Module 5) HTML5

1• What are the new tags added in HTML5?

Ans: ***<article>***

A self-contained composition in a document that is independently distributable or reusable, e.g. a forum post, a magazine or newspaper article, or blog entry.

***<aside>***

Defines content tangentially related to the content surrounding it, such as related reading links and glossaries, which may or not be nested within an article eleme

***<header>***Not be confused with the <head> element, the <header> tag typically contains the section?s heading (an h1?h6 element), as well as other content, such as a navigation links, table of contents, a search form, or any relevant logos.

***<footer>***For content located at the very bottom of the web page or nearest section. A footer typically contains information about its section such as who wrote it, links to related documents, copyright data, etc. It in turn may contain entire sections, with appendices, indexes, license agreements, and other similar content.

<main> Delineates the main content of the body of a document or web app. As such, the main content area holds content that is directly related to or expands upon the central topic of the page. Moreover, it helps screen readers and other assistive technologies understand where the main page content begins.

<mark>Meant to bring the reader?s attention to a part of the text due to its contextual relevance.

<nav>Denotes a section with navigation links, either to other pages or to parts within the same page.

<section>Unlike the <div> tag, which is used for a myriad of purposes, not the least of which is formatting content, the <section> element demarcates a thematic grouping of content. Each section typically includes a heading element and associated content within DIVs and Paragraphs. Examples include introduction, blog entries, and contact information.

<details>  Produces an expandable box to display additional information. The expanding/collapsing behaviour does not depend on scripting, so it should work even if JavaScript is disabled or not supported.

<summary>  An optional element that summarizes the contents of the parent details element. As such, it may contain a description, caption, or legend.

<time>  Contains both human-friendly contents, along with a machine-readable form of those contents in the datetime attribute. The kinds of content range from various kinds of dates, to times, time-zone offsets, and durations.

2 • How to embed audio and video in a webpage?

Ans: To embed video in HTML, we use the <video> tag. It contains one or more video sources at a time using <source> tag. It supports MP4, WebM, and Ogg in all modern browsers. Only Ogg video format doesn’t support in Safari browser.

**Syntax**

<video>

<source src="file\_name" type="video\_file\_type">

</video>

3 Semantic element in HTML5? •

Ans: **Semantic Elements:** Semantic elements have meaningful names which tell about the type of content. For example header, footer, table, … etc. HTML5 introduces many semantic elements as mentioned below which make the code easier to write and understand for the developer as well as instruct the browser on how to treat them.

article

aside

details

figcaption

figure

footer

header

main

mark

nav

section

4• Canvas and SVG tags

Ans:

|  |
| --- |
| **SVG** |
| Vector based (composed of shapes) |
| SVG has better scalability. So it can be printed with high quality at any resolution. |
| Canvas |
| Raster based (composed of pixel) |
| Canvas has poor scalability. Hence it is not suitable for printing on higher resolution. |