**HTML5 Tutorial**

**HTML5 tutorial** provides details of all 40+ HTML tags including audio, video, header, footer, data, datalist, article etc. This HTML tutorial is designed for beginners and professionals.

HTML5 is a next version of HTML. Here, you will get some brand new features which will make HTML much easier. These new introducing features make your website layout clearer to both website designers and users. There are some elements like <header>, <footer>, <nav> and <article> that define the layout of a website.

**Why use HTML5**

It is enriched with advance features which makes it easy and interactive for designer/developer and users.

It allows you to play a video and audio file.

It allows you to draw on a canvas.

It facilitate you to design better forms and build web applications that work offline.

It provides you advance features for that you would normally have to write JavaScript to do.

The most important reason to use HTML 5 is, we believe it is not going anywhere. It will be here to serve for a long time according to W3C recommendation.

**HTML 5 Example**

Let's see a simple example of HTML5.

<!DOCTYPE**>**

**<html>**

**<body>**

**<h1>**Write Your First Heading**</h1>**

**<p>**Write Your First Paragraph.**</p>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlhtml1)

**Supporting Browsers**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| HTML5 Tags | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

**HTML 5 Tags**

There is a list of newly included tags in HTML 5. These HTML 5 tags (elements) provide a better document structure. This list shows all HTML 5 tags in alphabetical order with description.

**List of HTML 5 Tags**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| <article> | This element is used to define an independent piece of content in a document, that may be a blog, a magazine or a newspaper article. |
| <aside> | It specifies that article is slightly related to the rest of the whole page. |
| <audio> | It is used to play audio file in HTML. |
| <bdi> | The bdi stands for bi-directional isolation. It isolates a part of text that is formatted in other direction from the outside text document. |
| <canvas> | It is used to draw canvas. |
| <data> | It provides machine readable version of its data. |
| <datalist> | It provides auto complete feature for textfield. |
| <details> | It specifies the additional information or controls required by user. |
| <dialog> | It defines a window or a dialog box. |
| <figcaption> | It is used to define a caption for a <figure> element. |
| <figure> | It defines a self-contained content like photos, diagrams etc. |
| <footer> | It defines a footer for a section. |
| <header> | It defines a header for a section. |
| <main> | It defines the main content of a document. |
| <mark> | It specifies the marked or highlighted content. |
| <menuitem> | It defines a command that the user can invoke from a popup menu. |
| <meter> | It is used to measure the scalar value within a given range. |
| <nav> | It is used to define the navigation link in the document. |
| <progress> | It specifies the progress of the task. |
| <rp> | It defines what to show in browser that don't support ruby annotation. |
| <rt> | It defines an explanation/pronunciation of characters. |
| <ruby> | It defines ruby annotation along with <rp> and <rt>. |
| <section> | It defines a section in the document. |
| <summary> | It specifies a visible heading for <detailed> element. |
| <svg> | It is used to display shapes. |
| <time> | It is used to define a date/time. |
| <video> | It is used to play video file in HTML. |
| <wbr> | It defines a possible line break. |

**HTML 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.

1. mp3
2. wav
3. ogg

HTML5 supports <video> and <audio> controls. The Flash, Silverlight and similar technologies are used to play the multimedia items.

This table defines that which web browser supports which audio file format.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Browser** | **mp3** | **wav** | **ogg** |
| ie browser Internet Explorer | yes | no | no |
| chrome browser Google Chrome | yes | yes | yes |
| firefox browser Mozilla Firefox | yes\* | yes | yes |
| opera browser Opera | no | yes | yes |
| safari browser Apple Safari | yes | yes | no |

**HTML Audio Tag Example**

Let's see the code to play mp3 file using HTML audio tag.

**<audio** controls**>**

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

Your browser does not support the html audio tag. [**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlaudio1)

Output:

Let's see the example to play ogg file using HTML audio tag.

**<audio** controls**>**

**<source** src="koyal.ogg" type="audio/ogg"**>**

Your browser does not support the html audio tag.

**</audio>**

**Supporting Browsers**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| <audio> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

**Attributes of HTML Audio Tag**

There is given a list of HTML audio tag.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Attribute** | **Description** |
| Controls | It defines the audio controls which is 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. |
| Preload | It specifies the author view to upload audio file when the page loads. |
| Src | It specifies the source URL of the audio file. |

**HTML Audio Tag Attribute Example**

Here we are going to use controls, autoplay, loop and src attributes of HTML audio tag.

**<audio** controls autoplay loop**>**

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

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlaudio2)

**MIME Types for HTML Audio format**

The available MIME type HTML audio tag is given below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Audio Format** | **MIME Type** |
| mp3 | audio/mpeg |
| ogg | audio/ogg |
| wav | audio/wav |

# HTML 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:

1. mp4
2. webM
3. ogg

Let's see the table that defines which web browser supports video file format.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Browser** | **mp4** | **webM** | **ogg** |
| ie browser Internet Explorer | yes | no | no |
| chrome browser Google Chrome | yes | yes | yes |
| firefox browser Mozilla Firefox | yes | yes | yes |
| opera browser Opera | no | yes | yes |
| safari browser Apple Safari | yes | no | no |

#### Android also supports mp4 format.

## HTML Video Tag Example

Let's see the code to play mp4 file using HTML video tag.

**<video** controls**>**

**<source** src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4"**>**

Your browser does not support the html video tag.

**</video>**

Let's see the example to play ogg file using HTML video tag.

**<video** controls**>**

**<source** src="movie.ogg" type="video/ogg"**>**

Your browser does not support the html video tag.

**</video>**

## Supporting Browsers

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| <video> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

## Attributes of HTML Video Tag

Let's see the list of HTML 5 video tag attributes.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Attribute** | **Description** |
| controls | It defines the video controls which is 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. |
| preload | It specifies the author view to upload video file when the page loads. |
| src | It specifies the source URL of the video file. |

## HTML Video Tag Attribute Example

Let's see the example of video tag in HTML where are using height, width, autoplay, controls and loop attributes.

**<video** width="320" height="240" controls autoplay loop**>**

**<source** src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4"**>**

Your browser does not support the html video tag.

**</video>**

## MIME Types for HTML Video format

The available MIME type HTML video tag is given below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Video Format** | **MIME Type** |
| mp4 | video/mp4 |
| ogg | video/ogg |
| webM | video/webM |

# HTML Progress Tag

**HTML <progress> tag** is used to display the progress of a task. It provides an easy way for web developers to create progress bar on the website. It is mostly used to show the progress of a file uploading on the web page.

The HTML progress tag is new in HTML5 so you must use new browsers.

## Attributes of HTML Progress Tag

HTML <progress> tag supports the global and event attributes as well as 2 specific attributes.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| value | It defines that how much work the task has been completed. |
| max | It defines that how much work the task requires in total. |

#### The progress tag should be used to represent progress of a task only, not for just a gauge (disk pace usage). For such purpose, <meter> element is used.

## HTML Progress Tag Example

Let's see HTML progress example without attribute.

**<progress></progress>**

**Output:**

Let's see the progress example with value and max attributes.

**<progress** value="43" max="100"**></progress>**

## Styling Progress Bar

You can apply CSS code on progress tag.

progress{

  width: 300px;

  height: 30px;

}

Output:

## HTML Progress Tag with JavaScript

The <progress> tag should be used in conjunction with JavaScript to display the progress of a task.

**<script>**

var gvalue=1;

function abc(){

 var progressExample = document.getElementById ('progress-javascript-example');

     setInterval (function ()

    {

                 if(gvalue**<100**){

                    gvalue++;

                    progressExample.value =gvalue;

                  }

                 abc();

      }, 1000);

}

**</script>**

**<progress** id="progress-javascript-example" min="1" max="100"**></progress>**

**<br/><br/>**

**<button** onclick="abc()"**>**click me**</button>**

Output:

## Supporting Browsers

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| <progress> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

**HTML Meter Tag**

**HTML <meter> tag** is used to measure data within a given range. It defines a scalar measurement with range. It is also known as a gause.

It should be used to display disk usage, voting population etc.

The HTML meter tag is new in HTML5 so you must use new browsers.

**Attributes of HTML Meter Tag**

HTML <meter> tag supports the global and event attributes as well as some specific attributes.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Attributes** | **Description** |
| value | It is a mandatory attribute which is used to specify a value in numbers. The number may be integer or floating point number. |
| form | It specifies one or more forms to which meter element belongs to. |
| high | It specifies a range that is considered as high value. |
| low | It specifies a range that is considered as low value. |
| max | It specifies the maximum value defined in the range. |
| min | It specifies the minimum value defined in the range. |
| optimum | It specifies the optimum value for the gauge.It is an optional attribute. |

**HTML Meter Tag Example**

Let's see the progress example with min, max and value attributes.

