

WEB TECHNOLOGIES
A COMPUTER SCIENCE PERSPECTIVE

JEFFREY C. JACKSON

Chapter 2
Markup Languages:
XHTML 1.0

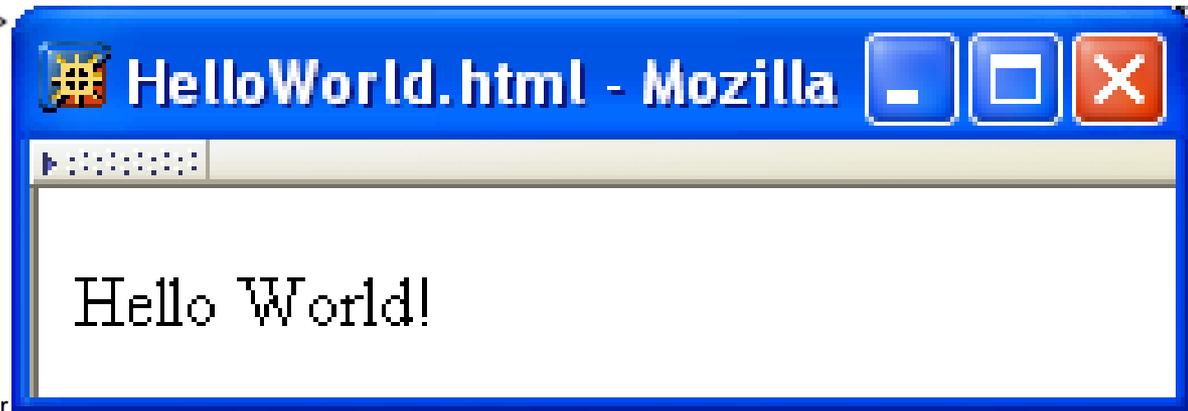
HTML “Hello World!”

Document
Type
Declaration

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

Document
Instance

```
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">  
  <head>  
    <title>  
      HelloWorld.html  
    </title>  
  </head>  
  <body>  
    <p>  
      Hello World!  
    </p>  
  </body>  
</html>
```

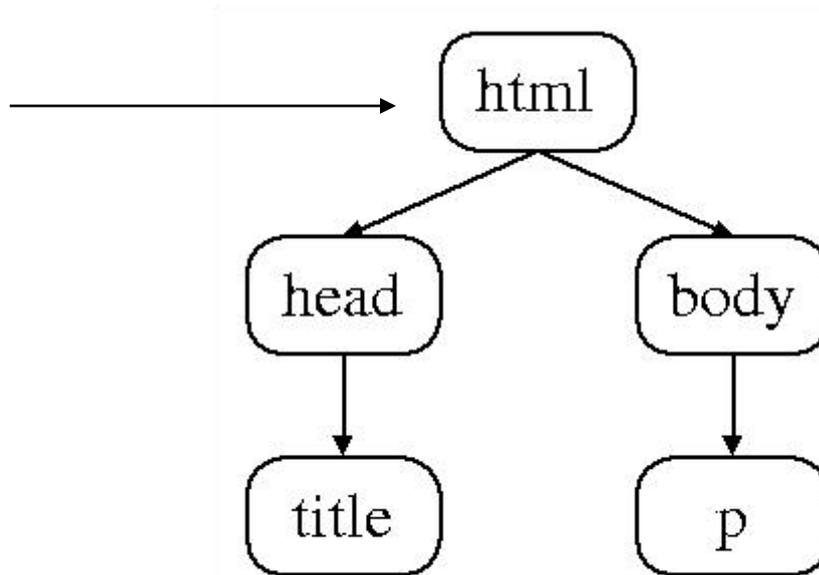


HTML Tags and Elements

- Any string of the form `< ... >` is a *tag*
- All tags in document instance of Hello World are either **end tags** (begin with `</`) or **start tags** (all others)
 - Tags are an example of **markup**, that is, text treated specially by the browser
 - Non-markup text is called **character data** and is normally displayed by the browser
- String at beginning of start/end tag is an **element name**
- Everything from start tag to matching end tag, including tags, is an **element**
 - **Content** of element excludes its start and end tags

HTML Element Tree

Root
Element



```
<!DOCTYPE html
    PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
    "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  <head>
    <title>
      HelloWorld.html
    </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>
      Hello World!
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

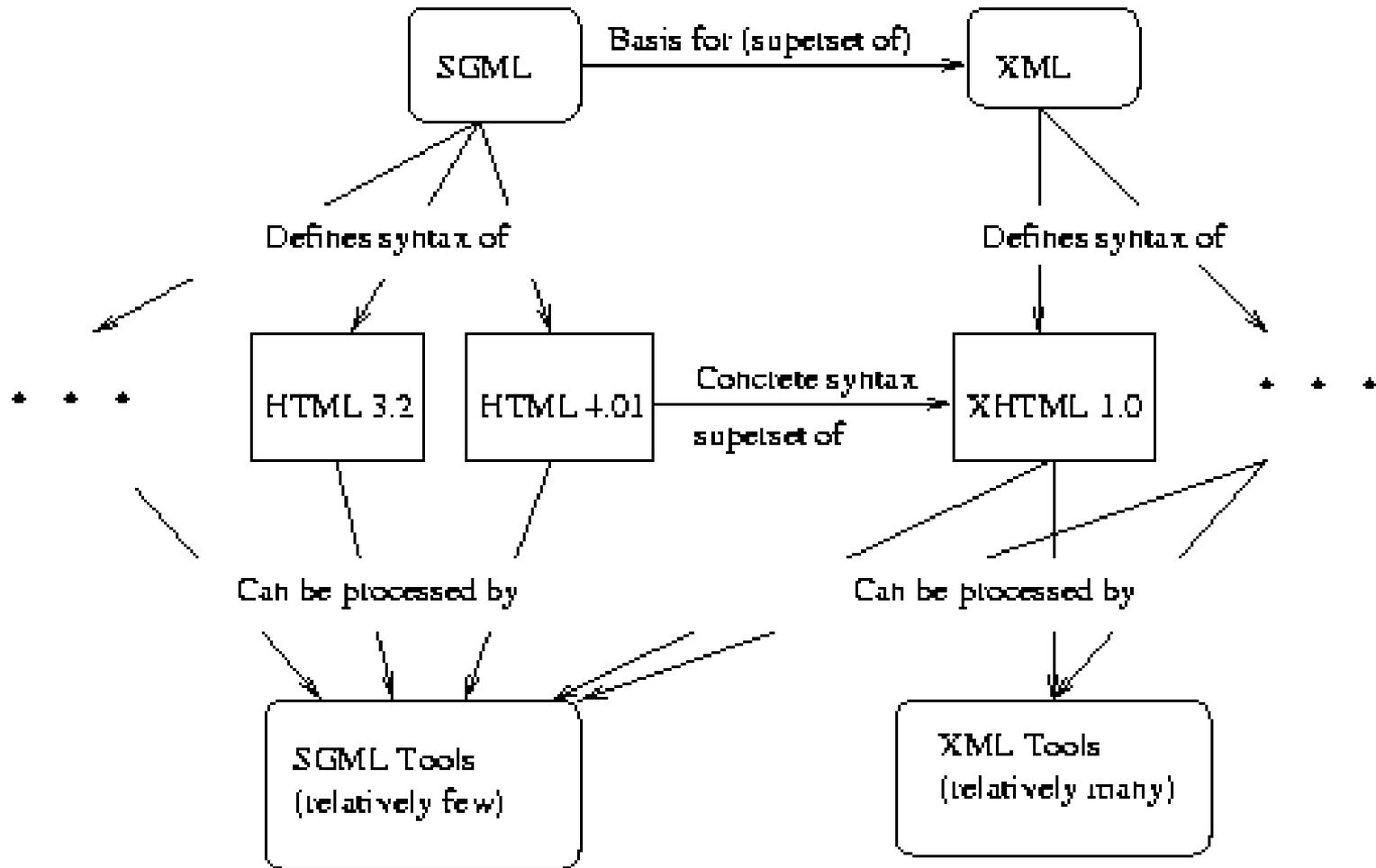
HTML Root Element

- Document type declaration specifies name of root element:
`<!DOCTYPE html`
- Root of HTML document must be `html`
- XHTML 1.0 (standard we will follow) requires that this element contain `xmlns` **attribute specification** (name/value pair)

`<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">`



SGML and XML



HTML Document Type Declarations

- XHTML 1.0 Strict:

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

```
<!DOCTYPE html  
PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Frameset//EN"  
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-frameset.dtd">
```
- HTML 4.01 Transitional:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML  
PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"  
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
```

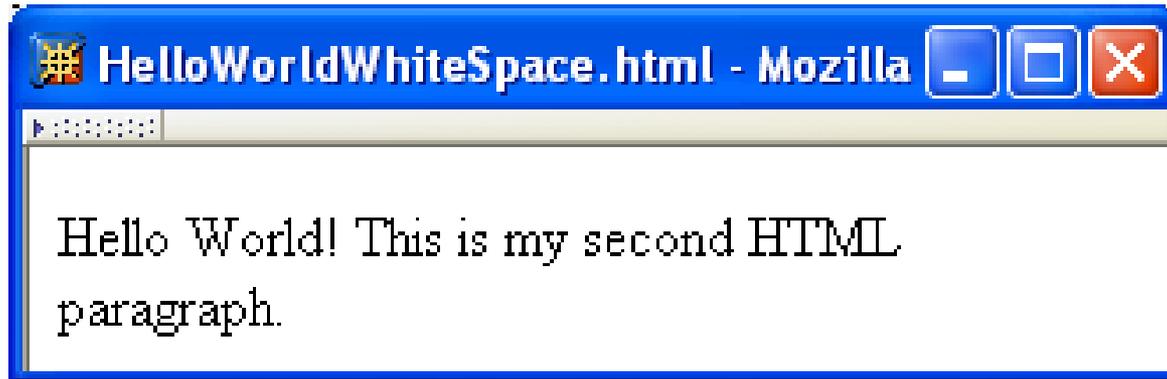
XHTML White Space

- Four white space characters: carriage return, line feed, space, horizontal tab
- Normally, character data is **normalized**:
 - All white space is converted to space characters
 - Leading and trailing spaces are trimmed
 - Multiple consecutive space characters are replaced by a single space character

XHTML White Space

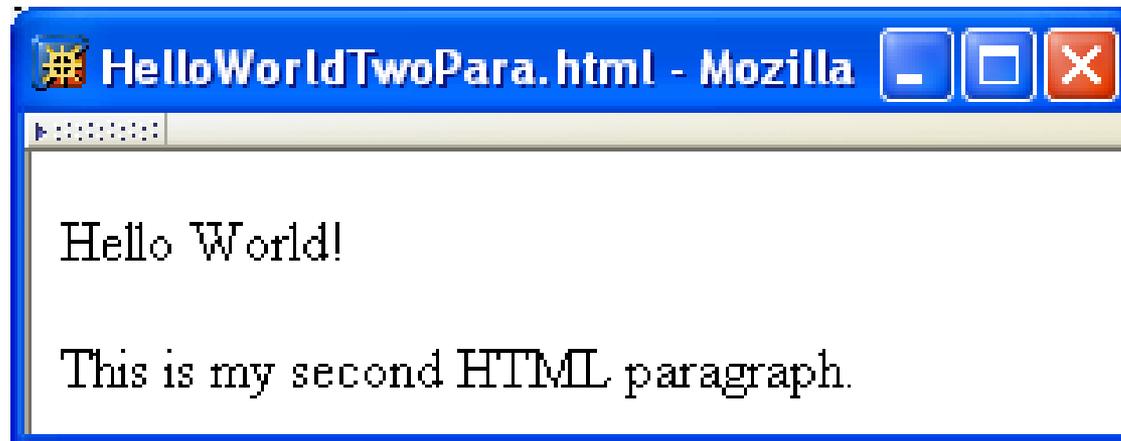
```
<body>
  <p>
    Hello World!

    This is my second HTML paragraph.
  </p>
</body>
```



XHTML White Space

```
<p>  
  Hello World!  
</p>  
<p>  
  This is my second HTML paragraph.  
</p>
```



