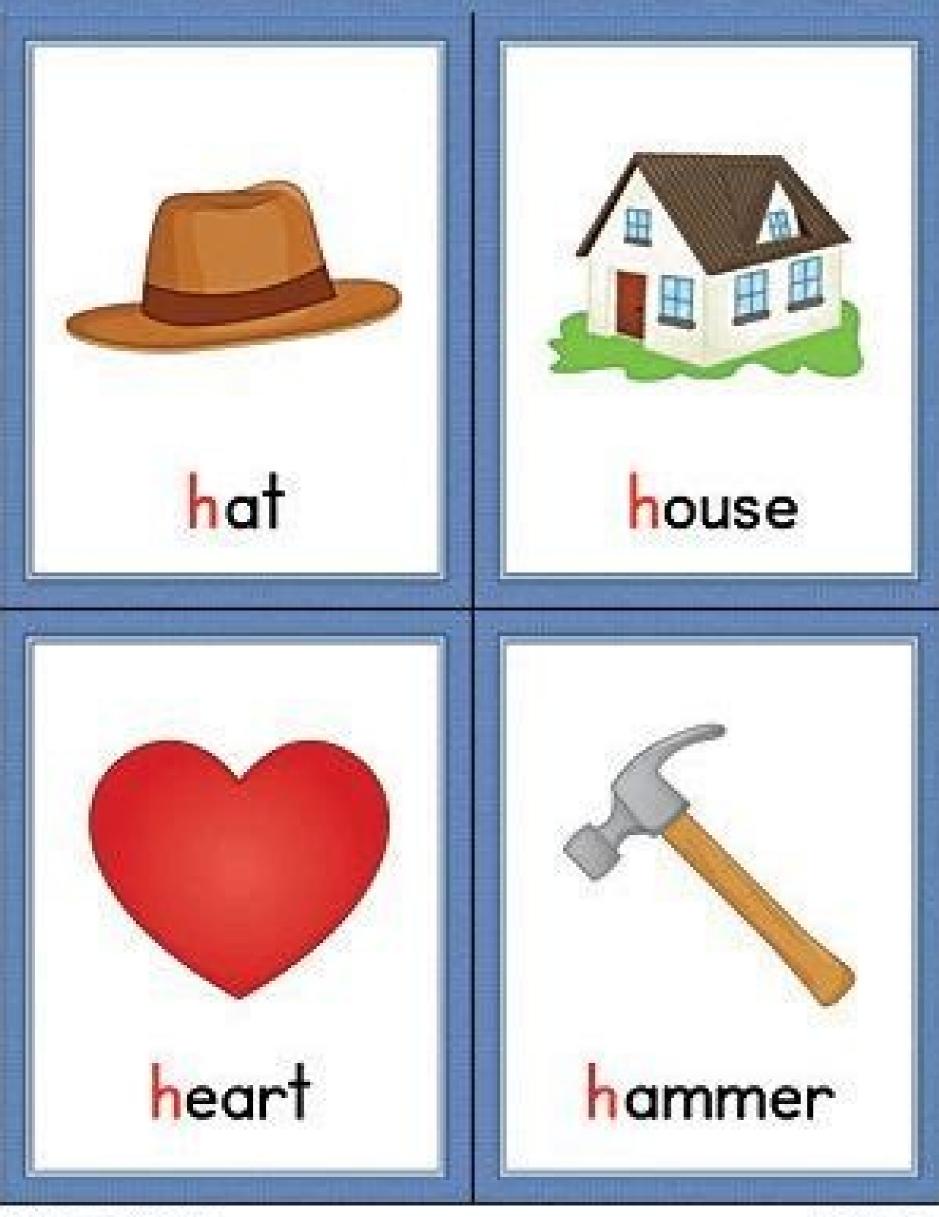
Continue





0338 exemple et le galaine con

OP healthy frame

Write the alphabet 'H'.



Circle the objects which start from letter 'H'.



