1.What are the new tags added in HTML5?

Ans :- The semantic elements added in HTML5 are:

1-<article>

2-<aside>

3-<details>

4-<figcaption>

5-<figure>

6-<footer>

7-<header>

8-<main>

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 introduced in HTML5. Here's how you can do it:

1.Embedding Audio:

<audio controls>

<source src="audio\_file.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">

</audio>

1- The <audio> tag is used to embed audio content.

2- The controls attribute adds playback controls (play, pause, volume, etc.) to the audio player.

3- The <source> tag specifies the audio file (audio\_file.mp3) and its type (audio/mpeg). You can include multiple <source> tags with different file formats to provide fallback options for different browsers.

4- The fallback text "Your browser does not support the audio element." is displayed if the browser does not support the <audio> tag.

2.Embedding Video:

<video controls width="480" height="270">

<source src="video\_file.mp4" type="video/mp4">

</video>

1- The <video> tag is used to embed video content.

2- The controls attribute adds playback controls to the video player.

3- The width and height attributes specify the dimensions of the video player.

4-The <source> tag specifies the video file (video\_file.mp4) and its type (video/mp4). Again, you can include multiple <source> tags with different file formats.

5-The fallback text "Your browser does not support the video element." is displayed if the browser does not support the <video> tag.

Make sure to replace "audio\_file.mp3" and "video\_file.mp4" with the paths to your audio and video files, respectively. Additionally, provide alternative file formats to ensure compatibility across different browsers.

3. Semantic element in HTML5?

Ans:- Semantic elements in HTML5 are those that carry meaning about the content they contain, making it easier for both browsers and developers to understand the structure and purpose of the webpage. Semantic elements help improve accessibility, search engine optimization (SEO), and maintainability of the code.

1.<header>

2.<footer>

3.<nav>

4.<article>

<section>

5.<aside>

6.<main>

7.<figure> and <figcaption>

8.<time>

9.<mark>

10.<progress>

11.<meter>

12.<details> and <summary>

13.<datalist>

4.Canvas and SVG tags

Ans:- Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) is an XML-based image format used to define two-dimensional vector-based graphics for the web. Unlike raster images (Ex .jpg, .gif, .png, etc.), a vector image can be scaled up or down to any extent without losing the image quality. An SVG image is drawn out using a series of statements that follow the XML schema — that means SVG images can be created and edited with any text editor, such as Notepad. There are several other advantages of using SVG over other image formats like JPEG, GIF, PNG, etc.

Canvas:

The HTML element is used to draw graphics on the fly, via scripting (usually JavaScript). The element is only a container for graphics. You must use a script to actually draw the graphics. Canvas has several methods for drawing paths, boxes, circles, text, and adding images.