HTML History

HTML was created by Tim Berners-Lee in late 1991 but was not released officially, published in 1995 as HTML 2.0.

HTML 4.01 was published in late 1999 and was a major version of HTML.

HTML is a very evolving markup language and has evolved with various versions updating. Long before its revised
standards and specifications are carried in, each version has allowed its user to create web pages in a much easier
and prettier way and make sites very efficient.

1.HTML 1.0 was released in 1993 with the intention of sharing information that can be readable and accessible via
web browsers. But not many of the developers were involved in creating websites. So the language was also not
growing.

2.Then comes the HTML 2.0, published in 1995, which contains all the features of HTML 1.0 along with that few
additional features, which remained as the standard markup language for designing and creating websites until
January 1997 and refined various core features of HTML.

3.Then comes the HTML 3.0, where Dave Raggett who introduced a fresh paper or draft on HTML. It included
improved new features of HTML, giving more powerful characteristics for webmasters in designing web pages. But
these powerful features of new HTML slowed down the browser in applying further improvements.

4.Then comes HTML 4.01, which is widely used and was a successful version of HTML before HTML 5.0, which is
currently released and used worldwide. HTML 5 can be said for an extended version of HTML 4.01, which was
published in the year 2012.

=================================

HTML 4

What is HTML?

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) is the only markup language for creating web pages. It provides some titles,
headings, paragraphs, lists, tables, embedded images, etc., to describe the structure of text-based and multimedia
information in HTML documents.

1.HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) is a language for publishing text-based and multimedia information on the
World Wide Web.

2.HTML is a straightforward Computer Coding Language. It was developed in the 90s. HTML is the basis of a web
page, and the web page is the basis of a website. HTML uses 'tags' to create web documents.

3.HTML is a hypertext markup language; It is a predetermined set of markup tags used to design web pages.

4.HTML is the first language of web designing. CSS is also used along with HTML to improve web page design further.
JavaScript is used with HTML to make web pages dynamic.

5.HTML is relatively easy to learn because every tag is predefined, so only we need to know the work of tags and
their attributes.

6.Web browsers (Chrome, Internet Explorer, Firefox, Safari, and other web browsers) are software' to read HTML
and display web page design as output.

7.You can write HTML in any simple editor such as Notepad. And other software such as Adobe Dreamweaver,
Sublime, NetBeans, Notepad ++, etc., are mainly used for writing and editing HTML.

8.".html" or ".htm" are the two extensions used to write and save HTML files; we can write HTML code in any text
editor and save it as "filename.html" or "filename.htm".
==
What are attributes?
HTML attributes provide additional information about HTML elements.
*All HTML elements can have attributes
*Attributes provide additional information about elements
*Attributes are always specified in the start tag
*Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: name="value"
======================================
HTML Hierarchy (Nesting Elements)?
The HTML of a web page is like a family tree, where the HTML tags represent various family members. HTML has
tags within tags also called nested tags. The relationship amongst these tags or how they're nested within each
other is like a family tree. Various relations are explained as.
Nested elements are children of their parent container. This promotes inheritence where the parent element can
give its properties (some) to its children so they don't have to be assigned those properties directly. Some elements
do not permit nesting of other elements unless they are inline elements.
=======================================
Type of Tags ?
HTML tags are like keywords which defines that how web browser will format and display the content. With the help
of tags, a web browser can distinguish between an HTML content and a simple content. HTML tags contain three
main parts: opening tag, content and closing tag. But some HTML tags are unclosed tags.
When a web browser reads an HTML document, browser reads it from top to bottom and left to right. HTML tags
are used to create HTML documents and render their properties. Each HTML tags have different properties.
An HTML file must have some essential tags so that web browser can differentiate between a simple text and HTML
text. You can use as many tags you want as per your code requirement.
All HTML tags must enclosed within < > these brackets.
Every tag in HTML perform different tasks.
If you have used an open tag <tag>, then you must use a close tag </tag> (except some tags)
Syntax -:
<tag> content </tag>
======================================
What is Comment in HTML?
Comments are some text or code written in your code to give an explanation about the code, and not visible to the
user. Comments which are used for HTML file are known as HTML comments. Anything written between these tags
will be ignored by the browser, so comments will not be visible on the webpage.
Comments of any code make code easy to understand and increase readability of code.
Comments are also part of the code, which gives an explanation of the code.
You can add comments in your HTML file using <! -- ... --> tag.

