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# Websites

## Website:

Website is the location of web pages created by any Organizations, Unversities, and Government agencies to provide information regarding themselves like. www.nepalnews.com. Each and every website has its own address, is called Internet address. After connecting to the Internet, we have to search any information by using related website address.

**Webpage:**

Webpage is the collection of information that is stored in the website. The www consists of a huge collection of documents with related website called webpage. Webpage provides vast amount of information of related websites.

**Web content**: Content is everything that can appear on a Web page: text, graphics, form fields, hyperlinks to other pages, navigation buttons, menus, etc.

## Dynamic & Static Web Sites

[**Static Web Sites**](http://www.robertz.com/WebDesign/StaticWeb.htm)

For a static-content Web site, all content appearing on Web pages is placed manually by professional Web developers. This is also called "design-time page construction," because the pages are fully built while the site is being developed. Static-content Web site is developed and then maintained by experienced professionals. Such Web site usually costs less when initially developed, but then all future changes still have to be done by Web professionals. Therefore a static Web site can be more expensive to maintain, especially when you want to make frequent changes to your site.

[**Dynamic Web Sites**](http://www.robertz.com/WebDesign/DynamicWeb.htm)

On the other hand, pages in a dynamic-content Web site are constructed "on the fly" when a page is requested from a Web browser. Dynamic-content Web site, while still developed by professionals, can be maintained directly by you, our customer. Such Web site initially costs more to develop, but then you don't have to pay Web professionals every time you need to change something on your site. If you plan to make frequent changes to your site, you most likely will be better off with a dynamic Web site.

A dynamic site is one that is written using a server-side scripting language such as PHP, ASP, JSP, or Coldfusion. In a dynamic site the content is called in by the scripting language from other files or from a database depending on actions taken by the user.

# HTML5

## Introduction

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language. This is the text-oriented language, mainly used to create web pages or web sites. In this language, there is no need for compiling so it is not a programming language. You markup text files with HTML tags, which are pieces of code enclosed by the less than sign (<) and a greater than sign (>). The extension is .htm or .html.

Tim Burnes Lee invented HTML in early 1990 at CERN, the European practical physics laboratory in Switzerland. HTML is public domain and is not owned by anyone. It is constant state of development. It is the set of "markup" symbols or codes inserted in a file in a file intended for display on web browser. HTML is not a programming language. It does not have set of rules (or syntax) that designers must follow to develop web documents. HTML documents are ASCII documents. ASCII stands for American Standard Code for Information Interchange. ASCII is a code for defining how computers understand text only characters.

**How HTML Works**

Browser sends request for HTML files to remote servers on the Internet by using address called URLs (Uniform Resource Locator). When data returns, the browser interprets the HTML tags and displays the data as Web Pages.

**HTML Browsers**

It is a software to open web pages. Now a days there are many browsers in market. Some are Internet Explorer, Mozila firefox, Google chrome, opera, Safari etc.

**Tags**

Tags are elements of the HTML document used to specify how the document should be displayed by the browser. In HTML, each tag has its own specific meaning, which is (in general) common across all different browsers.

**Attributes**

Attributes are associated with each tag to further define the tags.

## Structure of HTML

<html> Beginning of HTML document.

<head> Starting part of HTML document that contains information about the document.

</head> Ending part of HTML document that contains information about the document

<title> This tag creates the name of the document in the title bar.

</title> Heading of Web Page (Ending)

<body> It is the main part of HTML document (starting)

</body> Closing of the body.

<!--this is a comment --> Content will not be displayed on the Web Page.

</html> Ending part of HTML document.

<pre> Tag that creates preformatted text. Whatever we type in notepad it appears in browser.

<html>

<head><title>Nepal

</title></head>

<body>

<pre>

Institute Name : Microsoft Educational Institute

Address : Bagbazar, Kathmandu Nepal

Phone : 4231108

Website : www.mei.com.np

</pre>

</body></html>

## What is Responsive Web Design?

Responsive Web Design is about using HTML and CSS to automatically resize, hide, shrink, or enlarge, a website, to make it look good on all devices (desktops, tablets, and phones):

**When making responsive web pages, add the following <meta> element in all your web pages:**

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

## Responsive Images

Responsive images are images that scale nicely to fit any browser size. If the CSS width property is set to 100%, the image will be responsive and scale up and down. If the max-width property is set to 100%, the image will scale down if it has to, but never scale up to be larger than its original size.

