

Web Development Assignment



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CSS units:

Absolute Units

Fixed values regardless of screen or

context



px (Pixels)

Relative Units

Scale depending on other values



em

rem (Root em)

Common Use	Scales with user settings	Relative to	Unit
Layout, fine-tuning	No	Nothing (absolute)	px
Nested scaling	Yes	Parent font size	em
Global consistency	Yes	Root font size	rem

```
.fon-px {  
  font-size: 20px;  
}  
  
.fon-em {  
  font-size: 1.5em;  
}  
  
.fon-rem {  
  font-size: 1.5rem;  
}
```

1. <audio> Tag Used to embed sound content

```
<audio controls>
  <source src="audio-file.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
  Your browser does not support the audio element.
</audio>
```

Attributes

*controls – Displays play/pause, volume, etc.

*autoplay – Starts playing automatically (not always allowed due to browser restrictions).

*muted – Starts audio muted.

*preload – Hints to browser how to preload (auto, metadata, none)

2. <video> Tag Used to embed video content

```
<video width="640" height="360" controls>
  <source src="video-file.mp4" type="video/mp4">
  Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
```

Attributes:

*controls – Shows playback controls.

*autoplay, loop, muted, preload – Same as audio.

*poster – Image shown before the video plays

Web Accessibility

means designing and developing websites, tools, and technologies so that **people with disabilities** can perceive, understand, navigate, and interact with them — and also contribute content. It also benefits older users, people with temporary impairments, and users on low-bandwidth or mobile devices

How to Improve Web Accessibility

1. Use Semantic HTML
2. Provide Text Alternatives
3. Ensure Keyboard Navigation
4. Use ARIA (Accessible Rich Internet Applications) Roles
5. Maintain Color Contrast
6. Avoid Using Color Alone to Convey Information