Semantic Tags

1.What are the new things introduced in HTML5?

Ans- HTML5 is the [**new HTML standard**](https://www.interviewbit.com/html-interview-questions/). HTML4.01 was the previous version, released in 1999. Since then, the internet has evolved significantly. HTML5 is still in its infancy. HTML5 is a new standard for HTML, XHTML, and the HTML Document Object Model (DOM).

**Video and Audio Support**

HTML5 has two crucial additions: audio and video tags. It enables web developers to include a video or audio file on their pages.

**Simple**

You can build your first webpage in a day.

**Platform Independent**

Can be run on any device until it has browsers.

**LINKABLE**

Multiple web pages can be linked to each other.

**FLEXIBLE**

Using CSS you can create any design with HTML.

**READABLE**

HTML tags convey their purpose.

2. What are semantic tags? Give a couple of examples.

A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer. Examples of non-semantic elements: <div> and <span> - Tells nothing about its content. Examples of semantic elements: **<form> , <table> , and <article>** - Clearly defines its content.

**HTML <section> Element**

The <section> element defines a section in a document.

According to W3C's HTML documentation: "A section is a thematic grouping of content, typically with a heading."

Examples of where a <section> element can be used:

* Chapters
* Introduction
* News items
* Contact information

A web page could normally be split into sections for introduction, content, and contact information.

**HTML <article> Element**

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

An article should make sense on its own, and it should be possible to distribute it independently from the rest of the web site.

Examples of where the <article> element can be used:

* Forum posts
* Blog posts
* User comments
* Product cards
* Newspaper articles

**HTML <footer> Element**

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

A <footer> element typically contains:

authorship information

copyright information

contact information

sitemap

back to top links

related documents

You can have several <footer> elements in one document.

**HTML <nav> Element**

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

**HTML <aside> Element**

The <aside> element defines some content aside from the content it is placed in (like a sidebar).

The <aside> content should be indirectly related to the surrounding content.

3.List Some uses of semantic tags.

Ans- The HTML semantics refers to the tags that provide meaning to an HTML page rather than just presentation. It makes [HTML](https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/html-tutorial/what-is-html) more comprehensible by better defining the different sections and layout of web pages.

The core characteristic of a semantic element is that it clearly communicated its meaning to both the developer and the browser. These elements clearly define its content.

**The are several advantages of using semantics tags in HTML:**

* The semantic [HTML tags](https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/html-tutorial/html-tags) help the search engines and other user devices to determine the importance and context of web pages.
* The pages made with semantic elements are much easier to read.
* It has greater accessibility. It offers a better user experience.

**The following HTML tags can be used to break your page into identified parts:**

**<header>:** t defines a header for a web page.

**<nav>:** It defines a container for navigation links.

**<section>:** This defines a section in a web page.

**<article>:** This element contains the main part, containing information about the web page.

**<aside>:** The <aside> content is often placed as a sidebar in a document.

**<footer>:** It defines a footer for a document or a section.