So if you will write anything between theses comment tag that will be treated as comment and browser will not read
it.
Syntax

<! -- Write commented text here -->
 =====================================
What is whitespace?
The CSS white space property is used to specify how to display the content within an element. It is used to handle
the white spaces inside an element. Whitespace is any string of text composed only of spaces, tabs or line breaks.
These characters allow you to format your code in a way that will make it easily readable by yourself and other
people.
======================================
Syntax of HTML
<html>
<head>
<title></title>
</head>
<body>
</body>
</html>
===============
1.Heading Tags :-
A HTML heading or HTML h tag can be defined as a title or a subtitle which you want to display on the webpage.
When you place the text within the heading tags <h1>.........</h1>, it is displayed on the browser in the bold format
and size of the text depends on the number of heading.
There are six different HTML headings which are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags, from highest level h1 (main
heading) to the least level h6 (least important heading).
h1 is the largest heading tag and h6 is the smallest one. So h1 is used for most important heading and h6 is used for
least important.
Syntax-:
<h1>Welcome </h1>
<h2>Welcome</h2>
<h3>Welcome</h3>
<h4>Welcome</h4>
<h5>Welcome</h5>
<h6>Welcome</h6>

=============================
2.Paragraph Tag:-
HTML paragraph or HTML p tag is used to define a paragraph in a webpage. Let's take a simple example to see how
it works. It is a notable point that a browser itself adds an empty line before and after a paragraph. An HTML <p> tag
indicates starting of new paragraph.
Syntax -:
<p>Write your paragraph here</p>
=============
3.Formatting Tags-:

HTML Formatting is a process of formatting text for better look and feel. HTML provides us ability to format text
without using CSS. There are many formatting tags in HTML. These tags are used to make text bold, italicized, or
underlined.

1.Bold Text HTML and <strong> formatting elements

The HTML element is a physical tag which display text in bold font, without any logical importance. If you write
anything within .... element, is shown in bold letters.

Syntax-

<p> Write Your First Paragraph in bold text.</p>

2.Italic Text HTML <i> and formatting elements

The HTML <i> element is physical element, which display the enclosed content in italic font, without any added
importance. If you write anything within <i>............</i> element, is shown in italic letters.

Syntax-

<p> <i>Write Your First Paragraph in italic text.</i></p>

The HTML tag is a logical element, which will display the enclosed content in italic font, with added semantics
importance.

<p>This is an important content, which displayed in italic font.</p>

3.Underlined Text -

The <u> tag represents some text that is unarticulated and styled differently from normal text, such as misspelled
words or proper names in Chinese text. The content inside is typically displayed with an underline. You can change
this with CSS (see example below).If you write anything within <u>.........</u> element, is shown in underlined text.

Syntax-:

<p> <u>Write Your First Paragraph in underlined text.</u></p>

4.Strike Text The <s> tag specifies text that is no longer correct, accurate or relevant. The text will be displayed with a line
through it.The <s> tag should not be used to define deleted text in a document, use the <del> tag for that.Anything
written within <strike>......................</strike> element is displayed with strikethrough. It is a thin line which cross
the statement.

Syntax-

<p> <s>Write Your First Paragraph with strikethrough</s>.</p>

----

5. Superscript Text The <sup> tag defines superscript text. Superscript text appears half a character above the normal line, and is
sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Superscript text can be used for footnotes, like WWW[1].If you put the
content within ^{..............} element, is shown in superscript; means it is displayed half a character's height
above the other characters.

