<!--[if lt IE 9]>

<script src="http://html5shiv.googlecode.com/svn/trunk/html5.js"></script>

<![endif]-->

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en-US">

<head>

<title>defines a title in the browser tab</title>

<meta charset="UTF-8" />

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1" />

<meta name="keywords" content="HTML, CSS, XML, XHTML, JavaScript" />

<meta name="description" content="Free Web tutorials on HTML and CSS" />

<meta name="author" content="Hege Refsnes" />

<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="30" />

<base href="http://www.w3schools.com/images/" target="\_blank" />

<style>

body {background-color:lightgrey;}

h5 {color:blue; border: 1px solid black;}

header,nav, section,article,footer

{border:1px solid grey; margin:5px; padding:8px;}

</style>

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

</head>

<!-- The visible part of the HTML document is between body -->

<body>

<h1 style="color:red;">Only the body area is displayed by the browser.</h1>

<h2>Use HTML headings for headings only.</h2>

<h3>Search engines use headings to index structure and content of web pages.</h3>

<h4>HTML tags are not case sensitive. recommends lowercase</h4>

<h5 style="font-family:courier;">defines the font</h5>

<!-- Browsers automatically add some white space before and after a paragraph. -->

<!-- Any number of spaces, and any number of new lines, count as only one space. -->

<!-- In HTML, spaces and new lines are ignored -->

<p title="About W3Schools">When you move the mouse over the element,

the title will be displayed as a tooltip.</p>

<!-- The pre tag preserves both spaces and line breaks -->

<pre>

My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

My Bonnie lies over the sea.

My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.

</pre>

<hr>

<p TITLE=This is another title sample.>Lower case is the most common.recommends lowercase </p>

<!-- Use br if you want a line break (a new line) without starting a new paragraph -->

<p title='John "ShotGun" Nelson'>Suggest: <br>Always Quote Attribute Values</p>

<!-- HTML Formatting Elements -->

<!-- Browsers display <strong> as <b>, and <em> as <i>. -->

<p><b>This text is bold</b>.</p>

<p><strong>This text is strong</strong>.</p>

<p><i>This text is italic</i>.</p>

<p><em>This text is emphasized</em>.</p>

<p>HTML <small>Small</small> Formatting</p>

<p>HTML <mark>Marked</mark> Formatting</p>

<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> red.</p>

<p>My favorite <ins>color</ins> is red.</p>

<p>This is <sub>subscripted</sub> text.</p>

<p>This is <sup>superscripted</sup> text.</p>

<!-- HTML Quotation and Citation Elements -->

<p>WWF's goal is to: <q> Browsers usually insert quotation marks around the q element.(Short Quotations)</q></p>

<br>

<blockquote cite="http://www.worldwildlife.org/who/index.html">

For 50 years, WWF has been protecting the future of nature.

The world's leading conservation organization,

WWF works in 100 countries and is supported by

1.2 million members in the United States.

Browsers usually indent blockquote elements.

</blockquote>

<br>

<p>The <abbr title="World Health Organization">WHO</abbr> was founded in 1948.</p>

<br>

<p> This element is usually displayed in italic. Most browsers will add a line break before and after the element.</p>

<address>

Written by John Doe.<br>

Visit us at:<br>

Example.com<br>

Box 564, Disneyland<br>

USA

</address>

<br>

<p>Browsers usually display cite elements in italic.</p>

<img src="img\_the\_scream.jpg" width="100" height="100" alt="The Scream">

<p><cite>The Scream</cite> by Edvard Munch. Painted in 1893.</p>

<br>

<p>If your browser supports bi-directional override (bdo), the next line will be written from right to left (rtl):</p>

<bdo dir="rtl">This line will be written from right to left</bdo>

<!-- HTML Computer Code Elements -->

<!-- HTML normally uses variable letter size and spacing. -->

<!--The<kbd><samp>and <code>elements all support fixed letter size and spacing. -->

<p><kbd>File | Open...</kbd></p>

<br>

<p>The samp element represents sample output from a computer program:</p>

<samp>

demo.example.com login: Apr 12 09:10:17

Linux 2.6.10-grsec+gg3+e+fhs6b+nfs+gr0501+++p3+c4a+gr2b-reslog-v6.189

</samp>

<br>

<!-- Notice: <code> element does not preserve extra whitespace and line-breaks. -->

<p> To fix this, you can put the code element inside a pre element </p>

<code>

var x = 5;

var y = 6;

document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = x + y;