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Web Colors JavaScript WebGL W3C Validator WHATWG Quirks Mode Web Repository Comparison of HTML was written by Tim Berners-Lee in 1993, then there were many versions of HTML. The most widely used version is HTML 4.01, which became the official standard in December 1999[1]. An HTML document consists of a tree structure of simple HTML nodes, such as images). Each element can have certain HTML attributes. Elements can also have content, including other elements and text. Basic concepts HTML element content categories Elements and text ag and ends with the end tag.[2] This applies to many, but not all, elements in an HTML document. This distinction is explicitly emphasized in the HTML 4.01 specification: elements are not tags. Some people refer to the elements in general. For information on formatting Wikipedia entries, see Help:Wiki Markup and Help:HTML in wikitext. "nobr" redirects here. For OpenType fonts with multi-colored glyphs, see OpenType AsA Colored fonts. Single Document HTML HTML Element Div and Span Flashing Marquee HTML Attribute Frame HTML Element Div and Span Flashing Marquee HTML Eleme Document Object Model Browser Object Model Browser Object Model Style Sheets CSS Font Family Web Colors JavaScript WebGL Waldator WHATWG Quirks Mode Web Storage Renderer Comparisons Document Markup Languages Document Markup Languages Document Markup Languages Document Markup Languages Document Mar several types of HTML nodes (there are also comment nodes and others) [unclear] The first HTML version used was written by Tim Berners-Lee in 1993, and many HTML versions have been created since then. The most widely used version is HTML 4.01, which became the official standard in December 1999.[1] An HTML document consists of a tree structure of simple HTML nodes, e.g. text nodes and HTML elements that add semantics and formatting to parts of the document (e.g. bold text, organizing it into paragraphs, lists and tables, or embedding hyperlinks). . and photos). You can specify HTML attributes for each elements that add semantics and formatting to parts of the document (e.g. bold text, organizing it into paragraphs, lists and tables, or embedding hyperlinks). text. HTML Element Content Category Concepts Elements vs. Tags As is well known, the position of an element is defined as extending from the start tag to the end tag. [2] This applies to many, but not all, elements of an HTML document. The difference is made clear in the HTML 4.01 specification: elements are not tags. Some people relate to the elementsTrademarks (e.g. "Brand P"). Remember that an element is one thing and a tag (opening or closing) is another. For example, the HEAD element is always present, although both the start and end HEAD tags may be absent from the markup.[2] Similarly, the W3C HTML 5.1 2nd Edition Recommendation explicitly states: Tags are used to delimit the beginning and end of elements within a tag. (...) The start and end tags of some regular elements may be omitted, (...) The content of an element must be placed immediately before the end become tag (which again may be implied in some cases). ââHTML 5.1, 2nd Edition § 8.1.2. Elements § Tags and: Some tags can be omitted. A NOTICE. The absence of an element is absent; it's implied, but it's still there. For example, an HTML document always has a root element, even if the string appears nowhere in the markup. ââHTML 5.1, 2nd Edition § 8.1.2.4. Optional tags Since HTML (pre-HTML5) is based on SGML[3], its parsing also depends on the Document Type Definition (DTD), specifies what element types are possible (i.e. defines a set of element types) and the permitted combinations in which they can appear in a document. Part of the general behavior of SGML is that where only one valid structure is possible (per DTD), there is generally no need to declare it explicitly in a given document. As a simple example, a tag that marks the end of it. However, because the DTD specifies that paragraph elements cannot be nested, the HTML document fragment is paragraph 2 paragraph 2 paragraph 3 paragraph 2 paragraph 3 paragraph and a single document, it is usually not possible to derive elements from the document tags themselves, only with an SGML or HTML parser that supports the DTD. HTML5 achieves a similar result by specifying which tags can be omitted.[5] SGML and XML SGML is complex, which limits its wide understanding and acceptance. XML was developed as a simpler alternative. While both can use DTDs to specify supported elements and their valid combinations as a document structure, XML parsing is simpler. The relationship between tags and elements is always a parsing relationship of the actual tags contained in the document, without the intended closures that are part of SGML. [Note 2] The HTML used on the web today is likely to be considered XML. be XHTML or like HTML5; In either case, converting document tags to Document Object Model (DOM) elements are retrieved, the behavior at higher levels of the interface (e.g. screen rendering) remains the same, or nearly the same. [Note 3] %block; vs. box Part of this CSS presentation behavior is the term "box model". This applies to elements that CSS considers "block" or "inline".