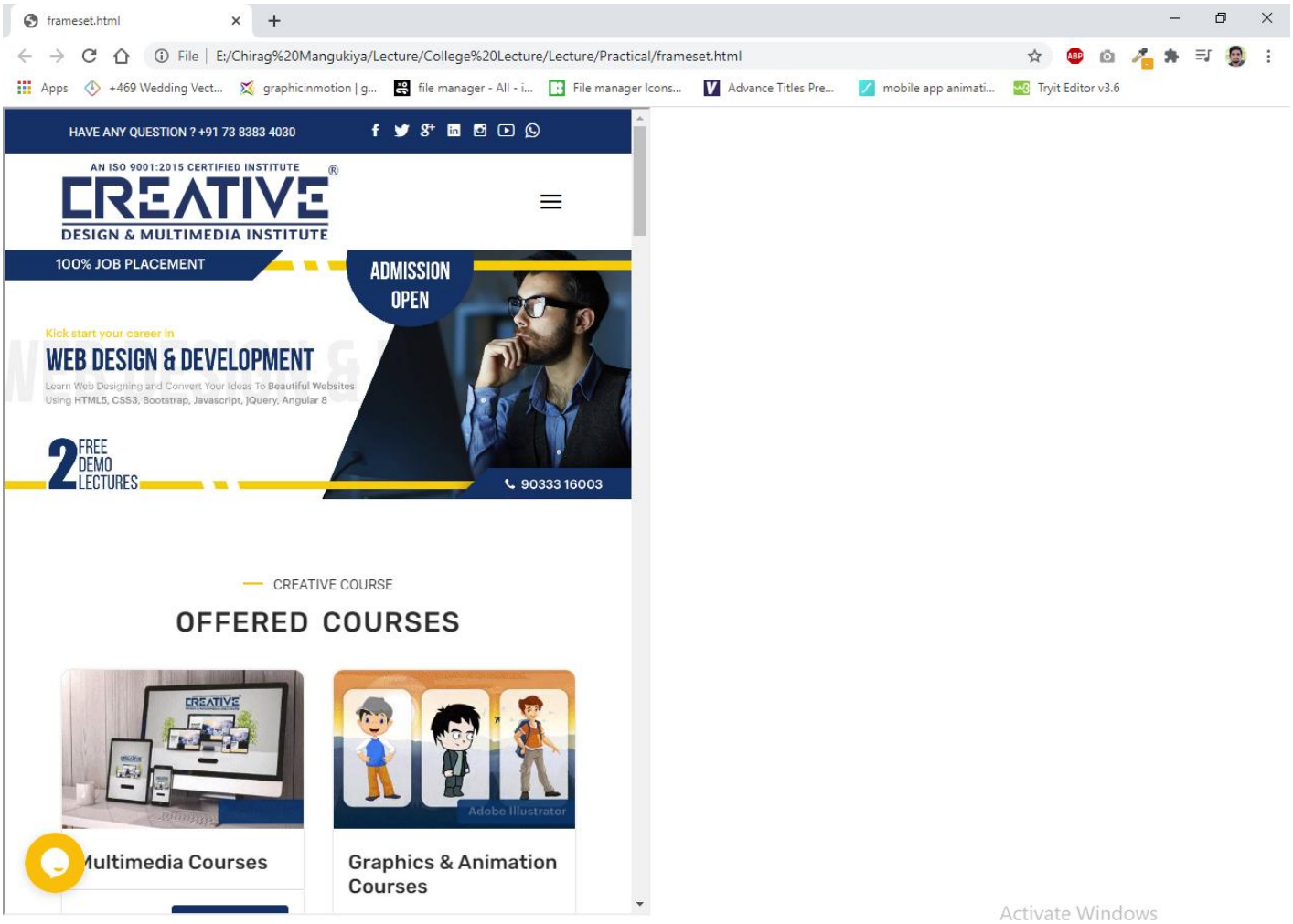
Frames in HTML

- <iframe>:
  - The <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame.
  - An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.
  - Syntax:

```
<iframe src="URL" width="pixel/percent" height="pixel">
</iframe>
```

  - Example:

```
<iframe src="https://www.cdmi.in/" width="50%" height="700">
</iframe>
```



- **Audio:**
  - The <audio> tag is used to embed sound content in a document, such as music or other audio streams.
  - There are three supported audio formats in HTML: MP3, WAV, and OGG.
  - To play an audio file in HTML, use the <audio> element:
  - Syntax :

```
<audio controls>
    <source src="Your path here"
            type="[audio/mpeg | audio/ogg | audio/wav] ">
</audio>
```

  - Example :

```
<audio controls>
    <source src="horse.ogg" type="audio/ogg">
    <source src="horse.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
</audio>
```

- Output :

Video:

- The <video> tag is used to embed video content in a document, such as a movie clip or other video streams.
- The <video> tag contains one or more <source> tags with different video sources. The browser will choose the first source it supports.
- Syntax :

```
<video controls autoplay loop muted width height>
    <source src="Your path here"
        type="[video/mp4 | video/ogg | video/webM] ">
</video>
```

- Example :

```
<video width="320" height="240" controls>
    <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">
    <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/ogg">
</video>
```

- Output :