Question 1: Difference Between HTML and HTML5

1. Structural Enhancements

- **HTML**: Uses general-purpose tags like for structure and requires additional attributes for semantics.
- **HTML5**: Introduces semantic tags like <header>, <footer>, <article>, and <section> for better content organization.
- **HTML**: No specific support for multimedia elements; requires plugins (e.g., Flash).
- **HTML5**: Native support for multimedia with <audio> and <video> tags.

2. Functional Enhancements

- **HTML**: Relies on scripting or external libraries for form validations.
- **HTML5**: Provides built-in form validation attributes like required, pattern, and placeholder.
- **HTML**: No support for offline applications.
- **HTML5**: Introduces offline capabilities with the localStorage, sessionStorage, and applicationCache APIs.

Question 2: Additional Tags Used in HTML5

1. Semantic Tags

- <header>: Defines the header section of a document or page.
- <footer>: Represents the footer section with information like copyright or links.
- <article>: Represents an independent piece of content, such as a blog post.
- <section>: Groups related content under a thematic unit.
- <aside>: Represents content that is tangentially related, like a sidebar.

2. Multimedia Tags

- <audio>: Embeds audio content with built-in controls.
- <video>: Embeds video content with support for controls, subtitles, and multiple formats.
- <canvas>: Used for rendering graphics and animations via JavaScript.
- <figure>: Groups media content, like images, along with a caption (<figcaption>).
- <track>: Adds text tracks (e.g., subtitles or captions) to <video> or <audio> elements.