<img src="image.jpg" style="width:100%;">

<img src="image.jpg" style="max-width:100%;height:auto;">

## Media Queries

In addition to resize text and images, it is also common to use media queries in responsive web pages.

With media queries you can define completely different styles for different browser sizes.

## Text Tags

<b> this tag bold the text </b>

<u>To underline text</u>

<i> To italic text </i>

<strong>This tag create more bold </strong>

<cite> cite font</cite>

<sub>To subscript</sub>

<sup>To superscript</sup> eg. a2

<tt>Teletype font</tt>

<em>More italic</EM>

<strike> To strikethrough </strike>

## Heading:

This tag is used to define the heading of the document. We can define Heading (H1) to (H6). H1 is the largest heading and H6 is the smallest heading.

**Heading Alignment**

<h1 align=''position''> Heading Message </h1>

<h2 align=''position''> Heading Message </h2>

(Positions means center, right, left and justify)

<html>

<head><title>Nepal

</title></head>

<body>

<h1 align="center"> Nepal </h1>

<h2> Kathmandu</h2>

</body>

</html>

## Background

You can change the background colour either by specifying the color name itself or by using RGB(Red Green Blue) system, which uses hexadecimal number to produce the color. You can also change the background image of the body the web pages mostly support .jpg, .gif, .wmf, .bmp etc. image files.

**Attributes:**

body bgcolor="color name or color code"

body background =image name with extension

bgproperties = fixed/scroll : it define the text scroll with background or not

**Applying background color**

<html>

<head>

<title>background</title></head>

<body bgcolor=blue>

Welcome to Microsoft Institute

</body>

</html>

**Applying Background image:**

<html>

<head>

<title>bgimage</title>

</head>

<body text=green background=sunset.jpg bgproperties=fixed>

Type a long paragraph for bgproperties.<br>

</body>

</html>

## Paragraph

We will be learning how to create paragraph with the help of <p> tag. Not only creating a paragraph is important you even need to know how to break your paragraphs. Having a lot of paragraphs without break will make your WEB page difficult to be read by the reader. Therefore we also need a <BR> tag. It serves the purpose of separating long sentences and paragraph into a more presentable and readable material for the reader.

<p></p> tag that creates a new paragraph

<p align = position> tag aligns the paragraph to left, right, center or justify

<br> tag that gives a line break

<blockquote> tag that indents text from both sides.

</blockquote>

**Example**

<html>

<head><title>Microsoft Educational Institute

</title></head>

<body>

<p align=justify> Microsoft Educational Institute is one of leading training institute in Kathmandu. It trains various training Computer, languages and IELTS classes. It established in 2008. Lots of students make their career by taking computer classes in Microsoft Educational Institute. </p>

<blockquote> Type a paragraph </blockquote>

</body>

</html>

## Picture

Using this tag, we can insert image into our page. We can also set attribute for it such as width, height and alignment. We can also set horizontal and vertical space and border. src stands for source.

**Attributes of Image**

height=% or pixel value

width=% or pixel value

border=pixel

align=position

hspace=pixel value

vspace=pixel value

alt=message. it does not supports all browser

**Syntax:**

<img src="full path and file name with extension height=px width=px">

**Example I**

<html>

<head>

<title>picture</title></head>

<body>

<img src=d:\pictures\miss.jpg width=100 height=100 align=right vspace=10 hspace=10 border=10>

</body></html>

## Unordered List

An unordered list is also known as a bulleted list, commonly used to create a list of items with bullets with no specifie structure or relationship among the data. We can also set the ul type.

ul=unorder list

li=list

<ul type=circle/square/disk> disk is default.

<html>

<head>

<title>list</title></head>

<body>

<ul type=circle>BBS 1st year <br>

<li>Account

<li>Statistics

<li>English

<li>Economics

<li>Organizational Management

</ul></body></html>

## Ordered List

This tag is used to insert automatic number. It will appear sequentially numbered such as 1,2,3 and so on. We can also set the order list type and starting value.

To set order type

<ol type =A/I/a/i/1> 1 is default.