Unrecognized HTML Elements

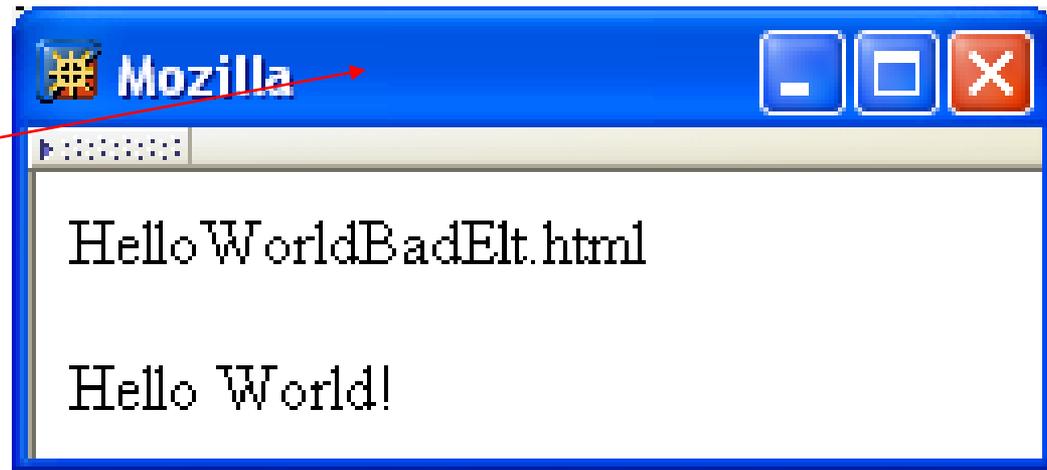
```
<!DOCTYPE html
    PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
    "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  <head>
    <titl>
      HelloWorldBadElt.html
    </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>
      Hello World!
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Misspelled
element name →

Unrecognized HTML Elements

title character
data

Belongs
here



Unrecognized HTML Elements

title character
data

Displayed
here



HTML References

- Since < marks the beginning of a tag, how do you include a < in an HTML document?
- Use markup known as a **reference**
- Two types:
 - **Character reference** specifies a character by its Unicode code point
 - For <, use `<`; or `<`; or `<`;
 - **Entity reference** specifies a character by an HTML-defined name
 - For <, use `&l t;`

HTML References

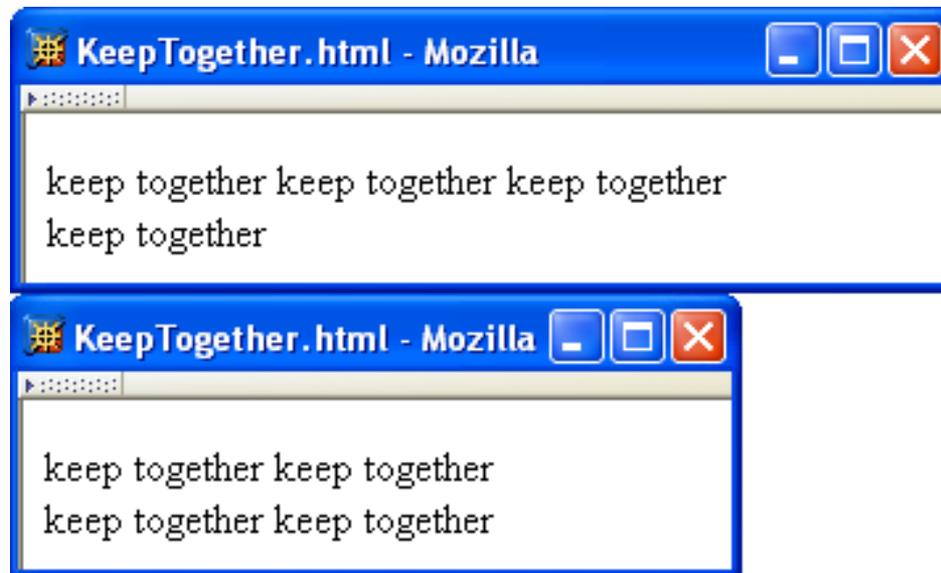
TABLE 2.2: Example entity and character references.

Character	Entity Reference	Character Reference (decimal)
<	<	<
>	>	>
&	&	&
"	"	"
'	'	'
©	©	©
ñ	ñ	ñ
α	α	α
∀	∀	∀

HTML References

- Non-breaking space (` `) produces space but counts as part of a word
 - Ex: keep together keep together

...

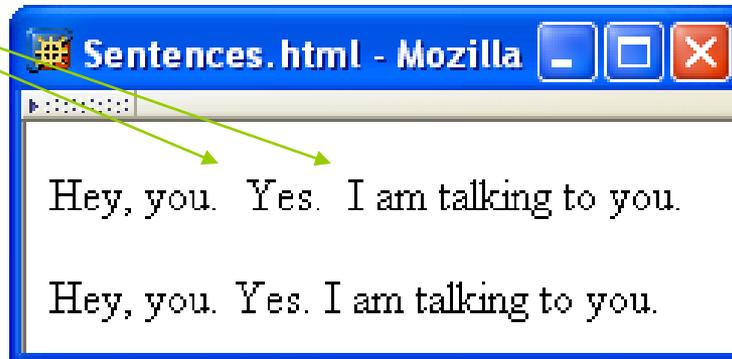


HTML References

- Non-breaking space often used to create multiple spaces (not removed by normalization)

```
<p>  
  Hey, you.&nbsp; Yes.&nbsp; I am talking to you.  
</p>  
<p>  
  Hey, you.  Yes.  I am talking to you.  
</p>
```

 + space
displays as two
spaces

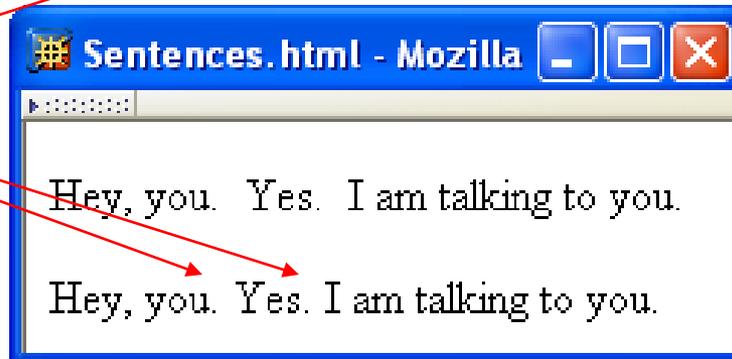


HTML References

- Non-breaking space often used to create multiple spaces (not removed by normalization)

```
<p>  
  Hey, you.&nbsp; Yes.&nbsp; I am talking to you.  
</p>  
<p>  
  Hey, you.  Yes.  I am talking to you.  
</p>
```

two spaces
display as one



XHTML Attribute Specifications

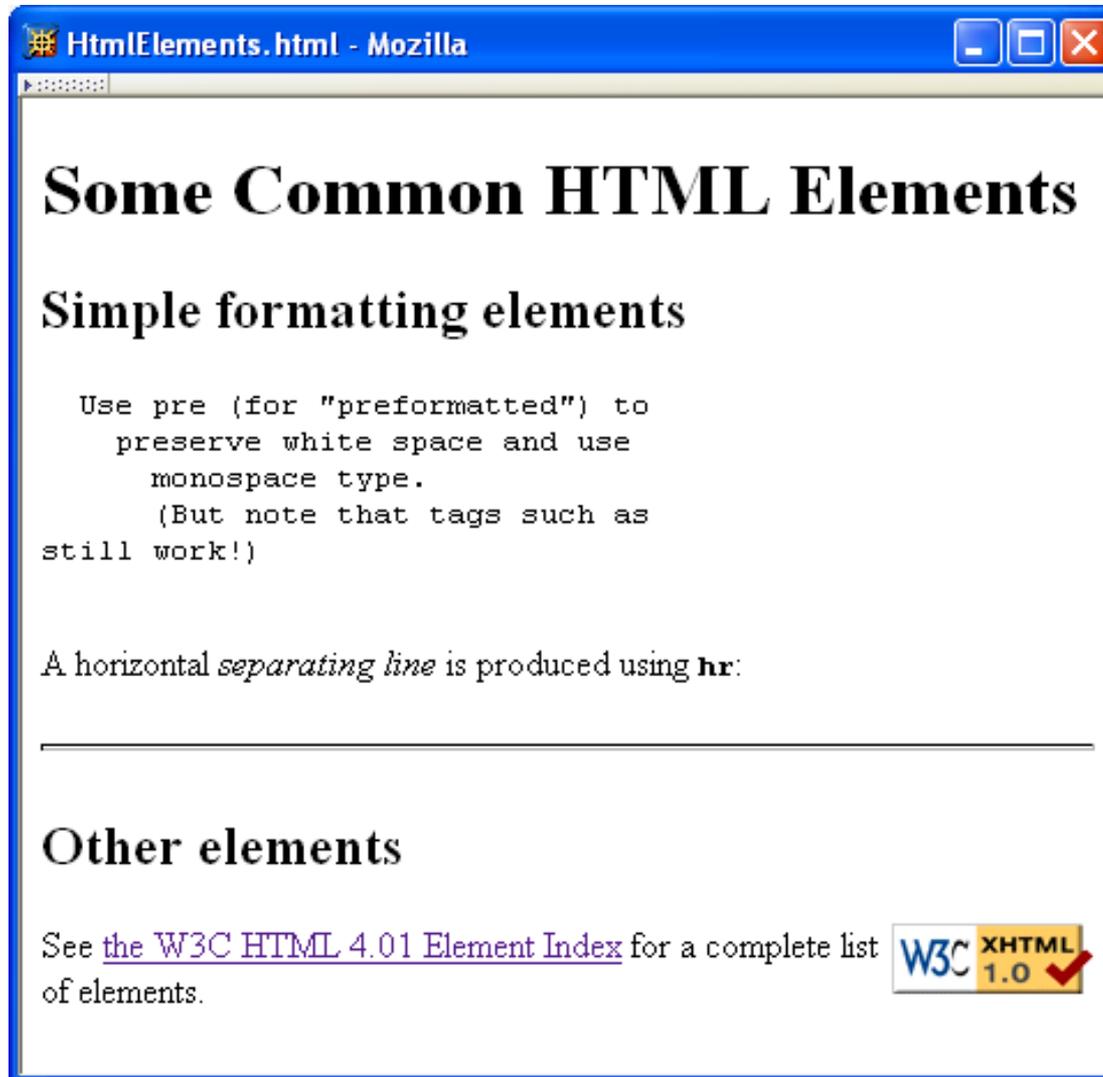
- Example:

```
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" lang="en" xml:lang="en">
```

- Syntax:

- Valid attribute names specified by HTML recommendation (or XML, as in `xml:lang`)
- Attribute values must be quoted (matching single or double quotes)
- Multiple attribute specifications are space-separated, order-independent

Common HTML Elements



HtmlElements.html - Mozilla

Some Common HTML Elements

Simple formatting elements

Use `pre` (for "preformatted") to preserve white space and use monospace type.
(But note that tags such as `still work!`)

A horizontal *separating line* is produced using `hr`:

Other elements

See [the W3C HTML 4.01 Element Index](#) for a complete list of elements.



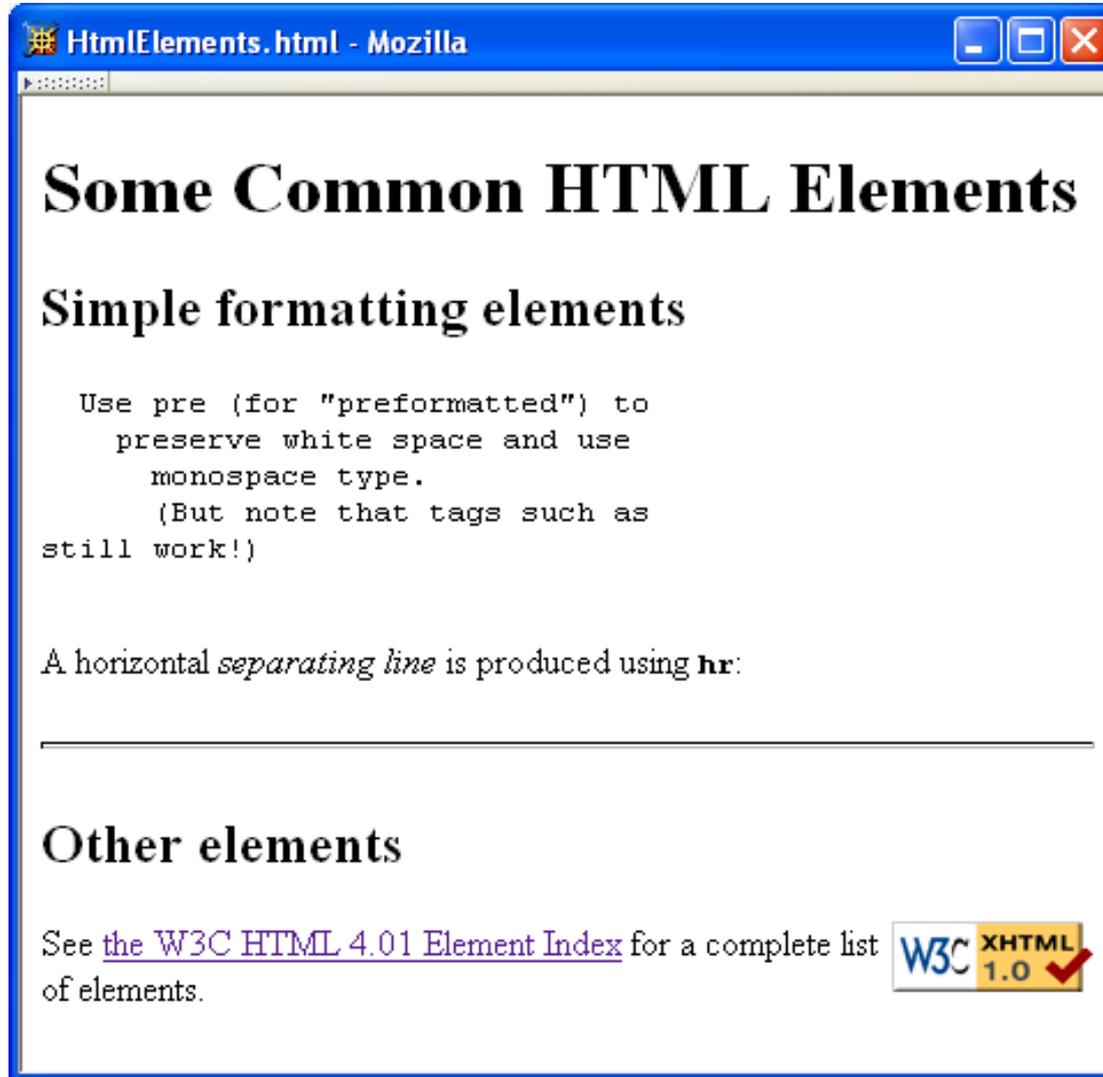
Common HTML Elements

- **Headings** are produced using `h1`, `h2`, ..., `h6` elements:

```
<h1>
  Some Common HTML Elements
</h1>
<h2>
  Simple formatting elements
</h2>
```

- Should use `h1` for highest level, `h2` for next highest, etc.
 - Change style (next chapter) if you don't like the "look" of a heading

Common HTML Elements



HtmlElements.html - Mozilla

Some Common HTML Elements

Simple formatting elements

Use `pre` (for "preformatted") to preserve white space and use monospace type.
(But note that tags such as `still work!`)

A horizontal *separating line* is produced using `hr`:

Other elements

See [the W3C HTML 4.01 Element Index](#) for a complete list of elements.



Common HTML Elements

- Use `pre` to **retain format** of text and display using monospace font:

```
<pre>
```

```
Use pre (for "preformatted") to  
preserve white space and use  
monospace type.
```

```
(But note that tags such as<br />still work!)
```

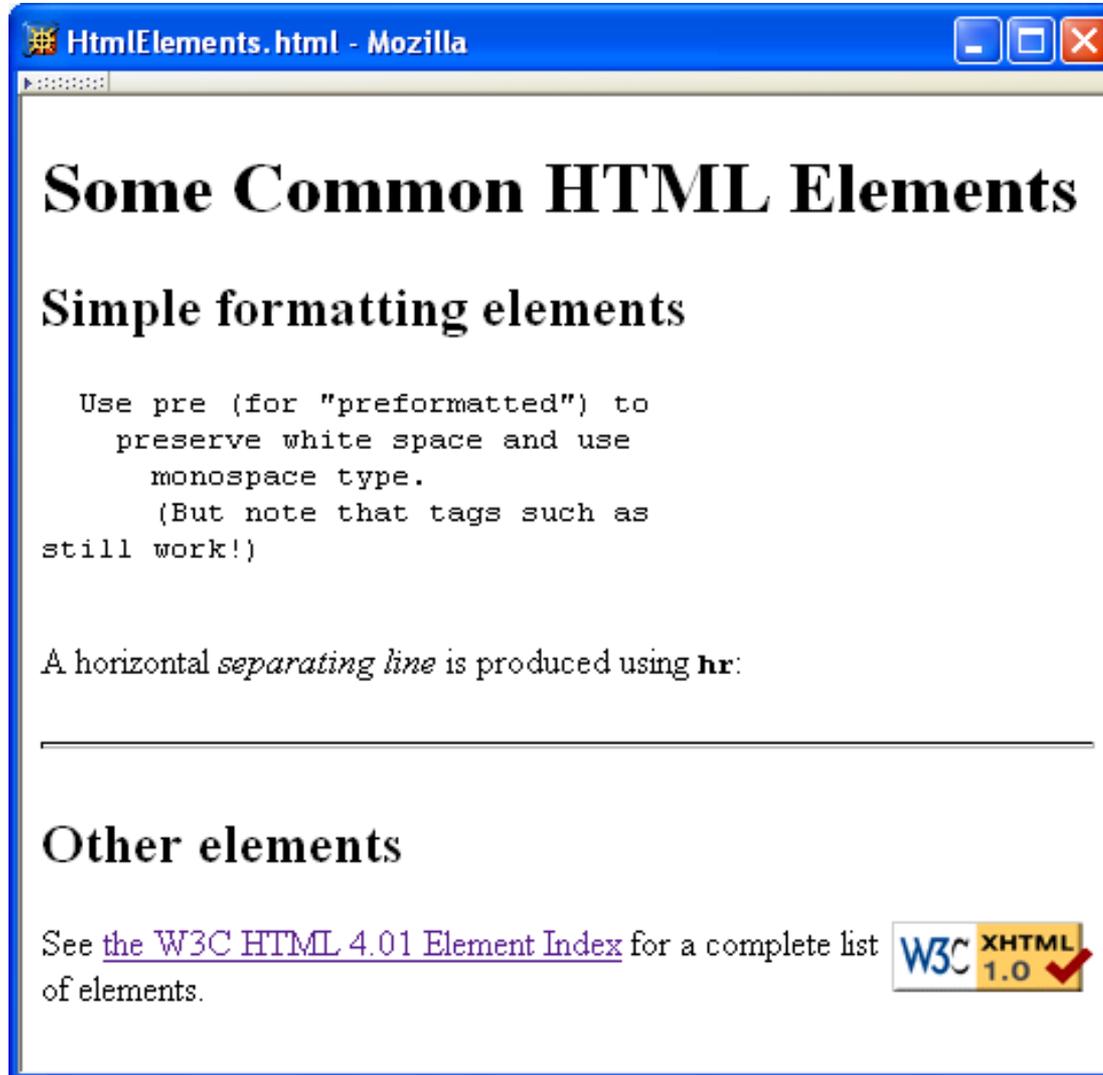
```
</pre>
```

- Note that any embedded markup (such as `
`) is still treated as markup!

Common HTML Elements

- `br` element represents **line break**
- `br` is example of an **empty element**, i.e., element that is not allowed to have content
- XML allows two syntactic representations of empty elements
 - **Empty tag** syntax `
` is recommended for browser compatibility
 - XML parsers also recognize syntax `
</br>` (start tag followed immediately by end tag), but many browsers do not understand this for empty elements

Common HTML Elements



The screenshot shows a Mozilla browser window with the title bar 'HtmlElements.html - Mozilla'. The page content includes a main heading, a sub-heading, a code block, a paragraph about a horizontal line, another sub-heading, and a link to the W3C HTML 4.01 Element Index. A W3C XHTML 1.0 logo is also present.

Some Common HTML Elements

Simple formatting elements

```
Use pre (for "preformatted") to
preserve white space and use
monospace type.
(But note that tags such as
still work!)
```

A horizontal *separating line* is produced using **hr**:

Other elements

See [the W3C HTML 4.01 Element Index](#) for a complete list of elements.



Common HTML Elements

- Text can be **formatted** in various ways:
 - Apply **style sheet** technology (next chapter) to a **span element** (a styleless **wrapper**):

```
<span style="font-style:italic">separating line</span>
```
 - Use a **phrase element** that specifies semantics of text (not style directly):

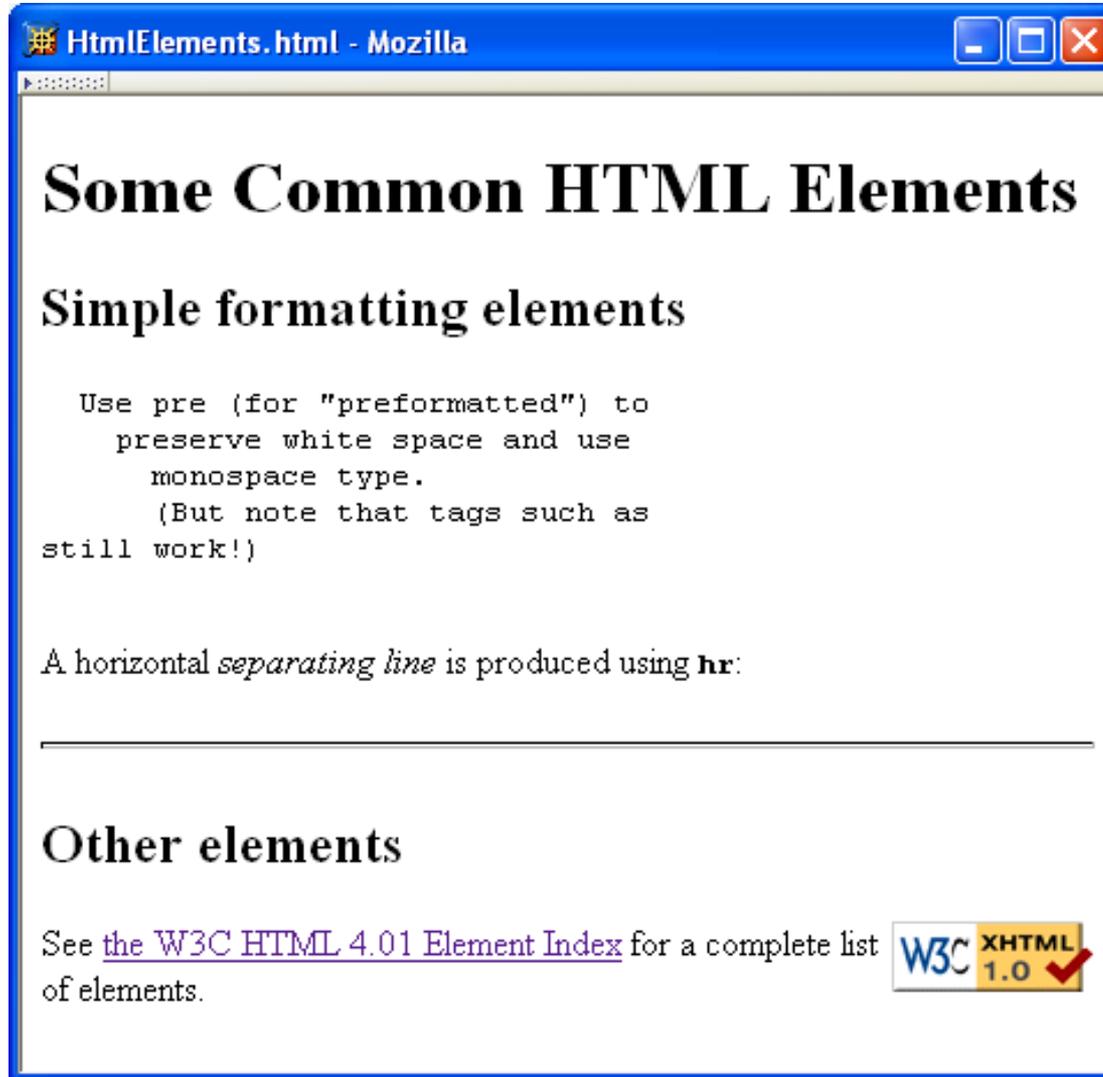
```
<strong>hr</strong>
```
 - Use a **font style element**
 - Not recommended, but frequently used

Common HTML Elements

TABLE 2.3: HTML font style elements.

Element	Font used by content
b	Bold-face
<i>i</i>	Italic
<code>tt</code>	“Teletype” (fixed-width font)
<big>big</big>	Increased font size
<small>small</small>	Decreased font size

Common HTML Elements



The screenshot shows a Mozilla browser window with the title "HtmlElements.html - Mozilla". The main content area displays the following HTML elements:

Some Common HTML Elements

Simple formatting elements

Use `pre` (for "preformatted") to preserve white space and use monospace type.
(But note that tags such as `still work!`)

A horizontal *separating line* is produced using `hr`:

Other elements

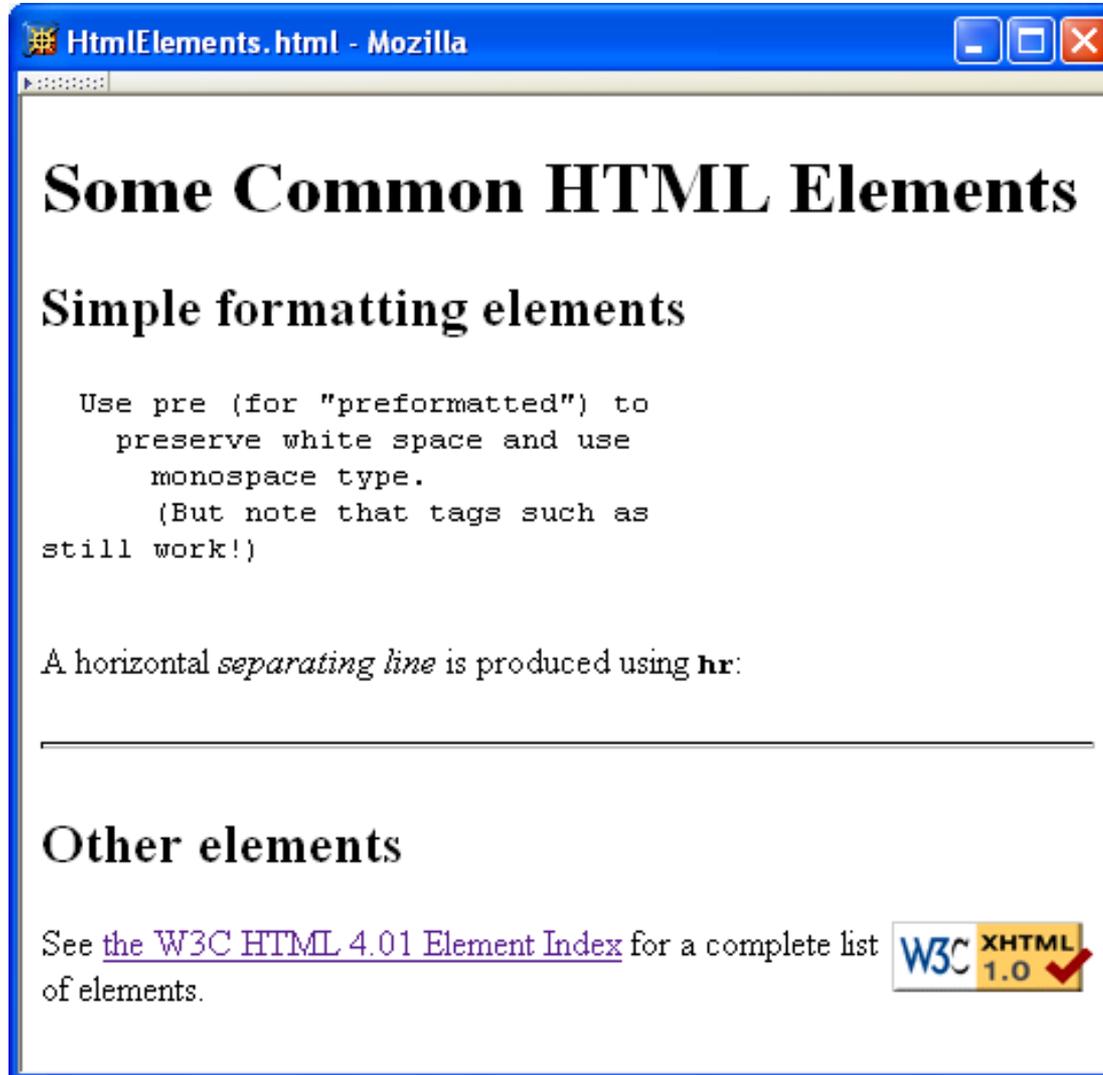
See [the W3C HTML 4.01 Element Index](#) for a complete list of elements.



Common HTML Elements

- **Horizontal rule** is produced using `hr`
- Also an empty element
- Style can be modified using style sheet technology

Common HTML Elements



HtmlElements.html - Mozilla

Some Common HTML Elements

Simple formatting elements

Use `pre` (for "preformatted") to preserve white space and use monospace type.
(But note that tags such as `still work!`)

A horizontal *separating line* is produced using `hr`:

Other elements

See [the W3C HTML 4.01 Element Index](#) for a complete list of elements.



Common HTML Elements

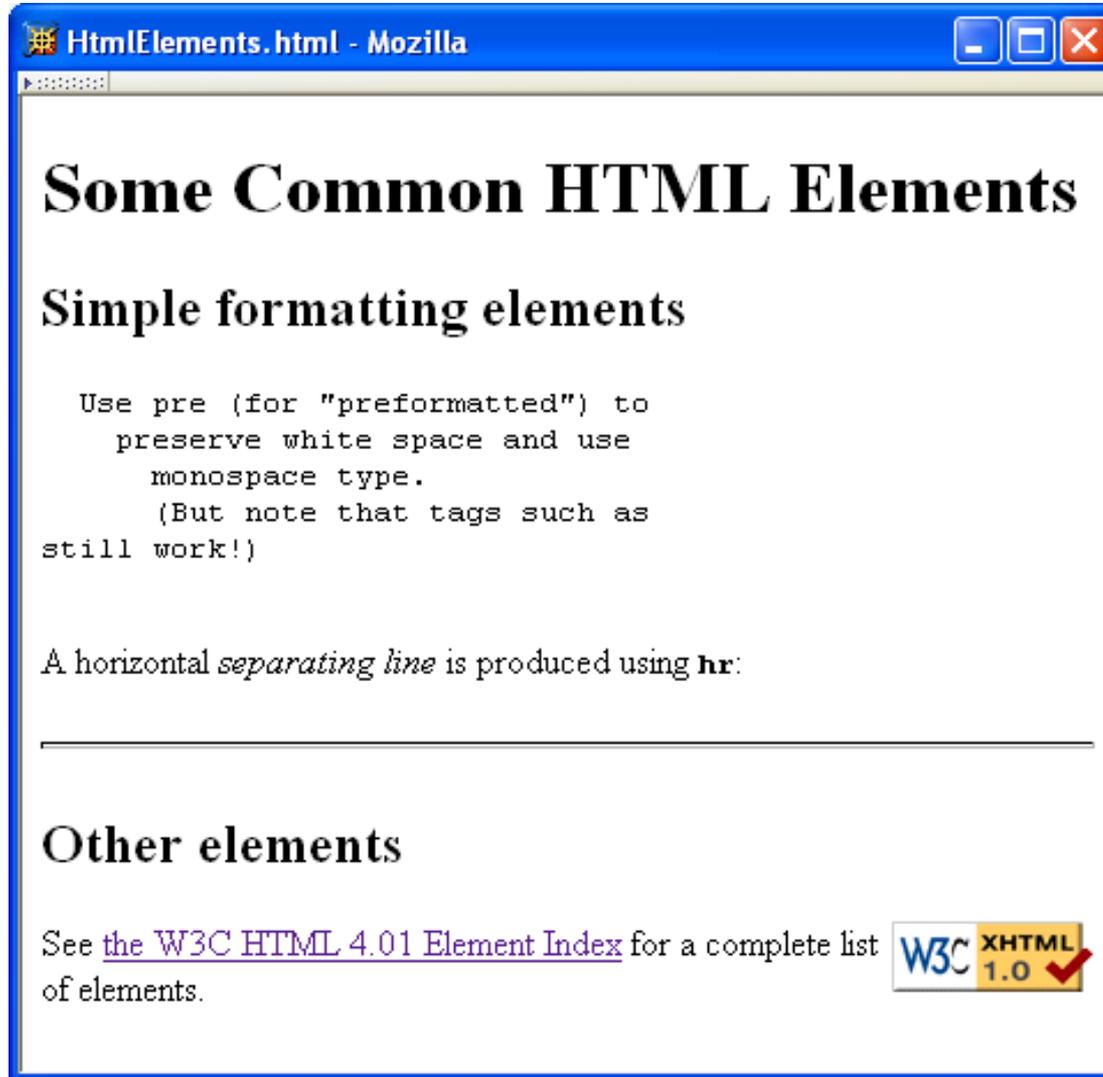
- **Images** can be embedded using **img** element

