**Differences Between HTML4 And HTML5:-**

* HTML4 and HTML5 both are the newest version of HTML. HTML5 is upgrade version of HTML4 which has new and advance function that useful to create good quality of website. According to me the main difference between HTML4 and HTML5 is that in HTML5 many of new elements include such as audio, video, canvas etc. HTML5 is best to use instead of other programming language such as php, JavaScript etc.
* HTML 5 Language is more advance language than HTML 4. some new elements are added in HTML 5 such as nav, header, article, aside, section and footer. The main difference between HTML 4 and HTML5 is that there are several new APIs added in HTML 5.

1. HTML5 Is a Work in Progress

As cool as it is to see what HTML5 can do for you, it hasn’t been standardized like HTML4. You don’t have to worry about updating pages built using HTML4. It’s more than ten years old and it’s a set standard. If you jump into HTML5 with both feet, you’re going to be making updates. Elements and attributes are added and modified several times a year. Of course, this is dependent how much you depend on rich elements, but it’s certainly a risk you must take into consideration when using a fluid language.

Build with HTML4, play with HTML5.

2. Simplified Syntax

The simpler doctype declaration is just one of the many novelties in HTML5. Now you need to write only: <!doctype html> and this is it. The syntax of HTML5 is compatible with HTML4 and XHTML1, but not with SGML.

3. The New <canvas> Element

This is what killed Flash.Although it isn’t as … uh … flashy … most assume that it will eventually make Flash obsolete.

Only time will tell.

4. The <header> and <footer> Elements

For good or bad, HTML5 has acknowledged the new web anatomy. With HTML5, <header> and <footer> are specifically marked for such. Because of this, it is unnecessary to identify these two elements with a <div> tag.

5. New <section> and <article> Elements

Again, HTML5 has adopted the popular web standard. <section> and <article> allows you to mark specific areas of your layout as such, and should have a positive effect on on your SEO in the end.

6. New <menu> and <figure> Elements

<menu> can be used for your main menu, but it can also be used for toolbars and context menus. The <figure> element is another way to arrange text and images.

8. New <audio> and <video> ElementsEmbedind audio and video has never been easier.

There are also some new multimedia elements and attributes, such as <track>, that provides text tracks for the video element. With these additions HTML5 is definitely getting more and more Web 2.0-friendly. The problem is that by the time HTML5 becomes widely accepted, Web 2.0 might be old news.

8. New Forms

The new <form> and <forminput> elements are looking good. If you do much with forms, you may want to take a look at what these have to offer.

9. Kiss <b> and <font> Goodbye!

CSS, all the time.All the time, CSS.

10. No More <frame>, <center>, <big>

I bet you’re going to miss these.

* A great difference between HTML4 and HTML5 is that the HTML5 is introduced with several new APIs. Application Programming Interfaces or APIs aim to provide a better and improved web application development system. It also rectifies the shortcomings of HTML4 in this regard.
* For instance, by using HTML5, you can eliminate the requirement of any third party application to play audio and/or video files. For example, Flash is no longer required to play at least the supported files.
* HTML5 has also deleted of a couple of unnecessary elements. Many elements, which mainly focus on the presentation and visual aspect of a website, have now been replaced by more appropriate platforms.
* For instance, in HTML5, the TT and U tags, acronym, applet, dir, font, strike and center etc. have been replaced by the CSS or Cascadian Style Sheets.
* Another great difference between the HTML4 and HTML5 is that of the flexibility. HTML5 is believed to be more flexible than its predecessor. The new version is significantly more flexible when it comes to handling inaccurate syntax.
* Unlike HTML4, HTML5 specifies the related parsing and lexing rules. This flexibility enables it to show similar results, even if there is a slightly inaccurate syntax.
* Unlike HTML4 that used common webpages structures like, columns and headers etc. HTML5 is preloaded with many elements to structure the webpages.

