Q1. What are the new tags added in HTML5?

Ans=> HTML5 introduced several new tags, including:  
  
1. <header> - defines a header section for a document or a section  
2. <nav> - defines a set of navigation links  
3. <section> - defines a section in a document  
4. <article> - defines an independent piece of content in a document  
5. <aside> - defines content aside from the main content of the document  
6. <footer> - defines a footer section for a document or a section  
7. <video> - defines a video or movie in a document  
8. <audio> - defines sound or audio in a document  
9. <canvas> - defines an area where graphics can be drawn with JavaScript  
10. <datalist> - defines a list of pre-defined options for an input element.

Q2. How to embed audio and video in a webpage?

Ans=>To embed audio and video in a webpage using HTML5, you can use the <audio> and <video> tags. Here's an example:

The <video> tag is used to embed a video on the webpage. The "width" and "height" attributes specify the dimensions of the video player. The "controls" attribute adds playback controls to the player.  
  
The <source> tags inside the <video> tag specify the different formats of the video file that are available. The "src" attribute specifies the URL of each file, and the "type" attribute specifies the MIME type of each file.  
  
If the browser doesn't support the <video> tag or any of the specified file formats, the text "Your browser does not support the video tag." will be displayed instead.  
  
To embed audio, you can use a similar approach with the <audio> tag:  
  
The <audio> tag is used to embed an audio file on the webpage. The "controls" attribute adds playback controls to the audio player.  
  
The <source> tags inside the <audio> tag specify the different formats of the audio file that are available. The "src" attribute specifies the URL of each file, and the "type" attribute specifies the MIME type of each file.  
  
If the browser doesn't support the <audio> tag or any of the specified file formats, the text "Your browser does not support the audio element." will be displayed instead.

Q3. Semantic element in HTML5?

Ans=>Semantic elements in HTML5 are tags that provide meaning and structure to the content of a webpage. They help search engines, screen readers, and other devices understand the purpose and context of the content on the page. Some examples of semantic elements in HTML5 include:  
  
- <header>: Defines the header of a section or document.  
- <nav>: Defines a navigation menu.  
- <main>: Defines the main content of a document.  
- <section>: Defines a section of a document.  
- <article>: Defines an independent piece of content, such as a blog post or news article.  
- <aside>: Defines content that is related to the main content, but not essential to its understanding.  
- <footer>: Defines the footer of a section or document.  
  
Using semantic elements in HTML5 can improve accessibility, SEO, and overall organization and readability of a webpage.

Q4. Canvas and SVG tags.

Ans=> Canvas and SVG tags are two types of graphic elements in HTML5.  
  
- <canvas>: Defines an area on a webpage where graphics can be drawn using JavaScript. It is used for creating dynamic, interactive graphics, such as games or data visualizations.

- <svg>: Defines a scalable vector graphic that can be used to create static or animated images. It uses XML to define shapes, lines, curves, and other graphical elements.