# **HTML5 ASSIGNMENT**

**Q1.what are the new tags added in html5?**

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

<nav>: Represents a section of navigation links.

<section>: Defines a section in a document.

<article>: Represents an independent piece of content that can be distributed and reused.

<aside>: Defines content aside from the content it is placed in (e.g., sidebar).

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

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

<figure> and <figcaption>: Used together to represent self-contained content, such as images or diagrams, along with a caption.

<time>: Represents a specific period in time or a date.

<progress>: Displays the progress of a task or event.

<meter>: Represents a scalar measurement within a known range.

<details> and <summary>: Used together to create a disclosure widget, allowing users to show or hide additional information.

**Q2.how to embed audio and video in a webpage?**

Ans.1.embedding audio:

 <h1>audio on the webpage</h1>

   <audio src="../IMAGES/O Mahi O Mahi\_320(PagalWorld.com.cm).mp3" </audio>

2.embedding video:

 <h1>video on webpage</h1>

   <video src="../IMAGES/Snapchat-594963394.mp4"

**Q3.semantic element in html5?**

**Ans.** <header>: Defines the header of a document or a section.

<nav>: Represents a section of navigation links.

<section>: Represents a thematic grouping of content, typically with a heading.

<article>: Represents an independent piece of content that can be distributed and reused.

<aside>: Defines content aside from the content it is placed in, such as sidebars or tangentially related content.

<footer>: Defines the footer of a document or a section.

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

<figure>: Represents self-contained content, such as images, videos, or diagrams.

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

<time>: Represents a specific point in time or a duration.

<details>: Represents a disclosure widget, allowing users to reveal additional information.

<summary>: Represents a summary, caption, or legend for a <details> element.

**Q4.canvas and svg tags?**

**Ans.1.** <canvas>:

The <canvas> element provides a drawing surface through JavaScript, allowing you to draw graphics dynamically.

It works by setting up a raster graphics context, where you can draw shapes, lines, text, and images programmatically using JavaScript.

The content of a <canvas> is rendered bitmap-based, meaning it's made up of pixels and doesn't retain the individual elements drawn. It's best suited for dynamic and interactive graphics, animations, games, data visualization, etc.

Example:

html

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

**2.SVG**

The <svg> element is a vector graphics format that defines graphics in XML format, which means it retains the individual shapes and elements as objects.

It allows you to create scalable graphics, shapes, and images that can be manipulated with CSS and JavaScript.

SVG graphics are resolution-independent and can be scaled without losing quality, making them ideal for logos, icons, diagrams, maps, and illustrations.

The content of an <svg> is described using XML-based markup, defining shapes, paths, text, etc.

Example:

html

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

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

<rect x="200" y="50" width="100" height="100" fill="blue" />

<text x="50" y="180" fill="black">SVG Example</text>

</svg>