To set starting value

<ol start =5>

**Example**

<html>

<head>

<title>orderlist</title>

</head>

<body>

<ol type =i>Basic Computer Course<br>

<li>Fundamental of Computer

<li>Ms Dos

<li>Ms word

<li>Ms excel

<li>Virus Scanning

<li>Email & Internet

</ol></body></html>

**Example II**

1. Nepal
   1. Kathmandu
   2. Pokhara
   3. Gorkha
2. India
   1. Delhi
   2. Agra
   3. Mumbai
3. America
   1. New York
   2. Los Angels
   3. California

<html>

<head>

<title>orderlist</title>

</head>

<body>

<ol>

<li>Nepal</li>

<ol>

<li>Kathmandu</li><li>Pokhara</li><li>Gorkha</li>

</ol>

<li>India</li>

<ol>

<li>Delhi</li><li>Agra</li><li>Mumbai</li>

</ol>

<li>America</li>

<ul type=square>

<li>New York</li><li>Los Angels</li><li>California</li>

</ul>

</ol>

</body></html>

## Links

A text link is one or more words that the WEB browser underlines to indicate that it represent a link. The color of text link is also differs from the rest of the text. There are two types of link in HTML.

<a> means define an anchor

href mean hyperlink refresh

i.) **Internal Hyperlink:-** Which hyperlink targets is present inside the page they are internal hyperlink like anchor hyperlink. (bookmark)

ii.) **External Hyperlink:-** Which hyperlink targets is present outside the page they are external hyperlink like site to site, page to page, and e-mail link.

**External Hyperlink Syntax:**

<a href="full path & file name with extension"> text </a>

**Target setting:** parent is default.

a) target= “\_blank” To open file in new window.

b) target= “\_parent” To open file in same window.

**Example I:**

**To link with file**

<html>

<head>

<title>krishna</title>

<body>

<a href=lesson1.html>Click here</a><br>

<a href=pictures/sunset.jpg>Photo </a>

<a href=biodata.docx> Biodata </a>

</body></html>

**Example II:**

**To link with mp3**

<a href=songs/simple.mp3>Simple Simple Kanchiko Dimple parne gala</a><br>

**Example III:**

**To link with website**

<a href=http://www.facebook.com>Facebook</a><br>

**Example IV:**

**Electronic mail link**

mailto:email address

<html>

<head>

<title>link</title>

</head>

<body>

<a href=mailto:krishnamaharjan\_km@hotmail.com>click</a>

</body></html>

**Example V:**

**To set link between small and large image.**

<html>

<head>

<title>link</title>

</head>

<body>

<a href=sunset.jpg> <img src=sunset.jpg width=100 height=100"></a>

<a href=winter.jpg> <img src=winter.jpg width=100 height=100"></a>

</body></html>

**Internal Link**

Now we are going to create a link that will link within your document. The purpose of having link within document (bookmark) is to easy access at require position. i.e. top, bottom, middle.

<a href=#name of position></a> Tag that creates the link to the targeted location from elsewhere in the document.

<a name “name of position”></a> Tag that creates a target location within a document.

<html>

<head>

<title>link</title>

</head>

<body>

<a name=top><h1>Introduction</h1><p align=justify>

Type long paragraph

<a href=#top>click here to move top</a>

<a name=middle><h1>What is computer</h1>Type Long Paragraph <a href=#middle>click here to o move middle</a><a name=bottom><h1>History of Computer</h1>Type Long Paragraph

<b><a href=#top></b>click here to move home</a>

</body></html>

## Tables

Basic Tables: In HTML, tables are composed row by row. They are used to present data in rows and columns. We can also set the size of border and color.

<table></table> tag that creates a table

<tr></tr> tag that set off each row in a table

<td></td> tag that sets off each cell in a row.

**Attributes of the table;**

To set table border

<table border =2>

To set border color

<table bordercolor=red>

To set table background color

<table bgcolor=lime>

<To set table width & height

<Table width=100 Height=100>

To set background

<table background=abc.jpg>

To set align

<table align=left/right/center>

**Example:**

<html>

<head>

<title>table</title>

</head>

<body>

<table border=5 bordercolor =red bgcolor=green width=500 height=100>

<tr>Name List

<td>S.No.</td>

<td>Name</td>

<td>Address</td>

<td>Phone No.</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>1.</td>

<td>Krishna Maharjan </td>

<td>Maru</td>

<td>245125</td>

</tr></table>

</body></html>

**Rowspan and Colspan**

They are used to form data cells, which can span more than one row or column.