Syntax-

<p>Square of 5: 5² = 25 </p>

6.Subscript Text The <sub> tag defines subscript text. Subscript text appears half a character below the normal line, and is sometimes

rendered in a smaller font. Subscript text can be used for chemical formulas, like H2O.If you put the content within
_{..............} element, is shown in subscript ; means it is displayed half a character's height below the other
characters.
Syntax-
<p>Chemical Formula of Water is H₂O</p>
----
9. Deleted Text The <del> tag defines text that has been deleted from a document. Browsers will usually strike a line through
deleted text.Anything that puts within ~~..........~~ is displayed as deleted text.
Syntax-
<p>Hello ~~Delete your first paragraph.~~</p>
----
10. Inserted Text -
The <ins> tag defines a text that has been inserted into a document. Browsers will usually underline inserted
text.Anything that puts within <ins>..........</ins> is displayed as inserted text.
Syntax-
<p> ~~Delete your first paragraph.~~<ins>Write another paragraph.</ins></p>
----
11. Small Tag
The <small> tag defines smaller text (like copyright and other side-comments).If you want to put your font size
smaller than the rest of the text then put the content within <small>.........</small>tag. It reduces one font size than
the previous one.
Syntax-
<p>Hello <small>Write the paragraph in smaller font.</small></p>
===
4.Image Tag :-
The <img> tag is used to embed an image in an HTML page.
Images are not technically inserted into a web page; images are linked to web pages. The <img> tag creates a
holding space for the referenced image.
HTML img tag is an empty tag that contains attributes only, closing tags are not used in HTML image element.
Syntax-
<img src=" " Width=" " Height=" " Alt=" " Title=" ">
Attributes 1) src
It is a necessary attribute that describes the source or path of the image. It instructs the browser where to look for
the image on the server.
The location of image may be on the same directory or another server.
2) alt
The alt attribute defines an alternate text for the image, if it can't be displayed. The value of the alt attribute
describe the image in words. The alt attribute is considered good for SEO prospective.
3) width
It is an optional attribute which is used to specify the width to display the image. It is not recommended now. You
should apply CSS in place of width attribute.
4) height
If h3 the height of the image. The HTML height attribute also supports iframe, image and object elements. It is not

recommended now. You should apply CSS in place of height attribute.

5)Title

It shows tooltip to that image.Tooltip Contains some info regarding that image.

==============================

5.Anchor Tag:-

The HTML anchor tag defines a hyperlink that links one page to another page. It can create hyperlink to other web

page as well as files, location, or any URL. The "href" attribute is the most important attribute of the HTML a tag. and

which links to destination page or URL.The href attribute is used to define the address of the file to be linked. In

other words, it points out the destination page.

Attributes - href , target

Syntax-

```
<a herf="#"></a>
<a href="mailto:abc@gmail.com">Mail To Abc</a>
<a href="tel:918008008000">Call</a>
```

==============

6.Abbrivation Tag-:

HTML <abbr> tag is used to represent an acronym or abbreviation of a longer word or phrase, such as www, HTML,

HTTP, etc. The content written between <abbr> tags renders with dotted underline in some browser.This tag can be

used with "title" attribute (optional), and the value of title attribute will be pop-up when the mouse hovers over the

content written between <abbr> tag.The <abbr> tag defines an abbreviation or an acronym, like "HTML", "CSS",

"Mr.", "Dr.", "ASAP", "ATM".

Syntax-

```
<abbr title="HyperText Markup language">HTML</abbr>
```

===========

7.Address Tag-:

HTML <address> tag is used to specify the authorship information of the article or webpage. It can contain any type

of information which is needed such as, URL, physical address, phone number, email, other links, etc. The <address> tag is useful for various contexts such as business contact information in the header of the page, or

author related contact information, etc.

The contact information written between <address> tags mostly renders in the italic form on the browser.

Syntax-

```
<address></address>
```

=============

8.br Tag

The <br> tag in HTML document is used to create a line break in a text.

It is generally used in poem or address where the division of line is necessary. It is an empty tag, which means it does

not need a company of end tag. If you place the <br> tag in the HTML code, then it works the same as pressing the

enter key in a word processor.It Is Use To Break Line.The <br> tag inserts a single line break.The <br> tag is useful for

writing addresses .The <br> tag is an empty tag which means that it has no end tag.