</code>

<br>

<p>Einstein wrote: <var>E</var> = <var>m</var><var>c</var><sup>2</sup>.</p>

<!-- HTML Links. -->

<!-- Without a trailing slash on subfolder addresses, you might generate two requests to the server. Many servers will automatically add a trailing slash to the address, and then create a new request.-->

<!-- By default, a link will appear like this (in all browsers):

An unvisited link is underlined and blue

A visited link is underlined and purple

An active link is underlined and red

-->

<a href="http://www.w3schools.com" >The link address is specified in href attribute</a>

<a href="http://www.w3schools.com" target="\_blank">open in new window or tab</a>

<a href="http://www.w3schools.com" target="\_self">Opens the linked document in the same frame as it was clicked (this is default)</a>

<a href="http://www.w3schools.com" target="\_parent">Opens the linked document in the parent frame</a>

<a href="http://www.w3schools.com" target="\_top">Opens the linked document in the full body of the window</a>

<p>The image is a link. You can click on it.</p>

<a href=" http://www.w3schools.com ">

<img src="smiley.gif" alt="HTML tutorial" style="width:42px;height:42px;border:0">

</a>

<p>We have added "border:0" to prevent IE9 (and earlier) from displaying a border around the image.</p>

<!-- HTML bookmarks are used to allow readers to jump to specific parts of a Web page. -->

<p id="tips">Useful Tips Section</p>

<a href="#tips">Visit the Useful Tips Section (within the same page)</a><br/>

<a href="html\_tips.html#tips">Visit the Useful Tips Section (from another page)</a>

<!-- HTML Images -->

<!-- The value of the attribute can be read by "screen readers". and does not have a closing tag. If a browser cannot find an image, it will display the alt text -->

<img src="w3schools.jpg" alt="W3Schools.com" width="104" height="142">

<!-- We suggest you use the style attribute. It prevents

<img src="/images/html5.gif" alt="HTML5 Icon" style="width:128px;height:128px;">

<img src="http://www.w3schools.com/images/w3schools\_green.jpg" alt="W3Schools.com">

<img src="programming.gif" alt="Computer Man" style="width:48px;height:48px;">

<p>

<img src="smiley.gif" alt="Smiley face" style="float:left;width:42px;height:42px;">

The image will float to the left of the text.

</p>

<!-- HTML Map -->

<img src="planets.gif" alt="Planets" usemap="#planetmap" style="width:145px;height:126px;">

<map name="planetmap">

<area shape="rect" coords="0,0,82,126" alt="Sun" href="sun.htm">

<area shape="circle" coords="90,58,3" alt="Mercury" href="mercur.htm">

<area shape="circle" coords="124,58,8" alt="Venus" href="venus.htm">

</map>

<!-- HTML Tables -->

<!-- Table data <td> are the data containers of the table.

They can contain all sorts of HTML elements like text, images, lists, other tables, etc.

By default, all major browsers display table headings as bold and centered -->

<table border="1" style="width:100%">

<tr>

<th>Firstname</th>

<th>Lastname</th>

<th>Points</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Eve</td>

<td>Jackson</td>

<td>94</td>

</tr>

</table>

<table style="width:100%">

<tr>

<th>Name</th>

<th colspan="2">Telephone</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Bill Gates</td>

<td>555 77 854</td>

<td>555 77 855</td>

</tr>

</table>

<table style="width:100%">

<caption>This tag must be inserted immediately after the table tag.</caption>

<tr>

<th>Name:</th>

<td>Bill Gates</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<th rowspan="2">Telephone:</th>

<td>555 77 854</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>555 77 855</td>

</tr>

</table>

<!-- The <tfoot> tag is used to group footer content in an HTML table.

The <tfoot> element must have one or more <tr> tags inside.

Note: The <colgroup> tag must be a child of a <table> element, after any <caption> elements and before any <thead>, <tbody>, <tfoot>, and <tr> elements.

