HTML-5 ASSIGNMENT

Q.1 DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HTML & HTML5?

- In brief, HTML5 is an updated version of HTML with several key improvements:

1. Simplified Doctype: HTML5 uses `<!DOCTYPE html>`, while HTML required a longer declaration.
2. New Elements: HTML5 introduces semantic tags like `<header>`, `<footer>`, `<article>`, and `<section>` for better structure.
3. Multimedia Support: HTML5 natively supports audio and video with `<audio>` and `<video>`, eliminating the need for plugins.
4. Enhanced Forms: HTML5 adds new input types like `email`, `date`, and `number` for better forms.
5. APIs: HTML5 includes APIs like Canvas, Geolocation, Local Storage, and Web Workers.
6. CSS3 Integration: Works seamlessly with CSS3 for responsive design.
7. Mobile-Friendly: Designed to support mobile devices and responsive layouts better.

HTML5 is more modern, versatile, and mobile-friendly than HTML.

Q.2 WHAT ARE THE ADDITIONAL TAGS USED IN HTML5?

- HTML5 introduced several new tags that improve the structure and functionality of web pages. Here are some of the key additional tags:

1. `<header>`: Represents the header section of a document or section, typically containing navigation links, logos, and introductory content.

2. `<footer>`: Represents the footer section of a document or section, typically containing copyright information, links, or other metadata.

3. `<article>`: Defines a self-contained piece of content, such as a blog post, news article, or forum post, that can stand alone or be reused.

4. `<section>`: Represents a section of content within a page, used for grouping related content, like a chapter, a group of related articles, or a set of links.

5. `<nav>`: Defines a section of navigation links to help users navigate the website.

6. `<aside>`: Represents content that is tangentially related to the content around it, often used for sidebars or additional information.

7. `<mark>`: Used to highlight parts of text that are relevant to the user, often used for search results or important

terms.

8. `<progress>`: Represents the progress of a task, such as a download or upload progress bar.

9. `<output>`: Used to represent the result of a calculation or user action, often used with forms.

10. `<figure>` and `<figcaption>`: `<figure>` is used to encapsulate media like images, charts, or diagrams, and `<figcaption>` provides a caption for that media.

11. `<details>` and `<summary>`: `<details>` defines a collapsible content section, and `<summary>` provides a heading for that section that can be clicked to expand or collapse the content.

12. `<time>`: Used to represent a specific time or date, allowing it to be machine-readable.

13. `<datalist>`: Provides a list of predefined options for an `<input>` element, offering suggestions as the user types.

14. `<meter>`: Represents a scalar measurement within a known range, like a rating or a progress bar.

These new tags help create more semantic, structured, and accessible web content.