```

```

- **Attributes:**
 - **src**: URL of image file (required). Browser generates a GET request to this URL.
 - **alt**: text description of image (required)
 - **height** / **width**: dimensions of area that image will occupy (recommended)

Common HTML Elements



The screenshot shows a Mozilla browser window with the title "HtmlElements.html - Mozilla". The main content of the page is as follows:

Some Common HTML Elements

Simple formatting elements

Use `pre` (for "preformatted") to preserve white space and use monospace type.
(But note that tags such as `still work!`)

A horizontal *separating line* is produced using `hr`:

Other elements

See [the W3C HTML 4.01 Element Index](#) for a complete list of elements.



Common HTML Elements

- **Hyperlinks** are produced by the **anchor** element **a**

See

```
<a href="http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/index/elements.html">the  
  W3C HTML 4.01 Element Index</a>
```

for a complete list of elements.

- Clicking on a hyperlink causes browser to issue GET request to URL specified in href attribute and render response in client area
- Content of anchor element is text of hyperlink (avoid leading/trailing space in content)

Common HTML Elements

- Anchors can be used as **source** (previous example) or **destination**

```
<a id="section1" name="section1"></a>
```

- The fragment portion of a URL is used to reference a destination anchor

```
<a href="http://www.example.org/PageWithAnchor.html#section1">...
```

- Browser scrolls so destination anchor is at (or near) top of client area

Common HTML Elements

- Comments are a special form of tag
`<!-- Notice that img must nest within a "block" element,
such as p -->`
- Not allowed to use `--` within comment

✗ `<!-- This is NOT
-- a good comment.
-->`

✗ `<!-- Can't end with more than two dashes! --->`

Nesting Elements

- If one element is nested within another element, then the content of the inner element is also content of the outer element

```
<tt><strong>hr</strong></tt>
```

- XHTML requires that elements be properly nested

```
✗ <tt><strong>hr</tt></strong>
```

Nesting Elements

- Most HTML elements are either **block** or **inline**
 - **Block**: browser automatically generates line breaks before and after the element content
 - Ex: p
 - **Inline**: element content is added to the “flow”
 - Ex: span, tt, strong, a

Nesting Elements

- Syntactic rules of thumb:
 - Children of body must be blocks
 - Blocks can contain inline elements
 - Inline elements *cannot* contain blocks
- Specific rules for each version of (X)HTML are defined using SGML or XML (covered later)

Relative URL's

- Consider an `` start tag containing attribute specification

```
src="valid-xhtml10.png"
```

- This is an example of a **relative URL**: it is interpreted relative to the URL of the document that contains the `img` tag

- If document URL is

- <http://localhost:8080/MultiFile.html>

- then relative URL above represents **absolute URL**

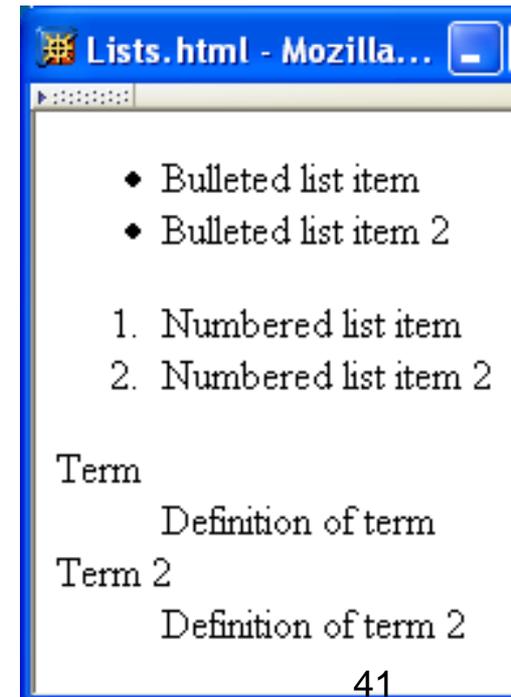
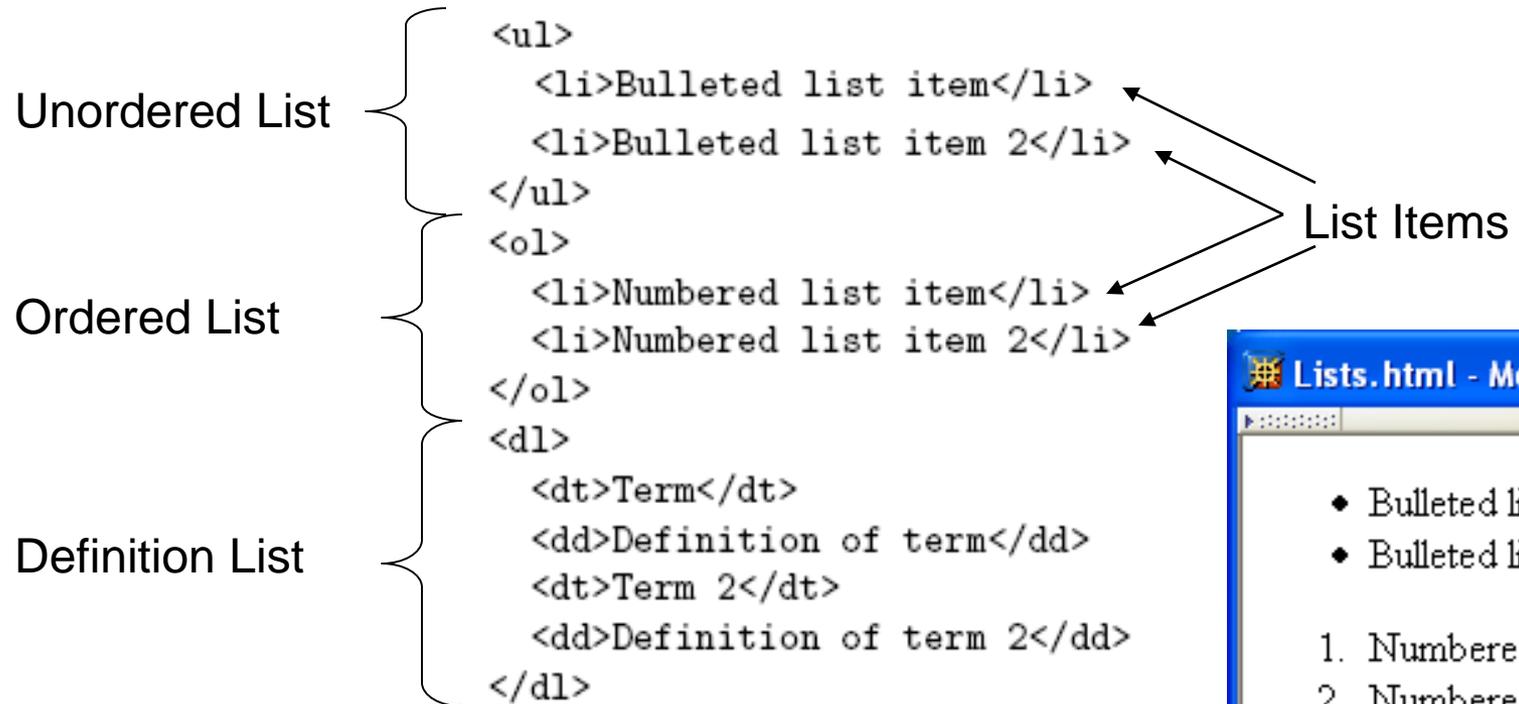
- <http://localhost:8080/valid-xhtml10.png>

Relative URL's

TABLE 2.4: Absolute URL's corresponding to relative URL's when the base URL is `http://www.example.org/a/b/c.html`.

Relative URL	Absolute URL
<code>d/e.html</code>	<code>http://www.example.org/a/b/d/e.html</code>
<code>../f.html</code>	<code>http://www.example.org/a/f.html</code>
<code>../../g.html</code>	<code>http://www.example.org/g.html</code>
<code>../h/i.html</code>	<code>http://www.example.org/a/h/i.html</code>
<code>/j.html</code>	<code>http://www.example.org/j.html</code>
<code>/k/l.html</code>	<code>http://www.example.org/k/l.html</code>

Lists



Lists