**<p>**Display a gauge:**</p>**

**<meter** value="30" min="1" max="100"**>**30 out of 100**</meter><br>**

**<meter** value="0.8"**>**80%**</meter>**

Output:

Display a gauge:

**Styling Meter**

You can apply CSS code on meter tag.

meter{

  width: 300px;

  height: 30px;

}

**Supporting Browsers**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| <meter> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

**HTML Data Tag**

The HTML <data> tag is used to provide a machine readable version of its own contents. It displays the data in a special format. It is useful in the case where your data needs to be in a certain format because it may be processed by a script, but this might not be the format that you'd like your users to see.

Let's take a scenario to understand it well:

Suppose you have to represent some numbers to your users with letter (i.e. one, two, three and so on) but you have script that sorts the numbers in ascending or descending orders. So your script needs numbers in a format like 1, 2, 3... etc.

The <data> tag is here to solve your problem.

For the users: Write within the <data>....</data> tag.

For the script: Use value attribute.

**<data** value="1"**>**One **</data>**

**HTML data tag attribute**

There is only one required attribute. The data tag supports global and event attributes also.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Attribute** | **Description** |
| value | It is required attribute. It is used to provide the machine-readable version of tag's content. |

**HTML data tag example**

**<ul>**

**<li><data** value="101"**>**Java Tutorial**</data></li>**

**<li><data** value="111"**>**SQL tutorial**</data></li>**

**<li><data** value="121"**>**HTML tutorial**</data></li>**

**</ul>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmldatatag1)

Output:

* Java Tutorial
* SQL tutorial
* HTML tutorial

**Supporting Browsers**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| <data> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

# HTML Datalist Tag

The HTML <datalist> tag is is used to provide an auto complete feature on form element. It provides a list of predefined options to the users to select data.

The datalist tag is introduced in HTML5.

The <datalist> tag should be used with an <input< element that contains a "list" attribute. The value of "list" attribute is linked with the datalist id.

#### The HTML datalist tag supports global and event attributes also.

## HTML datalist tag example

Let's see the simple example of HTML5 datalist tag. If you press A, it will show a list of cricketers starting with A letter.

**<label>**

Enter your favorite cricket player: Press any character**<br** **/>**

**<input** type="text" id="favCktPlayer" list="CktPlayers"**>**

**<datalist** id="CktPlayers"**>**

**<option** value="Sachin Tendulkar"**>**

**<option** value="Brian Lara"**>**

**<option** value="Jacques Kallis"**>**

**<option** value="Ricky Ponting"**>**

**<option** value="Rahul Dravid"**>**

**<option** value="Shane Warne"**>**

**<option** value="Rohit Sharma"**>**

**<option** value="Donald Bradman"**>**

**<option** value="Saurav Ganguly "**>**

**<option** value="AB diVilliers"**>**

**<option** value="Mahendra Singh Dhoni"**>**

**<option** value="Adam Gilchrist"**>**

**</datalist>**

**</label>**

Output:

Enter your favorite cricket player: Press any character  


## Supporting Browsers

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| <datalist> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

**HTML Header Tag**

**HTML <header> tag** is used as a container of introductory content or navigation links. Generally a <header> element contains one or more heading elements, logo or icons or author's information.

You can use several <header> elements in one document, but a <header> element cannot be placed within a <footer>, <address> or another <header> element.

**HTML Header Tag Example**

**<header>**

**<h2>**ABCOnline.com**</h2>**

**<p>** World's no.1 shopping website**</p>**

**</header>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlheadertag1)

**Output:**

**ABCOnline.com**

World's no.1 shopping website

Let's see another example of header tag with CSS code.

CSS Code:

header{

border: 1px solid pink;

background-color:pink;

padding:10px;

border-radius:5px;

}

HTML Code:

**<header>**

**<h2>**ABCOnline.com**</h2>**

**<p>** World's no.1 shopping website**</p>**

**</header>**

Output:

**ABCOnline.com**

World's no.1 shopping website

**Supporting Browsers**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| <header> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

# HTML Footer Tag

**HTML <footer> tag** is used to define a footer for a document or a section. It is generally used in the last of the section (bottom of the page).

The footer tag is included in HTML5.

HTML <footer> tag contains information about its containing elements for example:

* author information
* contact information
* copyright information
* sitemap
* back to top links
* related documents etc.

#### Note: You can have one or many footer elements in one document.

If you want to put information like address, e-mail etc. about the author on your web page, all the relevant elements should be included into the footer element.

## HTML Footer Tag Example

**<footer>**

**<p>**Posted by: Sonoo Jaiswal**</p>**

**<p>**

**<address>** Html, plot no. 6, near MMX Mall,Mohan Nagar, Ghaziabad Pin no. 201007

**</address>**

**</p>**

**<p>**Contact information:

**<a** href="mailto:sonoojaiswal1987@gmail.com"**>**sonoojaiswal1987@gmail.com**</a>**.

**</p>**

**</footer>**

Output:

Posted by: Sonoo Jaiswal

Html, plot no. 6, near MMX Mall,Mohan Nagar, Ghaziabad Pin no. 201007

Contact information: [sonoojaiswal1987@gmail.com](mailto:sonoojaiswal1987@gmail.com).

## Supporting Browsers

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| <footer> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

# HTML figure tag

**HTML <figure> tag** is used to mark up a photo in the document on a web page.

As we know image tag is already available in HTML to display the pictures on web pages. But HTML 5 <figure> tag is used to handle the group of diagrams, photos, code listing etc. with some embedded content. You can also add a caption for the photo with the help of <figcaption> tag.

HTML figure is new a new tag introduced in HTML5.

## HTML figure tag example

**<p>**The Taj Mahal is widely recognized as "the jewel of Muslim art in India and

one of the universally admired masterpieces of the world's heritage". It is regarded

 by many as the finest example of Mughal architecture, a style that combines elements

 from Islamic, Persian, Ottoman, Turkish and Indian architectural styles.**</p>**

**<figure>**

**<img** src="htmlpages/images/tajmahal.jpg" alt="Taj Mahal"**/>**

**</figure>**

**Output:**

The Taj Mahal is widely recognized as "the jewel of Muslim art in India and one of the universally admired masterpieces of the world's heritage". It is regarded by many as the finest example of Mughal architecture, a style that combines elements from Islamic, Persian, Ottoman, Turkish and Indian architectural styles.



#### Note: The content you put within <figure>.......</figure> tag is related to the main flow, but its position is independent of the main flow and does not affect the flow the document when removed.

## Supporting Browsers

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| <figure> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

#### Note: HTML figure tag also supports the global and event attribute in HTML.

# HTML figcaption tag

The <figcaption> element is used to provide a caption to an image.

It is an optional tag and can appear before or after the content within the <figure> tag.

Only one <figcaption> element can be nested within a <figure> tag although the <figure> element itself may contain multiple other elements like <img> or <code>.

The <figcaption> element is used with <figure> element and it can be placed as the first or last child of the <figure> element.

## HTML figure tag example

**<figure>**

**<img** src="htmlpages/images/tajmahal.jpg" alt="Taj Mahal"**/>**

**<figcaption>**Fig.1.1 - A front view of the great Taj Mahal in Agra.**</figcaption>**

**</figure>**

Output:

Fig.1.1 - A front view of the great Taj Mahal in Agra.

## Supporting Browsers

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| <figcaption> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

#### Note: HTML figcaption tag also supports the global and event attribute in HTML.

**HTML Article Tag**

The **HTML <article> tag** defines *an independent self-contained content in a document, page, application or a site*.

The article tag content makes sense on its own. It is independent and complete from other content shown on the page. This tag is generally used on Forum post, Blog post, News story, comment etc.

**HTML article tag example**

**<article>**

**<h2>**Narendra Modi**</h2>**

**<i>**(Naam to suna hi hoga) **</i>**

**<p>**Narendra DamodarDas Modi is the 15th and current Prime Minister of India,

Modi, a leader of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), previously served as the Chief Minister

of Gujarat state from 2001 to 2014. He is currently the Member of Parliament (MP) from Varanasi. **</p>**

**</article>**

Output:

**Narendra Modi**

*(Naam to suna hi hoga)*

Narendra DamodarDas Modi is the 15th and current Prime Minister of India, Modi, a leader of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), previously served as the Chief Minister of Gujarat state from 2001 to 2014. He is currently the Member of Parliament (MP) from Varanasi.

HTML article tag also supports global and event attributes in HTML.

**Supporting Browsers**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| <article> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

# HTML Aside Tag

The HTML <aside> tag provides information about the main content. According to W3C definition, the <aside> element represents content that forms the main textual flow of a document.

HTML aside is a new tag introduced in HTML5.

## HTML aside tag example

**<p>**I don't want to live in Ghaziabad, I wish; I could buy a flat in New Delhi.**</p>**

**<aside>**

**<h3>**New Delhi**</h3>**

**<p>**New Delhi is the capital of India.**</p>**

**</aside>**

Output:

I don't want to live in Ghaziabad, I wish; I could buy a flat in New Delhi.

