

Introduction: HTML, XML, XHTML

Introduction: HTML

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. Hypertext is ordinary text that has been dressed up with extra features, such as formatting, images, multimedia and links to other documents. Markup is a process of taking ordinary text and adding extra symbols. Each of the symbols used for markup in HTML is a command that tells a browser how to display the text. Markup can be very simple or it can be very complicated. Either way the underlying text being marked up is always presented and viewable.

Application of HTML

- This Language gained popularity because of its Following advantages.
- 1) It is easy to understand and can be easily modified.
- 2) It provides a flexible way to design the web pages along with the text.
- 3) Graphic, video, sound can also be used and imported to give attractive look to the web pages.
- 4) Effective presentation can be made with all formatting effects.
- 5) HTML documents can be displayed on any platform such as: Macintosh, Windows and UNIX.

Introduction: XML

- XML stands for extensible markup language. If anything will supplant HTML as the language of the web, the most likely candidate at the moment seems to be the Extensible Markup Language (XML). XML is another specified application of SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language) that allows you to create your own document types to define new elements, tags, and attributes for your own purpose.

Example

- **Example:**
- `<?xml version="1.0"?>`
- `<note>`
- `<to>Tove</to>`
- `<from>Jani</from>`
- `<heading>Reminder</heading>`
- `<body>Don't forget me this weekend!</body>`
- `</note>`
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Introduction: XHTML

- HTML 4 is an SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language) application conforming to international Standard ISO 8879, and is widely regarded as the standard publishing language of the World Wide Web. SGML is a language for describing markup languages, particularly those used in electronic document exchange, document management, and document publishing. HTML is an example of a language defined in SGML.

Some More XHTML Syntax Rules

- Attribute names must be in **lower case**
- Attribute values must be **quoted**
- Attribute minimization is **forbidden**
- The XHTML DTD defines **mandatory** elements
- **Attribute Names Must Be In Lower Case**
- This is wrong: `<table WIDTH="100%">`
- This is correct: `<table width="100%">`
- **Attribute Values Must Be Quoted**
- This is wrong: `<table width=100%>`
- This is correct: `<table width="100%">`