[7] This is used to define their nesting behavior: block-level elements cannot be placed in an inline context. [Note 4] This behavior cannot be changed; this is specified in the DTD. By default, box and inline elements types. Note, however, that this CSS behavior may differ from the default and changes frequently. lists ... is %block; Elements and are represented as block elements by default. However, they are often set via CSS to appear as an inline list.[8] Overbrace syntax overview ((\mathtt {\color {BrickRed} \color {BrickRed} \colo }\\underbrace {\mathtt {\color {\mathsf {\color {\color {\mathsf {\color {\mathsf {\color Parts of HTML W container element In HTML syntax, most element are written with a start and end mark, with content in between. An HTML tag consists of the name of an element enclosed in curly braces. The end tag also has a slash after the angle bracket to distinguish it from the start tag. For example, a paragraph represented by a element would be written like this: In HTML syntax, most elements are written... However, not all of these elements require an end tag or even a start tag. Some elements, called null elements, do not have an end tag. A common example is the element (a fixed line break). The behavior of an empty element is predefined and cannot contain any content or other elements. For example, the address is written as follows: P. Sherman

42 Wallaby Way
Sydney Using XHTML requires opening and closing all elements, including empty elements. This can be achieved by placing the end tag right after the start tag, butis not allowed in HTML 5 and will create two elements. An alternative way to indicate that this is an empty element, compatible with both XHTML and HTML 5, is to add a / at the end of the tag (not to be confused with / at the beginning of the closing tag). p. Sherman

42 Wallaby Way

elements and attributes. php?title=HTML element&oldid=1123583815"

Sydney HTML attributes are specified in the opening tag. For example, an element that represents an abbreviation expects a title attribute in the opening tag. One could write abbreviation expects a title attribute in the opening tag. One could write abbreviation expects a title attribute in the opening tag. One could write abbreviation expects a title attribute in the opening tag. One could write abbreviation from tag that marks the beginning and end element. Element (and attribute) names can be any combination of uppercase and lowercase in XHTML. [9] The canonical form was uppercase until HTML at and was used in the HTML specification, but lowercase has become more common in recent years. Element Types of HTML elements, regular elements, text elements, and empty elements. Normal elements as start tag and an end tag, although some elements, including text and other elements, including text and other elements, which can contain any number of HTML attributes; consist of: a start tag (of the form) that has a start tag (of th

which style sheet to use when presenting an HTML document to the user. Note that HTML syntax attributes do not need to be quoted if they consist only of specific characters: letters, numbers, hyphens, and periods. On the other hand, when using XML (XHTML) syntax, all attributes must be enclosed in double quotes and a backslash with a space is required before the last angle bracket: Attributes HTML, a value may remain unquoted unless it contains spaces (attribute=value) or it may be enclosed in single or double quotes (attribute='value' or attribute="value"). In XML, these quotes are required. In the case of logical attributes, on the other hand, no value has to be specified. examplecheckboxes: However, the XML syntax (and hence XHTML) requires a value, and the name must be repeated as a value; Element Standards HTML elements are defined in a series freely available open standards released since 1995, first by the IETF and then by the W3C. During the browser wars of the 1990s, developers of user agents (such as web browsers) often developed their own elements, some of which were adopted in later standards. Non-standard elements may not be recognized by other user agents and will be ignored, causing the page to display incorrectly. In 1998 XML (a simplified form of SGML) introduced mechanisms that allowed anyone to create their own elements for use by XML-enabled user agents.