

Assignment – Module: 3 [HTML5]

Q-1. What are the new tags added in HTML5?

Ans.

HTML5 introduced several new tags and attributes to enhance the functionality and structure of web pages. Some of the key new tags introduced in HTML5 include:

`<article>`: Represents a self-contained content, such as a blog post or news article.

`<section>`: Defines a section in a document, often used to group related content.

`<nav>`: Represents a navigation menu or links to other pages or sections.

`<header>`: Represents the header of a section or page.

`<footer>`: Represents the footer of a section or page.

`<aside>`: Represents content that is tangentially related to the content around it, such as a sidebar.

`<figure>` and `<figcaption>`: Used to embed images and other media content with a caption.

`<details>` and `<summary>`: Used to create a disclosure widget from which the user can obtain additional information.

Q-2. How to embed audio and video in a webpage?

Ans.

In HTML5, you can use the `<audio>` and `<video>` elements to embed audio and video content into your web pages. Here's a basic example for each:

Embedding Audio:

Example:

```
<audio controls>
```

```
<source src="your-audio-file.mp3" type="audio/mp3">
```

Your browser does not support the audio element.

```
</audio>
```

Embedding Video:

Example:

```
<video controls width="600" height="400">
```

```
<source src="your-video-file.mp4" type="video/mp4">
```

Your browser does not support the video element.

```
</video>
```

Q-3. Semantic element in HTML5?

Ans.

Semantic elements in HTML5 are tags that carry meaning about the structure and content of the web page. These elements provide more information about the sections and content they enclose, making the HTML code more readable, meaningful, and accessible. Here are some common semantic elements introduced in HTML5:

<article>:

Represents a self-contained piece of content that can be distributed and reused independently, such as a news article or blog post.

<section>:

Defines a section in a document and is often used to group related content. It helps in organizing the page into thematic groups.

<nav>:

Represents a navigation menu, providing links to other pages or sections within the page.

<header>:

Represents the header of a section or page. Typically includes headings, logos, and navigation elements.

<footer>:

Represents the footer of a section or page. It often contains metadata, copyright information, or links to related pages.

<aside>:

Represents content that is tangentially related to the content around it. It is often used for sidebars or content that complements the main content.

<mark>:

Represents text that is highlighted or marked for reference or notation.

Q-4. Canvas and SVG tags?

ANS.

SVG:

<svg> tag defines a container for SVG graphics.

SVG has several methods for drawing paths, boxes, circles, text, and graphic images.

CANVAS:

The HTML **<canvas>** element is used to draw graphics on a web page.

The graphic to the left is created with `<canvas>`. It shows four elements: a red rectangle, a gradient rectangle, a multicolor rectangle, and a multicolor text.