

CPU

**CPU** stands for *Central Processing Unit*.

*It is the portion of a computer* system that carries out the instruction of a computer program.

It carries out each instruction of the program in sequence, to perform the basic arithmetical, logical, and input/output operations of the system

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>CPU</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>CPU</h1>
    <h2></h2>
    <P><u><b>CPU</b> stands for<i>Central Processing Unit.</i></u><br>
    It is the portion of a <u>computer</u> system that carries<br>
    out the instruction of a <u>computer</u> program.<br>
    It carries out each instruction of the program in sequence,<br>
    to perform the basic arithmetical,logical,and input/output operations of the system</P>
  </body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <title>Image</title>

</head>

<body>

    <h1>Albert Einstein</h1>

    <p>He was a German-born physicist, widely acknowledged to be one of the
greatest and most influential physicists of all time. Einstein is the best known
for<br>

    developing the theory of relativity, but he also made important contributions
to the development of the theory of quantum mechanics

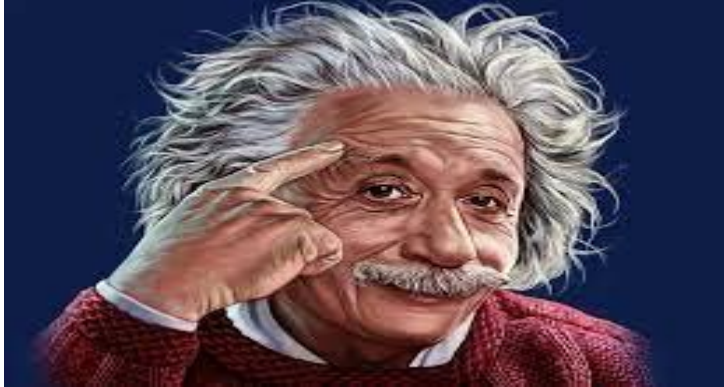
    </p>

</body>

</html>
```

## Albert Einstein

He was a German-born physicist, widely acknowledged to be one of the greatest and most influential physicists of all time. Einstein is the best known for developing the theory of relativity, but he also made important contributions to the development of the theory of quantum mechanics



```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

  <title>Table big</title>

</head>

<body>

  <table>

    <tr>

      <th>First</th>

      <th>Second</th>

      <th>Third</th>

      <th>Fourth</th>

      <th>Fifth</th>

    </tr>

    <tr>

      <td>1</td>

      <td>2</td>

      <td>3</td>

      <td>4</td>

      <td>5</td>

    </tr>

    <tr>

      <td>6</td>

      <td>7</td>

      <td>8</td>

      <td>9</td>

      <td>10</td>

    </tr>

    <tr>

      <td>11</td>

      <td>12</td>

    </tr>

  </table>

</body>

</html>
```

```
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```



```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>HTML Forms</title>

</head>

<body>

<form>

<h2><b>HTML Forms</b></h2>

<label for="fname">First name:</label><br>

<input type="text" name="fname" value="John"><br>

<label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>

<input type="text" name="lname" value="Doe"><br><br>

</form>

</body>

</html>
```





```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <h2>Choose vehicles</h2>

    <form>

        <input type="checkbox" name="bike" id="bike">

        <label>I have a bike</label>

        <br>

        <input type="checkbox" name="car" id="car">

        <label>I have a car</label>

        <br>

        <input type="checkbox" name="boat" id="boat">

        <label>I have a boat</label>

        <br>

        <br>

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


    </form>

</body>

</html>
```



```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

  <title>Anchor Tag</title>

</head>

<body>

  <ul>

    <li><a style="color: darkmagenta;"href="#birds">Birds Section</a></li>

    <li><a style="color: rgb(0, 251, 255);"href="ducks">Ducks Section</a></li>

  </ul>

  <h1 id="ducks">Duck</h1>

  <p>
```

Duck is the common name for numerous species of waterfowl in the family Anatidae. Ducks are generally smaller and shorter-necked than swans and geese, which are members of the same family. Divided among several subfamilies, they are a form taxon; they do not represent a monophyletic group (the group of all descendants of a single common ancestral species), since swans and geese are not considered ducks. Ducks are mostly aquatic birds, and may be found in both fresh water and sea water.

Ducks are sometimes confused with several types of unrelated water birds with similar forms, such as loons or divers, grebes, gallinules and coots.

### Etymology

The word duck comes from Old English *dūce* 'diver', a derivative of the verb *\*dūcan* 'to duck, bend down low as if to get under something, or dive', because of the way many species in the dabbling duck group feed by upending; compare with Dutch *duiken* and German *tauchen* 'to dive'.