```
<ul>
  <li>Bulleled list item
    <ul>
      <li>Nested list item</li>
      <li>Nested list item 2</li>
    </ul>
  </li>
  <li>Bulleled list item 2</li>
</ul>
```

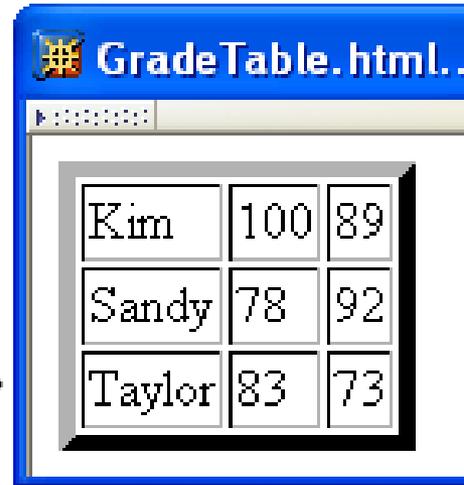
Tables

Border 5 pixels, rules 1 pixel

```
<table border="5">  
  <tr>  
    <td>Kim</td><td>100</td><td>89</td>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>Sandy</td><td>78</td><td>92</td>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>Taylor</td><td>83</td><td>73</td>  
  </tr>  
</table>
```

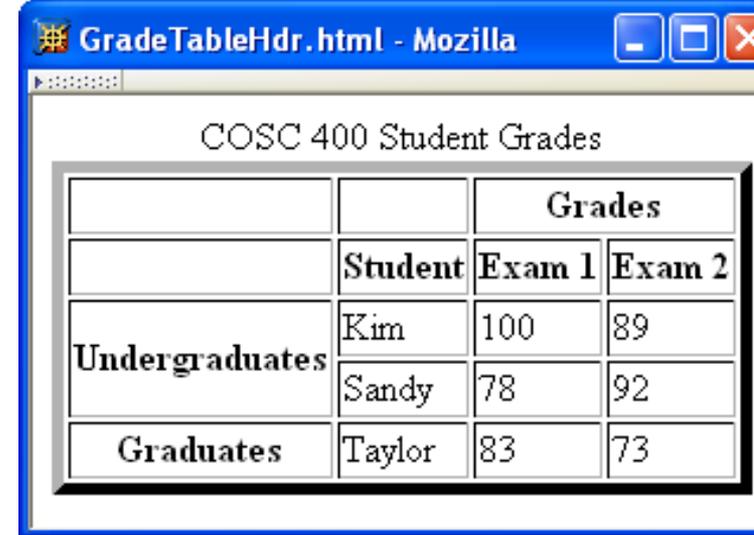
Table Row

Table Data



Kim	100	89
Sandy	78	92
Taylor	83	73

Tables



		Grades	
	Student	Exam 1	Exam 2
Undergraduates	Kim	100	89
	Sandy	78	92
Graduates	Taylor	83	73

```
<table border="5">
  <caption>
    COSC 400 Student Grades
  </caption>
  <tr>
    <td>&nbsp;</td><td>&nbsp;</td><th colspan="2">Grades</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>&nbsp;</td><th>Student</th><th>Exam 1</th><th>Exam 2</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th rowspan="2">Undergraduates</th><td>Kim</td><td>100</td><td>89</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Sandy</td><td>78</td><td>92</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th>Graduates</th><td>Taylor</td><td>83</td><td>73</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Table Header

Frames

Java™ 2 Platform
Std. Ed. v1.4.2

All Classes

Packages
[java.applet](#)
[java.awt](#)

[java.applet](#)

Interfaces
[AppletContext](#)
[AppletStub](#)
[AudioClip](#)

Classes
[Applet](#)

Overview Package **Class** Use Tree Details

PREV CLASS NEXT CLASS FRAME
SUMMARY: NESTED | FIELD | CONSTR | METHOD DETAIL

java.applet
Class Applet

[java.lang.Object](#)
└ [java.awt.Component](#)
└ [java.awt.Container](#)
└ [java.awt.Panel](#)
└ [java.applet.Applet](#)

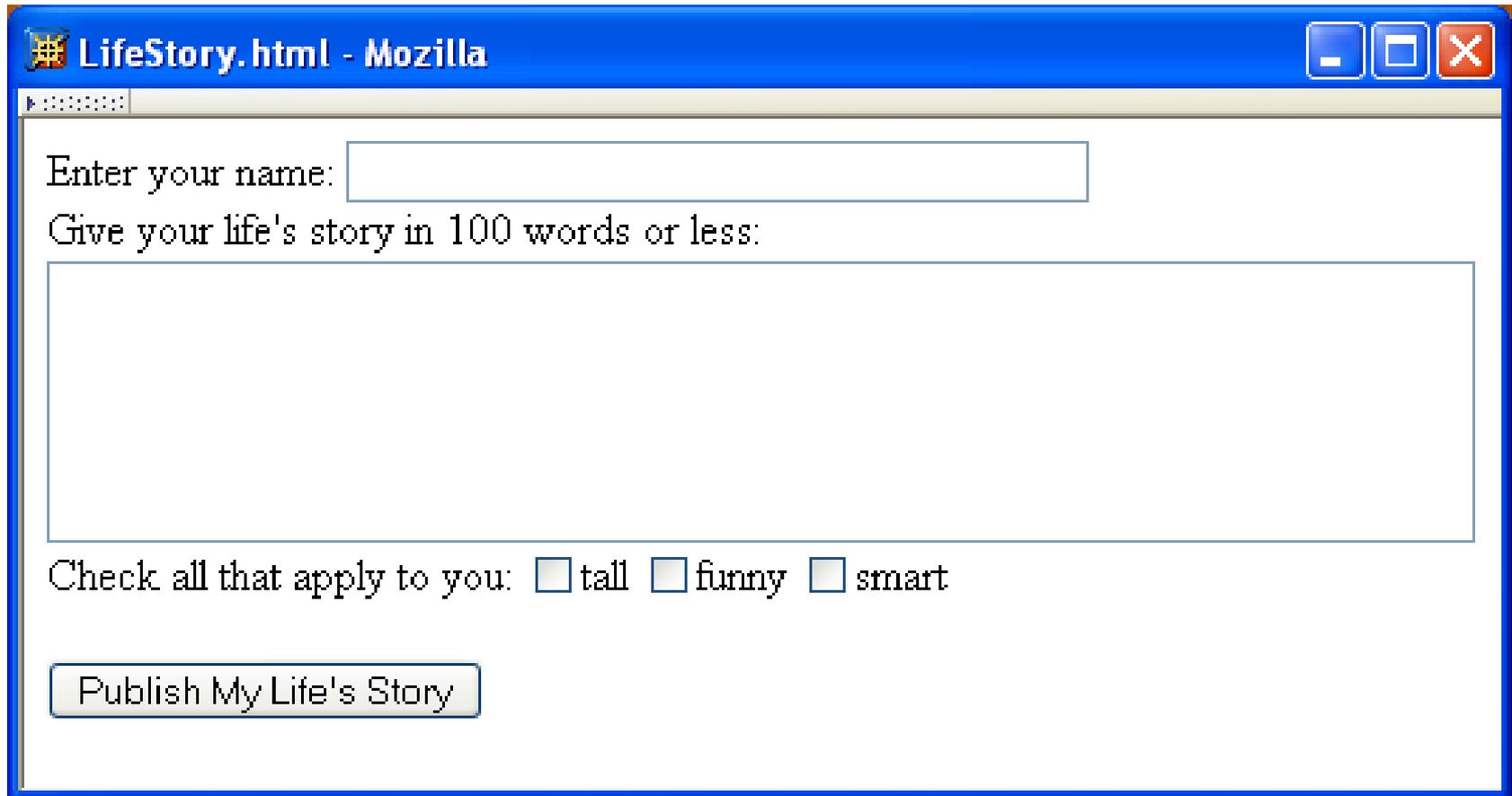
All Implemented Interfaces:
[Accessible](#), [ImageObserver](#), [MenuContainer](#)

Screen shots are reproduced by permission of Sun Microsystems Inc. All rights reserved.

```
<!DOCTYPE html
  PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Frameset//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-frameset.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  <head>
    <title>Java 2 Platform SE v1.4.2</title>
  </head>
  <frameset cols="20%,80%">
    <frameset rows="1*,2*">
      <frame src="overview-frame.html"
        id="upperLeftFrame" name="upperLeftFrame"></frame>
      <frame src="allclasses-frame.html"
        id="lowerLeftFrame" name="lowerLeftFrame"></frame>
    </frameset>
    <frame src="overview-summary.html"
      id="rightFrame" name="rightFrame"></frame>
  </frameset>
</html>
```

1/3,2/3 split

Forms



LifeStory.html - Mozilla

Enter your name:

Give your life's story in 100 words or less:

Check all that apply to you: tall funny smart

Forms

Each form is content of a form element

```
<form action="http://www.example.org" method="get">
  <div>
    <label>
      Enter your name: <input type="text" name="username" size="40" />
    </label>
    <br />
    <label>
      Give your life's story in 100 words or less:
      <br />
      <textarea name="lifestory" rows="5" cols="60"></textarea>
    </label>
    <br />
```

Forms

action specifies URL where form data is sent in an HTTP request

```
<form action="http://www.example.org" method="get">
  <div>
    <label>
      Enter your name: <input type="text" name="username" size="40" />
    </label>
    <br />
    <label>
      Give your life's story in 100 words or less:
      <br />
      <textarea name="lifestory" rows="5" cols="60"></textarea>
    </label>
    <br />
  </div>
</form>
```

Forms

HTTP request method (lower case)

```
<form action="http://www.example.org" method="get">
  <div>
    <label>
      Enter your name: <input type="text" name="username" size="40" />
    </label>
    <br />
    <label>
      Give your life's story in 100 words or less:
      <br />
      <textarea name="lifestory" rows="5" cols="60"></textarea>
    </label>
    <br />
```

Forms

```
<form action="http://www.example.org" method="get">  
  <div> div is the block element analog of span (no-style block element)  
    <label>  
      Enter your name: <input type="text" name="username" size="40" />  
    </label>  
    <br />  
    <label>  
      Give your life's story in 100 words or less:  
    <br />  
    <textarea name="lifestory" rows="5" cols="60"></textarea>  
  </label>  
</br />
```

Forms

```
<form action="http://www.example.org" method="get">  
  <div> Form control elements must be content of a block element  
  <label>  
    Enter your name: <input type="text" name="username" size="40" />  
  </label>  
  <br />  
  <label>  
    Give your life's story in 100 words or less:  
    <br />  
    <textarea name="lifestory" rows="5" cols="60"></textarea>  
  </label>  
  <br />
```

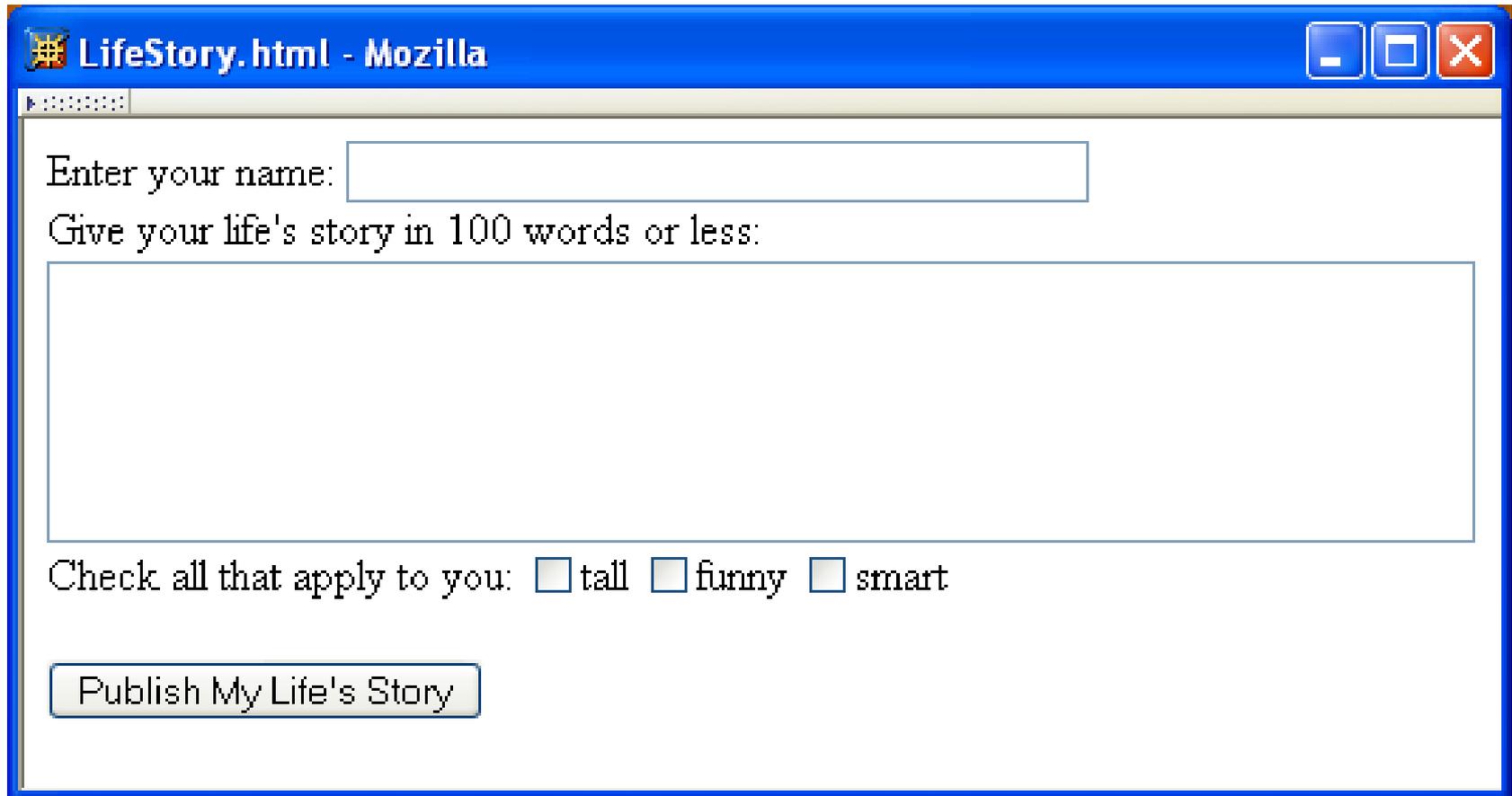
Forms

```
<form action="http://www.example.org" method="get">
  <div>
    <label>          Text field control (form user-interface element)
      Enter your name: <input type="text" name="username" size="40" />
    </label>
    <br />
    <label>
      Give your life's story in 100 words or less:
      <br />
      <textarea name="lifestory" rows="5" cols="60"></textarea>
    </label>
    <br />
  </div>
</form>
```