[10] Then HTML 4.01 was rewritten in an XML compatible form, XHTML 1.0 (Extensible HTML). The elements of each element are identical, and in most cases, valid XHTML 1.0 documents will be valid or nearly valid HTML, some elements have been deprecated and d or not rendered at all in later standards, in which case they are invalid (and will be detected as invalid and possibly not rendered by user authentication agents). [11] The state of HTML 4.01/XHTML 1.0 elements is complicated by the existence of three types of DTDs: transitional, which contain deprecated elements but are intended to provide a transitional period during which authors can update their practices; Framesets, which are transitional versions of DTDs that also allow authors to write documents about framesets; Strict is the current (1999) form of HTML. Instead, HTML5 provides for legacy features that conform to standardized normative content. They are divided into "obsoleted in but compliant", for which there are recommendations for implementation, and "not compliant", which should be replaced[12]. The first standard (HTML 2.0) contained four obsolete elements, one of which was invalidated in HTML 3.2. All four are deprecated in HTML 3.2. All four are deprecated in HTML 4.01 Transitional, which also deprecates the remaining ten elements. All of these, plus the other two, are invalid in HTML 4.01 Strict. While frame elements are still relevant in the sense that they are in the Transitional and Frameset DTDs, they are very problematic for user access. (Strictly speaking, the most recent XHTML standard, XHTML 1.1 (2001), contains no frames at all; it is roughly equivalent to XHTML 1.0 Strict, but also includes the Ruby markup module.)[13] A common source of confusion is the inaccurate use of the word "obsolete" to indicate both obsolete and invalid status, as well as elements that will be officially retired in the future. Content Versus Presentation and Behavior Since HTML 4, HTML has increasingly focused on separating content (visible text and images) from presentation (such as color, font size, and layout).[14] This is often referred to as the division of responsibility. HTML is used to represent the structure or content of a document, and only CSS style sheets are responsible for its presentation. The default style sheet is recommended as part of the CSS standard, which provides default rendering of HTML.[15] Behavior (interactivity) is also separate from the text, although they can also be considered part of the content of the page. Separation of questions allows you to present the document to different user agents according to their goals and capabilities. For example, The user-agent can choose the appropriate style sheet for presenting to their goals and capabilities. agent. Structural-semantic functions of tags remain the same in all cases. In the past, client programs did not always support these functions. In the 1990s, presentation elements (like and) were added to HTML at the expense of compatibility and accessibility issues for users. This is now deprecated and has been replaced with a style sheet based theme. Most presentation elements are now obsolete. External image files are added to or elements. (In the case of XHTML, SVG can also be written to provide additional functionality beyond hyperlinks and HTML forms. The and elements, along with their associated HTML attributes, provide style sheets and scripts. In the head of a document, and can refer to shared external documents, or ... can appear anywhere in a document (header or body). The style attribute is valid for most document body elements (e.g.) to accommodate inline style instructions. Event handler attributes that provides inline alternative content where appropriate; however, it can only be used in the document header and inbody as a block element. Elements of document structure ... The main element of an HTML document, all other items are included. An HTML document beaders for child elements.) A container to handle information and metadata for an HTML document. Start and end tags can be omitted and derived from child elements, see Document body elements.) A container for displaying the content of an HTML document. Start and end tags can be omitted and derived from child elements (HTML5).[5] Standardized in HTML 2.0; still current. Document Header Elements Specifies the base URL for all relative hrefs and other links in the document. This element has HTML attributes but no content. The development version of this element (as BASE) is given in the HTML 4.0 Transitional; not valid in HTML 4.0 Transitional; not valid in HTML 4.0 Strict. (deprecated) can appear in the document header or body, but only once in the document. View forms. Specifies links to other documents, e.g. B. previous and next links or alternate versions.[18] It is common practice to refer to external stylesheets using the form. cues using microformats. Common relationships are defined that can be displayed to users through a browser interface instead of directly on a web page, for example: The element of a document can contain an unlimited number of elements. This element has HTML attributes but no content. LINK existed in HTML Internet Draft 1.2 and was standardized in HTML 2.0; are still relevant. HTML elements and attributes. Because of their generic nature, elements specify associative key-value pairs. Usually, the meta element provides hidden information about the document. Multiple meta tags can be used, all of which must be nested within the head element. The specific purpose of each element is determined by its attributes. Outside of XHTML, it is often specified without a backslash (), even though it is an empty element. In one form, elements can specify HTTP header named foo that has a value bar. In its general form, the element specifies a title and associated HTML content attribute, schema, which specifies the semantic framework that defines the meaning of the key and its value, can be provided. For example, in the element, the element, the element identifies itself as the foo element with a value bar from the DC or Dublin Core source. descriptive framework. Standardized HTML 2.0; are still relevant. ... Used to include generic objects in the document header. Even ifis used inside the element, it can potentially be used to extract redundant data and link it to the current document. Standardized in HTML 4.0; still valid. ... Can act as a container for script instructions or a reference to an external script with an optional src attribute.