### New Delhi

New Delhi is the capital of India.

HTML aside tag also supports global and event attributes in HTML.

## Supporting Browsers

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| <aside> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

**HTML Dialog Tag**

**HTML <dialog> tag**to create a new popup dialog on a web page. This tag represents a dialog box or other interactive component like window.

The <dialog> element uses a boolean attribute called open that activate element and facilitate user to interact with it.

HTML dialog is a new tag introduced in HTML5.

**HTML dialog tag example**

**<div>**

**<dialog** id="myFirstDialog" style="width:50%;background-color:#F4FFEF;border:1px dotted black;"**>**

**<p><q>**I am so clever that sometimes I don't understand a single word of what I am saying.

**</q>** - **<cite>**Oscar Wilde**</cite></p>**

**<button** id="hide"**>**Close**</button>**

**</dialog>**

**<button** id="show"**>**Show Dialog**</button>**

**</div>**

<!-- JavaScript to provide the "Show/Close" functionality -->

**<script** type="text/JavaScript"**>**

(function() {

    var dialog = document.getElementById('myFirstDialog');

    document.getElementById('show').onclick = function() {

        dialog.show();

    };

    document.getElementById('hide').onclick = function() {

        dialog.close();

    };

})();

**</script>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmldialogtag1)

Output:

Show Dialog

HTML dialog tag also supports global and event attributes in HTML.

**Supporting Browsers**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| <dialog> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

**HTML Details Tag**

HTML <details> tag is used to specify the additional details on the web page that the user can view or hide on demand.

According to W3C HTML specification, it is used as a disclosure widget from which user can retrieve additional information or control.

It is used together with a relevant tag known as <summary>. Technically, there is no need of summary tag, but if you ignore this then the browser will use some default text.

The <details> tag wraps all the content which you want to show or hide and the <summary> tag contains the summary and the title of the section.

HTML details is a new tag introduced in HTML5.

Let's take an example to understand this clearly.

**HTML details tag attribute**

HTML details tag also supports global and event attributes in HTML.

The details tag provides one specific attribute open.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Attribute** | **Description** |
| open | It specifies that the details will be displayed (open) to the user. |

**HTML details tag example**

**<details>**

**<summary>**Copyright 2011-2014.**</summary>**

**<p>** - by Html. All Rights Reserved.**</p>**

**<p>**All content and graphics on this web site are the property of the html.com**</p>**

**</details>**

**<p><b>**Note:**</b>** The details tag is currently only supported in Opera, Chrome, and in Safari 6.**</p>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmldetailstag1)

Output:

Copyright 2011-2014.

**Note:** The details tag is currently only supported in Opera, Chrome, and in Safari 6.

**Supporting Browsers**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| <details> | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes |

**HTML Summary Tag**

The HTML <summary> tag is used with <details> tag. It is used as a summary, caption or legend for the content of a <details> element.

It is used within the <details> tag. It must have a closing tag.

The <summary> tag is new and introduced in HTML 5.

**HTML summary tag example**

**<details>**

**<summary>**Html Summary**</summary>**

**<p>** Html is a popular tutorial website.**</p>**

**<p>**You can learn various tutorials on Html such as HTML, CSS, JavaScript, Java, Android.**</p>**

**</details>**

Output:

Html Summary

Let's see another example of HTML summary tag.

**<details>**

**<summary>**MacBook Pro Specification**</summary>**

**<ul>**

**<li>**

**<strong>**13.3-inch LED-backlit glossy widescreen display **</strong>**

 with edge-to-edge, uninterrupted glass (1280 x 800-pixel resolution).

**</li>**

**<li>**

**<strong>**2.4 GHz Intel Core i5 dual-core processor**</strong>**

with 3 MB shared L3 cache for excellent multitasking.

**</li>**

**<li>**

**<strong>**Intel HD Graphics 3000**</strong>**

  with 384 MB of DDR3 SDRAM shared with main memory.

**</li>**

**<li>**

**<strong>**500 GB Serial ATA hard drive**</strong>**

(5400 RPM)

**</li>**

**<li>**

**<strong>**4 GB installed RAM**</strong>**

(1333 MHz DDR3; supports up to 8 GB)

**</li>**

**</ul>**

**</details>**

Output:

MacBook Pro Specification

The <summary> tag supports only Global attributes in HTML 5. There are no other specific attributes used with <summary> tag.

**Supporting Browsers**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| <summary> | Yes | No | No | No | No |

# HTML Section Tag

The HTML <section> tag is used to define sections in a document. When you put your content on a web page, it may contains many chapters, headers, footers, or other sections on a web page that is why HTML <section> tag is used.

HTML <section> is a new tag introduced in HTML5.

## HTML section tag example

## **CSS code:**

section{

border:1px solid pink;

padding:15px;

margin:10px;

}

**HTML code:**

**<h2>** Indian Leader**</h2>**

**<section>**

**<h3>** Jawaharlal Nehru **</h3>**

**<p>**

Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India and a central figure in Indian politics for much of the 20th century. He emerged as the paramount leader of the Indian independence movement under the tutelage of Mahatma Gandhi. -Source Wikipedia

**</p>**

**</section>**

**<section>**

**<h3>**Subhas Chandra Bose **</h3>**

**<p>**

Subhas Chandra Bose was an Indian nationalist whose attempt during World War II to rid India of British rule with the help of Nazi Germany and Japan left a troubled legacy. The honorific Netaji (Hindustani language: "Respected Leader"), first applied to Bose in Germany, by the Indian soldiers of the Indische Legion and by the German and Indian officials in the Special Bureau for India in Berlin, in early 1942, is now used widely throughout India. -source Wikipedia

**</p>**

**</section>**

Output:

## Indian Leader

### Jawaharlal Nehru

Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India and a central figure in Indian politics for much of the 20th century. He emerged as the paramount leader of the Indian independence movement under the tutelage of Mahatma Gandhi. -Source Wikipedia

### Subhas Chandra Bose

Subhas Chandra Bose was an Indian nationalist whose attempt during World War II to rid India of British rule with the help of Nazi Germany and Japan left a troubled legacy. The honorific Netaji (Hindustani language: "Respected Leader"), first applied to Bose in Germany, by the Indian soldiers of the Indische Legion and by the German and Indian officials in the Special Bureau for India in Berlin, in early 1942, is now used widely throughout India. -source Wikipedia

The <section> tag supports global and event attributes in HTML 5.

## Supporting Browsers

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| <section> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

**HTML Time Tag**

**HTML <time> tag** is used to define date and time. It displays time value in a 24 hour clock or a precise date in a Gregorian calendar in HTML.

It is used to encode dates and times in a machine-readable way to make easy to mark or schedule your task.

It also helps search engines to produce smarter search results.

HTML <time> is a new tag and introduced in HTML5.

Let's see the syntax to define date and time.

**<time>**Define Time and Date here**</time>**

**Attribute**

There is only one specific attribute of HTML5 time tag.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Attribute** | **Description** |
| datetime | It is used to define machine-readable date/time within the time element. |

**HTML time tag example**

**<p>**We open our shop at **<time>**09:00**</time>** am.**</p>**

**<p>**

The business meeting is scheduled on **<time** datetime="2009-02-18"**>**next wednesday**</time>**.

**</p>**

**<p>**

The wedding of Salman's sister was scheduled  at **<time** datetime="2014-11-19 T0 7:00-09:00"**>**7pm last wednesday **</time>**.

**</p>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmltimetag1)

Output:

We open our shop at 09:00 am.

The business meeting is scheduled on next wednesday.

The wedding of Salman's sister was scheduled at 7pm last wednesday .

In this example, First line in the body tag defines basic usage of time tag.

Second line shows how to use the datetime attribute to provide contents in a machine-readable format.

Third line uses the datetime attribute to provide an even more specific date and time.

The <time> tag also supports global attributes and event attributes in HTML 5.

**Supporting Browsers**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| <time> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

# HTML Main Tag

**HTML <main> tag** is used to represent the main content of the <body> tag.

The <main> tag is written within <body> tag. It is used to accurately describe the primary content of a page.

The content of the main tag is directly related to the central topic of the document.

HTML <main> is a new tag and introduced in HTML5.

## Points to remember:

Author should not include more than one <main> tag within a document.

The <main> element should not used as a child of an <article>, <aside>, <header>, <footer>, or <nav> element.

#### HTML main tag and its sub elements can be easily styled by CSS.

## HTML main tag example

**<main>**

**<h2>**Apples**</h1>**

**<p>**

The apple is a red color pomaceous fruit of the apple tree. It is a very famous saying about apple. **/br>** "An apple in a day, keeps the Doctor away".

