<html>

    <head>

        <title>

            life

        </title>

    </head>

    <body bgcolor="pink">

        <h1 align="center">NEW TOPIC</h1>

    <div>

        <font color="sky blue">

        <div align="center">

            <div>home consist of family <br>and full of love<hr></div>

            <div>about<hr></div>

            <div>home<hr></div>

            <div>college<hr></div>

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    <font color="black">

    <h1 align="center"><big>microsoft</big></h1>

        <h2 align="center">it is very popular MNC</h2>

        <p align="center">dream company</p>

        <nav>

           <center><a href="https://www.w3schools.com/"><big>open</big></a></center>

           <center><a href="/hellofolder/hello.html">go to hello</a></center>

           <a href ="#car"> audi </a><br>

           <a href ="#Train"> rajdhani </a><br>

           <a href ="#fighterplane"> Rafalaee </a><br>

           <a href ="#boat">BUOYANCY</a><br>

           <a href ="#greenery is blessing for us">peom</a><br>

           <a id ="car">audi</a>

            <p><del>A matter of character.With progressive design that suits your lifestyle.Progress you can feel. The new, fully electric<br> Aud-tron and Aui Q8 Sportback e-tron range.Future is an attitude</del></p>

            <p><div>Audi AG (German: [ˈaʊ̯di ʔaːˈɡeː] (listen)OW-dee) is a German automotive manufacturer of luxury vehicles</div> headquartered in Ingolstadt, Bavaria, Germany. As a subsidiary of its parent company, the Volkswagen Group, Audi produces vehicles in nine production facilities worldwide.

            The origins of the company are complex, <br> dating back to the early 20th century and the initial enterprises (Horch and the Audiwerke) founded by engineer August Horch (1868–1951). Two other manufacturers (DKW and Wanderer) also contributed to the foundation of Auto Union in 1932. The modern Audi era began in the 1960s, when Auto Union was acquired by Volkswagen from Daimler-Benz.[9] After relaunching the Audi brand with the 1965 introduction of the Audi F103 series, Volkswagen merged Auto Union with NSU Motorenwerke in 1969,<br> thus creating the present-day form of the company.</p>

           <a id ="Train">rajdhani</a>

            <p>The Rajdhani Express is a series of passenger train services in India operated by Indian Railways connecting the national capital New Delhi with the capitals or the largest cities of various states. The word Rajdhani has been derived from the Sanskrit language,<br> which means Capital in English. This series of trains regularly gets the highest priority in the Indian Railways and is considered as its most premium train<br>[1][2]</p>

            <font color="cyan">

            <a id ="fighterplane">Rafalaee</a>

            <p align="center"><del>The Dassault Rafale (French pronunciation: ​[ʁafal], literally meaning "gust of wind",[2] or "burst of fire" in a more military sense)[3] is a French twin-engine, canard delta wing, multirole fighter aircraft designed and built by Dassault Aviation. Equipped with a wide range of weapons, the Rafale is intended to perform air supremacy, interdiction, aerial reconnaissance, ground support, in-depth strike,<br> anti-ship strike and nuclear deterrence missions. <br>The Rafale is referred to as an "omnirole" aircraft by Dassault.</del></p>

            </font>

            <p align="center">In the late 1970s, the French Air Force and French Navy were seeking to replace and consolidate their existing fleets of aircraft. In order to reduce development costs and boost prospective sales, France entered into an arrangement with the UK, Germany,<br> Italy and Spain to produce an agile multi-purpose "Future European Fighter Aircraft" (which would become the Eurofighter Typhoon)</p>

           <a id ="boat">buoyancy</a>

            <p>A boat is a watercraft of a large range of types and sizes, but generally smaller than a ship, which is distinguished by its larger size, shape, cargo or passenger capacity, or its ability to carry boats.