<td rowspan=?> tag that sets number of row a cell should span.

<td colspan=?> tag set sets number of columns a cell should span .

<html><head>

<title>rowspan</title></head>

<body>An example of using Rowspan

<table border>

<tr>

<td rowspan=3>Bachelor</td>

<td>BBS1st year</td>

<td>BBS2nd year</td>

<td>BBS3rd year</td></tr>

<tr>

<td>BA1st year</td>

<td>BA2ND year</td>

<td>BA3rd year</td></tr>

<tr>

<td>BSC 1st year</td>

<td>BSC 2nd year</td>

<td>BSC 3rd year</td>

</tr>

</table></body></html>

**Colspan**

<html><head>

<title>colspan</title>

</head>

<body>

An example of using colspan

<table border>

<tr>

<td>S.No.</td>

<td>Name</td>

<td colspan=2><p align=center>Address</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>1.</td><td>krishna</td><td>Maru</td><td>Maru</td></tr>

<tr>

<td>2.</td><td>Ashik Gurung</td><td>Baudha</td><td>Sindhupalchowk</td>

</tr>

</table></body></html>

**Rowspan**

<html>

<head>

<title>rowspan</title></head>

<body>

<table border=1>

<tr>

<td>Pentium 1</td>

<th rowspan=2>Computer</th>

<td>Pentium II </td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Pentium III</td>

<td>Pentium IV</td>

</table></body></html>

**Table Header**

If you want to create a table to show the result of some analysis result at that time you need a table header in HTML.

<th></th> tag that sets off the table header

<html>

<head>

<title>table header</title>

</head>

<body>

<table border=1>

<td colspan=5>

<tr>

<th>S.No.</th><th>goods</th><th>Rate</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>1</td><td>Keyboard</td><td>500</th>

</tr>

</table>

</body></html>

**Cellspacing and Cellpadding**

<Table > tag has another attribute i.e. cellpacing and cellpaddng

<table cellspacing=px. value> : space between table cells.

<table cellpadding=px. value> : space between a cell’s border and its contents.

**Example: Table with cellspacing & cellpadding**

<html>

<head>

<title>nma</title>

</head>

<body>

<table border cellspacing=20 cellpadding=10>

<tr>

<td>english</td><td>math</td><td>science</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>75</td><td>95</td><td>78</td>

</tr>

</table>

</body></html>

**Alignment Text in Table**

You can alignment the text in the table with the help of two attribute i.e. align and valign. These attributes are supported by <tr> and <td> tags.

<tr align=position> tag that aligns text in table row, default is left.

<tr valign=position> tag that sets the vertical alignment for the text in table row, default is middle.

<td align=position> tag that aligns text in each individual cell default is left.

<tr valign=position> tag that sets the vertical alignment for the text in the cell, default is middle.

**Example: Horizontal alignment**

<html>

<head>

<title>text</title>

</head>

<body>

<table border height=200>

<tr align=right>

<td>Right alignment</td>

<td>Right alignment</TD>

</TR>

<tr align=center>

<td>10</td><td>15</td>

</tr>

<tr align=right>

<td>25</td><td>35</td>

</tr>

</table></body>

</html>

**Example: Vertical alignment**

<html>

<head>

<title>computer</title>

</head>

<body>

<table border height=150 width=350>

<tr>

<th>Top alignment</th>

<th>Bottom alignment</th>

</tr>

<tr valign=top>

<td>computer</td><td>monitor</td>

</tr>

<tr valign=bottom>

<td>15</td><td>25</td>

</tr></table>

</body></html>

**Examle:**

<html>

<head></head>

<title>table</title>

<body>

<table border=1>

<tr>

<th rowspan=2 colspan=2>webcom</th>

<th colspan=3>students profile</th></tr>

<tr><td>2000</td><td>2001</td><td>2002</td></tr>

<tr><td rowspan=2>Category</td><th>Boys</th><td>150</td><td>175</td><td>225</td>

</tr>

<tr><th>Girls</th><td>75</td><td>125</td><td>200</td>

</tr>

</table>

</body>

</html>

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| webcom | | Students Profile | | |
| 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
| Category | Boys | 150 | 175 | 225 |
| Girls | 75 | 125 | 200 |

**Table Caption:**

This tag is used to create the title for table

<caption align=position></caption> : the title for table, top or bottom.