Forms

```
<form action="http://www.example.org" method="get">
  <div>
    <label>          Text field used for one-line inputs
      Enter your name: <input type="text" name="username" size="40" />
    </label>
    <br />
    <label>
      Give your life's story in 100 words or less:
      <br />
      <textarea name="lifestory" rows="5" cols="60"></textarea>
    </label>
    <br />
```

Forms



LifeStory.html - Mozilla

Enter your name:

Give your life's story in 100 words or less:

Check all that apply to you: tall funny smart

Forms

```
<form action="http://www.example.org" method="get">
  <div>
    <label>   Name associated with this control's data in HTTP request
      Enter your name: <input type="text" name="username" size="40" />
    </label>
    <br />
    <label>
      Give your life's story in 100 words or less:
      <br />
      <textarea name="lifestory" rows="5" cols="60"></textarea>
    </label>
    <br />
```

Forms

```
<form action="http://www.example.org" method="get">
  <div>
    <label>
      Enter your name: <input type="text" name="username" size="40" />
    </label>
    <br />
    <label>
      Give your life's story in 100 words or less:
      <br />
      <textarea name="lifestory" rows="5" cols="60"></textarea>
    </label>
    <br />
  </div>
</form>
```

Width (number of characters) of text field

Forms

```
<form action="http://www.example.org" method="get">
  <div>
    <label>
      Enter your name: <input type="text" name="username" size="40" />
    </label>
    <br />
    <label>
      Give your life's story in 100 words or less:
      <br />
      <textarea name="lifestory" rows="5" cols="60"></textarea>
    </label>
    <br />
```

input is an empty element

Forms

```
<form action="http://www.example.org" method="get">
  <div>
    <label> Use label to associate text with a control
      Enter your name: <input type="text" name="username" size="40" />
    </label>
    <br />
    <label>
      Give your life's story in 100 words or less:
      <br />
      <textarea name="lifestory" rows="5" cols="60"></textarea>
    </label>
    <br />
  </div>
</form>
```

Forms

```
<form action="http://www.example.org" method="get">
  <div>
    <label>
      Enter your name: <input type="text" name="username" size="40" />
    </label>
    <br /> Form controls are inline elements
    <label>
      Give your life's story in 100 words or less:
      <br />
      <textarea name="lifestory" rows="5" cols="60"></textarea>
    </label>
  </div>
</form>
```

Forms

```
<form action="http://www.example.org" method="get">
  <div>
    <label>
      Enter your name: <input type="text" name="username" size="40" />
    </label>
    <br />
    <label>
      Give your life's story in 100 words or less:
      <br /> textarea control used for multi-line input
      <textarea name="lifestory" rows="5" cols="60"></textarea>
    </label>
    <br />
```

Forms

```
<form action="http://www.example.org" method="get">
  <div>
    <label>
      Enter your name: <input type="text" name="username" size="40" />
    </label>
    <br />
    <label>
      Give your life's story in 100 words or less:
      <br />
      <textarea name="lifestory" rows="5" cols="60"></textarea>
    </label>
    <br />
```

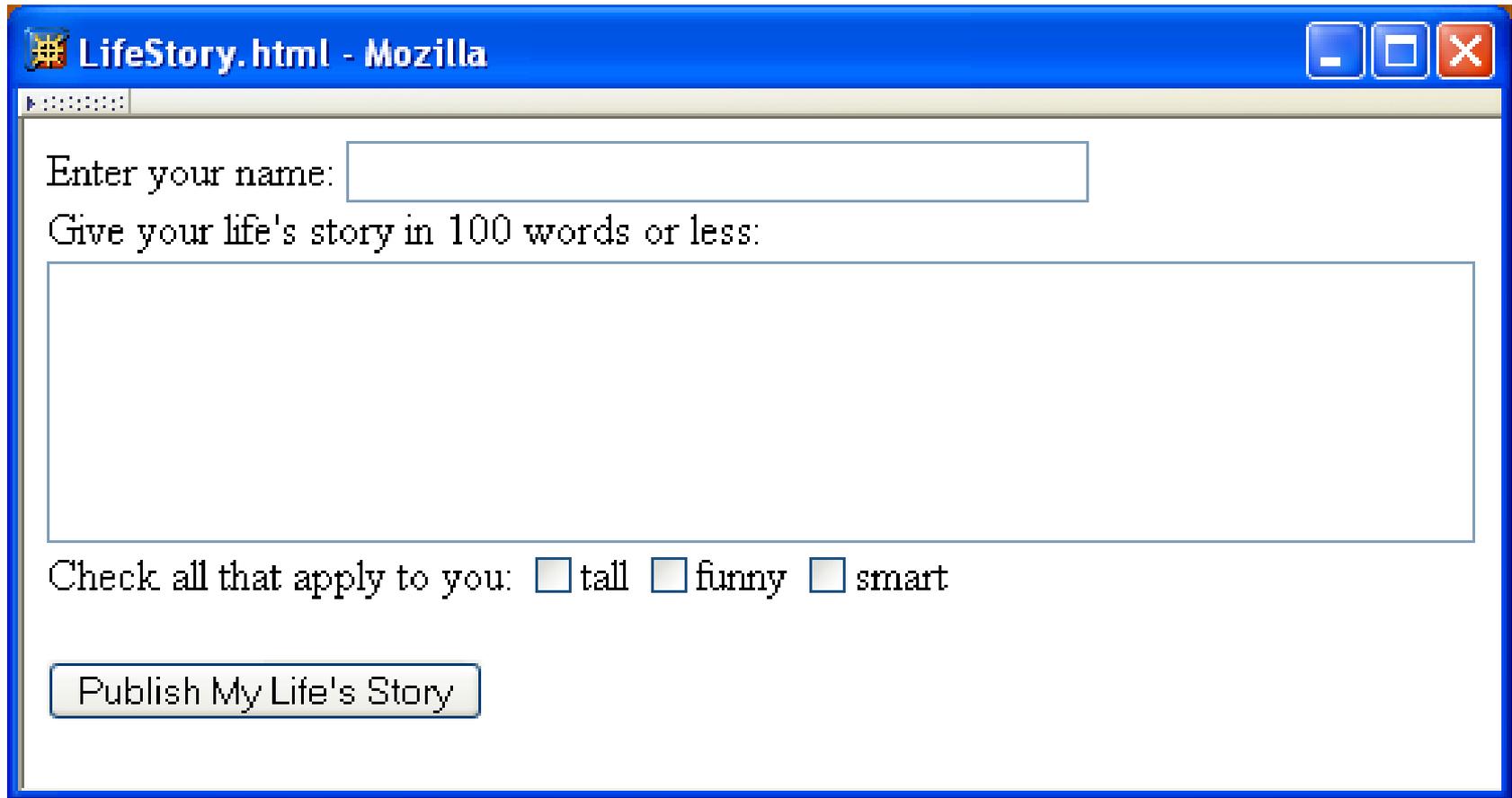
Height and width in characters

Forms

```
<form action="http://www.example.org" method="get">
  <div>
    <label>
      Enter your name: <input type="text" name="username" size="40" />
    </label>
    <br />
    <label>
      Give your life's story in 100 words or less:
      <br />
      <textarea name="lifestory" rows="5" cols="60"></textarea>
    </label>
    <br />
```

textarea is not an empty element; any content is displayed

Forms



LifeStory.html - Mozilla

Enter your name:

Give your life's story in 100 words or less:

Check all that apply to you: tall funny smart

Forms

Check all that apply to you:

```
<label> Checkbox control
  <input type="checkbox" name="boxgroup1" value="tall" />tall
</label>
<label>
  <input type="checkbox" name="boxgroup1" value="funny" />funny
</label>
<label>
  <input type="checkbox" name="boxgroup1" value="smart" />smart
</label>
<br /><br />
<input type="submit" name="doit" value="Publish My Life's Story" />
</div>
</form>
```

Forms

Check all that apply to you:

Value sent in HTTP request if box is checked

```
<label>
  <input type="checkbox" name="boxgroup1" value="tall" />tall
</label>
<label>
  <input type="checkbox" name="boxgroup1" value="funny" />funny
</label>
<label>
  <input type="checkbox" name="boxgroup1" value="smart" />smart
</label>
<br /><br />
<input type="submit" name="doit" value="Publish My Life's Story" />
</div>
</form>
```

Forms

Controls can share a common name

Check all that apply to you:

```
<label>
  <input type="checkbox" name="boxgroup1" value="tall" />tall
</label>
<label>
  <input type="checkbox" name="boxgroup1" value="funny" />funny
</label>
<label>
  <input type="checkbox" name="boxgroup1" value="smart" />smart
</label>
<br /><br />
<input type="submit" name="doit" value="Publish My Life's Story" />
</div>
</form>
```

Forms

Check all that apply to you:

```
<label>  
  <input type="checkbox" name="boxgroup1" value="tall" />tall  
</label>
```

```
<label>  
  <input type="checkbox" name="boxgroup1" value="funny" />funny  
</label>
```

```
<label>  
  <input type="checkbox" name="boxgroup1" value="smart" />smart  
</label>
```

```
<br /><br />
```

```
<input type="submit" name="doit" value="Publish My Life's Story" />
```

```
</div>
```

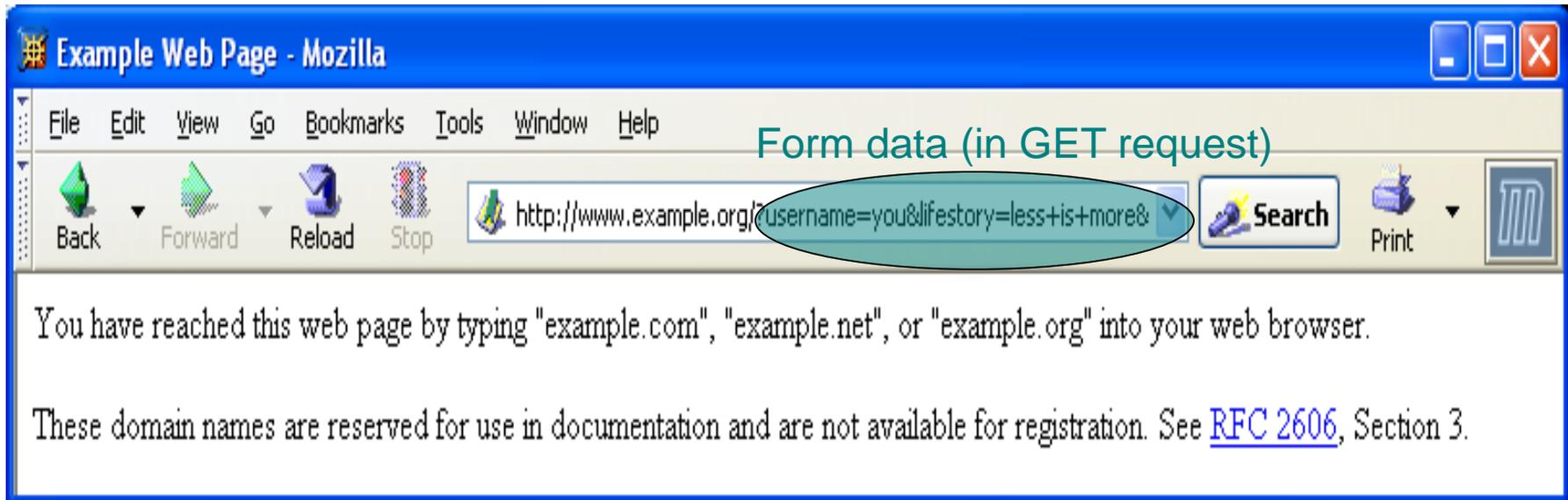
Submit button: form data sent to action URL if button is clicked

```
</form>
```

Forms



Forms



Forms

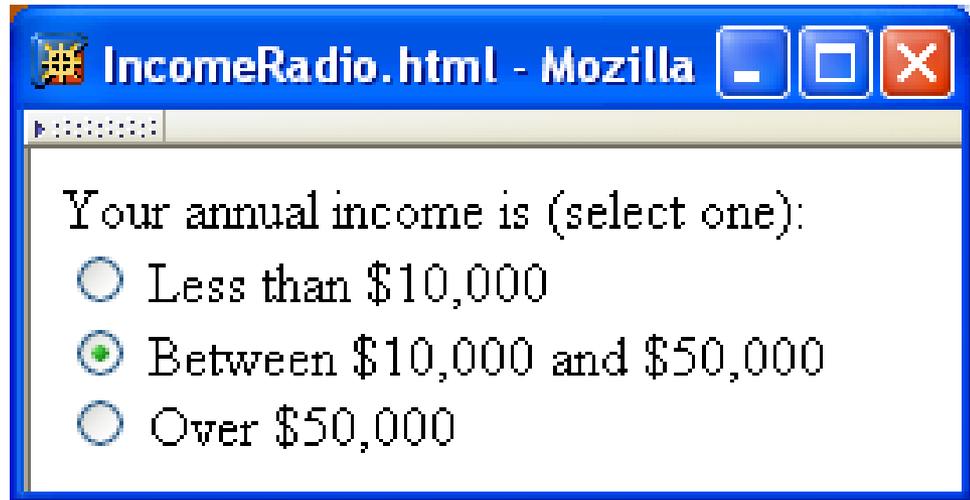
Check all that apply to you:

```
<label>
  <input type="checkbox" name="boxgroup1" value="tall" />tall
</label>
<label>
  <input type="checkbox" name="boxgroup1" value="funny" />funny
</label>
<label>
  <input type="checkbox" name="boxgroup1" value="smart" />smart
</label>
<br /><br />
<input type="submit" name="doit" value="Publish My Life's Story" />
</div>
</form>
```

Displayed on button and sent to server if button clicked

Forms

Radio buttons: at most one can be selected at a time.



