1.What are the new tags added in HTML5?

List of new semantic elements

The semantic elements added in HTML5 are:

* <article>
* <aside>
* <nav>
* <section>
* <figure>
* <footer>

<header>

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

To embed audio in HTML, we use the <audio> tag. Before HTML5, audio cannot be added to web pages in the Internet Explorer era. To play audio, we used web plugins like Flash. After the release of HTML5, it is possible. This tag supports Chrome, Firefox, Safari, Opera, and Edge in three audio formats – MP3, WAV, OGG. Only Safari browser doesn’t support OGG audio format.

Syntax:

<audio>

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

</audio>

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?

A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer.

Examples of non-semantic elements: <div> and <span> - Tells nothing about its content.

Examples of semantic elements: <form>, <table>, and <article> - Clearly defines its content.

* <footer>
* <header>
* <nav>
* <section>
* <aside>

4. Canvas and SVG tags.

The HTML SVG is an acronym which stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. HTML SVG is a modularized language which is used to describe graphics in XML. It describe two-dimensional vector and mixed vector/raster graphics in XML. It is a W3C recommendation. SVG images and their behaviors are defined in XML text files.