XHTML 1.0

What is XHTML?

- XHTML stands for eXtensible Hypertext Markup Language
 - XHTML is aimed to replace HTML
 - XHTML is almost identical to HTML 4.01
 - XHTML is a stricter and cleaner version of HTML
- XML is a markup language designed for describing data
 - XHTML is HTML redefined as an XML application
 - XHTML is a "bridge" between HTML and XML
 - XHTML is a W3C Recommendation

The problem with HTML

- HTML started out as a way of describing the structure of documents, with tags to indicate headers, paragraphs, and the like
- Because people wanted to control the appearance of documents, HTML acquired tags to control fonts, alignment, etc.
- The result is a markup language that does both, but isn't very good at either

Why XHTML?

- We have reached a point where many pages on the WWW contain "bad" HTML.
- The following HTML code will work fine if you view it in a browser, even if it does not follow the HTML rules:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>This is bad HTML</title>
<body>
<h1>Bad HTML
</body>

Well-Formed ?
```

From HTML to XHTML

- XHTML elements must be properly nested
 <i>bold and italic</i> is wrong
- XHTML documents must be well-formed

```
<html>
<head> ... </head>
<body> ... </body>
</html>
```

- Tag names must be in lowercase
- All XHTML elements must be closed

 - Note: Some browsers require a space before the /

From HTML to XHTML

- Attribute names must also be in lower case
 - Example:
- Attribute values must be quoted
 - Example:
- Attribute minimization is forbidden
 - Example: <frame noresize="noresize">, cannot be abbreviated to <frame noresize>
- The id attribute replaces the name attribute
 - Wrong:
 - Right:
 - Best: <img src="picture.gif" name="picture1"
 id="picture1" />

From HTML to XHTML

Mandatory XHTML Elements

All XHTML documents must have a DOCTYPE declaration. The html, head and body elements must be present, and the title must be present inside the head element.

```
<!DOCTYPE Doctype goes here>
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<title>Title goes here</title>
</head>
<body> Body text goes here
</body>
</html>
```

This is a minimum XHTML document template

XHTML DTD

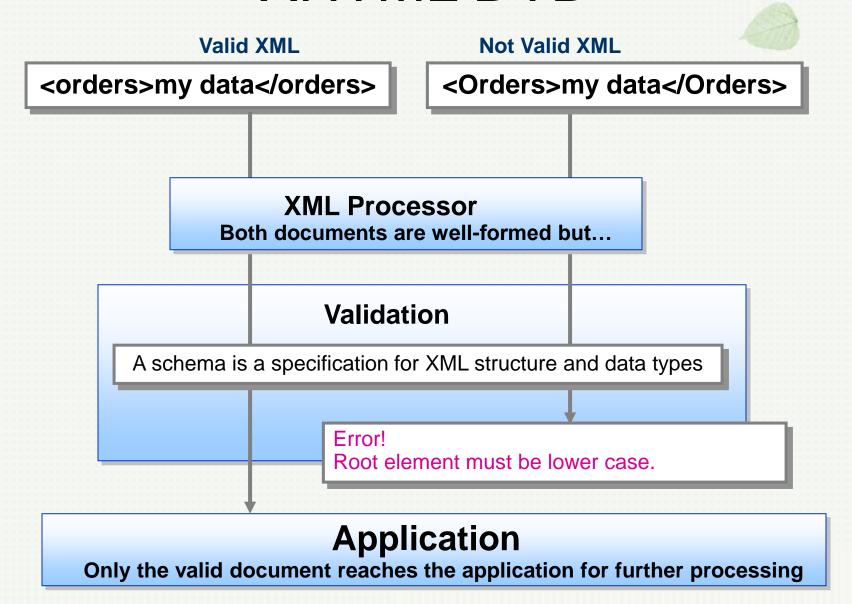
- The <!DOCTYPE> Is Mandatory
- The DOCTYPE declaration should always be the first line in an XHTML document.

Well-Formed---→ Valid

棕色 扑向那条 一只 狐狸动作敏捷的 狗懒惰的

一只动作敏捷的棕色狐狸扑向那条懒惰的狗

XHTML DTD



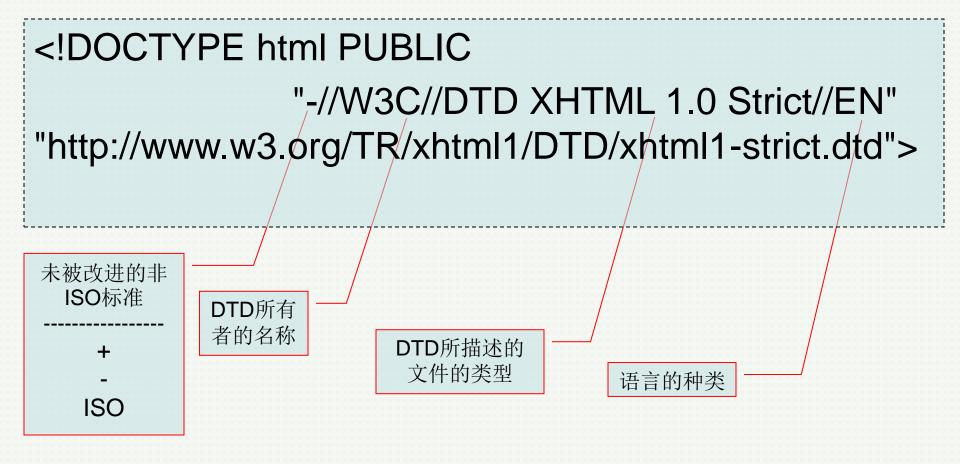
DOCTYPE declaration

- The three main DTDs are as follows:
 - Strict
 - Use for really clean markup, with no display information (no font, color, or size information)
 - Use with CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) if you want to define how the document should look
 - Transitional
 - Use with standard HTML and/or with CSS
 - Allows deprecated HTML elements
 - Frameset
 - Use if your document uses HTML frames

DOCTYPE declaration

- Every XHTML document must begin with one of the DOCTYPE declarations (DTDs):
 - <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1strict.dtd">
 - <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 <u>Transitional</u>//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/<u>xhtml1-</u> <u>transitional.dtd</u>">
 - <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Frameset//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1frameset.dtd">

DOCTYPE declaration



An XHTML Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC
"-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html>
  <head>
    <title>A simple document</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    A simple paragraph.
  </body>
</html>
```