                Small boats are typically found on inland waterways such as rivers and lakes, or in protected coastal areas. However, some boats, such as the whaleboat, were intended for use in an offshore environment. In modern naval terms, a boat is a vessel small enough to be carried aboard a ship.[1]

                Boats vary in proportion and construction methods with their intended purpose, available materials, or local traditions. Canoes have been used since prehistoric times and remain in use throughout the world for transportation, fishing, and sport. Fishing boats vary widely in style partly to match local conditions. Pleasure craft used in recreational boating include ski boats, pontoon boats, and sailboats. House boats may be used for vacationing or long-term residence. Lighters are used to move cargo to and from large ships unable to get close to shore. Lifeboats have rescue and safety functions.

                Boats can be propelled by manpower (e.g. rowboats and paddle boats), wind (e.g. sailboats), and inboard/outboard motors (including gasoline, diesel, and electric).

                History

                Silver model of a boat, tomb PG 789, <br>Royal Cemetery of Ur, 2600–2500 BCE

                After Homo erectus possibly used watercraft more than a million years ago to cross straits between landmasses,[2][3] boats have served as transportation far into pre-historic times.[4] Circumstantial evidence, such as the early settlement of Australia over 40,000 years ago, findings in Crete dated 130,000 years ago[5] and in Flores dated to 900,000 years ago,[6] suggest that boats have been used since pre-historic times.[non sequitur] The earliest boats are thought to have been dugouts,[7][dubious – discuss] and the oldest boats found by archaeological excavation date from around 7,000 to 10,000 years ago. The oldest recovered boat in the world, the Pesse canoe, found in the Netherlands, is a dugout made from the hollowed tree trunk of a Pinus sylvestris that was constructed somewhere between 8200 and 7600 BC. This canoe is exhibited in the Drents Museum in Assen, Netherlands.[8][9] Other very old dugout boats have also been recovered.[10][11][12] Rafts have operated for at least 8,000 years.[13] A 7,000-year-old seagoing reed boat has been found at site H3 in Kuwait.[14] Boats were used between 4000 and 3000 BC in Sumer, where a 4000-year old boat has been excavated at Uruk,[4][15] ancient Egypt,[16] and in the Indian Ocean.[4]

                Boats played an important role in the commerce between the Indus Valley civilization and Mesopotamia.[17] Evidence of varying models of boats has also been discovered at various Indus Valley archaeological sites.[18][19] Uru craft originate in Beypore, a village in south Calicut, Kerala, in southwestern India. This type of mammoth wooden ship was constructed[when?] solely of teak, with a transport capacity of 400 tonnes. The ancient Arabs and Greeks used such boats as trading vessels.[20]

                The historians Herodotus, Pliny the Elder, and Strabo record the use of boats for commerce, travel, and military purposes.[18]

                Types

                Boats with sails in Bangladesh

                Main article: List of boat types

                Boats can be categorized by their means of propulsion. These divide into:

                Unpowered. This involves drifting with the tide or a river current.

                Powered by the crew-members on board, using oars, paddles or a punting pole or quant.

                Powered by sail.

                Towed – either by humans or animals from a river or canal bank (or in very shallow water, by walking on the sea or river bed) or by another vessel.

                Powered by machinery, such as internal combustion engines, steam engines or by batteries and an electric motor.

                Any one vessel may use more than one of these methods at different times or in combination.[21]: 33

                A number of large vessels are usually referred to as boats. Submarines are a prime example.[22] Other types of large vessels which are traditionally called boats include Great Lakes freighters, riverboats, and ferryboats.[23] Though large enough to carry their own boats and heavy cargoes, these vessels are designed for operation on inland or protected coastal waters.

                Terminology

                Further information: Glossary of nautical terms

                The hull is the main, and in some cases only, structural component of a boat. It provides both capacity and buoyancy. The keel is a boat's "backbone", a lengthwise structural member to which the perpendicular frames are fixed. On some boats a deck covers the hull, in part or whole. While a ship often has several decks, a boat is unlikely to have more than one. Above the deck are often lifelines connected to stanchions, bulwarks perhaps topped by gunnels, or some combination of the two. A cabin may protrude above the deck forward, aft, along the centerline, or covering much of the length of the boat. Vertical structures dividing the internal spaces are known as bulkheads.