-->

<table>

<colgroup>

<col span="1" style="background-color:red">

<col style="background-color:yellow">

</colgroup>

<thead>

<tr>

<th>Month</th>

<th>Savings</th>

</tr>

</thead>

<tfoot>

<tr>

<td>Sum</td>

<td>$180</td>

</tr>

</tfoot>

<tbody>

<tr>

<td>January</td>

<td>$100</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>February</td>

<td>$80</td>

</tr>

</tbody>

</table>

<p><b>Tip:</b> The thead, tbody, and tfoot elements will not affect the layout of the table by default. However, you can use CSS to style these elements.</p>

<!-- HTML Lists -->

<ul style="list-style-type:disc">

<li>list-style-type:disc The list items will be marked with bullets (default)</li>

<li>list-style-type:circle The list items will be marked with circles</li>

<li>list-style-type:square The list items will be marked with squares</li>

<li>list-style-type:none The list items will not be marked</li>

</ul>

<ol type="1">

<li>type="1" The list items will be numbered with numbers (default)</li>

<li>type="A" The list items will be numbered with uppercase letters</li>

<li>type="a" The list items will be numbered with lowercase letters</li>

<li>type="I" The list items will be numbered with uppercase roman numbers</li>

<li>type="i" The list items will be numbered with lowercase roman numbers</li>

</ol>

<dl>

<dt>Coffee</dt>

<dd>- black hot drink</dd>

<dt>Milk</dt>

<dd>- white cold drink</dd>

</dl>

<ul>

<li>Coffee</li>

<li>Tea

<ul>

<li>Black tea</li>

<li>Green tea</li>

</ul>

</li>

<li>Milk</li>

</ul>

<style>

ul#menu li {

display:inline;

}

</style>

<!-- HTML Block and Inline Elements -->

<!--

Block-level Elements: starts on a new line and takes up the full width available

Examples of block-level elements: <div>,<h1> - <h6>,<p>,<form>

An inline element: not start new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.

Examples of inline elements: <span>,<a>,<img>

-->

<div style="background-color:black; color:white; padding:20px;">

<h2>London</h2>

</div>

<h1>My <span style="color:red">Important</span> Heading</h1>

<!-- HTML Layouts -->

<!-- HTML5 Semantic Elements

<header> - Defines a header for a document or a section

<nav> - Defines a container for navigation links

<section> - Defines a section in a document

<article> - Defines an independent self-contained article

<aside> - Defines content aside from the content (like a sidebar)

<footer> - Defines a footer for a document or a section

<details> - Defines additional details

<summary> - Defines a heading for the <details> element

-->

<!-- HTML Iframes -->

<!-- An iframe is used to display a web page within a web page.

By default, an iframe has a black border around it.

-->

<iframe src="demo\_iframe.htm" name="iframe\_a" width="200" height="200" style="border:none"></iframe>

<p><a href="http://www.w3schools.com" target="iframe\_a">W3Schools.com</a></p>

<!-- HTML JavaScript -->

<noscript>Sorry, your browser does not support JavaScript!</noscript>

<!-- HTML Entities -->

<p id="demo">A &nbsp &gt B &nbsp &lt C &amp D &lt 2000&yen &amp E &gt 100&cent &sum;</p>

<p id="demo">&trade;&larr;&uarr;&rarr;&darr;&diams;</p>

<!-- HTML Uniform Resource Locators -->

<!-- scheme://prefix.domain:port/path/filename

https://username:password@www.w3schools.com/html/default.asp

URLs can only be sent over the Internet using the ASCII character-set. If a URL contains characters outside the ASCII set, the URL has to be converted.

URL encoding converts non-ASCII characters into a format that can be transmitted over the Internet.

URL encoding replaces non-ASCII characters with a "%" followed by hexadecimal digits.

URLs cannot contain spaces. URL encoding normally replaces a space with a plus (+) sign, or %20.

-->

<!-- HTML Forms -->

<form action="action\_page.php" target="\_blank">

First name:<br>

<input type="text" name="firstname"><br>

Last name:<br>

<input type="text" name="lastname">

User password:

<input type="password" name="psw">

<!-- The characters in a password field are masked (shown as asterisks or circles). -->

<!-- To be submitted correctly, each input field must have a name attribute. -->

<input type="text" value="Mickey"><br>

<input type="radio" name="gender" value="male" checked> Male<br>

<input type="radio" name="gender" value="female"> Female<br>

<input type="radio" name="gender" value="other"> Other

<input type="submit" value="Submit"><br>

<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle1" value="Bike"> I have a bike<br>

<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle2" value="Car"> I have a car

<input type="button" onclick="alert('Hello World!')" value="Click Me!">

<button type="button" onclick="alert('Hello World!')">Click Me!</button>

<select name="cars-drop-down-list">

<optgroup label="Swedish Cars">

<option value="volvo">Volvo</option>

<option value="saab">Saab</option>

</optgroup>

<optgroup label="German Cars" disabled>

<option value="mercedes">Mercedes</option>

<option value="audi">The list will normally show the first item as selected.</option>

</optgroup>

</select>

<br>

<label for="male2">Male</label>

<input type="radio" name="gender2" id="male2" value="male"><br>

<textarea name="message" rows="10" cols="30">

The cat was playing in the garden.

