What is the difference between span and div?

The difference is that span gives the output with display: inline

and div gives the output with display: block.

span is used when we need our elements to be shown in a line, one after the other.

Give a simple implementation of the <video> tag to embed a video stored at http://www.example.com/amazing\_video.mp4. Give the video a width of 640 pixels by 360 pixels. Provide the user with controls.

Here is one simple implementation:

<video src="http://www.example.com/amazing\_video.mp4" width="640" height="360" controls></video>

Alternatively, the source file may be indicated with a separate <source> tag inside the <video> element, as in:

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

<source src="http://www.example.com/amazing\_video.mp4">

</video>

Write the code necessary to create a 300 pixel by 300 pixel <canvas>. Within it, paint a blue 100 pixel by 100 pixel square with the top-left corner of the square located 50 pixels from both the top and left edges of the canvas.

Here is one simple implementation:

<canvas id="c" width="300" height="300"></canvas>

<script>

var canvas = document.getElementById( "c" );

var drawing\_context = canvas.getContext( "2d" );

drawing\_context.fillStyle = "blue";

drawing\_context.fillRect( 50, 50, 100, 100 );

</script>

Can a web page contain multiple <header> elements? What about <footer> elements?

Yes to both.

In fact, both the <header> and <footer> tags are designed to serve their respective purposes in relation to whatever their parent “section” may be.

So not only can the page <body> contain a header and a footer,

but so can every <article> and <section> element.

In fact, a <header> should be present for all of these, although a <*footer*> is not always necessary.

Can a <section> contain <article> elements? Can an <article> contain <section> elements? Provide usage examples.

The answer to both questions is yes;

i.e., a <section> can contain <article> elements, and an <article> can contain <section> elements.

For example, a personal dashboard page might contain a <section> for social network interactions as well as a <section> for the latest news articles, the latter of which could contain several <article> elements.

Conversely, an <article> might contain a <section> at the end for reader comments.

Briefly describe the correct usage of the following HTML5 semantic elements: <header>, <article>, <section>, <footer>.\

* **<header>:**Represents the header section and stores the starting information about the web page.
* **<footer>:**Represents the footer section (last portion) of the page.
* **<nav>:**Represents the navigation elements of the HTML page.
* **<article>:**It is a set of information.
* **<section>:**It is a set of instruction that is used inside the article block to define the basic structure of a page.
* **<aside>:**Sidebar content of the page

What’s the difference between the <svg> and <canvas> elements?

The <svg> element is a container for SVG graphics.

SVG has several methods for drawing paths, boxes, circles, text, and even bitmap images.

SVG is a language for describing 2D graphics,

but <canvas> allows you to draw 2D graphics on the fly using JavaScript.

SVG is XML-based, which means that every element is available within the SVG DOM. You can attach JavaScript event handlers for an element.

In SVG, each drawn shape is remembered as an object. If attributes of an SVG object are changed, the browser can automatically re-render the shape.

Canvas is rendered pixel by pixel.

In canvas, once the graphic is drawn, it is forgotten by the browser.

If its position should be changed, the entire scene needs to be redrawn, including any objects that might have been covered by the graphic.

What’s one main result if you do not specify a doctype in an HTML page?

New HTML5-specific tags will not be interpreted by the browser.

**Explain Meta tags.**

Meta tags are used to provide useful information to our web pages.

How do you indicate the character set being used by an HTML5 document?

In HTML5, the encoding used can be indicated with the charset attribute of a <meta> tag inside the document’s <head> element:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

...

<meta charset="UTF-8">

...

</head>

...

</html>

<datalist>

The <datalist> tag specifies a list of pre-defined options for an <input> element.

<input list="browsers" name="browser">

<datalist id="browsers">

<option value="Internet Explorer">

<option value="Firefox">

<option value="Chrome">

<option value="Opera">

<option value="Safari">

</datalist>

**What are the various formatting tags in HTML5?**

* **Marked text:**Represents highlighted text for Reference purposes. We can use **<marks**> tags for text highlight.
* **Deleted text:**Specifies the deleted block of text. We can use **<del>** tags to implement a deleted text.
* **Emphasized text:** Defines the emphasized text. We can use **<em>** tags to implement an emphasized text.
* **Inserted text:**Inserts a block of text into a document. We can use **<ins>** tags to implement an inserted text.
* **Small text:** Display inserted text in a small size. We can use **<small>** tags to implement a small text.
* **Superscript text:**This is a superscripted text. We can use **<sup>** tags to implement a superscript text.
* **Subscript text:** This is a subscripted text. We can use **<sub>** tags to implement a superscript text.