The screenshot shows a Mozilla browser window titled "IncomeRadio.html - Mozilla". The address bar is empty. The main content area displays the text "Your annual income is (select one):" followed by three radio button options:

- Less than \$10,000
- Between \$10,000 and \$50,000
- Over \$50,000

Forms

```
Your annual income is (select one):<br />
<label>                                Radio button control
  <input type="radio" name="radgroup1" value="0-10" />
    Less than $10,000
</label><br />
<label>
  <input type="radio" name="radgroup1" value="10-50"
    checked="checked" />
    Between $10,000 and $50,000
</label><br />
<label>
  <input type="radio" name="radgroup1" value=">50" />
    Over $50,000
</label>
```

Forms

```
Your annual income is (select one):<br />
<label>
  <input type="radio" name="radgroup1" value="0-10" />
  Less than $10,000
</label><br />
<label>
  <input type="radio" name="radgroup1" value="10-50"
    checked="checked" />
  Between $10,000 and $50,000
</label><br />
<label>
  <input type="radio" name="radgroup1" value=">50" />
  Over $50,000
</label>
```

All radio buttons with the same name form a *button set*

Forms

```
Your annual income is (select one):<br />
<label>
  <input type="radio" name="radgroup1" value="0-10" />
  Less than $10,000
</label><br />
<label>
  <input type="radio" name="radgroup1" value="10-50"
    checked="checked" />
  Between $10,000 and $50,000
</label><br />
<label>
  <input type="radio" name="radgroup1" value=">50" />
  Over $50,000
</label>
```

Only one button of a set can be selected at a time

Forms

Your annual income is (select one):


```
<label>
```

```
  <input type="radio" name="radgroup1" value="0-10" />
```

```
    Less than $10,000
```

```
</label><br />
```

```
<label>
```

```
  <input type="radio" name="radgroup1" value="10-50"
```

```
    checked="checked" /> This button is initially selected
```

```
    Between $10,000 and $50,000 (checked attribute also applies
```

```
</label><br />
```

```
to check boxes)
```

```
<label>
```

```
  <input type="radio" name="radgroup1" value=">50" />
```

```
    Over $50,000
```

```
</label>
```

Forms

Your annual income is (select one):


```
<label>
```

```
  <input type="radio" name="radgroup1" value="0-10" />
```

```
    Less than $10,000
```

```
</label><br />
```

```
<label>
```

```
  <input type="radio" name="radgroup1" value="10-50"
```

```
    checked="checked" /> Boolean attribute: default false,
```

```
    Between $10,000 and $50,000 set true by specifying name as  
                                value
```

```
</label><br />
```

```
<label>
```

```
  <input type="radio" name="radgroup1" value=">50" />
```

```
    Over $50,000
```

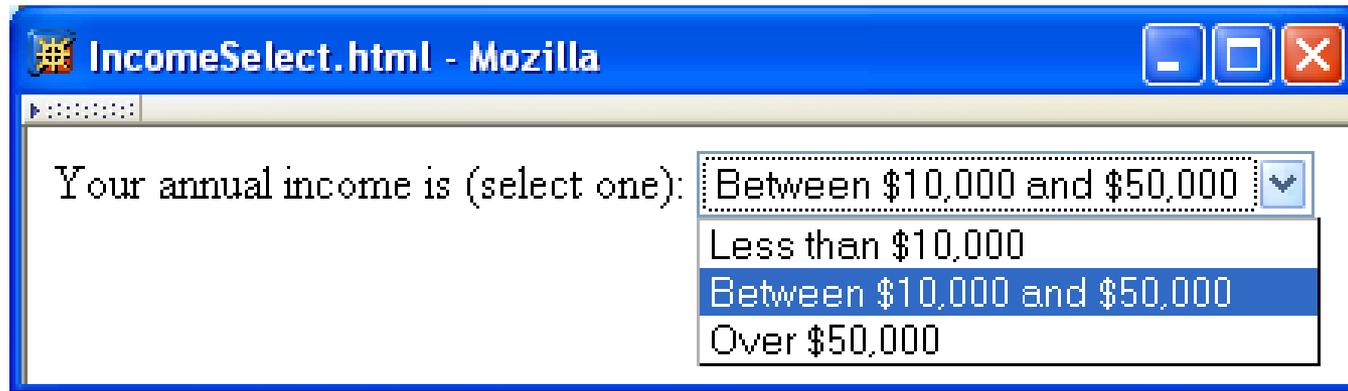
```
</label>
```

Forms

```
Your annual income is (select one):<br />
<label>
  <input type="radio" name="radgroup1" value="0-10" />
  Less than $10,000
</label><br />
<label>
  <input type="radio" name="radgroup1" value="10-50"
    checked="checked" />
  Between $10,000 and $50,000
</label><br />
<label>
  <input type="radio" name="radgroup1" value="&gt;50" />
  Over $50,000
</label>
```

Represents string: >50

Forms



The screenshot shows a Mozilla browser window titled "IncomeSelect.html - Mozilla". The browser's address bar is empty. The main content area contains the text "Your annual income is (select one):" followed by a dropdown menu. The dropdown menu is currently open, showing four options: "Between \$10,000 and \$50,000" (which is highlighted in blue), "Less than \$10,000", "Over \$50,000", and another "Between \$10,000 and \$50,000" option. The browser window has a blue title bar and standard window controls (minimize, maximize, close) on the right side.

} Menu

Forms

Your annual income is (select one):

```
<select name="income"> Menu control; name given once
  <option value="0-10">Less than $10,000</option>
  <option value="10-50" selected="selected">
    Between $10,000 and $50,000
  </option>
  <option value=">50">Over $50,000</option>
</select>
```

Forms

Your annual income is (select one):

```
<select name="income">Each menu item has its own value
  <option value="0-10">Less than $10,000</option>
  <option value="10-50" selected="selected">
    Between $10,000 and $50,000
  </option>
  <option value=">50">Over $50,000</option>
</select>
```

Forms

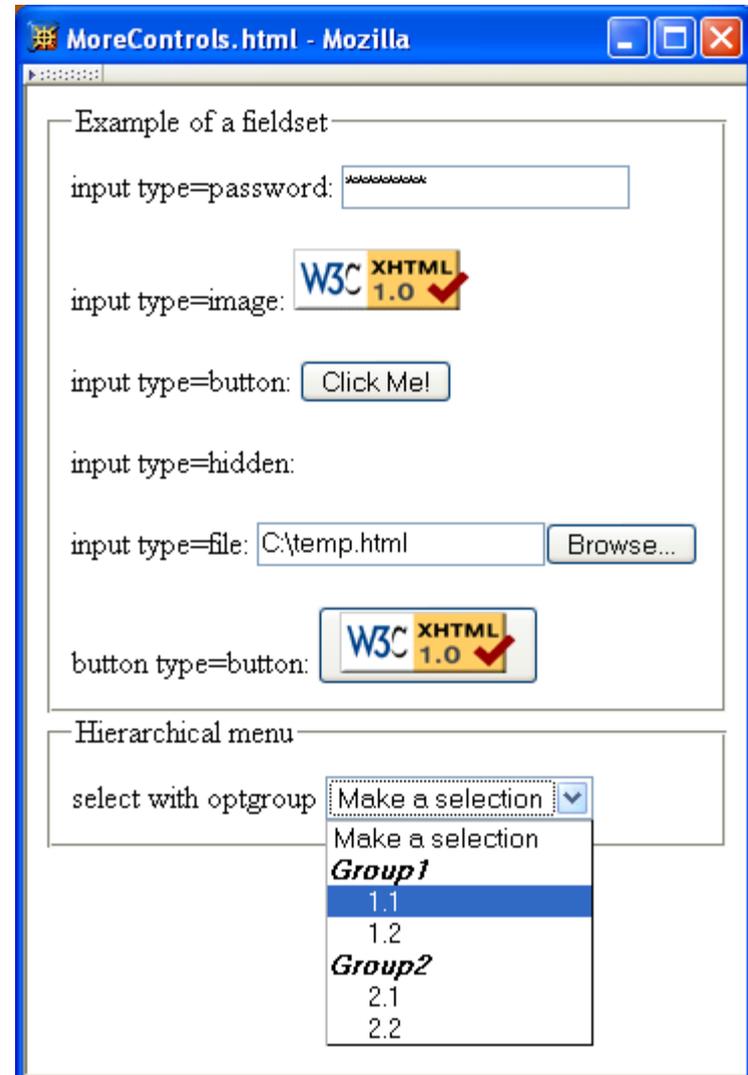
Your annual income is (select one):

```
<select name="income">  
  <option value="0-10">Less than $10,000</option>  
  <option value="10-50" selected="selected">  
    Between $10,000 and $50,000  
  </option>  
  <option value=">50">Over $50,000</option>  
</select>
```

Item initially displayed in menu control

Forms

- Other form controls:
 - Fieldset (grouping)
 - Password
 - Clickable image
 - Non-submit buttons
 - Hidden (embed data)
 - File upload
 - Hierarchical menus



Forms

TABLE 2.5: HTML 4.01/XHTML 1.0 non-deprecated form controls.

Element	type Attribute	Control
input	text	Text input
input	password	Password input
input	checkbox	Checkbox
input	radio	Radio button
input	submit	Submit button
input	image	Graphical submit button
input	reset	Reset button (form clear)
input	button	Push button (for use with scripts)
input	hidden	Non-displayed control (stores server-supplied information)
input	file	File select
button	submit	Submit button with content (not an empty element)
button	reset	Cancel button with content (not an empty element)
button	button	Button with content but no predefined action
select	N/A	Menu
option	N/A	Menu item
optgroup	N/A	Heading in a hierarchical menu
textarea	N/A	Multi-line text input
label	N/A	Associate label with control(s)
fieldset	N/A	Groups controls
legend	N/A	Add caption to a fieldset

XML DTD

- Recall that XML is used to define the syntax of XHTML
- Set of XML files that define a language are known as the **document type definition (DTD)**
- DTD primarily consists of **declarations**:
 - **Element type**: name and content of elements
 - **Attribute list**: attributes of an element
 - **Entity**: define meaning of, e.g., >

XML Element Type Declaration

```
<!ELEMENT html (head, body)>
```

Element type name

XML Element Type Declaration

```
<!ELEMENT html (head, body)>
```

Element type *content specification (or content model)*

XML Element Type Declaration

`<!ELEMENT html (head, body)>`

Element type *content specification (or content model)*

TABLE 2.6: Basic XML content specifications.

Specification Type	Syntax	Content Allowed
Empty	EMPTY	None
Arbitrary	ANY	Any content (no restrictions)
Sequence	(elt1, elt2, ...)	Sequence of elements that must appear in order specified
Choice	(elt1 elt2 ...)	Exactly one of the specified elements must appear
Character data	(#PCDATA)	Arbitrary character data, but no elements
Mixed	(#PCDATA elt1 elt2 ...)*	Any mixture of character data and the specified elements in any order

XML Element Type Declaration

```
<!ELEMENT html (head, body)>
```

Element type *content specification (or content model)*

TABLE 2.6: Basic XML content specifications.

Specification Type	Syntax	Content Allowed
Empty	EMPTY	None
Arbitrary	ANY	Any content (no restrictions)
Sequence	(elt1, elt2, ...)	Sequence of elements that must appear in order specified
Choice	(elt1 elt2 ...)	Exactly one of the specified elements must appear
Character data	(#PCDATA)	Arbitrary character data, but no elements
Mixed	(#PCDATA elt1 elt2 ...)*	Any mixture of character data and the specified elements in any order

XML Element Type Declaration

<!ELEMENT br **EMPTY**>

Element type *content specification (or content model)*

TABLE 2.6: Basic XML content specifications.

