|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| XML | HTML |
| The full form is eXtensible Markup Language | The full form is Hypertext Markup Language |
| The main purpose is to focus on the transport of data and saving the data | Focusses on the appearance of data. Enhances the appearance of text |
| XML is dynamic because it is used in the transport of data | HTML is static because its main function is in the display of data |
| It is case sensitive. The upper and lower case needs to be kept in mind while coding | It is not case sensitive. Upper and lower case are of not much importance in HTML |
| You can define tags as per your requirement but closing tags are mandatory | It has its own pre-defined tags and it is not necessary to have closing tags |
| XML can preserve white spaces | White spaces are not preserves in HTML |
| eXtensible Markup Language is content-driven and not many formatting features are available | Hypertext Markup Language, on the other hand, is presentation driven. How the text appears is of utmost importance |
| Any error in the code shall not give the final outcome | Small errors in the coding can be ignored and the outcome can be achieved |
| The size of the document may be large | No lengthy documents. Only the syntax needs to be added for best-formatted output |

| **Basis of Difference** | **HTML** | **XML** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Utility** | HTML is mainly used for displaying data and focusing on how data appears on webpages. | XML, a hardware and software independent tool, is utilized or the purpose of transporting and storing data. It lays complete focus on the kind of data as it is. |
| **Mark language** | HTML can be best defined as being a markup language in itself. | XML is not a markup language. However, it lays down the framework for defining markup languages. |
| **Case sensitiveness** | HTML is not case-sensitive. | XML happens to be case-sensitive. |
| **Presentation language** | HTML also doubles up as a presentation language. | XML is not a presentation language; neither is it a programming language. |
| **Definition of tags** | HTML offers its predefined tags. | Tags can be defined in XML as per the needs of a programmer/ designer. XML is considered to be flexible as custom tags can be defined as and when needed. |
| **Usage of closing tags** | Closing tags are not necessarily used in HTML. | Closing tags are mandatorily used in XML. |
| **State** | HTML is static as it is mainly used for displaying data. | As it is used or the transportation of data, XML is dynamic. |
| **Preservation of white spaces** | HTML fails to preserve whitespaces. | XML features the capability of preserving whitespaces. |
| **Full form** | **HTML** full form is **(HyperText Markup Language)** | **XML** full form is **(Extensible Markup Language).** |
| **Application of data** | HTML data is mainly used for showcasing the design of a web page in the manner in which it has to be rendered on the client-side. | The data is transported between a database and related application with the help of XML programs. |

HTML <blockquote> for Quotations

The HTML <blockquote> element defines a section that is quoted from another source.

Browsers usually indent <blockquote> elements.

<p>Browsers usually indent blockquote elements.</p>

<blockquote cite="http://www.worldwildlife.org/who/index.html">

For nearly 60 years, WWF has been protecting the future of nature. The world's leading conservation organization, WWF works in 100 countries and is supported by more than one million members in the United States and close to five million globally.

</blockquote>

</body>

</html>

viewport

OCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

</head>

<body>

<h2>Setting the Viewport</h2>

<p>This example does not really do anything, other than showing you how to add the viewport meta element.</p>

</body>

</html>