Syntax-

```
<br>
```

===================

9.hr Tag-:

HTML <hr> tag is used to specify a paragraph-level thematic break in HTML document. It is used when you abruptly
change your topic in your HTML document. It draw a horizontal line between them. It is also called a Horizontal Rule
in HTML.
Syntax-
<hr>
============

10.Blockquote Tag-:

HTML <blockquote> tag is used to define a block of text which is quoted from another source. The Browser usually
displays the content within <blockquote> tag as indented text.If you want to insert a long quote then use <blockquote> and for short or inline quote use <q> tag.
Syntax-
<blockquote cite="google.com(Url)">
<p>text</p>
<cite>Author Name</cite>
</blockquote>
==========

11.Inline Frame tag -:

HTML Iframe is used to display a nested webpage (a webpage within a webpage). The HTML <iframe> tag defines an
inline frame, hence it is also called as an Inline frame.
An HTML iframe embeds another document within the current HTML document in the rectangular region.
Attributes -: "src" , "name" , "Width" , "Height" , "Allowfullscreen" .
Syntax-:
<iframe src="https://www.youtube.com/" height="300" width="400"></iframe>
==========

12.Table Tag :-

HTML table tag is used to display data in tabular form (row * column). There can be many columns in a row.
We can create a table to display data in tabular form, using <table> element, with the help of <tr> , <td>, and <th>
elements.
In Each table, table row is defined by <tr> tag, table header is defined by <th>, and table data is defined by <td> tags.
An HTML table may also include <caption>, <thead>, <tfoot>, and <tbody> elements.
*Cellspacing -:The cellspacing attribute specifies the space, in pixels, between cells.
*Cellpadding -:The HTML <table> cellpadding Attribute is used to specify the space between the cell content and cell
wall. The cellpadding attribute is set in terms of pixels. Attribute Values: pixels: It holds the space between the
cell content and cell wall in terms of pixels.
*Colspan -:The colspan attribute in HTML specifies the number of columns a cell should span. It allows the single
table cell to span the width of more than one cell or column.
*Rowspan -:The rowspan attribute in HTML specifies the number of rows a cell should span. That is if a row spans
two rows, it means it will take up the space of two rows in that table. It allows the single table cell to span the height
of more than one cell or row.

Syntax -:
<table>

```
<caption>Table 1</caption>
<tr>
<th></th>
<td></td>
</tr>
</table>
<tr> :- Used To Add Table Row.
<td> :- Used To Add Table Data.
<table border="1" cellspacing="5" cellpadding="5">
<tr colspan="2">
<th rowspan="2">
```

```
<table>
<caption>Table 1</caption>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
<tfoot>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tfoot>
</table>
```

===========

13.Span Tag -:

HTML tag is used as a generic container of inline elements. It is used for styling purpose to the grouped inline
elements (using class and id attribute or inline style).
The tag does not have any default meaning or rendering.
The tag can be useful for the following task:
To change the language of a part of the text.
To change the color, font, background of a part of text using CSS
To apply the scripts to the particular part of the text.
Syntax -:
Write your content here......

==============

14.Unordered List :-

HTML Unordered List or Bulleted List displays elements in bulleted format . We can use unordered list where we do
not need to display items in any particular order. The HTML ul tag is used for the unordered list.
There can be 4 types of bulleted list:
Type "disc" This is the default style. In this style, the list items are marked with bullets.
Type "circle" In this style, the list items are marked with circles.
Type "square" In this style, the list items are marked with squares.
Type "none" In this style, the list items are not marked .
Syntax -:
<ul type=" ">

```
 <li></li>
 <li></li>
 <li></li>
 <li></li>
</ul>
```
==========
15.Ordered List :-

HTML Ordered List or Numbered List displays elements in numbered format. The HTML ol tag is used for ordered

list. We can use ordered list to represent items either in numerical order format or alphabetical order format, or any

format where an order is emphasized.

Attributes -:

There can be different types of numbered list:

Type "1" This is the default type. In this type, the list items are numbered with numbers.

Type "I" In this type, the list items are numbered with upper case roman numbers.

Type "i" In this type, the list items are numbered with lower case roman numbers.

Type "A" In this type, the list items are numbered with upper case letters.