**Example**

<html>

<head><title>Krishna</title></head>

<bdoy>

<table border=1 align=center width=500>

<caption align=top>Sales Revenue</caption>

<tr>

<th>January</th><th>February</th></tr>

<tr>

<th>Television</th><th>Computers</th></tr>

<tr><td>18</td><td>39</td></tr></table>

</body></html>

**Nested Tables:**

This is not a separate tag just it is a combined tag which you used before. For that you need a good understanding of the basic table. In the given example we create table and within a table we create another table.

Note: If the <td> isn't given the table appears below and if given the table appear the right sight. Below the example is <td>given of.

Note: &nbsp; means a single space.

<html>

<head>

<title>Nested Tables</title>

</head>

<body>

<table>

<td>

<table border>

<caption align=top>January</caption>

<th rowspan=2>Materials</th>

<th>Purchases</th><th>Sales</th><th>Stock</th>

<tr>

<td>115000</td><td>102000</td><td>13000</td>

</tr>

</table>

</td>

&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;

&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;

<td>

<table border>

<caption align=top>February</caption>

<tr>

<th rowspan=2>Machinery</th><th>Purchases</th><th>Sales</th><th>Stock</th>

</tr>

<td>145000</td>

<td>136000</td>

<td>9000</td>

</tr>

</table>

</td>

&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;

&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;

<td>

<table border>

<caption align=top>March</caption>

<tr>

<th rowspan=2>Fuel & Oil</th>

<th>Purchases</th><th>Sales</th><th>Stock</th>

</tr>

<td>256000</td><td>136000</td><td>20000</td>

</tr></table>

</td>

</tr>

</table>

</body></html>

## Forms

Form is a web component which is used to submit the user information data from client to server. For eg. Hotmail form, facebook, yahoo etc.

<form> : It define from area in the page.

<input> : This is the most common form tag.

**Attributes of <input>tag;**

Value : The value may be different; it depends upon what the TYPE is. In text it is the default text, which the viewer can change. In radio, check, it is the value which you get. In Reset and submit, it is the label that appears in the button.

Name : If we define name when we submit the form the details will appear in address

Checked : We define checked for default selected.

Size : Width of the text box.

Maxlength : Maximum length of character

Text : It creates a text box in the web.

<input type=”text” name= “name” maxlength= “20” size= “20” value= “Enter your Full Name”>

(Name, Value, Size, Maxlength, readonly)

Password : It create a password textbox which are displayed as an asterisk [\*].

<input type= “password” name= “password” maxlength =”20” size= “20”>

(Name, Value, Size, Maxlength)

Checkbox : It is used to multi selection option.

<input type= “checkbox” name= “web” checked”>

Radio : It is used to single selection option.

Note: Give all the radio buttons name same for single selection.

<input type= “radio” name= “gender” value= “male” checked>

<input type = “radio” name= “gender” value =”female checked>

Submit : It create a submit button which is used to submit form the user to server.

<input type= “submit” name= “submit” Value= “I agree/sign up” >

Reset : This reset button clears the current data.

<input type= “reset” name= “reset” value= “cancel” >

File : The file element is used to insert the file attachement in the form.

<input type = “file” name= “browse” maxlength= “20” size= “20” >

Button : It is generally used to trigger appropriate form processing. Eg. I agree, Next

<input type= “button” name= “name of the button” value=button name>

Note: we can use using javacscript

Button : <button>Click me / ok </button>

<Select> : It is a drop down menu list or a scrollable list of selectable items. <option> is the mini-tag of <select> tag. This tag is used to define the options to choose from the dropdown list. <OPTION> tag has mainly one attribute. SELECTED

Attributes of the <Select Tag>

Name : (Name of the tag)

Multiple : (If more than one option shown at a time)

Size : (Number of options you want to display at a time)

<Select size=1 name= “country”>

<Option value= “Nepal”>Nepal</option>

<option value= “India”>India </option>

</select>

Textarea : This tag is used to specify the area of the text in which the viewer can type from a short sentence to many paragraphs.