[20] It can also be used in document body to dynamically create block content as well as inline content. Standardized in HTML 3.2; still valid. ... Specifies the CSS style for the document, usually It can act as a container for style instructions or refer to external style templates - for example in CSS, with @import url; standardized in HTML 3.2; still valid. ... This tag specifies the title of the document. Required in every HTML and XHTML document. User agents can use the header in different ways. For example: Web browsers usually display it in the window header when the window is open and (if possible) in the taskbar when the window is minimized. Can become the default filename when saving the page. We can only use the element once on a webpage, and when we create another page, we reuse another element with a new name (don't use the same name for all the title tags in the page's network, it can be a problem for search engines). Crawlers may pay special attention to the words used in HTML arkup and was standardized in HTML 2.0; still valid. Document content elements In visual browsers, rendered elements can be rendered as either block elements or inline elements are part of the document sequence, block elements are part of the document sequence are Conversely, inline elements are considered part of the text flow of the document; They cannot have fixed margins, width or height and can wrap between lines. Block Elements span the entire width of the old element, preventing other elements from occupying the same horizontal space where they are placed. The rectangular structure of the block element is often called a box model and consists of several parts. Each element of the element is the actual text (or other media) that is between the start and end tags of the element. An element is padding is the space around the content that is still part of the element. Padding should not be used to create an empty space between two elements. Any background image or color is visible inside the upholstery. Increasing the padding size of an element increases the amount of space occupied by the element. An element border is the absolute end of an element and covers the perimeter of that element. The thickness of the element. The content, padding, and border of another element must not enter this area unless forced by some advanced CSS placement. In most standard DTDs, the left and right borders of different elements push against each other. However, the borders at the top or bottom of the element are not stacked or shuffled. This means that the space between them. The above section only covers the detailed implementation of CSS rendering and has nothing to do with the HTML elements themselves. Body ... Creates a paragraph, possibly the largestBlock level element. P existed in HTML tags and was standardized in HTML 2.0; is still relevant.

....... Section headings at different levels. h1 bounds the top level heading, h2 bounds one level (subsection), h3 bounds one level (subsection), h3 bounds one level down, and so on until h6. These are sometimes collectively referred to as hn tags, where n represents one of the available heading levels. Most visual browsers display headings in large bold by default, although this can be overridden using CSS. Heading elements are tri just for creating large or bold text—they shouldn't be used to clearly style text. Rather, they describe the structure and organization of the document. Some programs use them to create charts and tables of contest. Beadings existed in HTML Lags and was standardized in HTML Lags and definitions, metadata topics and values, questions and answers, or other groups of given words and values [24]. DL existed in HTML 12.0; is still relevant. ... Name in description list (formerly definition data in the list of definitions). DD existed in HTML tags and was standardized in HTML 12.0; is still relevant. ... Name in description list, (formerly definition data in the list of definitions). DD existed in HTML 12.0; is still relevant. ... Value in the list, of the type of token to use in the list, but style sheets give you more owns, as a standardized in HTML 12.0; is still relevant. ... Often dumbered) list. The type extribute can be used to specify the type of token to use in the list, but style sheets give you more owns, as a standardized in HTML 2.0; is still relevant. ... often the list, but the list of the standardized in HTML 2.0; is the level of the type of token to use in the list, but type; foo; } â Replace foo with one of the following values: A, B, C ... â HTML value: 1; decimal CSS value: lower alpha 1, II, III... • HTML value: 1; CSS value: High Roman 1, ii, iii... • HTML value: 1; CSS value: Low-Roman 1, 2, 3 ... HTML value: 1; decimal CSS value: Low-Roman 1, 2, 3 ... HTML value: 1; decimal CSS value: lower alpha 1, II, III... • HTML value: 1; CSS value: HTML value: 1; or in a CSS