Type "a" In this type, the list items are numbered with lower case letters.

start : starting position in number

reversed : To display list in reverse order.

Syntax -:

```
<ol type=" " start=" " reversed>
 <li></li>
 <li></li>
 <li></li>
 <li></li>
</ol>
```
==========
16.Form Tag :-

An HTML form is a section of a document which contains controls such as text fields, password fields, checkboxes,

radio buttons, submit button, menus etc.An HTML form facilitates the user to enter data that is to be sent to the

server for processing such as name, email address, password, phone number, etc. .

HTML forms are required if you want to collect some data from of the site visitor.

For example: If a user want to purchase some items on internet, he/she must fill the form such as shipping address

and credit/debit card details so that item can be sent to the given address.

Syntax -:

```
<form></form>
```

Attributes -: action , method

=========
17.Input Tag :-

The HTML <input> tag is used to represent a form input control in HTML document. This form input control facilitate

user to input data and communicate with a website or application.

Syntax -:

```
<input type="text" name="" placeholder="Enter Your Name" id="">
<input type="password" name="" placeholder="Enter Your Password" id="">
<input type="radio" name="gen" value="male" id="">
<input type="checkbox" value="" name="" id="">
<input type="submit" value="Submit" id="">
<input type="reset" value="reset" id="">
```

```
<input type="image" src="" alt="" id="">
<input type="hidden" id="">
<input type="file" value="Select File" accept=".jpg" id="">
<input type="date" name="" max="2019-08-31" min="2019-08-01" id="">
```
=========
18. Label Tag -:

The <label> tag is used to specify a label for an <input> element of a form. It adds a label to a form control such as
text, email, password, textarea etc. It toggles the control when a user clicks on a text within the <label> element.

Syntax -:
```
<label for=""></label>
```
============
19. Textarea Tag -:

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.
A text area can hold an unlimited number of characters, and the text renders in a fixed-width font (usually Courier).
The size of a text area is specified by the <cols> and <rows> attributes (or with CSS).
The name attribute is needed to reference the form data after the form is submitted (if you omit the name attribute,
no data from the text area will be submitted).
The id attribute is needed to associate the text area with a label.

Syntax -:
```
<textarea rows="9" cols="70"> </textarea>
```
================
20.Select Tag :-

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.
The name attribute is needed to reference the form data after the form is submitted (if you omit the name attribute,
no data from the drop-down list will be submitted).
The id attribute is needed to associate the drop-down list with a label.

Syntax -:
```
<select>
<option></option>
<option></option>
<option></option>
</select>
```

```
<select name="cars" id="cars">
 <optgroup label="Swedish Cars">
 <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
 <option value="Scania">Scania</option>
</optgroup>
<optgroup label="German Cars">
 <option value="mercedes">Mercedes</option>
 <option value="audi">Audi</option>
 </optgroup>
</select>
```
=========
21.Div Tag -:

The HTML <div> tag is used to group the large section of HTML elements together.
We know that every tag has a specific purpose e.g. p tag is used to specify paragraph, <h1> to <h6> tag

are used to
specify headings but the <div> tag is just like a container unit which is used to encapsulate other page elements and
divides the HTML documents into sections.
The div tag is generally used by web developers to group HTML elements together and apply CSS styles to many
elements at once. For example: If you wrap a set of paragraph elements into a div element so you can take the
advantage of CSS styles and apply font style to all paragraphs at once instead of coding the same style for each
paragraph element.
Syntax -:
<div></div>
=========
HTML 5
What is HTML 5 ?
HTML5 was developed to solve compatibility problems that affect the current standard, HTML4. One of the biggest
differences between HTML5 and previous versions of the standard is that older versions of HTML require proprietary
plug ins and API's. (This is why a Web page that was built and tested in one browser may not load correctly in
another browser.) HTML5 provides one common interface to make loading elements easier. For example, there is no
need to install a Flash plug ins in HTML5 because the element will run by itself.
One of the design goals for HTML5 is to support for multimedia on mobile devices. New syntactic features were
introduced to support this, such as video, audio and canvas tags. HTML5 also introduces new features which can

