<u>**HMTL5 Features**</u>

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language, and it is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications. HTML5 is the 5th version of HTML. With invent of features in HTML5, it's not only possible to create better websites, but we can also create dynamic websites.

A Few new features that were added in HTML5:
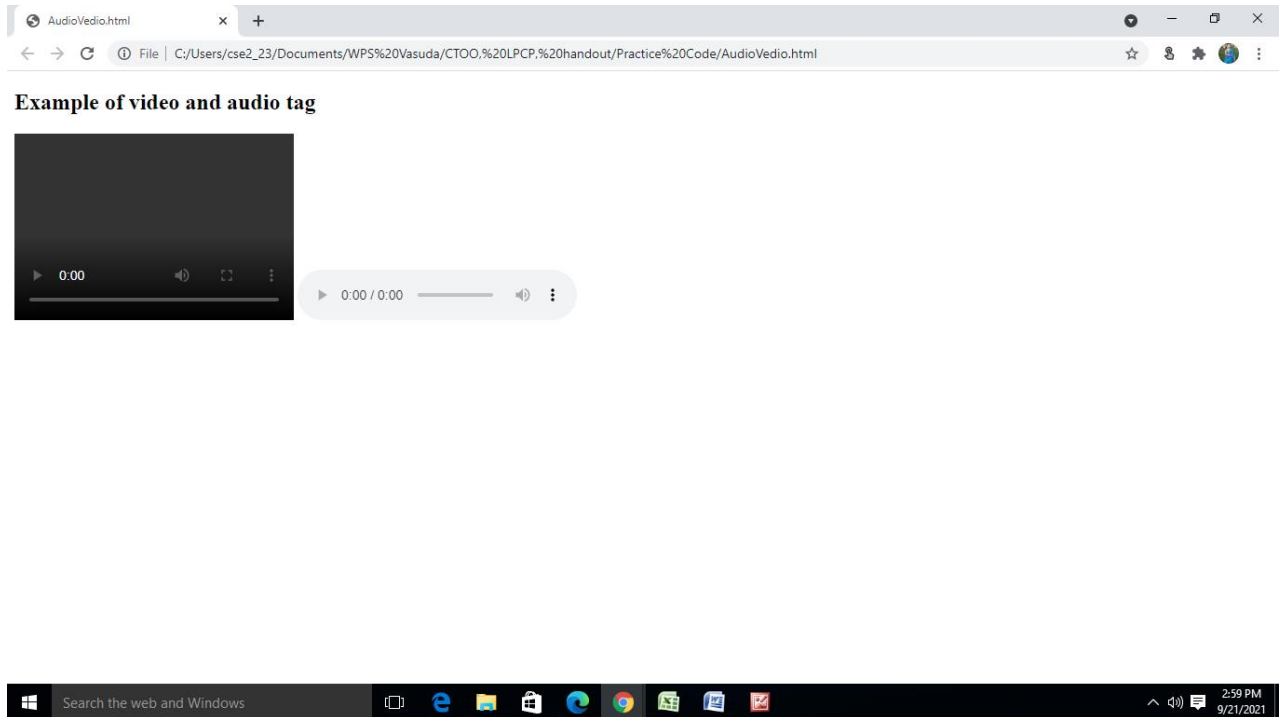
1. **Intro of audio and video:**
   Audio and Video tags are the two major addition to HTML5. It allows developers to embed a video or audio on their website. HTML5 video can use CSS and CSS3 to style the video tag. You can change the border, opacity, reflections, gradients, transitions, transformations, and even animations. HTML5 makes adding video super-fast and without having to build a video player. This saves time for the developer and offers the client a superior and more affordable solution.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>Example of video and audio tag</h2>

  <video  width = "300" height = "200" controls autoplay>
      <source src = "/html5/foo.ogg" type ="video/ogg" />
      <source src = "/html5/foo.mp4" type = "video/mp4" />
       Your browser does not support the video element.
   </video>

