**HTML-5**

**Question 1: Difference b/w HTML & HTML5?**

**ANS:-**

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| **HTML** | **HTML5** |
| HTML does not provide native audio and video support. | HTML5 provides native audio and video support. |
| HTML only supports vector graphics if used in conjunction with different technologies like[**Flash**](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/f/flash.htm), [**VML**](https://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-VML), or[**Silverlight**](https://www.microsoft.com/silverlight/). | HTML5 supports SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics), Canvas, and other virtual vector graphics. |
| HTML allows inline MathML and SVG in text with restricted use. | HTML5 allows inline [**MathML**](https://www.w3.org/Math/whatIsMathML.html) and [**SVG**](https://www.bitdegree.org/learn/html5-svg) in text |
| HTML doesn’t allow users to draw shapes such as circles, triangles, and rectangles. | HTML5 allows users to draw shapes such as circles, triangles, and rectangles. |
| HTML only uses browser cache and cookies to store data temporarily. | HTML5 uses web SQL databases, local storage, and application cache for storing data temporarily. |
| JavaScript and browser interface run in the same thread. | JavaScript and browser interface run in separate threads. |
| Longer [**document type declaration**](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_doctype.asp). | Shorter document type declaration. |
| Longer character encoding declaration. Uses the ASCII [**character set**](https://www.w3schools.com/charsets/). | Shorter [**character encoding**](https://www.w3.org/International/questions/qa-what-is-encoding) declaration. Uses the UTF-8 character set. |
| Compatible with almost all browsers. | Only compatible with newer browsers, considering there are many new tags and elements which only some browsers support. |
| Built based on [**Standard Generalized Markup Language**](https://www.w3.org/TR/WD-html40-970708/intro/sgmltut.html) (SGML). | HTML5 has improved parsing rules providing enhanced compatibility. |

• Question 2: What are the additional tags used in HTML5?

ANS:-

HTML5 introduced several new semantic and functional tags that were not available in previous versions of HTML. These additional tags help to structure content more meaningfully and enhance web accessibility, SEO, and maintainability. Here's a list of key **additional tags used in HTML5**:

* **Semantic Tag:-**

**These provide meaning to the structure of your HTML:**

* **<header> – Represents the header section of a document or section.**
* **<footer> – Represents the footer section.**
* **<nav> – Defines a block of navigation links.**
* **<article> – Represents a self-contained piece of content.**
* **<section> – Groups related content together.**
* **<aside> – Defines content that is tangentially related to the main content.**
* **<main> – Specifies the main content of a document.**
* **<figure> – Used to group media content like images with captions.**
* **<figcaption> – Caption for the <figure> element.**
* **<mark> – Highlights or marks text.**
* **<time> – Represents a specific time or date.**
* **<summary> – Visible heading for the <details> element.**
* **<details> – Used for content that the user can expand or collapse.**
* **Form-Related Tags:-**
* <datalist> – Provides a list of predefined options for <input>.
* <output> – Represents the result of a calculation or user action.
* <progress> – Shows progress of a task.
* <meter> – Displays a scalar measurement within a known range (e.g., disk usage).
* **Multimedia Tags:-**

 <audio> – Embeds audio content.

 <v ideo> – Embeds video content.

 <source> – Specifies multiple media resources for <audio> or <video>.

 <track> – Provides text tracks (like subtitles) for <video> and <audio>.