1. What are the new tags added in HTML5?

HTML5 introduced several new tags to improve semantic structure and provide better support for multimedia content. Some of the notable new tags in HTML5 include:

<header>: Used to define a header section for a document or a section within a document.

<footer>: Defines a footer section for a document or a section within a document.

<nav>: Specifies a set of navigation links.

<article>: Represents an independent piece of content that can be distributed and reused independently.

<section>: Represents a thematic grouping of content, typically with a heading.

<aside>: Defines content aside from the content it is placed in, often used for sidebars.

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

To embed audio and video in a webpage, HTML5 provides the <audio> and <video> elements. Here's how you can use them:

Embedding Audio:

<audio controls> <source src="audio\_file.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">

Your browser does not support the audio element. </audio>

Explanation:

The <audio> element is used to embed audio content in the webpage.

The controls attribute adds basic playback controls (play, pause, volume) to the audio player.

Inside the <audio> element, you can use one or more <source> elements to specify different audio files in different formats. The browser will choose the first supported format.

If the browser doesn't support the <audio> element or the audio format, the text inside the <audio> element will be displayed as a fallback.

Embedding Video:

<video controls width="400" height="300"> <source src="video\_file.mp4" type="video/mp4">

Your browser does not support the video element. </video>

Explanation:

The <video> element is used to embed video content in the webpage.

Similar to <audio>, the controls attribute adds basic playback controls to the video player.

You can specify the width and height of the video using the width and height attributes.

Inside the <video> element, you can use one or more <source> elements to specify different video files in different formats.

If the browser doesn't support the <video> element or the video format, the text inside the <video> element will be displayed as a fallback.

3. Semantic element in HTML5?

HTML5 introduced several semantic elements to improve the structure and meaning of web documents, making them more accessible and understandable for both humans and machines. Here are some of the key semantic elements in HTML5:

<header>: Represents introductory content typically at the beginning of a section or a page, such as headings, logos, navigation menus, etc.

<footer>: Represents a footer for its nearest section or the root element, containing information about the containing element or authorship information.

<nav>: Defines a section of navigation links, typically used for menus or tables of content.

<article>: Represents a self-contained piece of content that can be independently distributed or reused, such as a blog post, news article, forum post, etc.

<section>: Represents a thematic grouping of content within a document, such as chapters, headers, footers, or any other generic sections of content.

<aside>: Represents content that is tangentially related to the content around it, often used for sidebars, pull quotes, advertising, or other supplemental content.

<main>: Specifies the main content of a document, excluding any header, footer, or sidebar content.

4.Canvas and SVG tags.

Canvas and SVG are both web standards that can draw things in web browsers. Canvas is a JavaScript API for drawing vector graphics to a bitmap of a specific size, while SVG is a document format for scalable vector graphics