**</p>**

**<article>**

**<h3>**Red Delicious**</h3>**

**<p>**These bright red apples are the most common found in many supermarkets.**</p>**

**</article>**

**<article>**

**<h3>**Granny Smith**</h3>**

**<p>**These juicy, green apples make a great filling for apple pies.**</p>**

**</article>**

**</main>**

**Output:**

## Apples

The apple is a red color pomaceous fruit of the apple tree. It is a very famous saying about apple.   
"An apple in a day, keeps the Doctor away".

### Red Delicious

These bright red apples are the most common found in many supermarkets.

### Granny Smith

These juicy, green apples make a great filling for apple pies.

The <main> tag also supports global attributes and event attributes in HTML 5.

## Supporting Browsers

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| <main> | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |

# HTML Wbr Tag

**HTML <wbr> tag** is used to specify a line break opportunity within an HTML document.

Without wbr tag, it is very difficult to read a long single word or a sentence. Without wbr tag, single long word can wrap or not wrap at all, it creates problem for the layout of the page.

Without <wbr> tag, users will have to scroll right to read a long complete word or sentence.

The <wbr> tag is new and introduced in HTML 5.

#### The wbr tag doesn't break line.

## Difference between <wbr> and <br> tag

The <br> tag forces a line break while <wbr> tag only represents a line break opportunity. It only facilitate the browser to line break if necessary (for example at the end of page .

## How to test <wbr> tag

To test HTML wbr tag, write too many characters without wbr tag, it will enable a scroll bar for you. But if you write too many characters within wbr tag, it will not enable a scroll bar but break the line.

## HTML wbr tag example

**<p>**

This is a world record for the largest word,

a 45-letter word appears in a major dictionary

**<i>**pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis**</i>**

**</p>**

**<p>**

Here's what it looks like without using the **<code>**wbr**</code>** tag...**<br/>**

**<i>** pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis **</i>**

**</p>**

**<p>** It will look like this after using wbr tag. **</p>**

**<i>** pneu**<wbr>**monoultra**<wbr>**microsc**<wbr>**opicsili**<wbr>**covolcan**<wbr>**iosis

**</i>**

**Output:**

This is a world record for the largest word, a 45-letter word appears in a major dictionary*pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis*

Here's what it looks like without using the wbr tag...  
*pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis*

It will look like this after using wbr tag.

*pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcaniosis*

The <wbr> tag supports global and event attributes in HTML 5.

## Supporting Browsers

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| <wbr> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

# HTML Canvas Tag

The **HTML canvas element** provides HTML a bitmapped surface to work with. It is used to draw graphics on the web page.

The **HTML 5 <canvas> tag** is used to draw graphics using scripting language like JavaScript.

The <canvas> element is only a container for graphics, you must need a scripting language to draw the graphics. The <canvas> element allows for dynamic and scriptable rendering of 2D shapes and bitmap images.

It is a low level, procedural model that updates a bitmap and does not have a built-in scene. There are several methods in canvas to draw paths, boxes, circles, text and add images.

## How to create a HTML canvas?

A canvas is a rectangle like area on an HTML page. It is specified with canvas element. By default, the <canvas> element has no border and no content, it is like a container.

**<canvas** id = "mycanvas" width ="200" height ="100"**>** **</canvas>**

## HTML 5 Canvas Tag Example

**<canvas** id="myCanvas1" width="300" height="100" style="border:2px solid;"**>**

Your browser does not support the HTML5 canvas tag.

**</canvas>**

Output:

#### Note: It is always necessary to specify the id attribute and the height & width attribute to define the size of the canvas. You can have multiple canvas elements on one HTML page.

## Supporting Browsers

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| <canvas> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

## HTML Canvas Tag with JavaScript

A canvas is a two dimensional grid.

Coordinates (0,0) defines the upper left corner of the canvas. The parameters (0,0,200,100) is used for fillRect() method. This parameter will fill the rectangle start with the upper-left corner (0,0) and draw a 200 \* 100 rectangle.

**<canvas** id="myCanvas" width="250" height="150" style="border:1px solid #c3c3c3;"**>**

Your browser does not support the HTML5 canvas tag.

**</canvas>**

**<script>**

var c = document.getElementById("myCanvas");

var cctx = c.getContext("2d");

ctx.fillStyle = "#FF0000";

ctx.fillRect(0,0,200,100);

**</script>**

Output:

## Drawing Line on Canvas

If you want to draw a straight line on the canvas, you can use the following two methods.

**moveTo(x,y):** It is used to define the starting point of the line.

**lineTo(x,y):** It is used to define the ending point of the line.

If you draw a line which starting point is (0,0) and the end point is (200,100), use the stroke method to draw the line.

**<canvas** id="myCanvasLine" width="200" height="100" style="border:1px solid #d3d3d3;"**>**

Your browser does not support the HTML5 canvas tag.

**</canvas>**

**<script>**

var c = document.getElementById("myCanvasLine");

var cctx = c.getContext("2d");

ctx.moveTo(0,0);

ctx.lineTo(200,100);

ctx.stroke();

**</script>**

Output:

## Drawing Circle on Canvas

If you want to draw a circle on the canvas, you can use the arc() method:

arc(x, y, r, start, stop)

To sketch circle on HTML canvas, use one of the ink() methods, like stroke() or fill().

**<canvas** id="myCanvasCircle" width="200" height="100" style="border:1px solid #d3d3d3;"**>**

Your browser does not support the HTML5 canvas tag.

**</canvas>**

**<script>**

var c = document.getElementById("myCanvasCircle");

var cctx = c.getContext("2d");

ctx.beginPath();

ctx.arc(95,50,40,0,2\*Math.PI);

ctx.stroke();

**</script>**

Output:

## Drawing text on canvas

There are property and methods used for drawing text on the canvas.

**font property:** It is used to define the font property for the text.

**fillText(text,x,y) method:** It is used to draw filled text on the canvas. It looks like bold font.

**strokeText(text,x,y) method:** It is also used to draw text on the canvas, but the text is unfilled.

Let's see **fillText()** method example.

**<canvas** id="myCanvasText1" width="300" height="100" style="border:1px solid #d3d3d3;"**>**

Sorry! Your browser does not support the HTML5 canvas tag.

**</canvas>**

**<script>**

var c = document.getElementById("myCanvasText1");

var cctx = c.getContext("2d");

ctx.font = "30px Arial";

ctx.fillText("Hello Html",10,50);

**</script>**

**Output:**

Let's see **strokeText()** method example.

**<canvas** id="myCanvasText2" width="300" height="100" style="border:1px solid #d3d3d3;"**>**

 Sorry!Upgrade your browser. It does not support the HTML5 canvas tag.

**</canvas>**

**<script>**

var c = document.getElementById("myCanvasText2");

var cctx = c.getContext("2d");

ctx.font = "30px Arial";

ctx.strokeText("HELLO HTML 5",10,50);

**</script>**

Output:

HELLO HTML 5

**HTML SVG**

The **HTML SVG** is an acronym which stands for Scalable Vector Graphics.

HTML SVG is a modularized language which is used to describe graphics in XML. It describe two-dimensional vector and mixed vector/raster graphics in XML. It is a W3C recommendation. SVG images and their behaviors are defined in XML text files. So as XML files, you can create and edit an SVG image with text editor, but generally drawing programs like inkspace are preferred to create it.

SVG is mostly used for vector type diagrams like pie charts, 2-Dimensional graphs in an X,Y coordinate system etc.

The <svg> element specifies the root of a SVG fragment. You can animate every element and every attribute in SVG files.

**HTML SVG Circle Example**

Let's see the example to draw circle by svg tag.

**<svg** width="100" height="100"**>**

**<circle** cx="50" cy="50" r="40" stroke="yellow" stroke-width="4" fill="red" **/>**

**</svg>**

Here, we are using cx, cy and r attributes of circle tag. These attributes can't be used with svg rect tag.

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlsvg1) 

Output:

**HTML SVG Rectangle Example**

Let's see the example to draw rectangle by svg tag.

**<svg** width="200" height="100"**>**

**<rect** width="200" height="100" stroke="yellow" stroke-width="4" fill="red" **/>**

**</svg>**

Here, we are using width and height attributes of rect tag.

Output:

**HTML SVG polygon Example**

Let's see the example to draw polygon by svg tag.

**<svg** height="210" width="500"**>**

**<polygon** points="100,10 40,198 190,78 10,78 160,198"

style="fill:red;stroke:yellow;stroke-width:5;fill-rule:nonzero;" **/>**

**</svg>**

Here, we are using points attribute of polygon tag.

**Output:**



**Why SVG is preferred over other image formats?**

SVG images can be saved as the smallest size possible. Unlike bitmap image formats like JPG or PNG, it does not contain a fixed set of dots. So it is also easy to print with high quality at any resolution.

SVG images can be zoomed to a certain level without degradation of the picture quality.

SVG images and their behaviors are defined in XML text files, so they can be created and edited with any text editor.

