

# TASK -1

## 1. List out the features of HTML 5.

- **Semantic Elements:**

HTML 5 introduced new semantic tags, these elements will provide clear structure to web documents and improve readability.

Eg:   <header>  
          <article>  
          <footer>  
          <section>  
          <nav>  
          <main>  
          <figure>  
          <figcaption>

- **Multimedia Support:**

We can add audio video content without third party plugins (like flash).

Also support multiple codecs (eg: MP4, WebM, Ogg).

<audio>  
<video>

- **Graphics:**

<canvas> : pixel-based drawing using JS.

<svg> : (Scalable Vector Graphics) vector-based drawing.

- **Enhanced Form elements:**

Html 5 introduced new input types and attributes.

**Input type:** email, date, color, url, number, search, range, etc.

**Attributes:** placeholder, required, pattern, etc.

- **Offline Capabilities:**  
HTML 5 allows developers to create offline-capable web applications using Application Cache API .
- **Local storage and Session Storage:**  
HTML 5 provides client-side storage options that allow data to persist even when the page is reloaded.
- **Geolocation API :**  
Allows web applications to access a user's location using GPS, Wi-Fi, IP address.
- **Drag and Drop**
- **Responsive design :**  
`<meta name=" viewport">` tag for creating responsive web designs.
- **Cleaner code:**  
It removes extra attributes like:  
type="text/javascript" for <script>  
type="text/css" for <style>
- **WebSockets:**  
Enable real-time two-way communication between server side and client side.

## 2. Difference between HTML and HTML5.

HTML	HTML5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack support for modern multimedia and web application functionalities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support multimedia, modern web technologies.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long and complex doctype declaration.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simplified doctype declaration.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lacked semantic tags.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduced semantic tags.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Video and audio content are added through third-party plugins like flash.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have support for multimedia using &lt;audio&gt; and &lt;video&gt; tags without external plugins.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No direct support for rendering graphics. need external tools.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduced Canvas and SVG for creating graphics.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited input type and attributes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advanced input type and attributes.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No built-in support for offline applications.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supports offline applications.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited or no support for APIs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offer APIs support like geolocation, WebSocket, Drag-and-Drop, web workers.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is Not fast, flexible, efficient as compared to HTML5.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is efficient, flexible, and faster.</li> </ul>

### 3. What is formatting in HTML?

In HTML, formatting refers to the way content is structured and styled to improve its readability and appearance on web pages. It involves various HTML tags to emphasize, highlight, organize text and incorporate other media in a way that is visually appealing and user-friendly.

HTML Formatting Elements:

<b> : Bold text (displayed in bold)  
 <strong> : Important text (displayed in bold)  
 <i> : Italic text (displayed in italic)

<small> : Smaller text  
 <em> : Emphasized text (displayed in italic)  
 <mark> : Marked text (highlighted text)  
 <ins> : Inserted text (underline inserted text)  
 <sub> : Subscript text (text appear below the normal line)  
 <sup> : Superscript text (text appear above the normal line)  
 <del> : Deleted text

4. What is the difference between HTML elements and tags?

Tags	Elements
Tags are the building blocks in HTML. it is the markup syntax used to define an element.	HTML element is an entire structure. It defines the content or structure in the document.
Tags typically have opening and closing tag and are enclosed in angle brackets.	Elements consists of both an opening tag, content inside it, and closing tag.
Tag defines which type of HTML element.	Elements represent the complete unit on a web page.
eg: <h1> </h1>, <p> </p>	eg: <h1>Heading Text</h1>

5. How can you make text appear in a monospace font in HTML?

- ★ <pre> tag: it is used to display preformatted text. This tag automatically uses a monospace font in most browsers.
- ★ <code> tag: this tag automatically renders in monospace font.

- ★ `<tt>` tag: it displays text in monospace font in default.
- ★ Apply **CSS** using `font-family: monospace;` to change text to a monospace font.