

# WEB DESIGN ASSIGNMENT

## HTML5

### Q1 What are the new tags added in HTML5?

**ANS** New tags are added in HTML5 are listed below

`<article>`=Represents an independent piece of content of a document, such as a blog entry or newspaper article

`<aside >`=Represents a piece of content that is only slightly related to the rest of the page.

`<audio>`=Defines an audio file.

`<canvas>`=This is used for rendering dynamic bitmap graphics on the fly, such as graphs or games.

`<command>`=Represents a command the user can invoke.

`<datalist>`=Together with the a new list attribute for input can be used to make comboboxes.

`<details>`=Represents additional information or controls which the user can obtain on demand.

`<embed>`=Defines external interactive content or plugin.

`<figure>`=Represents a piece of self-contained flow content, typically referenced as a single unit from the main flow of the document.

`<footer>`=Represents a footer for a section and can contain information about the author, copyright information, et cetera.

`<header>`=Represents a group of introductory or navigational aids.

`<hgroup>`=Represents the header of a section.

`<keygen>`=Represents control for key pair generation.

`<mark>`=Represents a run of text in one document marked or highlighted for reference purposes, due to its relevance in another context.

`<meter>`=Represents a measurement, such as disk usage.

`<nav>`=Represents a section of the document intended for navigation.

`<output>`=Represents some type of output, such as from a calculation done through scripting.

`<progress>`=Represents a completion of a task, such as downloading or when performing a series of expensive operations.

`<ruby>`=Together with `<rt>` and `<rp>` allow for marking up ruby annotations.

`<section>`=Represents a generic document or application section.

`<time>`=Represents a date and/or time.

`<video>`=Defines a video file.

`<wbr>`=Represents a line break opportunity.

## **Q2 How to embed audio and video in a webpage?**

**ANS** Here To embed audio in HTML, we use the `<audio>` tag. Before HTML5, audio cannot be added to web pages in the Internet Explorer era. To play audio, we used web plugins like Flash. After the release of HTML5, it is possible. This tag supports Chrome, Firefox, Safari, Opera, and Edge in three audio formats – MP3, WAV, OGG. Only Safari browser doesn't support OGG audio format.

Syntax:

```
<audio>
```

```
  <source src="file_name" type="audio_file_type">
```

```
</audio>
```

=>Here To embed video in HTML, we use the <video> tag. It contains one or more video sources at a time using <source> tag. It supports MP4, WebM, and Ogg in all modern browsers. Only Ogg video format doesn't support in Safari browser.

Syntax

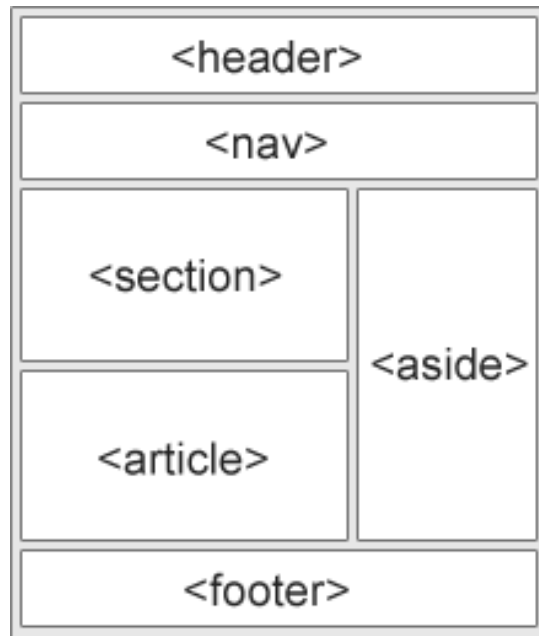
```
<video>
```

```
  <source src="file_name" type="video_file_type">
```

```
</video>
```

### **Q3 Semantic element in HTML5?**

**ANS** Many web sites contain HTML code like: <div id="nav"> <div class="header"> <div id="footer"> to indicate navigation, header, and footer. In HTML there are some semantic elements that can be used to define different parts of a web page.



- 1) <header>
- 2) <footer>
- 3) <nav>
- 4) <main>
- 5) <section>
- 6) <menu>
- 7) <article>

#### **Q4 Canvas and SVG tags.**

**ANS** SVG: The Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) is used to define two-dimensional vector-based graphics for the web. SVG gives better performance with smaller number of objects or larger surface.

=>Canvas is Raster based (composed of pixel). Canvas gives better performance with smaller surface or larger number of objects.