# HTML Drag and Drop

**HTML Drag and Drop** (DnD) is a feature of HTML5. It is a powerful user interface concept which *is used to copy, reorder and delete items with the help of mouse*. You can hold the mouse button down over an element and drag it to another location. If you want to drop the element there, just release the mouse button.

If you want to achieve the Drag and Drop functionality in traditional HTML4, you must either have to use complex JavaScript programming or other JavaScript frameworks like jQuery etc.

## Events for Drag and Drop feature

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Event** | **Description** |
| Drag | It fires every time when the mouse is moved while the object is being dragged. |
| Dragstart | It is a very initial stage. It fires when the user starts dragging object. |
| Dragenter | It fires when the user moves his/her mouse cursur over the target element. |
| Dragover | This event is fired when the mouse moves over an element. |
| Dragleave | This event is fired when the mouse leaves an element. |
| Drop | Drop It fires at the end of the drag operation. |
| Dragend | It fires when user releases the mouse button to complete the drag operation. |

## HTML5 Drag and Drop Example

Let's see an example of HTML 5 drag and drop feature.

#### To understand this example, you must have the knowledge of JavaScript.

**<script>**

function allowDrop(ev) {ev.preventDefault();}

function drag(ev) {ev.dataTransfer.setData("text/html", ev.target.id);}

function drop(ev) {

ev.preventDefault();

var data = ev.dataTransfer.getData("text/html");

ev.target.appendChild(document.getElementById(data));

}

**</script>**

**<p>**Drag the html image into the rectangle:**</p>**

**<div** id="div1" style="width:350px;height:100px;padding:10px;border:1px solid #aaaaaa;" ondrop="drop(event)" ondragover="allowDrop(event)"**></div>**

**<br>**

**<img** id="drag1" src="/htmlpages/images/html.png" alt="html image"

draggable="true" ondragstart="drag(event)"**/>**

In the above example, we have used **ondrop and ondragover events on div** element, and **ondragstart event on img** tag.

**Output:**

Drag the html image into the rectangle:

javatpoint image

#### Note: MouseEvent is not fired during drag operation.

## Stages during Drag and Drop operations

**1) Make an element draggable**

If you want to make an element draggable, set the draggable attribute to "true" on the element. For example:

**<img** draggable = "true"**>**

**2) What to drag:**

Use ondragstart and setData () methods.

Specify what should happen when the element is dragged.

**3) Where to Drop:**

Use ondragover event.

**4) Do the Drop:**

Use ondrop event.

## Supporting Browsers

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| drag and drop feature | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

**500+ HTML Color Names**

There is given a list of all **HTML color names** with hexadecimal code alphabetically. It is arranged from A to Z.

It is recommended to use hex values than html color names because it occupies less space. Whenever you minify your css file, it uses hex color value replacing html color names.

Let's see the list of 500+ html color names.

[**A**](https://www.javatpoint.com/html-color-names#a) [**B**](https://www.javatpoint.com/html-color-names#b) [**C**](https://www.javatpoint.com/html-color-names#c) [**D**](https://www.javatpoint.com/html-color-names#d) [**F**](https://www.javatpoint.com/html-color-names#f) [**G**](https://www.javatpoint.com/html-color-names#g) [**H**](https://www.javatpoint.com/html-color-names#h) [**I**](https://www.javatpoint.com/html-color-names#i) [**K**](https://www.javatpoint.com/html-color-names#k) [**L**](https://www.javatpoint.com/html-color-names#l) [**M**](https://www.javatpoint.com/html-color-names#m) [**N**](https://www.javatpoint.com/html-color-names#nn) [**O**](https://www.javatpoint.com/html-color-names#o) [**P**](https://www.javatpoint.com/html-color-names#p) [**R**](https://www.javatpoint.com/html-color-names#r) [**S**](https://www.javatpoint.com/html-color-names#s) [**T**](https://www.javatpoint.com/html-color-names#t) [**V**](https://www.javatpoint.com/html-color-names#v) [**W**](https://www.javatpoint.com/html-color-names#w) [**Y**](https://www.javatpoint.com/html-color-names#y)

**A color names**

There is given a list of **13 color names** that starts with A letter.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Color Name** | **Color** | **Color Code** |
| AliceBlue |  | #f0f8ff |
| AntiqueWhite |  | #faebd7 |
| AntiqueWhite1 |  | #ffefdb |
| AntiqueWhite2 |  | #eedfcc |
| AntiqueWhite3 |  | #cdc0b0 |
| AntiqueWhite4 |  | #8b8378 |
| aquamarine1 |  | #7fffd4 |
| aquamarine2 |  | #76eec6 |
| aquamarine4 |  | #458b74 |
| azure1 |  | #f0ffff |
| azure2 |  | #e0eeee |
| azure3 |  | #c1cdcd |
| azure4 |  | #838b8b |

**B color names**

There is given a list of **21 color names** that starts with B letter.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Color Name** | **Color** | **Color Code** |
| beige |  | #f5f5dc |
| bisque1 |  | #ffe4c4 |
| bisque2 |  | #eed5b7 |
| bisque3 |  | #cdb79e |
| bisque4 |  | #8b7d6b |
| black |  | #000000 |
| BlanchedAlmond |  | #ffebcd |
| blue1 |  | #0000ff |
| blue2 |  | #0000ee |
| blue4 |  | #00008b |
| BlueViolet |  | #8a2be2 |
| brown |  | #a52a2a |
| brown1 |  | #ff4040 |
| brown2 |  | #ee3b3b |
| brown3 |  | #cd3333 |
| brown4 |  | #8b2323 |
| burlywood |  | #deb887 |
| burlywood1 |  | #ffd39b |
| burlywood2 |  | #eec591 |
| burlywood3 |  | #cdaa7d |
| burlywood4 |  | #8b7355 |

**C color names**

There is given a list of **27 color names** that starts with C letter.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Color Name** | **Color** | **Color Code** |
| CadetBlue |  | #5f9ea0 |
| CadetBlue1 |  | #98f5ff |
| CadetBlue2 |  | #8ee5ee |
| CadetBlue3 |  | #7ac5cd |
| CadetBlue4 |  | #53868b |
| chartreuse1 |  | #7fff00 |
| chartreuse2 |  | #76ee00 |
| chartreuse3 |  | #66cd00 |
| chartreuse4 |  | #458b00 |
| chocolate |  | #d2691e |
| chocolate1 |  | #ff7f24 |
| chocolate2 |  | #ee7621 |
| chocolate3 |  | #cd661d |
| coral |  | #ff7f50 |
| coral1 |  | #ff7256 |
| coral2 |  | #ee6a50 |
| coral3 |  | #cd5b45 |
| coral4 |  | #8b3e2f |
| CornflowerBlue |  | #6495ed |
| cornsilk1 |  | #fff8dc |
| cornsilk2 |  | #eee8cd |
| cornsilk3 |  | #cdc8b1 |
| cornsilk4 |  | #8b8878 |
| cyan1 |  | #00ffff |
| cyan2 |  | #00eeee |
| cyan3 |  | #00cdcd |
| cyan4 |  | #008b8b |

**D color names**

There is given a list of **49 color names** that starts with D letter.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Color Name** | **Color** | **Color Code** |
| DarkGoldenrod |  | #b8860b |
| DarkGoldenrod1 |  | #ffb90f |
| DarkGoldenrod2 |  | #eead0e |
| DarkGoldenrod3 |  | #cd950c |
| DarkGoldenrod4 |  | #8b6508 |
| DarkGreen |  | #006400 |
| DarkKhaki |  | #bdb76b |
| DarkOliveGreen |  | #556b2f |
| DarkOliveGreen1 |  | #caff70 |
| DarkOliveGreen2 |  | #bcee68 |
| DarkOliveGreen3 |  | #a2cd5a |
| DarkOliveGreen4 |  | #6e8b3d |
| DarkOrange |  | #ff8c00 |
| DarkOrange1 |  | #ff7f00 |
| DarkOrange2 |  | #ee7600 |
| DarkOrange3 |  | #cd6600 |
| DarkOrange4 |  | #8b4500 |
| DarkOrchid |  | #9932cc |
| DarkOrchid1 |  | #bf3eff |
| DarkOrchid2 |  | #b23aee |
| DarkOrchid3 |  | #9a32cd |
| DarkOrchid4 |  | #68228b |
| DarkSalmon |  | #e9967a |
| DarkSeaGreen |  | #8fbc8f |
| DarkSeaGreen1 |  | #c1ffc1 |
| DarkSeaGreen2 |  | #b4eeb4 |
| DarkSeaGreen3 |  | #9bcd9b |
| DarkSeaGreen4 |  | #698b69 |
| DarkSlateBlue |  | #483d8b |
| DarkSlateGray |  | #2f4f4f |
| DarkSlateGray1 |  | #97ffff |
| DarkSlateGray2 |  | #8deeee |
| DarkSlateGray3 |  | #79cdcd |
| DarkSlateGray4 |  | #528b8b |
| DarkTurquoise |  | #00ced1 |
| DarkViolet |  | #9400d3 |
| DeepPink1 |  | #ff1493 |
| DeepPink2 |  | #ee1289 |
| DeepPink3 |  | #cd1076 |
| DeepPink4 |  | #8b0a50 |
| DeepSkyBlue1 |  | #00bfff |
| DeepSkyBlue2 |  | #00b2ee |
| DeepSkyBlue3 |  | #009acd |
| DeepSkyBlue4 |  | #00688b |
| DimGray |  | #696969 |
| DodgerBlue1 |  | #1e90ff |
| DodgerBlue2 |  | #1c86ee |
| DodgerBlue3 |  | #1874cd |
| DodgerBlue4 |  | #104e8b |

