

# 5 FEATURES OF HTML5

## 1. <video> Tag

- The <video> tag in HTML5 allows you to embed video content directly into a web page without requiring third-party plugins like Flash. It supports various video formats (such as MP4) and provides attributes like controls, autoplay, and loop for easy media control and playback.

- Syntax:  

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

## 2. <audio> Tag

- The <audio> tag in HTML5 enables the embedding of sound files directly into web pages, eliminating the need for external plugins like Flash. It supports multiple audio formats (such as MP3) and includes attributes like controls, autoplay, and loop for user interaction and playback management.

- Syntax:  

```
<audio controls autoplay>  
  
  <source src="audio.mp3">  
  
</audio>
```

## 3. <iframe> Tag

- The <iframe> tag in HTML5 allows you to embed another HTML document within the current page, creating a window to display external content such as videos, maps, or other web pages. It can be customized with attributes like src, width, height, and frameborder to control the appearance and functionality of the embedded content.

- Syntax:  

```
<iframe src="https://www.example.com" width="600" height="400"></iframe>
```

## 4. <form> Tag

- The <form> tag in HTML5 is used to collect user input and submit it to a server for processing, enabling the creation of interactive forms on web pages. HTML5 introduces new input types like email, date, and range, along with attributes like required and placeholder, to enhance form functionality and improve user experience.

- Syntax:  

```
<form>  
  
  <label for="email">Email:</label>  
  
  <input type="email" id="email" name="email" required placeholder="Enter your email">  
  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
```

</form>

## 5. <table> Tag

- The <table> tag in HTML5 is used to display tabular data in a structured format, with rows and columns for organizing information. HTML5 improves accessibility and readability by allowing the use of semantic elements like <thead>, <tbody>, and <tfoot>, which help define the table's header, body, and footer sections.

- Syntax:

```
<table>
```

```
  <thead>
```

```
    <tr>
```

```
      <th>Header 1</th>
```

```
      <th>Header 2</th>
```

```
    </tr>
```

```
  </thead>
```

```
  <tbody>
```

```
    <tr>
```

```
      <td>Data 1</td>
```

```
      <td>Data 2</td>
```

```
    </tr>
```

```
  </tbody>
```

```
</table>
```