Attributes

rows : It defines size in row wise.

cols : It define width size in column wise.

wrap : It define text wrapping yes or no.

<textarea wrap=”yes/no”></textarea>

<textarea=5 cols=10 wrap=no>Write your comment</textarea>

Image : This element is used to insert the image in the form.

<input type= “image” src=image.jpg width=150 height=150 name= “image”>

## Iframe:

<html>

<head></head>

<title>form</title>

<body>

<table border=1 width=800>

<tr>

<td colspan=2><center>

<marquee width=100% behavior=alternate bgcolor=black><font face="Monotype Corsiva" size=7 color=red>Photo Gallery</center></marquee></font></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td height=100 width=100><a href="birds\birds1.jpg" target="myframe">

<img src=birds\birds1.jpg height=100 width=100></td>

<td rowspan=4>

<iframe src="" name="myframe" height=100% width=100%></iframe></td></tr>

<tr>

<td height=100 width=100><a href=birds\birds2.jpg target="myframe">

<img src=birds\birds2.jpg height=100 width=100></td></tr>

<tr>

<td><a href=birds\birds3.jpg target="myframe">

<img src=birds\birds3.jpg height=100 width=100></a></td></tr>

<tr>

<td><a href=birds\birds4.jpg target="myframe">

<img src=birds\birds4.jpg height=100 width=100></a></td></tr>

</table>

</body>

</html>

## What’s new in html5

The DOCTYPE declaration for HTML5 is very simple

<!DOCTYPE html>

The character encoding (charset) declaration is also very simple:

<meta charset="UTF-8">

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Removed Element in html5** |  |
| <acronym> |  |
| <applet> |  |
| <basefont> |  |
| <big> |  |
| <center> |  |
| <dir> |  |
| <font> |  |
| <frame> |  |
| <frameset> |  |
| <noframes> |  |
| <strike> |  |
| <tt> |  |

**The most interesting new HTML5 elements are:**

New semantic elements like <header>, <footer>, <article>, and <section>.

New attributes of form elements like number, date, time, calendar, and range.

New graphic elements: <svg> and <canvas>.

New multimedia elements: <audio> and <video>.

**The most interesting new APIs in HTML5 are:**

* HTML Geolocation
* HTML Drag and Drop
* HTML Local Storage
* HTML Application Cache
* HTML Web Workers
* HTML SSE

**Audio:**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<meta charset="utf-8"/>

<title> first </title>

</head>

<body>

<audio controls autoplay >

<source src="kabhi.mp3" type="audio/mpeg"/>

If do not support update your browser.

</audio>

</body>

</html>

**Video:**

attributes:

autoplay, control, loop

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<meta charset="utf-8"/>

<title> first </title>

</head>

<body>

<video width="640" height="360" controls>

<source src="one\_time.mp4" type="video/mp4">

</video>

</body>

</html>

**optgroup:**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<meta charset="utf-8"/>

<title> password form </title>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="main2.css"/>

</head>

<body>

<form action="" method="get">

Name:<input type="text" name="name"/>

Course:

<select name="course" multiple size="5">

<optgroup label="designing">

<option value="graphic">Graphic Design </option>

<option value="web\_design">Web Design</option>

<option value="diploma\_graphic">Diploma in graphic</option>

</optgroup>

<optgroup label="accounting">

<option value="tally">Tally </option>

<option value="fact">Fact </option>

<option value="Swastik">Swastik</option>

</optgroup>

</select>

</form>

</body>

</html>

Fieldset: Using this tag we can create a form design.

legend: it is the heading for the fieldset.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<meta charset="utf-8"/>

<title> password form </title>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="main2.css"/>

