HTMI

TASK:1

1. List out the features of HTML 5

Ans:

1.Semantic Elements:

New semantic elements such as <header>, <footer>, <nav>, <article>, <section>, and <aside> help define the structure and meaning of content.

2. Audio and Video Support:

Native support for embedding audio and video content using <audio> and <video> tags, eliminating the need for third-party plugins like Flash.

3.Canvas:

The <canvas> element allows for dynamic rendering of graphics and images directly within the browser using JavaScript.

4.SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics):

HTML5 includes native support for SVG, allowing the integration of vector graphics directly into web pages.

5. Form Enhancements:

New input types, such as email, url, number, date, and range, provide better user experience and validation. The <datalist> element allows for pre-defined options for user input.

6.Local Storage:

The local Storage and session Storage APIs provide a way to store data on the client side persistently or for the duration of a session, respectively.

7.Web Storage:

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.8. Geolocation:

HTML5 allows web applications to access the user's geographical location through the Geolocation API.

9.Web Workers:

Web Workers enable the execution of scripts in the background, allowing for multi-threading in web applications without affecting the user interface responsiveness.

10.Offline Web Applications:

HTML5 introduces the Application Cache (AppCache), allowing web applications to work offline by caching resources on the client side.

11.WebSockets:

WebSockets provide a full-duplex communication channel over a single, long-lived connection, enhancing real-time communication between the client and the server.

12. Responsive Design:

HTML5 facilitates the creation of responsive web designs with features like media queries, enabling websites to adapt to different screen sizes and devices.

13. Web Components:

The concept of Web Components allows developers to create reusable custom elements with encapsulated functionality, enhancing modularity and maintainability.

14.Drag and Drop:

HTML5 introduces native support for drag-and-drop functionality, making it easier for users to interact with and move elements on a web page.

15.Cross-document Communication:

The post message API enables secure communication between windows or iframes, allowing for cross-document messaging.

2.Difference between html and html5

Ans:

HTML	HTML5
It contains elaborate types of character encoding.	It contains easier types of character encoding
It does not support audio and video without the use of a flash player.	It supports audio and video controls with the use of <audio> and <video> tags.</video></audio>
HTML uses browser cache memory as temporary storage.	HTML5 offers multiple storage options, such as an SQL database, application cache, and web storage.
Programmers are unable to use features that determine a user's geolocation	HTML5 has a JavaScript geolocation API, which can be used to identify any user's location when accessing the website.
<thml>, <head>, and <body> tags are mandatory while coding.</body></head></thml>	< Html >, <ody>, and Head> tags can be omitted while coding.</ody>
Drag and drop features are not provided.	Drag and drop features are provided.
In HTML, vector graphics are supported with the help of various tools, such as Adobe Flash, VML, etc.	In HTML5, vector graphics are supported by default.

Ans:

Text formatting in HTML refers to the way text is displayed on a web page. It is the process of applying various styles, colors, fonts, sizes, and other visual enhancements to text content within an HTML document. HTML offers a range of tags that can be used to format text, including,

Bold text: or

Italicized text: <i> or

Underlined text: <u>

Strike-through text: or <s>

Superscript and subscript text: <sup> or <sub>

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

Ans:

HTML Element:

An HTML element is a structural component of an HTML document. It is composed of a start tag, content, and an end tag (in most cases). The entire structure, including the tags and content, is considered the element. Elements can also be self-closing, meaning they don't have an end tag.

Example of an HTML element with start and end tags:

This is a paragraph.

In this example, is the start tag, This is a paragraph. is the content, and is the end tag. Together, they form the element.

HTML Tag:

An HTML tag is a specific part of the element that denotes the beginning or end of the element. Tags are written using angle brackets (< and >). There are two types of tags: start tags and end tags.

Example of HTML tags:

Start Tag:

End Tag:

Tags are used to define the structure and hierarchy of content within an HTML document. The content between the start and end tags is what is displayed or processed by the browser.

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

Ans:

1.Using <code> Element:

The <code> element is typically used to define a piece of code within the text. It is rendered in a monospace font by default.

This is an example of <code>monospace text</code>.

2.Using Element:

The element is used to define preformatted text, preserving both spaces and line breaks. Text within a element is typically displayed in a monospace font.

In this example, the font-family property is set to a list of monospace font options. The browser will use the first available font in the list