

Q1. Difference b/w HTML & HTML5?

Ans: HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language, which is used to create and design the structure of web pages. It helps in defining the layout of a website using various tags and elements. HTML5 is the latest and more advanced version of HTML that introduces new features for modern web development.

The main difference between HTML and HTML5 is that HTML has limited multimedia and storage capabilities, while HTML5 provides built-in support for audio, video, and offline storage. In HTML, complex doctype declarations were used, whereas in HTML5, it has been simplified to `<!DOCTYPE html>`. HTML does not support drawing or animation directly, but HTML5 introduces the `<canvas>` and `<svg>` tags for graphics.

HTML relies on cookies for storing data, while HTML5 uses `localStorage` and `sessionStorage` for better client-side storage. HTML supports only basic input types in forms, whereas HTML5 adds new types such as email, date, number, and range. In addition, HTML5 provides several new APIs like Geolocation and Web Workers, making web applications more interactive and powerful. HTML mainly uses non-semantic tags like `<div>` for structure, but HTML5 includes semantic elements such as `<header>`, `<footer>`, `<article>`, and `<section>` for better readability and SEO. Overall, HTML5 is more efficient, mobile-friendly, and suitable for modern web applications compared to traditional HTML.

Q2. What are the additional tags used in HTML5?

Ans: 1. Semantic Elements

These tags define the structure and meaning of the content on a webpage:

- `<header>` – Represents the header section of a webpage or an article.
- `<footer>` – Represents the footer section.
- `<article>` – Defines independent, self-contained content like news articles or blog posts.
- `<section>` – Defines a section in a document, such as chapters or topics.
- `<nav>` – Represents a navigation menu for links.
- `<aside>` – Defines side content like a sidebar or ads.
- `<main>` – Represents the main content of the webpage.
- `<figure>` – Used for images, diagrams, or illustrations.
- `<figcaption>` – Provides a caption or description for the `<figure>` element.

- `<mark>` – Highlights text.
- `<time>` – Represents date or time.

2. Multimedia Elements

These tags add audio and video support without needing plugins:

- `<audio>` – Used to embed audio content.
- `<video>` – Used to embed video content.
- `<source>` – Specifies multiple media resources for `<audio>` or `<video>`.
- `<track>` – Used for subtitles or captions in media files.
- `<canvas>` – Used for drawing graphics using JavaScript.
- `<svg>` – Used to display vector-based graphics.

3. Form Elements

HTML5 introduced new input types and elements to make forms more powerful:

- `<datalist>` – Provides a list of predefined options for an input field.
- `<output>` – Displays the result of a calculation.
- `<progress>` – Shows progress of a task or process.
- `<meter>` – Represents a measurement within a known range.