**F color names**

There is given a list of **7 color names** that starts with F letter.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Color Name** | **Color** | **Color Code** |
| firebrick |  | #b22222 |
| firebrick1 |  | #ff3030 |
| firebrick2 |  | #ee2c2c |
| firebrick3 |  | #cd2626 |
| firebrick4 |  | #8b1a1a |
| FloralWhite |  | #fffaf0 |
| ForestGreen |  | #228b22 |

**G color names**

There is given a list of **115 color names** that starts with G letter.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Color Name** | **Color** | **Color Code** |
| gainsboro |  | #dcdcdc |
| GhostWhite |  | #f8f8ff |
| gold1 |  | #ffd700 |
| gold2 |  | #eec900 |
| gold3 |  | #cdad00 |
| gold4 |  | #8b7500 |
| goldenrod |  | #daa520 |
| goldenrod1 |  | #ffc125 |
| goldenrod2 |  | #eeb422 |
| goldenrod3 |  | #cd9b1d |
| goldenrod4 |  | #8b6914 |
| gray |  | #bebebe |
| gray1 |  | #030303 |
| gray10 |  | #1a1a1a |
| gray11 |  | #1c1c1c |
| gray12 |  | #1f1f1f |
| gray13 |  | #212121 |
| gray14 |  | #242424 |
| gray15 |  | #262626 |
| gray16 |  | #292929 |
| gray17 |  | #2b2b2b |
| gray18 |  | #2e2e2e |
| gray19 |  | #303030 |
| gray2 |  | #050505 |
| gray20 |  | #333333 |
| gray21 |  | #363636 |
| gray22 |  | #383838 |
| gray23 |  | #3b3b3b |
| gray24 |  | #3d3d3d |
| gray25 |  | #404040 |
| gray26 |  | #424242 |
| gray27 |  | #454545 |
| gray28 |  | #474747 |
| gray29 |  | #4a4a4a |
| gray3 |  | #080808 |
| gray30 |  | #4d4d4d |
| gray31 |  | #4f4f4f |
| gray32 |  | #525252 |
| gray33 |  | #545454 |
| gray34 |  | #575757 |
| gray35 |  | #595959 |
| gray36 |  | #5c5c5c |
| gray37 |  | #5e5e5e |
| gray38 |  | #616161 |
| gray39 |  | #636363 |
| gray4 |  | #0a0a0a |
| gray40 |  | #666666 |
| gray41 |  | #696969 |
| gray42 |  | #6b6b6b |
| gray43 |  | #6e6e6e |
| gray44 |  | #707070 |
| gray45 |  | #737373 |
| gray46 |  | #757575 |
| gray47 |  | #787878 |
| gray48 |  | #7a7a7a |
| gray49 |  | #7d7d7d |
| gray5 |  | #0d0d0d |
| gray50 |  | #7f7f7f |
| gray51 |  | #828282 |
| gray52 |  | #858585 |
| gray53 |  | #878787 |
| gray54 |  | #8a8a8a |
| gray55 |  | #8c8c8c |
| gray56 |  | #8f8f8f |
| gray57 |  | #919191 |
| gray58 |  | #949494 |
| gray59 |  | #969696 |
| gray6 |  | #0f0f0f |
| gray60 |  | #999999 |
| gray61 |  | #9c9c9c |
| gray62 |  | #9e9e9e |
| gray63 |  | #a1a1a1 |
| gray64 |  | #a3a3a3 |
| gray65 |  | #a6a6a6 |
| gray66 |  | #a8a8a8 |
| gray67 |  | #ababab |
| gray68 |  | #adadad |
| gray69 |  | #b0b0b0 |
| gray7 |  | #121212 |
| gray70 |  | #b3b3b3 |
| gray71 |  | #b5b5b5 |
| gray72 |  | #b8b8b8 |
| gray73 |  | #bababa |
| gray74 |  | #bdbdbd |
| gray75 |  | #bfbfbf |
| gray76 |  | #c2c2c2 |
| gray77 |  | #c4c4c4 |
| gray78 |  | #c7c7c7 |
| gray79 |  | #c9c9c9 |
| gray8 |  | #141414 |
| gray80 |  | #cccccc |
| gray81 |  | #cfcfcf |
| gray82 |  | #d1d1d1 |
| gray83 |  | #d4d4d4 |
| gray84 |  | #d6d6d6 |
| gray85 |  | #d9d9d9 |
| gray86 |  | #dbdbdb |
| gray87 |  | #dedede |
| gray88 |  | #e0e0e0 |
| gray89 |  | #e3e3e3 |
| gray9 |  | #171717 |
| gray90 |  | #e5e5e5 |
| gray91 |  | #e8e8e8 |
| gray92 |  | #ebebeb |
| gray93 |  | #ededed |
| gray94 |  | #f0f0f0 |
| gray95 |  | #f2f2f2 |
| gray97 |  | #f7f7f7 |
| gray98 |  | #fafafa |
| gray99 |  | #fcfcfc |
| green1 |  | #00ff00 |
| green2 |  | #00ee00 |
| green3 |  | #00cd00 |
| green4 |  | #008b00 |
| GreenYellow |  | #adff2f |

**H color names**

There is given a list of **9 color names** that starts with H letter.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Color Name** | **Color** | **Color Code** |
| honeydew1 |  | #f0fff0 |
| honeydew2 |  | #e0eee0 |
| honeydew3 |  | #c1cdc1 |
| honeydew4 |  | #838b83 |
| HotPink |  | #ff69b4 |
| HotPink1 |  | #ff6eb4 |
| HotPink2 |  | #ee6aa7 |
| HotPink3 |  | #cd6090 |
| HotPink4 |  | #8b3a62 |

**I color names**

There is given a list of **9 color names** that starts with I letter.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Color Name** | **Color** | **Color Code** |
| IndianRed |  | #cd5c5c |
| IndianRed1 |  | #ff6a6a |
| IndianRed2 |  | #ee6363 |
| IndianRed3 |  | #cd5555 |
| IndianRed4 |  | #8b3a3a |
| ivory1 |  | #fffff0 |
| ivory2 |  | #eeeee0 |
| ivory3 |  | #cdcdc1 |
| ivory4 |  | #8b8b83 |

**K color names**

There is given a list of **5 color names** that starts with K letter.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Color Name** | **Color** | **Color Code** |
| khaki |  | #f0e68c |
| khaki1 |  | #fff68f |
| khaki2 |  | #eee685 |
| khaki3 |  | #cdc673 |
| khaki4 |  | #8b864e |

**L color names**

There is given a list of **55 color names** that starts with L letter.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Color Name** | **Color** | **Color Code** |
| lavender |  | #e6e6fa |
| LavenderBlush1 |  | #fff0f5 |
| LavenderBlush2 |  | #eee0e5 |
| LavenderBlush3 |  | #cdc1c5 |
| LavenderBlush4 |  | #8b8386 |
| LawnGreen |  | #7cfc00 |
| LemonChiffon1 |  | #fffacd |
| LemonChiffon2 |  | #eee9bf |
| LemonChiffon3 |  | #cdc9a5 |
| LemonChiffon4 |  | #8b8970 |
| light |  | #eedd82 |
| LightBlue |  | #add8e6 |
| LightBlue1 |  | #bfefff |
| LightBlue2 |  | #b2dfee |
| LightBlue3 |  | #9ac0cd |
| LightBlue4 |  | #68838b |
| LightCoral |  | #f08080 |
| LightCyan1 |  | #e0ffff |
| LightCyan2 |  | #d1eeee |
| LightCyan3 |  | #b4cdcd |
| LightCyan4 |  | #7a8b8b |
| LightGoldenrod1 |  | #ffec8b |
| LightGoldenrod2 |  | #eedc82 |
| LightGoldenrod3 |  | #cdbe70 |
| LightGoldenrod4 |  | #8b814c |
| LightGoldenrodYellow |  | #fafad2 |
| LightGray |  | #d3d3d3 |
| LightPink |  | #ffb6c1 |
| LightPink1 |  | #ffaeb9 |
| LightPink2 |  | #eea2ad |
| LightPink3 |  | #cd8c95 |
| LightPink4 |  | #8b5f65 |
| LightSalmon1 |  | #ffa07a |
| LightSalmon2 |  | #ee9572 |
| LightSalmon3 |  | #cd8162 |
| LightSalmon4 |  | #8b5742 |
| LightSeaGreen |  | #20b2aa |
| LightSkyBlue |  | #87cefa |
| LightSkyBlue1 |  | #b0e2ff |
| LightSkyBlue2 |  | #a4d3ee |
| LightSkyBlue3 |  | #8db6cd |
| LightSkyBlue4 |  | #607b8b |
| LightSlateBlue |  | #8470ff |
| LightSlateGray |  | #778899 |
| LightSteelBlue |  | #b0c4de |
| LightSteelBlue1 |  | #cae1ff |
| LightSteelBlue2 |  | #bcd2ee |
| LightSteelBlue3 |  | #a2b5cd |
| LightSteelBlue4 |  | #6e7b8b |
| LightYellow1 |  | #ffffe0 |
| LightYellow2 |  | #eeeed1 |
| LightYellow3 |  | #cdcdb4 |
| LightYellow4 |  | #8b8b7a |
| LimeGreen |  | #32cd32 |
| linen |  | #faf0e6 |