(deprecated) Creates block-level center alignment. Deprecated in favor of a or other element with centering defined via stylesheets. standardized HTML 4.0; It is still valid. ... Main article: Span and div Block-level logical division. A generic element with no semantic meaning, used to define sections of a document, usually for purposes such as presentation or behavior based on style sheets or DOM calls. Proposed drafts of HTML 3.0; standardized HTML5. ... Image caption. Always placed in a element. Standardized HTML5. ... Used for document footers. They usually contain introductory content to the site. Standardized HTML5. ... Used for document footers. They may contain author or copyright information or links to other sites. Standardized HTML5. ... Used for document footers. rule). Presentation rules can be drawn using style sheets. Standardized HTML 2.0; still valid. ... Selects an inserted content section. This element can also be used as a linear element. Standardized HTML 2.0; still valid. ... Contains the main body of the document. Standardized HTML 5.1. ... (deprecated) HTML 2.0; still valid. ... compact than the list. MENU existed in HTML and was standardized in HTML 5.2; HTML 4.0 transitional discontinued; invalid HTML 5.2. ... Used in article navigation sections (areas of web pages). Standardized HTML5 ... Content to replace the script. Unlike a script, it can only be used as a block-level element. Standardized HTML 4.0; still valid. ... Preformatted text. The text in this element is usually rendered in non-proportional font exactly as it appears in the file (see ASCII drawing). While browsers ignore spaces in other HTML elements, spaces in ... should be rendered in accordance with copyright law. (Thanks to the CSS properties: { white-space: pre; font-family: monospace; } other element except: , , , and PRE existed in HTML Internet Draft 1.2 and was standardized in HTML 2.0; still valid. ... Used for general sections of the document. It differs from a in that it contains only sections of the page, which the W3C defines as a group of content on a similar topic. Standardized HTML5.... Inserts a script into the document. It can also be used in header and embedded contexts. This can be used in header and embedded contexts. content of an inline script. Note, itself is neither a block-level nor an inline element; should not appear alone at all, but may contain instructions for dynamically creating both blocked and enabled content, standardized HTML 3.2; is still up to date. Inline Elements Inline elements cannot be placed directly inside the element; they must be fully nested in block-level elements. [25] Anchors See WP: ANCHOR for information on using anchors on Wikipedia. The ... Element The anchor element is called an anchor because web designers can use it to "anchor" a URL to text on a web page. When users view a webpage in a browser, they can click the text to activate the link and navigate to the page whose URL is contained in the link.[26] In HTML, an anchor can be the source (anchor text) or target (destination) of a hyperlink to another part of the document or resource (such as a web page) via an external URL. Alternatively (and sometimes both), setting the HTML attribute name or id makes the element the target of the link. A Uniform Resource Locator (URL) can point to this target using the fragment identifier. In HTML5, any element can now be referenced with the id[28] attribute, so using ... is not required, although this way of adding anchors should still work. To illustrate, the title of the table of contents section on the example.com main page can be turned into a target by typing: table of contents. Continuing with this example, now that the section is marked as a target, it can be linked from external sites using the following link: View Content a>; or with a link on the same page, for example: contents above. The title attribute can be set to provide brief information about the link: A comment in HTML (and related XML, SGML, and SHTML) uses the same syntax as an SGML comment or an XML comment or an XML comment or an XML comment. They are (this ends the comment, depending on the document type. Unlike most HTML tags, comments are not nested. so it trivially follows that it cannot appear in it) and --!. Also, the strings > and -> cannot appear at the beginning of a comment and Xend--> tag is broken and the comment because the HTML parser must ignore them regardless of where they are, unless they're inside other HTML tag structures (ie they can't be used next to attributes and values; this is invalid markup): style="..."). Comments can also appear before the document type is declared; no other brand can do that. However, not all HTML browsers and editors fully respect the HTML syntax structure and may perform unpredictable actions