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| **HTML** | **XML** |
| HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. | XML stands for extensible Markup Language. |
| HTML is static in nature. | XML is dynamic in nature. |
| HTML is a markup language. | XML provides framework to define markup languages. |
| HTML can ignore small errors. | XML does not allow errors. |
| HTML is not Case sensitive. | XML is Case sensitive. |
| HTML tags are predefined tags. | XML tags are user defined tags. |
| There are limited number of tags in HTML. | XML tags are extensible. |
| HTML does not preserve white spaces. | White space can be preserved in XML. |
| HTML tags are used for displaying the data. | XML tags are used for describing the data not for displaying. |
| In HTML, closing tags are not necessary. | In XML, closing tags are necessary. |
| HTML is used to display the data. | XML is used to store data. |
| HTML does not carry data it just display it. | XML carries the data to and from database. |
| HTML offers native object support. | IN XML , the objects are expressed by conventions using attributes. |
| HTML document size is relatively small. | XML document size is relatively large as the approach of formatting  and the codes both are lengthy. |
| Additional application is not required for parsing of  JavaScript code into the HTML document. | DOM(Document Object Model) is required for parsing JavaScript  codes and mapping of text. |