**M color names**

There is given a list of **34 color names** that starts with M letter.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Color Name** | **Color** | **Color Code** |
| magenta |  | #ff00ff |
| magenta2 |  | #ee00ee |
| magenta3 |  | #cd00cd |
| magenta4 |  | #8b008b |
| maroon |  | #b03060 |
| maroon1 |  | #ff34b3 |
| maroon2 |  | #ee30a7 |
| maroon3 |  | #cd2990 |
| maroon4 |  | #8b1c62 |
| medium |  | #66cdaa |
| MediumAquamarine |  | #66cdaa |
| MediumBlue |  | #0000cd |
| MediumOrchid |  | #ba55d3 |
| MediumOrchid1 |  | #e066ff |
| MediumOrchid2 |  | #d15fee |
| MediumOrchid3 |  | #b452cd |
| MediumOrchid4 |  | #7a378b |
| MediumPurple |  | #9370db |
| MediumPurple1 |  | #ab82ff |
| MediumPurple2 |  | #9f79ee |
| MediumPurple3 |  | #8968cd |
| MediumPurple4 |  | #5d478b |
| MediumSeaGreen |  | #3cb371 |
| MediumSlateBlue |  | #7b68ee |
| MediumSpringGreen |  | #00fa9a |
| MediumTurquoise |  | #48d1cc |
| MediumVioletRed |  | #c71585 |
| MidnightBlue |  | #191970 |
| MintCream |  | #f5fffa |
| MistyRose1 |  | #ffe4e1 |
| MistyRose2 |  | #eed5d2 |
| MistyRose3 |  | #cdb7b5 |
| MistyRose4 |  | #8b7d7b |
| moccasin |  | #ffe4b5 |

**N color names**

There is given a list of **5 color names** that starts with N letter.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Color Name** | **Color** | **Color Code** |
| NavajoWhite1 |  | #ffdead |
| NavajoWhite2 |  | #eecfa1 |
| NavajoWhite3 |  | #cdb38b |
| NavajoWhite4 |  | #8b795e |
| NavyBlue |  | #000080 |

**O color names**

There is given a list of **18 color names** that starts with O letter.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Color Name** | **Color** | **Color Code** |
| OldLace |  | #fdf5e6 |
| OliveDrab |  | #6b8e23 |
| OliveDrab1 |  | #c0ff3e |
| OliveDrab2 |  | #b3ee3a |
| OliveDrab4 |  | #698b22 |
| orange1 |  | #ffa500 |
| orange2 |  | #ee9a00 |
| orange3 |  | #cd8500 |
| orange4 |  | #8b5a00 |
| OrangeRed1 |  | #ff4500 |
| OrangeRed2 |  | #ee4000 |
| OrangeRed3 |  | #cd3700 |
| OrangeRed4 |  | #8b2500 |
| orchid |  | #da70d6 |
| orchid1 |  | #ff83fa |
| orchid2 |  | #ee7ae9 |
| orchid3 |  | #cd69c9 |
| orchid4 |  | #8b4789 |

**P color names**

There is given a list of **38 color names** that starts with P letter.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Color Name** | **Color** | **Color Code** |
| pale |  | #db7093 |
| PaleGoldenrod |  | #eee8aa |
| PaleGreen |  | #98fb98 |
| PaleGreen1 |  | #9aff9a |
| PaleGreen2 |  | #90ee90 |
| PaleGreen3 |  | #7ccd7c |
| PaleGreen4 |  | #548b54 |
| PaleTurquoise |  | #afeeee |
| PaleTurquoise1 |  | #bbffff |
| PaleTurquoise2 |  | #aeeeee |
| PaleTurquoise3 |  | #96cdcd |
| PaleTurquoise4 |  | #668b8b |
| PaleVioletRed |  | #db7093 |
| PaleVioletRed1 |  | #ff82ab |
| PaleVioletRed2 |  | #ee799f |
| PaleVioletRed3 |  | #cd6889 |
| PaleVioletRed4 |  | #8b475d |
| PapayaWhip |  | #ffefd5 |
| PeachPuff1 |  | #ffdab9 |
| PeachPuff2 |  | #eecbad |
| PeachPuff3 |  | #cdaf95 |
| PeachPuff4 |  | #8b7765 |
| pink |  | #ffc0cb |
| pink1 |  | #ffb5c5 |
| pink2 |  | #eea9b8 |
| pink3 |  | #cd919e |
| pink4 |  | #8b636c |
| plum |  | #dda0dd |
| plum1 |  | #ffbbff |
| plum2 |  | #eeaeee |
| plum3 |  | #cd96cd |
| plum4 |  | #8b668b |
| PowderBlue |  | #b0e0e6 |
| purple |  | #a020f0 |
| purple1 |  | #9b30ff |
| purple2 |  | #912cee |
| purple3 |  | #7d26cd |
| purple4 |  | #551a8b |

**R color names**

There is given a list of **14 color names** that starts with R letter.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Color Name** | **Color** | **Color Code** |
| red1 |  | #ff0000 |
| red2 |  | #ee0000 |
| red3 |  | #cd0000 |
| red4 |  | #8b0000 |
| RosyBrown |  | #bc8f8f |
| RosyBrown1 |  | #ffc1c1 |
| RosyBrown2 |  | #eeb4b4 |
| RosyBrown3 |  | #cd9b9b |
| RosyBrown4 |  | #8b6969 |
| RoyalBlue |  | #4169e1 |
| RoyalBlue1 |  | #4876ff |
| RoyalBlue2 |  | #436eee |
| RoyalBlue3 |  | #3a5fcd |
| RoyalBlue4 |  | #27408b |

**S color names**

There is given a list of **48 color names** that starts with S letter.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Color Name** | **Color** | **Color Code** |
| SaddleBrown |  | #8b4513 |
| salmon |  | #fa8072 |
| salmon1 |  | #ff8c69 |
| salmon2 |  | #ee8262 |
| salmon3 |  | #cd7054 |
| salmon4 |  | #8b4c39 |
| SandyBrown |  | #f4a460 |
| SeaGreen1 |  | #54ff9f |
| SeaGreen2 |  | #4eee94 |
| SeaGreen3 |  | #43cd80 |
| SeaGreen4 |  | #2e8b57 |
| seashell1 |  | #fff5ee |
| seashell2 |  | #eee5de |
| seashell3 |  | #cdc5bf |
| seashell4 |  | #8b8682 |
| sienna |  | #a0522d |
| sienna1 |  | #ff8247 |
| sienna2 |  | #ee7942 |
| sienna3 |  | #cd6839 |
| sienna4 |  | #8b4726 |
| SkyBlue |  | #87ceeb |
| SkyBlue1 |  | #87ceff |
| SkyBlue2 |  | #7ec0ee |
| SkyBlue3 |  | #6ca6cd |
| SkyBlue4 |  | #4a708b |
| SlateBlue |  | #6a5acd |
| SlateBlue1 |  | #836fff |
| SlateBlue2 |  | #7a67ee |
| SlateBlue3 |  | #6959cd |
| SlateBlue4 |  | #473c8b |
| SlateGray |  | #708090 |
| SlateGray1 |  | #c6e2ff |
| SlateGray2 |  | #b9d3ee |
| SlateGray3 |  | #9fb6cd |
| SlateGray4 |  | #6c7b8b |
| snow1 |  | #fffafa |
| snow2 |  | #eee9e9 |
| snow3 |  | #cdc9c9 |
| snow4 |  | #8b8989 |
| SpringGreen1 |  | #00ff7f |
| SpringGreen2 |  | #00ee76 |
| SpringGreen3 |  | #00cd66 |
| SpringGreen4 |  | #008b45 |
| SteelBlue |  | #4682b4 |
| SteelBlue1 |  | #63b8ff |
| SteelBlue2 |  | #5cacee |
| SteelBlue3 |  | #4f94cd |
| SteelBlue4 |  | #36648b |

