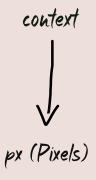




Absolute Units

Fixed values regardless of screen or



Relative Units

Scale depending on other values



rem (Root em)

Common Use	Scales with user settings	Relative to	Unit
Layout, fine-tuning	No	Nothing (absolute)	рх
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