under certain syntax conditions. Bugs with comments only affect about 5% of all browsers and HTML editors in use, and even then bugs with comment compatibility: Placing comments (or even any other character other than spaces) before the document type causes Internet Explorer 6 to use quirk mode for the HTML page. Document type information will not be processed. For compatibility with some browsers and scripts are specifically written to ignore this comment markup because it is not actually a comment to not be recognized, eg. The BlueGriffon HTML editor in version 1.7.x creates comments that are not inserted into the syntax tree; ... {comment tags} ... will appear on the screen. Other HTML editors may show the same error. See also HTML Attributes Examples of HTML elements Notes ^ HTML 4.01 is one of the few known HTML DTDs. It is chosen here as the best illustrative example, although the same behavior applies to other HTML DTDs. It is chosen here as the best illustrative example, although the same behavior applies to other HTML DTDs. It is chosen here as the best illustrative example, although the same behavior applies to other HTML DTDs. It is chosen here as the best illustrative example, although the same behavior applies to other HTML DTDs. It is chosen here as the best illustrative example, although the same behavior applies to other HTML DTDs. It is chosen here as the best illustrative example, although the same behavior applies to other HTML DTDs. It is chosen here as the best illustrative example is a same behavior applies to other HTML DTDs. It is chosen here as the best illustrative example is a same behavior applies to other HTML DTDs. It is chosen here as the best illustrative example is a same behavior applies to other HTML DTDs. It is chosen here as the best illustrative example is a same behavior applies to other HTML DTDs. It is chosen here as the best illustrative example is a same behavior applies to other HTML DTDs. It is a same behavior applies to other HTML DTDs. It is a same behavior applies to other HTML DTDs. function can still be used in XML. ^ The small difference is that XML is case sensitive even after the DOM interface.[6] ^ However, see for unavoidable exception. ^ IRI only, no URL; although URLs are a subset of IRIs. Links to www.washington.edu. Retrieved 23 August 2022. ^ a b "§3 About SGML and HTML". HTML 4.01 specification. W3C. December 24, 1999 §3.2.1 Elements. ^ "§3 About SGML and HTML". HTML 4.01 specification. W3C. December 24, 1999 §3.1 Introduction to SGML. ^ "HTML 4.01 §21 document type definition". W3C. 24 December 1999 ^ a b c d e "HTML Standard § Optional Tags". WAWG. 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Wikimedia Commons has media related to HTML 5.2. www.w3.org. ^ Acronym, abbreviation. ^ 4.6. text-level semantics - element b, Developers.whatwg.org, retrieved 26 March 2012 ^ 4.6 Text-Level Semantics - Evel Developers.whatwg.org Retrieved March 26, 2012 ^ 4.6 Text-Level Semantics - Small Element Developers. whatwg.org Retrieved March 26, 2012 ^ a b 11 deprecated features - HTML5, W3.org, retrieved 26 March 2012 ^ a b 11 deprecated features - HTML5, W3.org, retrieved 26 March 2012 ^ a b 11 deprecated features - HTML5, W3.org, retrieved 26 March 2012 ^ a b 11 deprecated features - HTML5, W3.org, retrieved 26 March 2012 ^ a b 11 deprecated features - HTML5, W3.org, retrieved 26 March 2012 ^ a b 11 deprecated features - HTML5, W3.org, retrieved 26 March 2012 ^ a b 11 deprecated features - HTML5, W3.org, retrieved 26 March 2012 ^ a b 11 deprecated features - HTML5, W3.org, retrieved 26 March 2012 ^ a b 11 deprecated features - HTML5, W3.org, retrieved 26 March 2012 ^ a b 11 deprecated features - HTML5, W3.org, retrieved 26 March 2012 ^ a b 11 deprecated features - HTML5, W3.org, retrieved 26 March 2012 ^ a b 11 deprecated features - HTML5, W3.org, retrieved 26 March 2012 ^ a b 11 deprecated features - HTML5, W3.org, retrieved 26 March 2012 ^ a b 11 deprecated features - HTML5, W3.org, retrieved 26 March 2012 ^ a b 11 deprecated features - HTML5, W3.org, retrieved 26 March 2012 ^ a b 11 deprecated features - HTML5, W3.org, retrieved 26 March 2012 ^ a b 11 deprecated features - HTML5, W3.org, retrieved 26 March 2012 ^ a b 11 deprecated features - HTML5, W3.org, retrieved 26 March 2012 ^ a b 11 deprecated features - HTML5, W3.org, retrieved 26 March 2012 ^ a b 11 deprecated features - HTML5, W3.org, retrieved 26 March 2012 ^ a b 11 deprecated features - HTML5, W3.org, retrieved 26 March 2012 ^ a b 11 deprecated features - HTML5, W3.org, retrieved 26 March 2012 ^ a b 11 deprecated features - HTML5, W3.org, retrieved 26 March 2012 ^ a b 11 deprecated features - HTML5, W3.org, retrieved 26 March 2012 ^ a b 11 deprecated features - HTML5, W3.org, retrieved 26 March 2012 ^ a b 11 deprecated features - HTML5, W3.org, retrieved 26 March 2012 ^ a b 11 deprecated features - HTML5, W3.org, retrieved 26 March 2012 ^ a b 11 deprecated features - HTML5, W3.org, retrieved 26 March 2012 ^ a b 11 deprecated features - HTML5, "9.2.1 Phrase Elements: EM, STRONG, DFN, CODE, SAMP, KBD, VAR, CITE, ABBR and ACRONYM". 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