ASSIGNMENT (HTML)

1) What are the new tags added in HTML5?

ANS) HTML5 brought several new tags that helped

structure content more effectively. Some of these

tags include:

<header>: Used for introductory content or

navigational aids for its enclosing section or a

document.

<footer>: Contains the footer information for its

enclosing section or document.

<nav>: Specifies a section with navigation links.

<section>: Divides a document into sections,

grouping related content together.

<main>: Specifies the main content within a

document, excluding navigational elements

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

ANS) To embed audio and video in a webpage, you

can use HTML5 elements - **<audio>** and

**<video>**. Here’s a basic example for both:

<audio controls>

<source src=”path of photo fille type=audio/”>

The **controls** attribute adds playback controls

like play, pause, volume, etc.

The **<source>** element specifies the audio file

and its type.

<video control width=”500px”>

<source src=”path video” type =”video/mp4>

The **controls** attribute adds playback controls

like play, pause, volume, etc.

The **<source>** element specifies the audio file

and its type.

3) Semantic element in HTML5?

ANS) In HTML5, semantic elements are specific tags

that provide meaning to the content they

enclose, offering more context to both the

browser and the developer. These elements are

more descriptive than the generic div or span

tags and help improve accessibility, search

engine optimization, and the overall structure of

a web page.

**<header>**: Typically used for introductory

content or navigational links at the top of a

page or a section.

**<nav>**: Intended for navigation links, like

menus or tables of content.

**<main>**: Represents the main content of the

page. There should only be one <main>

element in a document.

**<section>**: Defines a thematic grouping within a

document. It could be a chapter, part of an

article, or any other content division.

**<article>**: Represents independent, self-

contained content, like a blog post, a newspaper

article, or a forum post.

**<footer>**: Typically contains information about

its containing element or related information,

often placed at the bottom of a page or section.

4) Canvas and SVG tags

ANS) Canvas is an HTML element that allows

dynamic, scriptable rendering of 2D shapes

and bitmap images. It's more of a drawing

surface where you use JavaScript to draw

shapes, lines, and images pixel by pixel. It's

great for creating games, data

visualizations, or any graphics that require

real-time rendering.

<canvas id="myCanvas" width="200"

height="100"></canvas>

On the other hand, SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) is

an XML-based vector image format that allows you

to define vector-based graphics in the form of

shapes, paths, and text. It's resolution independent

and scales perfectly on any device without losing

quality. SVG is more suited for static graphics, icons,

or illustrations.

<svg width="200" height="100">

<circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40" stroke="black"

stroke-width="2" fill="red" />

<svg>

The choice between using Canvas or SVG depends on what you want to achieve. If you need to create interactive, dynamic graphics, Canvas might be the better choice. However, for scalable, resolution-independent graphics, SVG is usually the way to go.