**HTML5 SEO Differences Between HTML5 v HTML4**

A Typical Web Page In HTML 4

<html> <head>

<title>Hobo Web LTD Scotland</title>

</head>

<body>

<div id="page">

<div id="header">

<h1><a href="/blog/">Hobo Web</a></h1>

</div>

<div id="container">

<div id="center" class="column">

<div class="post" id="post-102">

<h2><a href="/test-page/">

Test Page 1</a></h2> <div class="entry">

<p>Article Text here</p>

</div>

</div>

<div class="post" id="post-101">

<h2><a href="/test2/">

Test 2</a></h2>

<div class="entry">

<p>Article 2 Text here</p>

</div>

</div>

</div>

<div class="navigation">

<div class="alignleft">

<a href="/blog/page/2/">Ã‚« Previous Entries</a>

</div>

<div class="alignright"></div>

</div>

</div>

<div id="right" class="column">

<ul id="sidebar">

<li><h2>Hobo Stuff</h2>

<ul>

<li><a href="/blog/comment-policy/">Comment Policy</a></li>

<li><a href="/blog/todo-list/">Todo List</a></li>

</ul></li>

<li><h2>Archives</h2>

<ul>

<li><a href='/blog/2008/04/'>April 2008</a></li>

<li><a href='/blog/2008/03/'>March 2008</a></li>

<li><a href='/blog/2008/02/'>February 2008</a></li>

<li><a href='/blog/2008/01/'>January 2008</a></li>

</ul>

</li>

</ul>

</div>

<div id="footer"><p>Copyright 2008 Hobo Web LTD</p>

</div>

</div>

</body>

</html>

…..here’s the same page, with differences clear, in the W3C’s new incarnation.

* An Example of a Typical Page in HTML 5;

<html> <head>

<title>Hobo Web LTD Scotland</title>

</head>

<body>

<header>

<h1><a href="http://blog/">Hobo Web</a></h1>

</header>

<section>

<article>

<h2><a href="/test-page/">

Test Page 1</a></h2> <p>Article Text here</p>

</article>

<article>

<h2><a href="/test2/">

Test 2</a></h2>

<p>Article Text 2 here</p>

</article>

<nav>

<a href="/blog/page/2/">Ã‚« Previous Entries</a>

</nav>

</section>

<nav>

<ul>

<li><h2>Hobo Stuff</h2>

<ul>

<li><a href="/blog/comment-policy/">Comment Policy</a></li>

<li><a href="/blog/todo-list/">Todo List</a></li>

</ul></li>

<li><h2>Archives</h2>

<ul>

<li><a href='/blog/2008/04/'>April 2008</a></li>

<li><a href='/blog/2008/03/'>March 2008</a></li>

<li><a href='/blog/2008/02/'>February 2008</a></li>

<li><a href='/blog/2008/01/'>January 2008</a></li>

</ul>

</li>

</ul>

</nav>

<footer>

<p>Copyright 2008 Hobo Web LTD</p>

</footer>

</body>

</html>

* The elements frame, frameset, and noframes are being removed from the language, as well as acronym, applet, basefont, big, blink, center , dir, font, isindex, strike , tt and u. All of these can be handled using CSS or other methods.
* You’ll also have to learn to get along without using tables for layout; while tables themselves are still part of HTML5, they’re not intended for placing pixels any more. Here’s what the spec says:

"Tables must not be used as layout aids. Historically, some Web authors have misused tables in HTML as a way to control their page layout. This usage is non-conforming, because tools attempting to extract tabular data from such documents would obtain very confusing results."

So all the attributes that let people create those perfectly laid-out, tinted tables are gone, like align, bgcolor, border, cellpadding, cellspacing, height, nowrap, rules, valign, and the big one: width.

Browsers of the future will become more powerful because of the move towards the cloud, so that they’ll be able to handle more on their own. We’ve already seen that with things like Ajax, and now with video/audio embedding and such, it will be far easier for us to code in a straightforward manner and let the browser figure out the details. For instance, new structure elements include article, aside, figcaption, figure, footer, header, hgroup, nav, section, and summary, all of which refer to the structure of the document itself and leave rendering to the browser.

* HTML4 was developed by World Wide Web consortium and WHATWG (web hypertext application technology working group) and HTML5 is being developed by web hypertext application technology working group (WHATWG) and W3C HTML WG.
* Now, each of these elements serves a unique purpose:-

Header denotes the inclusion of heading, sub headings etc. which is more specific.

Nav signifies both the website navigation as well as the navigation of the table of contents.

Section element corresponds to a broad category of a web page.

Article element symbolizes a particular section of web page such as: blog, news, testimonials etc.

Aside element is used to include the content that may relate to a specific section of a document or a web page.

Footer element is used to indicate important information like copyright data, the author’s name, links to other pages etc.

* HTML5 brings a whole new dimension to web world. It can embed video on web-pages without using any special software like Flash.
* Furthermore, HTML5 denotes to scripting of API (application programming interfaces) including new APIs like:-

1. Drag and drop
2. Database storage offline
3. Editing of the document
4. Canvas 2D APIs, etc.