

MODULE 15 :- FRONT-END (HTML5)

QUE.1 Difference between HTML & HTML5 ?

ANS. :- Difference:-

FEATURES	HTML	HTML5
Doctype Declaration	The doctype declaration for HTML is <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC>.	The doctype declaration is simplified to <!DOCTYPE HTML>.
New Elements	It has limited set of elements (e.g. , <center>, for fold).	It has new semantic elements like <article>, <section>, <nav>, etc.
Multimedia Support	It has no native support for audio and video.	It has native <audio> and <video> elements for multimedia content.
Form Elements	It has basic input types (text, checkbox, and radio).	It has new input types like (email, tel, date, url, etc.) and new form elements like (placeholder, required , etc.).
APIs	HTML on its own doesn't have many JavaScript APIs.	HTML5 has multiple new APIs, e.g., Canvas API, Geolocation API, Local Storage, WebSockets.
Semantic Markup	It has limited semantic structure.	It has strong emphasis on semantic elements (<header>, <footer>, <article>.)
Mobile compatibility	It has not designed for mobile.	It has built for mobile with responsive design and touch event support.
Backward Compatibility	It has less flexible with older version.	It has backward compatible with older version of HTML.

QUE.2 What are the additional tags used in HTML5 ?

ANS. :- HTML5 introduced several new tags that enhance the structure and functionality of web pages. Here is a list of the most notable **additional tags in HTML5**:

1. Structural/Content Tags :-

These tags help create a more semantic structure for a webpages:

- **<article>** : Represent independent content, like a blog post or news article.
- **<section>** : Defines a section in a document , such as a chapter, header, or a grouping of related content.
- **<nav>** : Represent navigation links.
- **<header>** : Represents the introductory content or a set of navigational links for a document or section.
- **<footer>** : Represents the footer for a document or section, typically containing copyright information or contact details.
- **<aside>** : Represents content that is tangentially related to the content around it, such as sidebars, pull quotes, or advertisements.
- **<main>** : Represents the main content of the document, which is unique and central to the page.

2. Multimedia Tags :-

These tags enables the inclusion of audio and video content without relying on thirdparty plugins:

- **<audio>** : Embeds audio content, like music or sound effects.
- **<video>** : Embeds video content.

3. Form – related Tags :-

HTML5 added new input types and attributes for creating more advanced forms:

- **<input>** :
 - email (for email input)
 - tel (for phone numbers)
 - date (for date input)
 - time (for time input)
 - url (for URL input)
 - search (for search fields)
 - range (for range sliders)
 - number (for numeric input)

○ color (for color pickers)

- **<datalist>** : Provides a list of predefined options for an <input> element.
- **<output>** : Represents the result of a calculation or user action.
- **<progress>** : Displays the progress of a task (like a progress bar).
- **<meter>** : Represents a scalar measurement within a known range, such as a gauge or a bar.

4. Scripting Tags :-

HTML5 introduced some new tags for handling scripts:

- **<canvas>** : Provides a space for dynamic, scriptable rendering of 2D shapes and images.
- **<svg>** : Used for scalable vector graphics, enabling the creation of graphics and animations.

5. Metadata Tags :-

These tags help define the document's metadata:

- **<meta charset="UTF-8">**: Specifies the character encoding for the HTML document (commonly used for Unicode).
- **<base>**: Specifies a base URL for relative URLs in the document.
- **<link>**: Used to link to external resources like stylesheets or icons.

6. Deprecated Tags :-

HTML5 also deprecated or removed certain tags that were considered outdated or unnecessary:

- **** : Styling content via the tag is deprecated. Use CSS instead.
- **<center>** : Used to center content, but now considered obsolete. Use CSS (text-align: center) instead.
- ** and <i>** : While these are still valid, HTML5 encourages using CSS for styling text as bold or italic rather than relying on these elements for presentation.