**Q : What are the new tags added in HTML5?**

Ans : As HTML5 is still relatively new, this use of non-semantic elements is still very common on websites today.

<article>

<aside>

<details>

<figure>

<footer>

<header>

<main>

<mark>

<nav>

<section>

<summary>

Elements such as <header>, <nav>, <section>, <article>, <aside>, and <footer> act more or less like <div> elements. They group other elements together into page sections. However where a <div> tag could contain any type of information, it is easy to identify what sort of information would go in a semantic <header> region.

The <section> and <article> elements are conceptually similar and interchangeable

1. An article is intended to be independently distributable or reusable.
2. A section is a thematic grouping of content.

<section>

<p>Top Stories</p>

<section>

<p>News</p>

<article>Story 1</article>

<article>Story 2</article>

<article>Story 3</article>

</section>

<section>

<p>Sport</p>

<article>Story 1</article>

<article>Story 2</article>

<article>Story 3</article>

</section>

</section>

<header> and <hgroup>

The <header> element is generally found at the top of a document, a section, or an article and usually contains the main heading and some navigation and search tools.

<header>

<h1>Company ABC</h1>

<ul>

<li><a href="#home">Home</a></li>

<li><a href="#about">About</a></li>

<li><a href="#contact">Contact us</a></li>

</ul>

<form target="/search">

<input name="q" type="search" />

<input type="submit" />

</form>

</header>

The <aside> element is intended for content that is not part of the flow of the text in which it appears,.

This of <aside> as a sidebar to your main content.

<aside> <p>This is a sidebar, for example a terminology definition or a short background to a historical figure.</p> </aside>

we can separate our menu items with a <nav> for navigation between your pages. You can have any number of <nav> elements on a page

<nav>

<ul>

<li><a href="/home">Home</a></li>

<li><a href="/about">About</a></li>

<li><a href="/contact">Contact us</a></li>

</ul>

</nav>

<footer>

If there is a <header> there must be a <footer>. A <footer> is generally found at the bottom of a document, a section, or an article. Just like the <header> the content is generally metainformation, such as author details, legal information, and/or links to related information. It is also valid to include <section> elements within a footer.

<footer> Company ABC</footer>

**Q : How to embed audio and video in a webpage?**

Ans : HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. It is used to design web pages using a markup language. It is a combination of Hypertext and Markup language. HTML uses predefined tags and elements that tell the browser how to properly display the content on the screen. So, in this article, we will learn how to embed audio and video in HTML.

To embed audio in HTML, we use the <audio> tag.

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<title>Page Title</title>**

**</head>**

**<body>**

**<h2>Click play button to play audio</h2>**

**<audio src="./test.mp3" controls></audio>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

**Autoplay :** When the page is loaded. It specifies to play audio as soon as possible.

**Loop :** It will start the audio again when it is finished.

**Muted :** When the page is loaded audio will be automatically muted.

**Preload:** It specifies how the author thinks the audio will be loaded when the page is ready.

**URL :** It specifies the URL of the audio file.

**Q : Semantic element in HTML5?**

Ans : What are Semantic Elements?

A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer.

**Examples :**

non-semantic elements:

<div> and <span> - Tells nothing about its content.

**Examples** :

semantic elements:

<form>, <table>, and <article> - Clearly defines its content.

**“A section is a thematic grouping of content, typically with a heading.”**

<section>  
<h1>Caption one </h1>  
<p>Lorem sjdiahdsbf difidsnfiudsf iuBDSFIUDSF IUNOFIASDG OIAUFDSNGOUASDG Afdigousdg uosdfousjdof uoushdfubsdf usdfoudshf uidfousdufnsod </p> </section>

**The <article> element specifies independent, self-contained content.**

<article>  
<h2>Google Browser</h2>  
<p>Google Chrome is a web browser developed by Google, released in 2006. Chrome is the world's most popular web browser today!</p>  
</article>

**The <header> element represents a container for introductory content or a set of navigational links.**

<header>  
    <h1>hello how are <h1>  
    <p>I m fine and how about you:</p>  
  </header>

**The <footer> element defines a footer for a document or section.**

<footer>  
  <p>Author: Here </p>  
  <p><a href="mailto:Gmail@gmailexample.com">Gmail@gmailexample.com</a></p>  
</footer>

**The <nav> element defines a set of navigation links.**

<nav>  
  <a href="#html/>HTML</a> |  
  <a href="#css">CSS</a> |  
  <a href="#js">JavaScript</a> |  
  <a href="#jquery">jQuery</a>  
</nav>

**The <aside> element defines some content aside from the content it is placed in**

**(like a sidebar).**

<aside>

<h4>Epcot Center</h4>

<p>Epcot is a theme park at Walt Disney World Resort featuring exciting attractions, international pavilions, award-winning fireworks and seasonal special events.</p>

</aside>

**The <figure> tag specifies self-contained content, like illustrations, diagrams, photos, code listings.**

<figure>  
  <img src="pic\_trulli.jpg" alt="Trulli">  
  <figcaption>Fig1. - Trulli, Puglia, Italy.</figcaption>  
</figure>

**Q : Canvas and SVG tags**

## Ans : SVG: Scalable Vector Graphics is an XML-based image format used to define two-dimensional vector-based graphics for the web. Unlike raster images

 <style>

        #svgfile {

            position: relative;

            left: 50%;

            -webkit-transform: translateX(-20%);

            -ms-transform: translateX(-20%);

            transform: translateX(-20%);

        }

    </style>

<body>

    <h2 align="center">

        SVG Circle

    </h2>

     <svg id="svgfile" height="200">

        <circle id="green circle" cx="60"  cy="60" r="50" fill="green"/> </svg> </body>

**Canvas:**

The HTML element is used to draw graphics on the fly,

Canvas has several methods for drawing paths, boxes, circles, text, and adding images.

<body>

    <h2>Canvas Square(Geeks For Geeks)</h2>

    <canvas id="newCanvas" width="100"

            height="100" style="border:1px solid #000000;">

    </canvas>

    <script>

        var c = document.getElementById ('newCanvas');

        var ctx = c.getContext('2d');

        ctx.fillStyle = '#ffffff';

        ctx.fillRect(0, 0, 100, 100);

    </script>

</body>