</textarea>

<br>

<input list="browsers" name="browser">

<datalist id="browsers">

<option value="Internet Explorer">

<option value="Firefox">

<option value="Chrome">

<option value="Opera">

<option value="Safari">

</datalist>

<br>

<!-- The <keygen> element specifies a key-pair generator field in a form. -->

<!-- When the form is submitted, two keys are generated, private and public. -->

<!-- The private key is stored locally, and the public key is sent to the server. -->

<!-- The public key could be used to generate a client certificate to authenticate the user in the future. -->

Username: <input type="text" name="user"><br>

Encryption: <keygen name="security"><br>

<!-- The <fieldset> element groups related data in a form. -->

<!-- The <legend> element defines a caption for the <fieldset> element. -->

<fieldset>

<legend>Personal information:</legend>

First name:<br>

<input type="text" name="firstname" value="Mickey"><br>

Last name:<br>

<input type="text" name="lastname" value="Mouse"><br><br>

<input type="submit" value="Submit">

</fieldset>

<!-- HTML5 added several new input types:. -->

<input type="number" name="points" min="0" max="100" step="10" value="30" disabled>

<input type="number" name="points" min="0" max="100" step="10" value="30" readonly>

<input type="number" name="points" min="0" max="100" step="10" value="30" size="40" required>

<input type="range" name="points" min="0" max="10">

<!-- When autocomplete is on, the browser automatically complete values based on values that the user has entered before. It is possible to have autocomplete "on" for the form, and "off" for specific input fields, or vice versa.Let the "email" input field automatically get focus when the page loads:-->

<input type="email" name="email" autocomplete="off" autofocus>

<!-- An input field located outside the HTML form (but still a part of the form): To refer to more than one form, use a space-separated list of form ids.-->

Last name: <input type="text" name="lname" form="form1">

<!-- The formaction attribute overrides the action attribute of the <form> element. The formaction attribute is used with type="submit" and type="image". not supported in Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions. The height and width attributes are only used with <input type="image">.-->

<input type="submit" formmethod="post" formaction="demo\_admin.asp" formenctype="multipart/form-data" value="Submit as admin" formtarget="\_blank" formnovalidate>

Select images: <input type="file" name="img" multiple>

Country code: <input type="text" name="country\_code" pattern="[A-Za-z]{3}" title="Three letter country code">

<!-- The placeholder attribute specifies a hint that describes the expected value of an input field (a sample value or a short description of the format). The hint is displayed in the input field before the user enters a value.-->

<input type="text" name="fname" placeholder="First name">

<input type="submit">

</form>

<input id="testID1" disabled=true>Test Input</input>

<!-- HTML5 Canvas. -->

<canvas id="myCanvas" width="200" height="100" style="border:1px solid #000000;">

</canvas>

<button onclick="drawCanvas()">DrawCanvas </button>

<button onclick="drawLine()">DrawLine </button>

<button onclick="drawCircle()">DrawCircle </button>

<button onclick="drawGradients()">DrawGradients </button>

<button onclick="drawText()">DrawText </button>

<script>

function drawCanvas() {

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

var ctx = canvas.getContext("2d");

ctx.fillStyle = "#FF0000";

ctx.fillRect(0,0,150,75);

}

function drawLine() {

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

var ctx = canvas.getContext("2d");

ctx.moveTo(0,0);

ctx.lineTo(200,100);

ctx.stroke(); //use one of the "ink" methods

}

function drawCircle() {

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

var ctx = canvas.getContext("2d");

ctx.beginPath();

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

ctx.stroke();

}

function drawGradients() {

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

var ctx = canvas.getContext("2d");

var grd=ctx.createLinearGradient(0,0,200,0);

grd.addColorStop(0,"red");

grd.addColorStop(1,"white");

ctx.fillStyle=grd;

ctx.fillRect(10,10,150,80);

