Module (HTML5) - 3

1. What are the new tags added in HTML5?

Ans. HTML5 introduced many new tags that were not available in previous versions of HTML. Here are some of the most important new tags added in HTML5:

1. <header> - Defines a header for a document or a section.
2. <footer> - Defines a footer for a document or a section.
3. <nav> - Defines a set of navigation links.
4. <article> - Defines an article or a piece of self-contained content.
5. <section> - Defines a section of a document.
6. <aside> - Defines content aside from the page content.
7. <video> - Defines a video or movie.
8. <audio> - Defines sound content such as music or other audio streams.
9. <canvas> - Used for drawing graphics on a web page.
10. <datalist> - Defines a list of pre-defined options for input controls such as <input type="text">.
11. <details> - Defines additional details that the user can interactively view or hide.
12. <summary> - Defines a summary for the <details> element.
13. <progress> - Represents the progress of a task or a process.
14. <meter> - Represents a scalar measurement within a known range.
15. <time> - Defines a date or time value.
16. How to embed audio and video in a webpage?

Ans. To embed audio and video in a webpage, HTML5 provides two new tags: <audio> and <video>. Here's how you can use them:

1. Embed audio: <audio controls>

<source src="Punjabi song.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">

</audio>

1. Embed video: <video controls>

<source src=”video.mp4” type=”video/mp4”>

</video>

1. Semantic element in HTML5?

Ans. HTML5 introduced several new semantic elements that help to provide meaning and structure to the content of a webpage. These semantic elements describe the purpose and meaning of the content they contain, making it easier for search engines and screen readers to understand the page's structure and improve accessibility. Some of the commonly used semantic elements in HTML5 are:

1. <header>: Defines the header of a section or page.
2. <nav>: Defines a set of navigation links.
3. <main>: Defines the main content of a webpage.
4. <article>: Defines an independent, self-contained piece of content, such as a blog post or news article.
5. <section>: Defines a section of a document, such as a chapter or a group of related content.
6. <aside>: Defines content that is tangentially related to the main content of a page, such as a sidebar or a pull quote.
7. <footer>: Defines the footer of a section or page.
8. Canvas and SVG tags

Ans. Both Canvas and SVG are two different ways of creating graphics and visual content on a webpage.

Canvas: Canvas is a HTML5 element that allows you to create and manipulate graphics dynamically using JavaScript. It works like a drawing board that allows you to draw shapes, lines, text, and images programmatically.

Example: <canvas id=”myCanvas” width=”400” height=”300” style=”border:1px solid black;”>

</canvas>

SVG: SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. It is also a HTML5 element, but it uses a different approach for creating graphics. Instead of using JavaScript to draw graphics, SVG uses XML markup language to define and create vector graphics.

Example: <svg width="200" height="200">

<rect x="50" y="50" width="100" height="50" fill="#FF0000" />

</svg>