1) What Are The New Tags Added In HTML5?

Ans- The following tags (elements) have been introduced in HTML5 −

Tags (Elements)	Description
<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.

2) How To Embed Audio And Video In Webpage?

Ans- The HTML5 <audio> and <video> tags make it simple to add media to a website. You need to set src attribute to identify the media source and include a controls attribute so the user can play and pause the media.

3) Semantic Element In HTML5?

Ans- 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.

4) Canvas And SVG Tags?

Ans- The <canvas> tag is used to draw graphics, on the fly, via scripting (usually JavaScript). The <canvas> tag is transparent, and is only a container for graphics, you must use a script to actually draw the graphics.

The <svg> tag defines a container for SVG graphics. SVG has several methods for drawing paths, boxes, circles, text, and graphic images.