}

function drawText() {

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

var ctx = canvas.getContext("2d");

ctx.font = "30px Arial";

ctx.fillStyle = "red";

ctx.textAlign = "center";

ctx.fillText("Hello World", canvas.width/2, canvas.height/2);

}

</script>

<!-- HTML5 Geolocation. -->

<p id="demoGeolocation">Click the button to get your position.</p>

<button onclick="getLocation()">Try It</button>

<div id="mapholder"></div>

<script>

var x = document.getElementById("demoGeolocation");

function getLocation() {

//Check if Geolocation is supported

if (navigator.geolocation) {

navigator.geolocation.getCurrentPosition(showPosition, showError);

//Returns the current position of the user and continues to return updated position as the user moves (like the GPS in a car).

navigator.geolocation.watchPosition(showPosition3);

} else {

x.innerHTML = "Geolocation is not supported by this browser.";

}

}

function showPosition3(position) {

x.innerHTML = "Latitude: " + position.coords.latitude +

"<br>Longitude: " + position.coords.longitude;

}

function showPosition2(position) {

var latlon = position.coords.latitude + "," + position.coords.longitude;

//To display the result in a map, you need access to a map service, like Google Maps.

var img\_url = "http://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/staticmap?center="

+latlon+"&zoom=14&size=400x300&sensor=false";

document.getElementById("mapholder").innerHTML = "<img src='"+img\_url+"'>";

}

//How to show an interactive Google Map with a marker, zoom and drag options.

function showPosition(position) {

lat = position.coords.latitude;

lon = position.coords.longitude;

latlon = new google.maps.LatLng(lat, lon)

mapholder = document.getElementById('mapholder')

mapholder.style.height = '250px';

mapholder.style.width = '500px';

var myOptions = {

center:latlon,zoom:14,

mapTypeId:google.maps.MapTypeId.ROADMAP,

mapTypeControl:false,

navigationControlOptions:{style:google.maps.NavigationControlStyle.SMALL}

}

var map = new google.maps.Map(document.getElementById("mapholder"), myOptions);

var marker = new google.maps.Marker({position:latlon,map:map,title:"You are here!"});

}

function showError(error) {

switch(error.code) {

case error.PERMISSION\_DENIED:

x.innerHTML = "User denied the request for Geolocation."

break;

case error.POSITION\_UNAVAILABLE:

x.innerHTML = "Location information is unavailable."

break;

case error.TIMEOUT:

x.innerHTML = "The request to get user location timed out."

break;

case error.UNKNOWN\_ERROR:

x.innerHTML = "An unknown error occurred."

break;

}

}

</script>

<!-- HTML5 Drag and Drop. -->

<p>Drag the W3Schools image into the rectangle:</p>

<div id="div1" ondrop="drop(event)" ondragover="allowDrop(event)"></div>

<br>

<img id="drag1" src="img\_logo.gif" draggable="true" ondragstart="drag(event)" width="336" height="69">

<script>

//The ondragover event specifies where the dragged data can be dropped.

function allowDrop(ev) {

//By default, data/elements cannot be dropped in other elements. To allow a drop, we must prevent the default handling of the element.

ev.preventDefault();

}

function drag(ev) {

//The dataTransfer.setData() method sets the data type and the value of the dragged data:

ev.dataTransfer.setData("text", ev.target.id);

}

//When the dragged data is dropped, a drop event occurs.

function drop(ev) {

//prevent the browser default handling of the data (default is open as link on drop)

ev.preventDefault();

//This method will return any data that was set to the same type in the setData() method

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

//Append the dragged element into the drop element

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

}

</script>

<!-- HTML5 Web Workers. -->

<p>Count numbers: <output id="result"></output></p>

<button onclick="startWorker()">Start Worker</button>

<button onclick="stopWorker()">Stop Worker</button>

<p><strong>Note:</strong> Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions do not support Web Workers.</p>

<script>

var w;

function startWorker() {

if(typeof(Worker) !== "undefined") {

if(typeof(w) == "undefined") {

w = new Worker(timedCount());

}

w.onmessage = function(event) {

document.getElementById("result").innerHTML = event.data;

};

} else {

document.getElementById("result").innerHTML = "Sorry, your browser does not support Web Workers...";

}

}

function stopWorker() {

w.terminate();

//If you set the worker variable to undefined, after it has been terminated, you can reuse the code:

w = undefined;

}

function timedCount() {

i = i + 1;

postMessage(i);

setTimeout("timedCount()",500);

}

</script>

</body>

</html>