                The forward end of a boat is called the bow, the aft end the stern. Facing forward the right side is referred to as starboard and the left side as port.

                Building materials

                See also: Boat building

                Traditional Toba Batak boat (c. 1870), photograph by Kristen Feilberg

                <del>Fishing boats in Visakhapatnam, India</del>

                Until the mid-19th century most boats were made of natural materials, primarily wood, although reed, bark and animal skins were also used. Early boats include the bound-reed style of boat seen in Ancient Egypt, the birch bark canoe, the animal hide-covered kayak[24] and coracle and the dugout canoe made from a single log.

                By the mid-19th century, many boats had been built with iron or steel frames but still planked in wood. In 1855 ferro-cement boat construction was patented by the French, who coined the name "ferciment". This is a system by which a steel or iron wire framework is built in the shape of a boat's hull and covered over with cement. Reinforced with bulkheads and other internal structure it is strong but heavy, easily repaired, and, if sealed properly, will not leak or corrode.[25][26]

                As the forests of Britain and Europe continued to be over-harvested to supply the keels of larger wooden boats, and the Bessemer process (patented in 1855) cheapened the cost of steel, steel ships and boats began to be more common. By the 1930s boats built entirely of steel from frames to plating were seen replacing wooden boats in many industrial uses and fishing fleets. Private recreational boats of steel remain uncommon. In 1895 WH Mullins produced steel boats of galvanized iron and by 1930 became the world's largest producer of pleasure boats.

                Mullins also offered boats in aluminum from 1895 through 1899 and once again in the 1920s,[27] but it was not until the mid-20th century that aluminium gained widespread popularity. Though much more expensive than steel, aluminum alloys exist that do not corrode in salt water, allowing a similar load carrying capacity to steel at much less weight.

                Around the mid-1960s, boats made of fiberglass (aka "glassfibre") became popular, especially for recreational boats. Fiberglass is also known as "GRP" (glass-reinforced plastic) in the UK, and "FRP" (for fiber-reinforced plastic) in the US. Fiberglass boats are strong, and do not rust, corrode, or rot. Instead, they are susceptible to structural degradation from sunlight and extremes in temperature over their lifespan. Fiberglass structures can be made stiffer with sandwich panels, where the fiberglass encloses a lightweight core such as balsa[28] or foam.

                Cold molding is a modern construction method, using wood as the structural component. In one cold molding process, very thin strips of wood are layered over a form. Each layer is coated with resin, followed by another directionally alternating layer laid on top. Subsequent layers may be stapled or otherwise mechanically fastened to the previous, or weighted or vacuum bagged to provide compression and stabilization until the resin sets. An alternative process uses thin sheets of plywood shaped over a disposable male mold, and coated with epoxy.</p>

            <a id="greenery is blessing for us">peom</a><br>

            <p><b>Green the color of nature’s birth.<br>

                Life revolved around these hues.<br>

                O’ lover, come out here and smell the dewy grass!<br>

                Remember the times we lay under the vast sky?<br>

                In the midst of summer days,<br>

                Our names were carved in the clouds.<br>

                Unbroken and unheard, we were whole.<br>

                Sweet escape to the beautiful world!<br>

                Goodness in nature is a celebration.<br>

                Running free in the valleys and hills creates joy!<br>

                Enchanted by the rainbow after the rain,<br>

                Embraced the love and letting go of pain.<br>

                Numerous plants and countless fragrances,<br>

                Enraptured are my senses.<br>

                Remember those glorious days?<br>

                Young and wild, our lives revolved around those trees.</b></p><br>

            </nav>

            <h1><big>THANK U</big></h1>

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            h<sub><del>3</del></sub>o

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