Block and Inline Elements

Tag	Description
<div></div>	Defines a section in a document (block-level)
	Defines a section in a document (inline)

- •A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available
- An inline element does not start on a new line and it only takes up as much width as necessary
- The <div> element is a block-level and is often used as a container for other HTML elements
- •The element is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document

The Web Site Was Validated

 After that, all pages were validated against the official W3C DTD with this link:

http://validator.w3.org/

http://www.htmlhelp.com/tools/validator/

```
<a href="http://validator.w3.org/check/referer"><a href="http://validator.w3.org/check/referer"><img src="http://www.w3.org/lcons/valid-xhtml10" alt="Valid XHTML 1.0!" height="31" width="88" /></a>
```





ARTICLES · TOPICS · ABOUT · CONTACT · CONTRIBUTE · FEED navbar

AUGUST 22, 2005

New design. New structure. New server. New publishing system powered by Ruby on Rails. As the dog days of summer draw to a close, we present A List Apart 4.0. So buy a tee shirt already.

content

Facts and Opinions About PDF Accessibility

by JOE CLARK

PDF accessibility is not as straightforward as HTML accessibility. But it can be done, if you put the same care into marking up your PDFs that you put into marking up websites. Joe Clark tells all.

When You Are Your Own Client, Who Are You Going To Make Fun Of At The Bar?

by JIM COUDAL

Should your blog have a business? Jim Coudal shares insights into the adventure of transitioning from client services to product creation.

A List Apart 4.0

by JEFFREY ZELDMAN

From the crown of its cranium to the tips of its Ruby-slippered toes, A List Apart 4.0 is both old and new.

A List Apart explores the design, development, and meaning of web content, with a special focus on designing with standards. Explore our articles or find out more about us. AN EVENT APART coming to a city near you





EDITOR'S CHOICE originally ran: February 02, 2004

Everything I Need To Know About Web Design I Learned Watching Oz

Making it as a web designer is like staying alive in the slammer. So before you sharpen your Photoshop skills or crack open that new book on crafting more effective customer experiences, you'd be well advised to catch a few reruns of HBO's Oz. ALA system designer Brian Alvey points out the parallels between a successful career in web design and the popular prison drama.

secondary

Search ALA

include discussions

Topics

- Code
- Content
- Culture
- Design
- Process
- User Science



Advertise

PUBLISHED BY

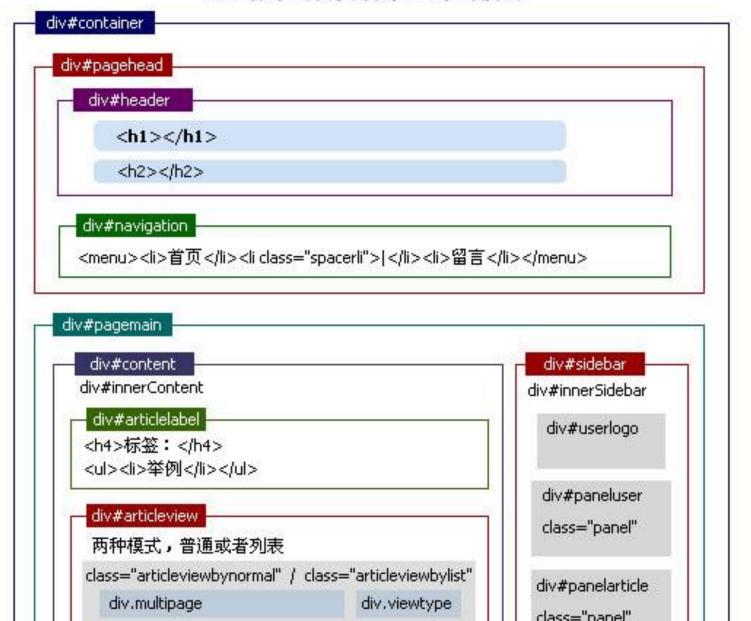
happy cog

Div + Css Layout

FROM PIXELS TO PROSE, CODING TO CONTENT

sidebar

基于标准的网页设计DIV布局模式





div#paneluser class="panel" div#panelarticle class="panel" div#panel12key class="panel" div#panelcomment class="panel" div#panellinks class="panel" div#panelother class="panel"

gn and programming



The End