   <audio controls autoplay>
      <source src = "/html5/audio.ogg" type = "audio/ogg" />
      <source src = "/html5/audio.wav" type = "audio/wav" />
       Your browser does not support the audio element.
   </audio>
</body>
</html>
```
<u>**OUTPUT:**</u>

Example of video and audio tag

2. Header and Footer:

With these new tags, there is no longer a need to identify the two elements with a <div> tag. Footer is placed at the end of the web page while Header is placed at the start of the web page. By using <header> and <footer> HTML5 elements, the browser will know what to load first and what to load later.

The header can contain-

- One or more heading elements (<h1> – <h6>)
- Logo or icon
- Authorship information

Footer can contain-

- Authorship information
- Copyright information
- Contact information
- Back to top links

Header.html:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title>Header Tag</title>
```

```
        </head>
        <body>
            <article>
                <header>
                    <h1>This is the heading.</h1>
                    <h4>This is the sub-heading.</h4>

<p>This is the metadata.</p>

                </header>
            </article>
        </body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT:

This is the heading.

This is the sub-heading.

This is the metadata.

Footer.html:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title>HTML footer Tag</title>
        <style>
            a {
                font-size:25px;
                text-decoration:none;
            }
            p {
                font-size:25px;
            }
        </style>
    </head>
    <body>
        <footer>
            <nav>

<p>
                <a href=
"https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/about/">About Us</a>|
                <a href=
"https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/privacy-policy/">Privacy Policy</a>|
                <a href=
"https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/careers/">Careers</a>
            </p>
```

```
        </nav>

<p>@geeksforgeeks, Some rights reserved</p>

        </footer>
    </body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT:

About Us | Privacy Policy | Careers

@geeksforgeeks, Some rights reserved

3. Figure and Figcaption:

HTML5 allows to use a <figure> element to mark up a photo in a document, and a <figcaption> element to define a caption for the photo. The <figcaption> tag defines a caption for a <figure> element. This tag provides a container for content that is equivalent to a figure. It can be used to group a caption with one or more images, a block of code, or other content.

```
<figure>
  <img
      src="image.png" alt="GFG" style="width:50%">
  <figcaption>Fig.1 - Geeksforgeeks.</figcaption>
</figure>
```

OUTPUT:

The figure and figcaption element

Fig.1 - Geeksforgeeks.

4. Nav tag:

The <nav> tag defines a set of navigation links. It is used for the part of an internet site that links to different pages at the website. The hyperlinks can be

organized through a number of approaches. Common examples of the nav elements are menus, tables, contents, and indexes. This element makes it much easier to create a navigation menu, creates a neat horizontal menu of text links, and helps screen reading software to correctly identify primary navigation areas in the document.

```
<h1> HTML Nav tag</h1>
<nav>
  <a href="/html/">HTML</a>
  <a href="/css/">CSS</a>
  <a href="/js/">JavaScript</a>
  <a href="/jquery/">jQuery</a>
</nav>
```

OUTPUT:

HTML Nav tag

HTML CSS JavaScript jQuery

5. Progress tag:
The progress tag is used to check the progress of a task during the execution. Progress tag can be used with the conjunction of JavaScript.

```
<h1>The progress element</h1>

<label for="file">Downloading progress:</label>
<progress id="file" value="32" max="100"> 32% </progress>
```

OUTPUT:

The progress element

Downloading progress:

6. Placeholder Attribute:
The placeholder attribute specifies a short hint that describes the expected value of an input field/text area. The short hint is displayed in the field before the user enters a value.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
```

```
<body>
    <center>
        <h1 style="font-size:25px;font-style:italic;">
            GeeksforGeeks
        </h1>
        <h2 style="font-size:25px;font-style:italic;">
        Placeholder Attribute in Input Element
        </h2>
        <form action=" ">
            <input type="text" name="fname"
                            placeholder="First name">
            <br>
            <input type="text" name="lname"
                            placeholder="Last name">
            <br>
            <input type="submit" value="Submit">
        </form>
    </center>
</body>

</html>
```
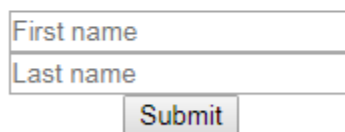**OUTPUT:**

GeeksForGeeks

Placeholder Attribute in Input Element

| First name |
| Last name |

Submit

7. Emailattribute:

When the input type in the form set as email, then the browser gets the instruction from the code to write a valid format email. The input email id is automatically validated to check the format of the email id is correct or not.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title>
            HTML input type email
        </title>
    </head>

    <body style="text-align:center;">

        <h1 style="color:green;">
            GeeksForGeeks
        </h1>
```

```
        <h2>HTML <input type ="email"></h2>

        <form>
            Email: <input type ="email"
                value="manaschhabra499@gmail.com">
        </form>
    </body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT: