**HTML5 ASSSIGNMENT**

1. What are the new tags added in HTML5?

ANS*. HTML5 brought several new tags that helped*

*structure content more effectively. Some of these*

*tags include:*

*<header>: Used for introductory content or*

*navigational aids for its enclosing section or a*

*document.*

*- <footer>: Contains the footer information for its*

*enclosing section or document.*

*- <nav>: Specifies a section with navigation links.*

- <section>: Divides a document into sections,

grouping related content together.

- <main>: Specifies the main content within a

document, excluding navigational elements

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

ANS*. To embed audio and video in a webpage, you*

*can use HTML5 elements - <audio> and*

*<video>. Here’s a basic example for both:*

*<audio controls>*

*<source src=”path of photo fille type=audio/”>*

*The controls attribute adds playback controls*

*like play, pause, volume, etc.*

*The <source> element specifies the audio file*

*and its type.*

*<video control width=”500px”>*

*<source src=”path video” type =”video/mp4>*

*The controls attribute adds playback controls*

*like play, pause, volume, etc.*

*The <source> element specifies the audio file*

*and its type.*

3. Semantic element in HTML5?

ANS.  *In HTML5, semantic elements are specific tags*

*that provide meaning to the content they*

*enclose, offering more context to both the*

*browser and the developer. These elements are*

*more descriptive than the generic div or span*

*tags and help improve accessibility, search*

*engine optimization, and the overall structure of*

*a web page.*

*<header>: Typically used for introductory*

*content or navigational links at the top of a*

*page or a section.*

*<nav>: Intended for navigation links, like*

*menus or tables of content.*

*<main>: Represents the main content of the*

*page. There should only be one <main>*

*element in a document.*

*<section>: Defines a thematic grouping within a*

*document. It could be a chapter, part of an*

*article, or any other content division.*

*<article>: Represents independent, self-*

*contained content, like a blog post, a newspaper*

*article, or a forum post.*

*<footer>: Typically contains information about*

*its containing element or related information,*

*often placed at the bottom of a page or section*.

*4) Canvas and SVG tags*

*ANS. Canvas is an HTML element that allows*

*dynamic, scriptable rendering of 2D shapes*

*and bitmap images. It's more of a drawing*

*surface where you use JavaScript to draw*

*shapes, lines, and images pixel by pixel. It's*

*great for creating games, data*

*visualizations, or any graphics that require*

*real-time rendering.*

<canvas id="myCanvas" width="200"

height="100"></canvas>

*On the other hand, SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) is*

*an XML-based vector image format that allows you*

*to define vector-based graphics in the form of*

*shapes, paths, and text. It's resolution independent*

*and scales perfectly on any device without losing*

*quality. SVG is more suited for static graphics, icons,*

*or illustrations.*

*<svg width="200" height="100">*

*<circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40" stroke="black"*

*stroke-width="2" fill="red" /><svg>*

*The choice between using Canvas or SVG depends on what you want to achieve. If you need to create interactive, dynamic graphics, Canvas might be the better choice. However, for scalable, resolution-independent graphics, SVG is usually the way to go.*