

HTML 5 : Introduction

HTML 5 is the fifth and current version of HTML.

It has introduced the application programming interfaces (API) and Document Object Model (DOM).

Features:

- It has introduced new multimedia features which supports both audio and video controls by using <audio> and <video> tags.
- There are new graphics elements including vector graphics and tags.
- Enrich semantic content by including <header> <footer>, <article>, <section> and <figure> are added.
- Geo-location services- It helps to locate the geographical location of a client.
- Uses SQL database to store data offline.
- Allows drawing various shapes like triangle, rectangle, circle, etc.
- Capable of handling incorrect syntax.
- Easy DOCTYPE declaration i.e., <!doctype html>
- Easy character encoding i.e., <meta charset="UTF-8">

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Removed elements from HTML 5: There are many elements which are depreciated from HTML 5 are listed below:

Removed Elements	Use Instead Elements	Removed Elements	Use Instead Elements
<acronym>	<abbr>	<frame>	
<applet>	<object>	<frameset>	
<basefont>	CSS	<noframes>	
<big>	CSS	<isindex>	
<center>	CSS	<strike>	CSS, <s> or
<dir>		<tt>	CSS
	CSS		

New Added Elements in HTML 5:

<article>:

The <article> tag is used to represent an article. More specifically, the content within the <article> tag is independent from the other content of the site.

<aside>:

The <aside> tag is used to describe the main object of the web page in a shorter way like a highlighter. It basically identifies the content that is related to the primary content of the web page but does not constitute the main intent of the primary page. The <aside> tag contains mainly author information, links, related content and so on.

<figure>:

The <figure> tag in HTML is used to add self-contained content like illustrations, diagrams, photos or codes listing in a document. It is related to main flow, but it can be used in any position of a document and the figure goes with the flow of the document and if it is removed it should not affect the flow of the document.

<figcaption>:

The <figcaption> tag in HTML is used to set a caption to the figure element in a document.

```
<figure>
  
  <figcaption>Fig.1 - Trulli, Puglia, Italy.</figcaption>
</figure>
```

<header>: It contains the section heading as well as other content, such as a navigation links, table of contents, etc.

<footer>: The <footer> tag in HTML is used to define a footer of HTML document. This section contains the footer information (author information, copyright information, carriers etc.).

<main>: Delineates the main content of the body of a document or web app.

<mark>: The <mark> tag in HTML is used to define the marked text. It is used to highlight the part of the text in the paragraph.

<nav>: The <nav> tag is used to declaring the navigational section in HTML documents. Websites typically have sections dedicated to navigational links, which enables user to navigate the site. These links can be placed inside a nav tag.

<section>: It can hold the grouping of content.

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<details>:

The <details> tag is used for the content/information which is initially hidden but could be displayed if the user wishes to see it.

<summary>:

The <summary> tag in HTML is used to define a summary for the <details> element. The <summary> element is used along with the <details> element and provides a summary visible to the user. When the summary is clicked by the user, the content placed inside the <details> element becomes visible which was previously hidden.

```
<details>
  <summary>Epcot Center</summary>
  <p>
    Epcot is a theme park at Walt Disney World Resort featuring exciting
    attractions, international pavilions, award-winning fireworks and seasonal
    special events.
  </p>
</details>
```