Question 1: Difference b/w HTML & HTML5?

Ans.

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is the standard language used to create and design web pages. HTML5 is the latest version of HTML that includes new features, improvements, and better support for modern web development. Below is a detailed comparison between the two:

Feature	HTML	HTML5
Release	Introduced in 1993 and standardized later.	Introduced in 2014 with ongoing updates.
Support for Multimedia	Limited support; requires plugins like Flash for audio and video.	Native support for audio (`<audio>`) and video (`<video>`).
Doctype Declaration	Longer and more complex (`<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN"...`).	Simplified (`<!DOCTYPE html>`).
Browser Compatibility	Compatible with older browsers but lacks features for modern needs.	Designed to support modern browsers and features.
New Tags	Limited set of tags like `<div>` , `<span>` , etc.	Introduced semantic tags like `<header>` , `<footer>` , `<section>` , `<article>` .
Forms and Inputs	Basic form controls without modern attributes.	Advanced input types (e.g., `date` , `email` , `color`) and attributes (`required` , `placeholder`).
Graphics Support	Relies on third-party plugins like Flash for graphics.	Native support for graphics using `<canvas>` and `<svg>` .
Performance	Not optimized for modern web performance.	Faster loading, better performance for mobile and responsive design.

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

Ans.

1. Semantic Elements

Semantic tags provide meaning to the content, improving readability and SEO.

- <header>: Represents the header of a document or a section.
- <footer>: Represents the footer of a document or a section.
- <article>: Represents self-contained content, such as blog posts or news articles.
- <section>: Represents a thematic grouping of content, such as chapters or sections.
- <nav>: Represents navigation links.
- <aside>: Represents content tangentially related to the main content (e.g., sidebars).
- <main>: Represents the main content of a document.
- <figure>: Represents media content like images, videos, or diagrams, often with a caption.
- <figcaption>: Provides a caption for the <figure> element.
- <mark>: Highlights text for reference or emphasis.
- <time>: Represents a specific point in time or a duration.

---

2. Multimedia Elements

These tags provide native support for audio, video, and graphics:

- <audio>: Embeds audio content.
- <video>: Embeds video content.
- <source>: Specifies multiple media resources for <audio> and <video>.
- <track>: Adds subtitles or captions to videos.
- <canvas>: Provides a 2D drawing area for graphics and animations using JavaScript.

- <svg>: Embeds scalable vector graphics.

---

3. Form-Related Elements

HTML5 introduced new tags and attributes to enhance forms:

- <datalist>: Provides a list of predefined options for an input field.
- <keygen>: Generates a key pair for form submissions (deprecated in recent standards).
- <output>: Displays the result of a calculation or action.
- New input types: email, url, tel, date, color, range, etc.

---

4. Interactive Elements

Tags designed to make web pages more interactive:

- <details>: Creates a collapsible section of content.
- <summary>: Provides a summary or title for the <details> element.
- <dialog>: Represents a dialog box or interactive popup.
- <menu>: Represents a list or toolbar of commands.