

## 1) What are the new tags added in HTML5

Ans:

=> HTML5 introduced several new tags to improve the structure and semantics of web documents.

<header>: Defines a header for a document or section.

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

<nav>: Defines a navigation menu or links.

<article>: Defines an independent, self-contained piece of content.

<section>: Defines a section in a document.

<aside>: Defines content aside from the content (like a sidebar).

<main>: Defines the main content of a document.

<figure>: Defines self-contained content, such as images, diagrams, illustrations, etc.

<figcaption>: Defines a caption for a <figure> element.

<video>: Embeds a video into the document.

## 2) How to embed audio and video in a webpage?

Ans :

=>To embed audio and video in a webpage, you can use the <audio> and <video> tags provided by HTML5.

\* Embedding Audio:

<audio controls>

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

</audio>

\* Embedding Video:

<video controls width="640" height="360">

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

Your browser does not support the video element.

</video>

### 3) Semantic element in HTML5?

Ans :

=> In HTML5, semantic elements are those that convey meaning to both the browser and the developer.

<header>: Represents introductory content or a group of introductory content, usually containing navigation, logos, headings, etc.

<footer>: Represents the footer of a section or document, typically containing information such as authorship, copyright, contact details, etc.

<nav>: Represents a section of the document intended for navigation links.

`<article>`: Represents a self-contained piece of content that could be distributed and reused independently, such as a blog post, newspaper article, etc.

`<section>`: Represents a thematic grouping of content within a document, such as chapters, sections, etc.

`<aside>`: Represents content that is tangentially related to the content around it, often presented as a sidebar or callout box.

`<main>`: Represents the main content of the document, excluding any content that is repeated across multiple pages like navigation links or sidebars.

`<figure>`: Represents self-contained content, such as images, illustrations, diagrams, code snippets, etc., along with an optional caption (`<figcaption>`).

`<figcaption>`: Represents the caption or legend for a `<figure>` element.

`<details>`: Represents additional details or content that can be toggled open and closed, often used in conjunction with the `<summary>` element.

#### 4) Canvas and SVG tags.

Ans :

=>

Both `<canvas>` and `<svg>` are HTML tags used for graphics rendering.

\* Canvas (<canvas>):

<canvas> provides a rectangular area where you can draw graphics dynamically using JavaScript.

```
<canvas id="myCanvas" width="400"  
height="200"></canvas>
```

\* SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics):

<svg> is a markup language for describing two-dimensional vector graphics.

```
<svg width="400" height="200">
```

```
  <circle cx="100" cy="100" r="50" fill="red"/>
```

```
</svg>
```