really change the way
users interact with documents including:
DOCTYPEs are required for legacy reasons. When omitted, browsers tend to use a different rendering mode that is
incompatible with some specifications. Including the DOCTYPE in a document ensures that the browser makes a
best-effort attempt at following the relevant specifications.
Features of HTML5:
1 New parsing rules for enhanced flexibility
2 New Tags & Attributes [article, section, header, footer, nav ....]
3 Elimination of outmoded or redundant attributes [blink, center, multicol, big]
4 Drag and drop capabilities
5 Offline editing [using caching & manifest technique]
6 A common standard for storing data in SQL databases (Web SQL)
7 Cookies, LocalStorage, SessionStorage also supported.
8 Audio & Video also invoked
===========================
**HTML5 file starts with <!doctype html>. It indicates we're using HTML5. **
===========================
1.Article tag :-
The article html5 tag represents an independent section of a document or site, it has the more specific semantic
meaning that it is an independent, self-contained part of the page.
Each html <article> tag should be identified, typically by including a heading <h1>-<h6> element as a child of the

```html
<article> element.
Syntax -:
<article>
 <h2>Article Title </h2>
 <p>Some content for article</p>
</article>
```
===========================
2.Aside Tag :-
The html5 aside defines secondary or related content that is tangentially related to, but separate from the

surrounding content.
In a weblog article, this could be related information about the article or the comments section.
Html aside are often represented as sidebars or inserts.
Syntax -:
```html
<article>
 <p>
 This is a simple paragraph.
 </p>
 <aside>

 <h4>The Paragraph</h4>
 <p>This is something related with the paragraphs.</p>
 </aside>
 <p>
 This is another paragraph.
 </p>
</article>
```
===========================
3.Details tag :-
The <details> and <summary> tags provide a hide/show technique that when <summary> is clicked all other content
in the details element, which was previously hidden, becomes available (for example can be used for expanding the
details of a copyright or similar content).
Syntax -:
```html
<details>
 <summary>Click here to display more details</summary>
 <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. <br>
 Eos veritatis distinctio dolores quaerat, ipsum nihil minus <br>
 error! Tempore quos architecto dolor, asperiores sit ipsa quas, <br>
 quisquam qui quae odit necessitatibus!</p>
</details>
```
=========================
4.Figure & figcaption tag :-
An image can be associated with a caption, which may be a short text description or a legend for that image. The
elements that allow you to associate a caption to an image are html <figure> tag and html <figcaption> tag.
The <figure> tag is a container for images and can be used to connect captions to illustrations, diagrams, photos, and
code listings.
Syntax -:
```html
<figure>
<img src="user_image.jpg" alt="This is a figure image" title="">
<figcaption>This is the caption of the Image</figcaption>
```

```
</figure>
========================
5.Mark tag :-
In HTML you need sometimes text that should be highlighted or stand out for reference purposes.
You can use the <mark> tag in html5 to highlight text within a document.
Syntax -:
<p>This is an <mark>important</mark> reminder text.</p>
========================
6.Header tag :-
The tag <header> in html5 indicates a header or banner, a group of introductory or navigational aids,
site-wide
navigation, the top part of a page usually containing a logo, page title and tag line, and so on.

Syntax-:
<header id="page-header">
 <h1>Site title</h1>
 <nav class="site-nav">
 <ul>Site navigation</ul>
 </nav>
</header>
========================
7.Main tag :-
Html <main> tag indicates the main content of a webpage.
The <main> content area should be unique and it should not contain any content that is repeated across
documents
such as navigation links, copyright information, sidebars, site logos, and search forms.
Note: Not use more than one <main> tag in a document.
Syntax-:
<main>
 <article>
 <h3>Html</h3>
 <p>Html is very easy to learn.</p>
 </article>
 <article>
 <h3>CSS</h3>
 <p>CSS can be used in HTML.</p>
 </article>
 <article>
 <h3>JavaScript</h3>
 <p>JavaScript is a client side language.</p>
 </article>
</main>
========================
8.Footer tag :-
The html5 <footer> tag is meant to contain concluding information like copyright notice, the date the page
was
published, the name of the website's creator, and so on. You're not limited, however, to just a single html5
<footer>
per page; you can put a footer inside an <article>, for example, to hold information related to that article,
like
footnotes, references, or citations.
Syntax-:
<footer id="page-footer">
 <h2>&copy; 2021 All rights are reserved.</h2>
</footer>
```