</head>

<body>

<form action="" method="get">

<fieldset>

<legend> Personal Details: </legend>

First Name :<input type="text" name="name"/>

Last Name :<input type="text" name="lname"/>

</fieldset>

<br>

<fieldset>

<legend>Educational Background </legend>

Qualification : <input type="text" name="edu">

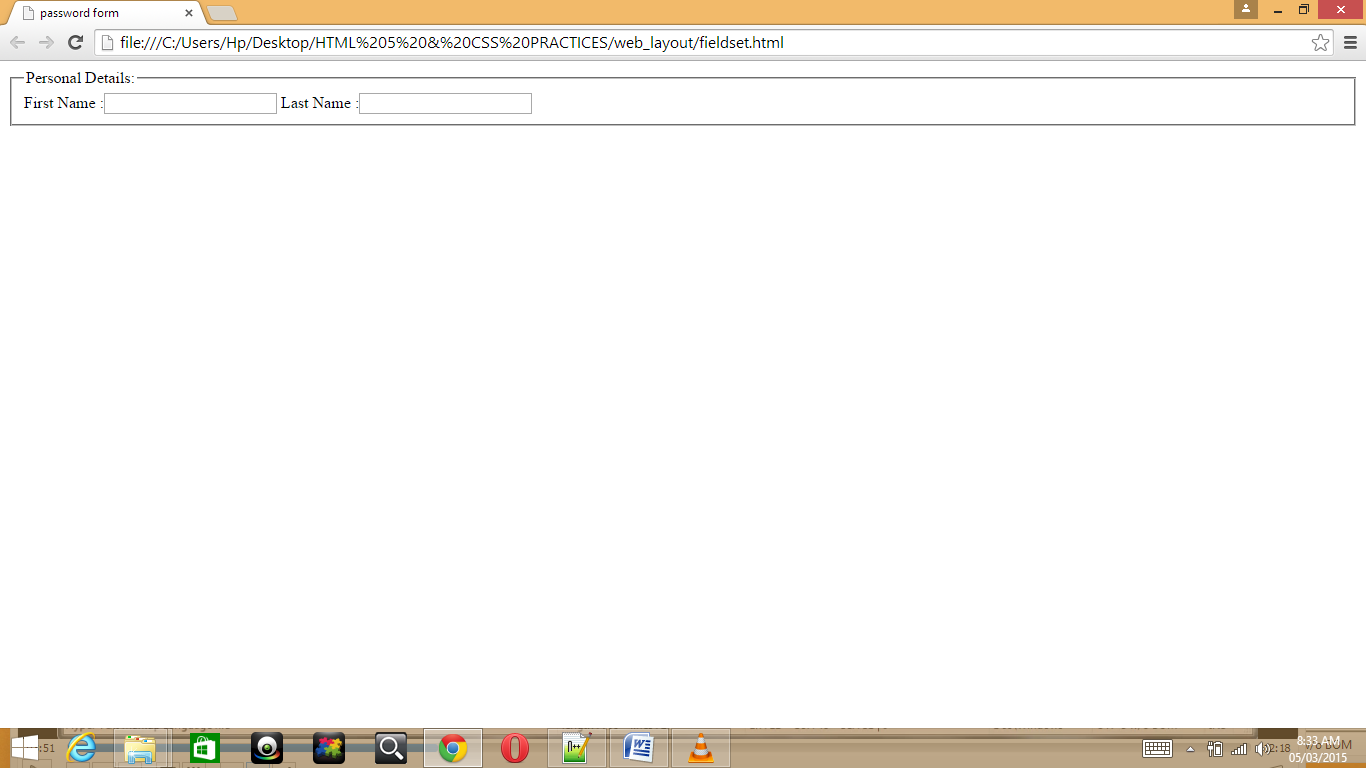
Computer Knowledge: <input type="text" name="com">

</fieldset>

</form>

</body>

</html>



Label: This tag is use to link when we click on field for example if we click on name the cursor appears in text box and if we click on male the male option selected. This will happen if we define label using id.

**Some html5 tags**

<header>header part </header>

<nav>navigation list </nav>

<section> main content</section>

<article> story or news story for news </article>

<aside>left side content </aside>

<footer>footer part</footer>

Note: header tag means main heading of the web page or main heading of the paragraph and footer tag mean main footer part of the web page or footer part of the paragraph.

## Commonly Used Character Entities

**Note** Entity names are case sensitive!

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Result** | **Description** | **Entity Name** |
|  | non-breaking space | &nbsp; |
| < | less than | &lt; |
| > | greater than | &gt; |
| & | ampersand | &amp; |
| ¢ | cent | &cent; |
| £ | pound | &pound; |
| ¥ | yen | &yen; |
| € | euro | &euro; |
| § | section | &sect; |
| © | copyright | &copy; |
| ® | registered trademark | &reg; |