



# 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
  - `<b><i>bold and italic</b></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
  - If an HTML tag is not a container, close it like this:  
`<br />`, `<hr />`, ``
  - Note: Some browsers require a space before the `/`

# From HTML to XHTML

- Attribute names must also be in lower case
  - Example: `<table width="100%">`
- Attribute values must be quoted
  - Example: `<table width="100%">`
- Attribute minimization is forbidden
  - Example: `<frame noresize="noresize">`, cannot be abbreviated to `<frame noresize>`
- The **id** attribute replaces the **name** attribute
  - Wrong: ``
  - Right: ``
  - Best: ``

# 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

Valid XML

```
<orders>my data</orders>
```

Not Valid XML

```
<Orders>my data</Orders>
```

**XML Processor**

Both documents are well-formed but...

**Validation**

A schema is a specification for XML structure and data types

Error!

Root element must be lower case.

**Application**

Only the valid document reaches the application for further processing

# 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/xhtml1-strict.dtd">`
  - `<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">`
  - `<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Frameset//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-frameset.dtd">`

# DOCTYPE declaration

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC
    "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
    "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
```

未被改进的非  
ISO标准

+

-

ISO

DTD所有者  
的名称

DTD所描述的  
文件的类型

语言的种类

# 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>
    <p>A simple paragraph.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

# Block and Inline Elements

Tag	Description
<code>&lt;div&gt;</code>	Defines a section in a document (block-level)
<code>&lt;span&gt;</code>	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 `<span>` 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/>

```
<p>  
<a href="http://validator.w3.org/check/referer">  
</a>  
</p>
```



# Div + Css Layout

ARTICLES • TOPICS • ABOUT • CONTACT • CONTRIBUTE • FEED **navbar**

No. 201

**A**  
**LIST**  
*apart*  
FOR PEOPLE WHO  
MAKE THINGS  
**masthead**

AUGUST 22, 2005

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**content**

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## 基于标准的网页设计DIV布局模式

div#container

div#pagehead

div#header

`<h1></h1>``<h2></h2>`

div#navigation

`<menu><li>首页 </li><li class="spacerli">| </li><li>留言 </li></menu>`

div#pagemain

div#content

div#innerContent

div#articlelabel

`<h4>标签： </h4>``<ul><li>举例 </li></ul>`

div#articleview

两种模式，普通或者列表

`class="articleviewbynormal" / class="articleviewbylist"``div.multipage``div.viewtype`

div#sidebar

div#innerSidebar

div#userlogo

div#paneluser

`class="panel"`

div#panelarticle

`class="panel"`

<h4>标签： </h4>

<ul><li>举例</li></ul>

#### div#articleview

两种模式，普通或者列表

class="articleviewbynormal" / class="articleviewbylist"

div.multipage

div.viewtype

#### div#articleshow

<h4>文章标题</h4>

#### div.content

文章内容，列表模式不显示

div.attribute

...

div.multipage

div#paneluser  
class="panel"

div#panelarticle  
class="panel"

div#panel12key  
class="panel"

div#panelcomment  
class="panel"

div#panellinks  
class="panel"

div#panelother  
class="panel"

#### div#pagefoot



The End