=======================
9.Section tag :-
The html <section> tag is used to describes the different sections of content on your web page and you can use as

many section groups as you need.All sections must be inside the <body> tag group, preceded and succeeded by a
single <header> and <footer> tag groups.
Syntax -:
<body>
 <header>[Page header]</header>
 <main>
 <section>[SECTION 1]</section>
 <section>[SECTION 2]</section>
 </main>
 <footer>[Page footer]</footer>
</body>
=======================
10.Video Tag :-
HTML 5 supports <video> tag also. The HTML video tag is used for streaming video files such as a movie clip, song
clip on the web page.
Currently, there are three video formats supported for HTML video tag: mp4,webM, ogg
Syntax -:
<video src="" width="320" height="240" controls></video>
Attribute :- height, width, src,controls, autoplay, muted, poster,loop
Controls: It defines the video controls which are displayed with play/pause buttons.
height:It is used to set the height of the video player.
width:It is used to set the width of the video player.
poster: It specifies the image which is displayed on the screen when the video is not played.
Autoplay: It specifies that the video will start playing as soon as it is ready.
Loop: It specifies that the video file will start over again, every time when it is completed.
Muted:It is used to mute the video output.
Src: It specifies the source URL of the video file.
=======================
11.Audio Tag :-
HTML audio tag is used to define sounds such as music and other audio clips.
Currently there are three supported file format for HTML 5 audio tag: mp3,wav,ogg
HTML5 supports <video> and <audio> controls. The Flash, Silverlight and similar technologies are used to play the
multimedia items
Syntax -:
<audio src="" controls></audio>
Attribute :- autoplay, muted, controls,src ,loop
Controls: It defines the audio controls which are displayed with play/pause buttons.
Autoplay: It specifies that the audio will start playing as soon as it is ready.
Loop: It specifies that the audio file will start over again, every time when it is completed.

Muted: It is used to mute the audio output.
Src: It specifies the source URL of the audio file.
=======================
12. Input :-
(check in chrome)
The HTML <input> tag is used to represent a form input control in HTML document. This form input control facilitate

user to input data and communicate with a website or application. Let's take an example of an HTML form with
three input fields, two text fields and one button for submission.
1) Use the input element within the form element to declare input control that allow user to enter data.
2) The input element is empty. It contains attributes only. There is no need of an end tag in HTML.
3) If you want to define labels for input element, use the label element with each input tag.
Syntax -:

```
<input type="tel" name="mobNo"/>
<input type="email" name="email"/>
<input type="time" name="timing"/>
<input type="week" name="week"/>
<input type="url" name="webURL"/>
<input type="color" name="favcolor"/>
<input type="search" name="searchbox"/>
<input type="datetime-local" name="datetime"/>
<input type="number" name="quantity" min="1" max="10">
<input type="month" name="month">
<input type="range" min="0" max="100" step="10" value="20" name="selectedValue"/>
```

=========================
13.Picture :-
The most common use of the <picture> element will be for art direction in responsive designs. Instead of having one
image that is scaled up or down based on the viewport width, multiple images can be designed to more nicely fill the
browser viewport.
Syntax -:

```
<picture>
 <source srcset="resources/large.jpeg" media="(min-width:700px)">
 <source srcset="resources/medium.jpeg" media="(min-width:360px)">
 <img src="resources/small.jpg" />
 </picture>
```

=========================
14.Nav :-
HTML <nav> tag is used to represent a section which contains navigation links, either within current document or to
another document. Examples of some navigation links are menu, table of contents, indexes, etc.

Syntax -:

```
<nav>
<a href="/asp.net/">Asp.net</a> |
<a href="/c#/">C#</a> |
<a href="/html/">Html</a> |
<a href="/Java/">Java</a>
</nav>
```

=========================