**T color names**

There is given a list of **19 color names** that starts with T letter.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Color Name** | **Color** | **Color Code** |
| tan |  | #d2b48c |
| tan1 |  | #ffa54f |
| tan2 |  | #ee9a49 |
| tan3 |  | #cd853f |
| tan4 |  | #8b5a2b |
| thistle |  | #d8bfd8 |
| thistle1 |  | #ffe1ff |
| thistle2 |  | #eed2ee |
| thistle3 |  | #cdb5cd |
| thistle4 |  | #8b7b8b |
| tomato1 |  | #ff6347 |
| tomato2 |  | #ee5c42 |
| tomato3 |  | #cd4f39 |
| tomato4 |  | #8b3626 |
| turquoise |  | #40e0d0 |
| turquoise1 |  | #00f5ff |
| turquoise2 |  | #00e5ee |
| turquoise3 |  | #00c5cd |
| turquoise4 |  | #00868b |

**V color names**

There is given a list of **6 color names** that starts with V letter.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Color Name** | **Color** | **Color Code** |
| violet |  | #ee82ee |
| VioletRed |  | #d02090 |
| VioletRed1 |  | #ff3e96 |
| VioletRed2 |  | #ee3a8c |
| VioletRed3 |  | #cd3278 |
| VioletRed4 |  | #8b2252 |

**W color names**

There is given a list of **7 color names** that starts with W letter.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Color Name** | **Color** | **Color Code** |
| wheat |  | #f5deb3 |
| wheat1 |  | #ffe7ba |
| wheat2 |  | #eed8ae |
| wheat3 |  | #cdba96 |
| wheat4 |  | #8b7e66 |
| white |  | #ffffff |
| WhiteSmoke |  | #f5f5f5 |

**Y color names**

There is given a list of **5 color names** that starts with A letter.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Color Name** | **Color** | **Color Code** |
| yellow1 |  | #ffff00 |
| yellow2 |  | #eeee00 |
| yellow3 |  | #cdcd00 |
| yellow4 |  | #8b8b00 |
| YellowGreen |  | #9acd32 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| HTML Interview Questions A list of top frequently asked **HTML interview questions** and answers are given below. 1) What is HTML? HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. It is a language of World Wide Web. It is a standard text formatting language which is used to create and display pages on the Web. 2) What are Tags? HTML tags are composed of three things: opening tag, content and ending tag. Some tags are unclosed tags.  HTML documents are made of two things:   * content, and * tags   Content is placed between tags to display data on the web page. [More details...](https://www.javatpoint.com/html-tags) 3) Do all HTML tags have end tag? No. There are some HTML tags that don't need a closing tag. For example: <image> tag, <br> tag. 4) What are some common lists that are used when designing a page? There are many common lists which are used to design a page. You can choose any or a combination of the following list types:   * Ordered list * Unordered list * Menu list * Directory list * Definition list  5) What is the difference between HTML elements and tags? HTML elements communicate to the browser to render text. When the elements are surrounded by brackets <>, they form HTML tags. Most of the time, tags come in pair and surround content. 6) What is semantic HTML? Semantic HTML is a coding style. It is the use of HTML markup to reinforce the semantics or meaning of the content. For example: In semantic HTML <b> </b> tag is not used for bold statement as well as <i> </i> tag is used for italic. Instead of these we use <strong></strong> and <em></em> tags. 7) What is image map? Image map facilitates you link many different web pages using a single image. You can define shapes in images that you want to make part of an image mapping. 8) How to insert a copyright symbol on a browser page? can insert a copyright symbol by using &copy; or &#169; in an HTML file. 9) How do you keep list elements straight in an HTML file? You can keep the list elements straight by using indents. 10) Does a hyperlink only apply to text? No, you can use hyperlinks on text and images both. 11) What is a style sheet? A style sheet is used to build a consistent, transportable, and well designed style template. You can add these templates on several different web pages. 12) Can you create a multi colored text on a web page? Yes. To create a multicolor text on a web page you can use <font color ="color"> </font> for the specific texts you want to color. 13) Is it possible to change the color of the bullet? The color of the bullet is always the color of the first text of the list. So, if you want to change the color of the bullet, you must change the color of the text. 14) What is a marquee? Marquee is used to put the scrolling text on a web page. You should put the text which you want to scroll within the <marquee>......</marquee> tag. [More details...](https://www.javatpoint.com/marquee-html) 15) How many tags can be used to separate section of texts? There are three tags used to separate the texts. i.e. usually <br> tag is used to separate line of texts. Other tags are<p> tag and <blockquote> tag. 16) How to make a picture a background image of a web page? To make a picture a background image on a web page, you should put the following tag code after the </head> tag.  **<body** background = "image.gif"**>**  Here, replace the "image.gif" with the name of your image file which you want to display on your web page. 17) What are empty elements? HTML elements with no content are called empty elements. For example: <br>, <hr> etc. 18) What is the use of span tag? Give one example. The span tag is used for following things:   * For adding color on text * For adding background on text * Highlight any color text etc.   **Example:**  **<p>**  **<span** style="color:#ffffff;"**>**  In this page we use span.  **</span>**  **</p>** 19) What is the use of iframe tag? An iframe is used to display a web page within a web page.  **Syntax:**  **<iframe** src="URL"**></iframe>**  **Example:**  **<iframe** src="demo\_iframe.html" width="200px" height="200px"**></iframe>**  **Target to a link:**  **<iframe** src="http://www.html.com" name="iframe\_a"**></iframe>** HTML5 Interview Questions Let's see a list of top HTML5 interview questions and answers. 20) What is canvas in HTML5? Canvas is an HTML area which is used to draw graphics. 21) What is SVG? HTML SVG is used to describe the two dimensional vector and vector/raster graphics. 22) What are the different new form element types in HTML 5? Following is a list of 10 important new elements in HTML 5:   * Color * Date * Datetime-local * Email * Time * Url * Range * Telephone * Number * Search  23) Is there any need to change the web browsers to support HTML5? No. Almost all browsers (updated versions) support HTML 5. For example: Chrome, Firefox, Opera, Safari, IE etc. 24) Which video formats are supported by HTML5? HTML 5 supports three types of video format:   * mp4 * webm * ogg  25) Is audio tag supported in HTML 5? Yes. It is used to add sound or music files on the web page. 26) What is the difference between progress and meter tag? The progress tag is used to represent the progress of the task only while the meter tag is used to measure data within a given range. 27) What is the use of figure tag in HTML 5? The figure tag is used to add a photo in the document on the web page. 28) What is button tag? The button tag is used in HTML 5. It is used to create a clickable button within HTML form on the web page. It is generally used to create a "submit" or "reset" button. 29) What does details and summary tag? The details tag is used to specify some additional details on the web page. It can be viewed or hidden on demand. The summary tag is used with details tag. 30) What is datalist tag? The HTML 5 datalist tag provides an auto complete feature on form element. It facilitates users to choose the predefined options. 31) How tags are migrated from HTML4 to HTML5?  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **No.** | **Typical HTML4** | **Typical HTML5** | | 1) | <div id="header"> | <header> | | 2) | <div id="menu"> | <nav> | | 3) | <div id="content"> | <section> | | 4) | <div id="post"> | <article> | | 5) | <div id="footer"> | <footer> |  Header and Footer Example **HTML 4 Header and Footer:**  **<div** id="header"**>**  **<h1>**Monday Times**</h1>**  **</div>**  .  .  .  **<div** id="footer"**>**  **<p>**&copy; Html. All rights reserved.**</p>**  **</div>**  **HTML 5 Header and Footer:**  **<header>**  **<h1>**Monday Times**</h1>**  **</header>**  .  .  .  **<footer>**  **<p>**© Html. All rights reserved.**</p>**  **</footer>** Menu Example **HTML 4 Menu:**  **<div** id="menu"**>**  **<ul>**  **<li>**News**</li>**  **<li>**Sports**</li>**  **<li>**Weather**</li>**  **</ul>**  **</div>**  **HTML 5 Menu:**  **<nav>**  **<ul>**  **<li>**News**</li>**  **<li>**Sports**</li>**  **<li>**Weather**</li>**  **</ul>**  **</nav>** 32) If I do not put <!DOCTYPE html> will HTML 5 work? No, browser will not be able to identify that it is a HTML document and HTML 5 tags will not function properly. 33) What is the use of required attribute in HTML5? It forces user to fill text on textfield or textarea before submitting form. It is used for form validation.  **Example:**  Name: **<input** type="text" name="name" required**>** 34) What are the new <input> types for form validation in HTML5? The new input types for form validation are email, url, number, tel and date.  **Example:**  **<input** type="email"**>** |
|  |

## Website Development Services