Pacific black duck displaying the characteristic upending "duck"

This word replaced Old English *ened/ænid* 'duck', possibly to avoid confusion with other words, such as *ende* 'end' with similar forms. Other Germanic languages still have similar words for duck, for example, Dutch *eend*, German *Ente* and Norwegian *and*. The word *ened/ænid* was inherited from Proto-Indo-European; cf. Latin *anas* "duck", Lithuanian *ántis* 'duck', Ancient Greek *νήσσα/νήττα* (*nēssa/nētta*) 'duck', and Sanskrit *ātí* 'water bird', among others.

A duckling is a young duck in downy plumage[1] or baby duck,[2] but in the food trade a young domestic duck which has just reached adult size and bulk and its meat is still fully tender, is sometimes labelled as a duckling.

A male is called a drake and the female is called a duck, or in ornithology a hen.[3][4]

## Taxonomy

All ducks belong to the biological order Anseriformes, a group that contains the ducks, geese and swans, as well as the screamers, and the magpie goose.[5] All except the screamers belong to the biological family Anatidae.[5] Within the family, ducks are split into a variety of subfamilies and 'tribes'. The number and composition of these subfamilies and tribes is the cause of considerable disagreement among taxonomists.[5] Some base their decisions on morphological characteristics, others on shared behaviours or genetic studies.[6][7] The number of suggested subfamilies containing ducks ranges from two to five.[8][9] The significant level of hybridisation that occurs among wild ducks complicates efforts to tease apart the relationships between various species.[9]

## Mallard landing in approach

In most modern classifications, the so-called 'true ducks' belong to the subfamily Anatinae, which is further split into a varying number of tribes.[10] The largest of these, the Anatini, contains the 'dabbling' or 'river' ducks – named for their method of feeding primarily at the surface of fresh water.[11] The 'diving ducks', also named for their primary feeding method, make up the tribe Aythyini.[12] The 'sea ducks' of the tribe Mergini are diving ducks which specialise on fish and shellfish and spend a majority of their lives in saltwater.[13] The tribe Oxyurini contains the 'stiff-tails', diving ducks notable for their small size and stiff, upright tails.[14]

A number of other species called ducks are not considered to be 'true ducks', and are typically placed in other subfamilies or tribes. The whistling ducks are assigned either to a tribe (Dendrocygnini) in the subfamily Anatinae or the subfamily Anserinae,[15] or to their own subfamily (Dendrocygninae) or family (Dendrocyganidae).[9][16] The freckled duck of Australia is either the sole member of the tribe Stictonettini in the subfamily Anserinae,[15] or in its own family, the Stictonettinae.[9] The shelducks make up the tribe Tadornini in the family Anserinae in some classifications,[15] and their own subfamily, Tadorninae, in others,[17] while the steamer ducks are either placed in the family Anserinae in the tribe Tachyerini[15] or lumped with the shelducks in the tribe Tadorini.[9] The perching ducks make up in the tribe Cairinini in the subfamily Anserinae in some classifications, while that tribe is eliminated in other classifications and its members assigned to the tribe Anatini.[9] The torrent duck is generally included in the subfamily Anserinae in the monotypic tribe Merganettini,[15] but is sometimes included in the tribe Tadornini.[18] The pink-eared duck is sometimes included as a true duck either in the tribe Anatini[15]

or the tribe Malacorhynchini,[19] and other times is included with the shelducks in the tribe Tadornini.[15]

## Morphology

### Male Mandarin duck

The overall body plan of ducks is elongated and broad, and they are also relatively long-necked, albeit not as long-necked as the geese and swans. The body shape of diving ducks varies somewhat from this in being more rounded. The bill is usually broad and contains serrated pectens, which are particularly well defined in the filter-feeding species. In the case of some fishing species the bill is long and strongly serrated. The scaled legs are strong and well developed, and generally set far back on the body, more so in the highly aquatic species. The wings are very strong and are generally short

</p>

<h1 id="birds">Birds</h1>

<p>

Birds are a group of warm-blooded vertebrates constituting the class Aves (/ˈeɪviːz/), characterised by feathers, toothless beaked jaws, the laying of hard-shelled eggs, a high metabolic rate, a four-chambered heart, and a strong yet lightweight skeleton. Birds live worldwide and range in size from the 5.5 cm (2.2 in) bee hummingbird to the 2.8 m (9 ft 2 in) common ostrich. There are about ten thousand living species, more than half of which are passerine, or "perching" birds. Birds have wings whose development varies according to species; the only known groups without wings are the extinct moa and elephant birds.

</p>

</body>

</html>

- [Birds Section](#)
- [Ducks Section](#)

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