
Module 5 –Frontend– HTML5

Theory Assignment:

- Question 1: Difference b/w HTML & HTML5?
- Ans.:

The Difference between HTML & HTML5

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>HTML</u>	<u>HTML5</u>
Structure	The HTML uses a long and complex doctype declaration, making it harder to remember.	The HTML5 simplifies it to <code><!DOCTYPE html></code> , making it easier to use.
CSS being applied	It includes outdated elements like <code></code> , <code><center></code> , and <code><big></code> .	It removes these, promoting CSS for styling and layout.
Layout/New Semantic Elements	HTML relies on generic <code><div></code> and <code></code> for content structuring.	HTML5 introduces semantic tags like <code><header></code> , <code><article></code> , and <code><section></code> , improving readability and SEO.
Media (Audio & Video)	Generally it requires external plugins like Flash or Silverlight for audio and video.	The HTML5 introduces <code><audio></code> and <code><video></code> elements for native media support.
Forms 2.0	HTML has limited input types, requiring JavaScript for form validation.	HTML5 adds new input types like <code>email</code> , <code>date</code> , and <code>number</code> , along with attributes like <code>placeholder</code> and <code>required</code> .

- **Question 2: What are the additional tags used in HTML5?**

➤ **Ans**

➤ **There are so many new tags which were introduced in HTML5, such as:**

(1) Structural Tags: These tags help to create semantic structure of webpages.

- (a) **<Section>**:- The section element represents a generic section of a document application. A section in this context is a thematic grouping of content typically with a heading.
- (b) **<Article>** :- This article element represents a self-contained composition in a document, page, application, or site and that is intended to be independently distributable or reusable, e.g. In syndication
- (c) **<Aside>**:- The aside element represents a section of a page that consists of content that is tangentially related to the content around the aside element, and which could be considered separate from that content.
- (d) **<Header>**:- The header element represents a group of introductory or navigational aids. A header element is intended to usually contain the section's heading, but this is not required.
- (e) **<Footer>**:-The footer element represents a footer for its nearest ancestor sectioning content or sectioning root element. A footer typically contains information about its section such as who wrote it. Links to related documents. Copyright data and the like.
- (f) **<Nav>**: The nav element represents a section of a page that links to other pages or to parts within the page a section with navigation links. Not all links of a document must be in a <nav> element. The <nav> element is intended only for major block of navigation links. Browsers, such as screen readers for disabled users, can use this element to determine whether to omit the initial rendering of this content.

(2) Multimedia Tags: These tags help to include audio – video content in the webpage.

- (a) **<Video>**:- Is a media element whose media data is ostensibly video data, possibly with associated audio data.
- (b) **<Audio>**:- The audio element is a media element whose media data is ostensibly audio data.

(3) Scripting Tags: HTML5 introduced new tags to handle scripts.

- (a) **<Canvas>**:- Providing scripts with a resolution dependent bitmap canvas, which can be used for rendering graphs, game graphics, or other visual images on the fly.
- (b) **<Svg>**: used for scalable vector graphics, enabling the creation of graphics and animation.

(1) Form 2.0: HTML5 introduced new input tags for form.

- (a) **Color** :- The color type is used for input fields that should contain a color `<input type="color">`
- (b) **Date** :- The date type allows the user to select a date `<input type="datetime-local">`
- (c) **email** :-The email type allows the user to add mail id. `<input type="email">`
- (d) **Month** :- The month type allows the user to select a month and year `<input type="month">`
- (e) **Number**: - The number type is used for input fields that should contain a numeric value. You can also set restrictions on what numbers are accepted: `<input type="number" name="quantity" min="1" max="5">`
- (f) **Range**: - The range type is used for input fields that should contain a value from a range of numbers. You can also set restrictions on what

numbers are accepted `<input type="range" name="points" min="1" max="10">`

(g) Search :- The search type is used for search fields `<input type="search" name="s">`

(h) Time :- The time type allows the user to select a time `<input type="time">`

(i) Url :- The url type is used for input fields that should contain a URL address. The value of the url field is automatically validated when the form is submitted `<input type="url">`

(j) week :- The week type allows the user to select a week and year `<input type="week">`

(k) Autofocus :- Specifies that an `<input>` element should automatically get focus when the page loads `<input type="text" autofocus="autofocus"/>`