Video Resilient Web Pages and the Audio Tag

In this lesson, we'll learn how to tackle the situation where our web browser does not support the video tag or usage of the audio and track tags.
Let's begin!

WE'LL COVER THE FOLLOWING

Catering non-support for `<video>` tag in the browser

If your web browser does not support the `<video>` tag, you can fall back to the old style of embedding video:

```
<video controls >
  <source src="Video/Caribbean.webm" type="video/webm" />
  <source src="Video/Caribbean.mp4" type="video/mp4" />
  <embed>
    <!-- Old style markup for playing video -->
  </embed>
</video>
```

old style of embedding videos

In the body of `<video>`, simply add the `<embed>`, `<object>`, or `<iframe>` markups to provide the non-HTML5 video.

Now let's see what we can do if we have audio files on our hands and want to embed those into our webpage.

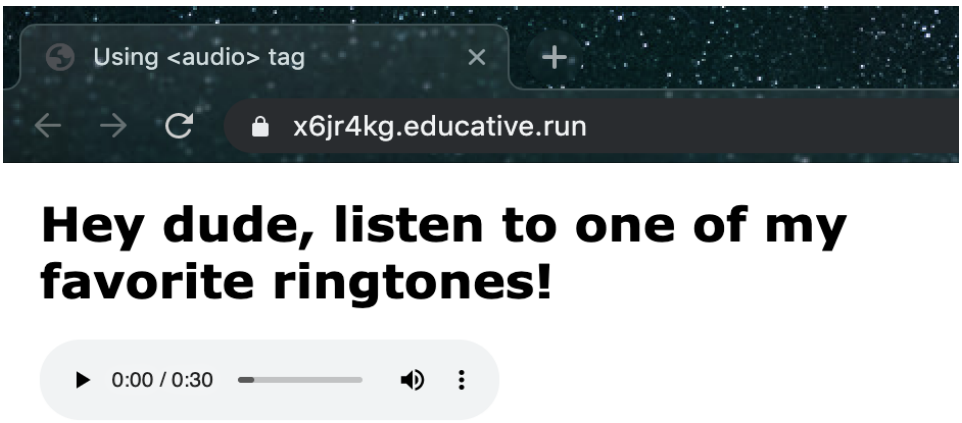
Using the `<audio>` tag

The `<audio>` tag is as simple to use as `<video>`, it follows the same pattern shown in the following code snippet:

```
<body>
  <h1>Hey dude, listen to one of my favorite ringtones!</h1>
  <audio controls>
    <source src="Audio/Good%20News.mp3" type="audio/mpeg" />
  </audio>
</body>
```

code to add audio tag in webpage

Similarly to `<video>`, the audio player is displayed on the web page, as shown in the image below:



The audio player is displayed in the browser

You can use the src, controls, autoplay, muted, and loop attributes similar to `<video>`, but `<audio>` does not have height, width, or poster attributes.

Similar to the video tag, there are several audio formats. The most frequently used ones are:

1. MP3
2. WAV
3. Ogg Vorbis

Let's discuss these one by one:

☆ **MP3** is the world's most popular audio format, it is supported by almost every browser. You can recognize this format from the `.mp3` file extension of `audio/mp3` **MIME** type.

Exercise-03-25: Making use of the `<audio>` tag

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Using &lt;audio&gt; tag</title>
  <style>
    body {
      font-family: Verdana, Arial, sans-serif;
      width: 640px;
      margin-left: 24px;
```

```
    }
  </style>
</head>

<body>
  <h1>Hey dude, listen to one of my favorite ringtones!</h1>
  <audio controls>
    <source src="./Audio/Good%20News.mp3" type="audio/mpeg" />
  </audio>
</body>
</html>
```

☆ The **WAV** format is the ***original raw format for digital audio***.

Unfortunately, it does not support compression, so it is unsuitable for most websites because of suboptimal (big) audio stream size. This content can be recognized from the `.wav` file extension or the `audio/wav` MIME type.

☆ **Ogg Vorbis** is a free, open standard that provides high-quality audio comparable to MP3. This format supports compression and is very popular among website producers. When you see the `.ogg` file extension or `audio/ogg` **MIME** type, it means this standard is used.

Using the `<track>` tag

HTML5 defines a **new element in regard to audio and video playback**. This is `<track>`, and it is **used to specify subtitles, caption files, or other files containing text that should be visible when the media is playing**.

For example, when you have a `<video>` tag, and you would like to select either English or Hungarian subtitles, the highlighted `<track>` tags shown in the code snippet below will express this intention:

```
<video>
  <!-- Source tags omitted-->
  <track src="subtitlesEn.vtt" kind="subtitles"
    srclang="en" label="English">
  <track src="subtitlesHu.vtt" kind="subtitles"
    srclang="hu" label="Hungarian">
</video>
```

The <track> tag nested inside video tag

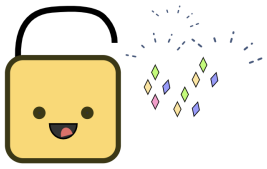
The `src` attribute of `<track>` specifies the text stream whilw `srclang` tells the

language of the text. You can define the kind of text track which can be any of the following:

- `captions` (translation for dialogue and sound effects suitable for deaf users),
- `chapters` (chapter titles suitable for navigation),
- `descriptions` (textual description for blind users, synthetized audio),
- `metadata` (invisible content used by scripts),
- `subtitles` (displays subtitles in video).

When `subtitles` is set for kind, `srclang` is required.

Achievement unlocked! 🎉



Congratulations! You've learned how to tackle the situation where our web browser does not support the video tag or usage of the audio and track tags.

Good job! Give yourself a round of applause!

In the *next lesson*, we'll see some of the limitations that come with the `<video>` and `<audio>` tags in HTML5.