Specification Type	Syntax	Content Allowed
Empty	EMPTY	None
Arbitrary	ANY	Any content (no restrictions)
Sequence	(elt1, elt2, ...)	Sequence of elements that must appear in order specified
Choice	(elt1 elt2 ...)	Exactly one of the specified elements must appear
Character data	(#PCDATA)	Arbitrary character data, but no elements
Mixed	(#PCDATA elt1 elt2 ...)*	Any mixture of character data and the specified elements in any order

XML Element Type Declaration

<!ELEMENT br **EMPTY**>

Element type *content specification (or content model)*

TABLE 2.6: Basic XML content specifications.

Specification Type	Syntax	Content Allowed
Empty	EMPTY	None
Arbitrary	ANY	Any content (no restrictions)
Sequence	(elt1, elt2, ...)	Sequence of elements that must appear in order specified
Choice	(elt1 elt2 ...)	Exactly one of the specified elements must appear
Character data	(#PCDATA)	Arbitrary character data, but no elements
Mixed	(#PCDATA elt1 elt2 ...)*	Any mixture of character data and the specified elements in any order

XML Element Type Declaration

```
<!ELEMENT select (optgroup|option)+>
```

Element type *content specification* (or *content model*)

TABLE 2.6: Basic XML content specifications.

Specification Type	Syntax	Content Allowed
Empty	EMPTY	None
Arbitrary	ANY	Any content (no restrictions)
Sequence	(elt1, elt2, ...)	Sequence of elements that must appear in order specified
Choice	(elt1 elt2 ...)	Exactly one of the specified elements must appear
Character data	(#PCDATA)	Arbitrary character data, but no elements
Mixed	(#PCDATA elt1 elt2 ...)*	Any mixture of character data and the specified elements in any order

XML Element Type Declaration

```
<!ELEMENT select (optgroup|option)+>
```

Element type *content specification* (or *content model*)

TABLE 2.6: Basic XML content specifications.

Specification Type	Syntax	Content Allowed
Empty	EMPTY	None
Arbitrary	ANY	Any content (no restrictions)
Sequence	(elt1, elt2, ...)	Sequence of elements that must appear in order specified
Choice	(elt1 elt2 ...)	Exactly one of the specified elements must appear
Character data	(#PCDATA)	Arbitrary character data, but no elements
Mixed	(#PCDATA elt1 elt2 ...)*	Any mixture of character data and the specified elements in any order

XML Element Type Declaration

<!ELEMENT textarea (#PCDATA)>

Element type *content specification (or content model)*

TABLE 2.6: Basic XML content specifications.

Specification Type	Syntax	Content Allowed
Empty	EMPTY	None
Arbitrary	ANY	Any content (no restrictions)
Sequence	(elt1, elt2, ...)	Sequence of elements that must appear in order specified
Choice	(elt1 elt2 ...)	Exactly one of the specified elements must appear
Character data	(#PCDATA)	Arbitrary character data, but no elements
Mixed	(#PCDATA elt1 elt2 ...)*	Any mixture of character data and the specified elements in any order

XML Element Type Declaration

`<!ELEMENT textarea (#PCDATA)>`

Element type *content specification (or content model)*

TABLE 2.6: Basic XML content specifications.

Specification Type	Syntax	Content Allowed
Empty	EMPTY	None
Arbitrary	ANY	Any content (no restrictions)
Sequence	(elt1, elt2, ...)	Sequence of elements that must appear in order specified
Choice	(elt1 elt2 ...)	Exactly one of the specified elements must appear
Character data	(#PCDATA)	Arbitrary character data, but no elements
Mixed	(#PCDATA elt1 elt2 ...)*	Any mixture of character data and the specified elements in any order

XML Element Type Declaration

```
<!ELEMENT select (optgroup|option)+>
```

Element type *content specification (or content model)*

XML Element Type Declaration

`<!ELEMENT select (optgroup|option)+>`

Element type *content specification* (or *content model*)

TABLE 2.7: XML content specification iterator characters.

Character	Meaning
?	Sequence/choice is optional (appears zero or one times)
*	Sequence/choice may be repeated an arbitrary number of times, including none
+	Sequence/choice may appear one or more times

XML Element Type Declaration

`<!ELEMENT select (optgroup|option)+>`

Element type *content specification* (or *content model*)

TABLE 2.7: XML content specification iterator characters.

Character	Meaning
?	Sequence/choice is optional (appears zero or one times)
*	Sequence/choice may be repeated an arbitrary number of times, including none
	Sequence/choice may appear one or more times

XML Element Type Declaration

```
<!ELEMENT table  
    (caption?, (col*|colgroup*), thead?, tfoot?, (tbody+|tr+))>
```

- Child elements of table are:

XML Element Type Declaration

```
<!ELEMENT table  
    (caption?, (col*|colgroup*), thead?, tfoot?, (tbody+|tr+))>
```

- Child elements of table are:
 - Optional caption

XML Element Type Declaration

```
<!ELEMENT table  
    (caption?, (col*|colgroup*), thead?, tfoot?, (tbody+|tr+))>
```

- Child elements of `table` are:
 - Optional `caption` followed by

XML Element Type Declaration

```
<!ELEMENT table  
    (caption?, (col*|colgroup*), thead?, tfoot?, (tbody+|tr+))>
```

- Child elements of `table` are:
 - Optional `caption` followed by
 - Any number of `col` elements

XML Element Type Declaration

```
<!ELEMENT table  
    (caption?, (col*|colgroup*), thead?, tfoot?, (tbody+|tr+))>
```

- Child elements of `table` are:
 - Optional `caption` followed by
 - Any number of `col` elements **or**

XML Element Type Declaration

```
<!ELEMENT table  
    (caption?, (col*|colgroup*), thead?, tfoot?, (tbody+|tr+))>
```

- Child elements of `table` are:
 - Optional `caption` followed by
 - Any number of `col` elements or **any number of `colgroup` elements**

XML Element Type Declaration

```
<!ELEMENT table  
    (caption?, (col*|colgroup*), thead?, tfoot?, (tbody+|tr+))>
```

- Child elements of `table` are:
 - Optional `caption` followed by
 - Any number of `col` elements or any number of `colgroup` elements **then**

XML Element Type Declaration

```
<!ELEMENT table  
    (caption?, (col*|colgroup*), thead?, tfoot?, (tbody+|tr+))>
```

- Child elements of `table` are:
 - Optional `caption` followed by
 - Any number of `col` elements or any number of `colgroup` elements then
 - **Optional header**

XML Element Type Declaration

```
<!ELEMENT table  
    (caption?, (col*|colgroup*), thead?, tfoot?, (tbody+|tr+))>
```

- Child elements of `table` are:
 - Optional `caption` followed by
 - Any number of `col` elements or any number of `colgroup` elements then
 - Optional header **followed by**

XML Element Type Declaration

```
<!ELEMENT table  
    (caption?, (col*|colgroup*), tfoot?, (tbody+|tr+))>
```

- Child elements of `table` are:
 - Optional `caption` followed by
 - Any number of `col` elements or any number of `colgroup` elements then
 - Optional header followed by **optional footer**

XML Element Type Declaration

```
<!ELEMENT table  
    (caption?, (col*|colgroup*), tthead?, ttfoot? (tbody+|tr+))>
```

- Child elements of `table` are:
 - Optional `caption` followed by
 - Any number of `col` elements or any number of `colgroup` elements then
 - Optional header followed by optional footer then

XML Element Type Declaration

```
<!ELEMENT table  
    (caption?, (col*|colgroup*), tthead?, ttfoot?, (tbody+|tr+))>
```

- Child elements of `table` are:
 - Optional `caption` followed by
 - Any number of `col` elements or any number of `colgroup` elements then
 - Optional header followed by optional footer then
 - One or more `tbody` elements

XML Element Type Declaration

```
<!ELEMENT table  
    (caption?, (col*|colgroup*), thead?, tfoot?, (tbody+tr+))>
```

- Child elements of `table` are:
 - Optional `caption` followed by
 - Any number of `col` elements or any number of `colgroup` elements then
 - Optional header followed by optional footer then
 - One or more `tbody` elements **or**

XML Element Type Declaration

```
<!ELEMENT table  
    (caption?, (col*|colgroup*), thead?, tfoot?, (tbody+tr+))>
```

- Child elements of `table` are:
 - Optional `caption` followed by
 - Any number of `col` elements or any number of `colgroup` elements then
 - Optional header followed by optional footer then
 - One or more `tbody` elements or **one or more `tr` elements**

XML Attribute List Declaration

Element type name

```
<!ATTLIST html  
  lang          NMTOKEN      #IMPLIED  
  xml:lang      NMTOKEN      #IMPLIED  
  dir           (ltr|rtl)    #IMPLIED  
  id            ID            #IMPLIED  
  xmlns         CDATA        #FIXED 'http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml'>
```

XML Attribute List Declaration

```
<!ATTLIST html
```

lang	NMTOKEN	#IMPLIED
xml:lang	NMTOKEN	#IMPLIED
dir	(ltr rtl)	#IMPLIED
id	ID	#IMPLIED
xmlns	CDATA	#FIXED 'http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml'>

Recognized
attribute names

XML Attribute List Declaration

```
<!ATTLIST html
  lang          NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
  xml:lang      NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
  dir           (ltr|rtl) #IMPLIED
  id            ID       #IMPLIED
  xmlns        CDATA    #FIXED 'http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml'>
```

Attribute types
(data types allowed as attribute values)

XML Attribute List Declaration

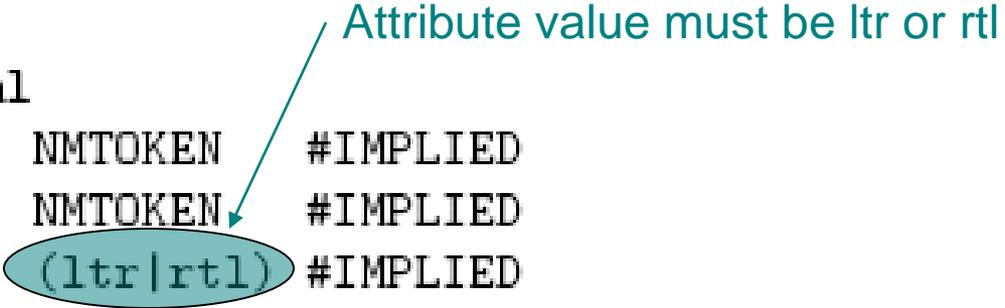
ASCII characters: letter, digit, or . - _ :

```
<!ATTLIST html
  lang          NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
  xml:lang      NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
  dir           (ltr|rtl) #IMPLIED
  id            ID       #IMPLIED
  xmlns         CDATA    #FIXED 'http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml'>
```

XML Attribute List Declaration

```
<!ATTLIST html
  lang          NMTOKEN          #IMPLIED
  xml:lang      NMTOKEN          #IMPLIED
  dir           (ltr|rtl)        #IMPLIED
  id            ID                #IMPLIED
  xmlns         CDATA            #FIXED 'http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml'>
```

Attribute value must be ltr or rtl



XML Attribute List Declaration

```
<!ATTLIST html
  lang          NMTOKEN      #IMPLIED
  xml:lang      NMTOKEN      #IMPLIED
  dir           (ltr|rtl)    #IMPLIED
  id            ID           #IMPLIED
  xmlns         CDATA        #FIXED 'http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml'>
```

ID

Like NMTOKEN but must begin with letter or _ :
Attribute value must be unique

XML Attribute List Declaration

```
<!ATTLIST html
  lang          NMTOKEN      #IMPLIED
  xml:lang      NMTOKEN      #IMPLIED
  dir           (ltr|rtl)    #IMPLIED
  id            ID           #IMPLIED
  xmlns         CDATA        #FIXED 'http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml'>
```

Any character except XML special characters < and & or the quote character enclosing the attribute value

XML Attribute List Declaration

TABLE 2.8: Key attribute types used in XHTML 1.0 Strict DTD.

Attribute type	Syntax	Usage
Name token	NMTOKEN	Name (word)
Enumerated	(string1 string2 ...)	List of all possible attribute values
Identifier	ID	Type for id attribute
Identifier reference	IDREF	Reference to an id attribute value
Identifier reference list	IDREFS	List of references to id attribute values
Character data	CDATA	Arbitrary character data (except < and &)

XML Attribute List Declaration

```
<!ATTLIST html
```

```
  lang      NMTOKEN
```

```
  xml:lang  NMTOKEN
```

```
  dir       (ltr|rtl)
```

```
  id        ID
```

```
  xmlns     CDATA
```

```
#IMPLIED
```

```
#IMPLIED
```

```
#IMPLIED
```

```
#IMPLIED
```

```
#FIXED 'http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml'>
```

Attribute default declarations

XML Attribute List Declaration

TABLE 2.9: XML attribute default-value declarations.

Default type	Syntax
No default value provided by DTD, attribute optional	#IMPLIED
Default provided by DTD, may not be changed	#FIXED followed by any valid value (quoted)
Default provided by DTD, may be overridden by user	Any valid value (quoted)
No default value provided by DTD, attribute required	#REQUIRED

XML Entity Declaration

- Entity declaration is essentially a macro
- Two types of entity:
 - **General**: referenced from HTML document using &

```
<!ENTITY  "#62;">
```

Entity name

XML Entity Declaration

- Entity declaration is essentially a macro
- Two types of entity:
 - **General**: referenced from HTML document using &

```
<!ENTITY gt
```

```
"&#62;">
```

Replacement text;
recursively replaced if it is a reference

XML Entity Declaration

- Entity declaration is essentially a macro
- Two types of entity:
 - **General**: referenced from HTML document using &

```
<!ENTITY gt      "&#62;">
```

- **Parameter**: reference from DTD using %

```
<!ENTITY % LanguageCode "NMTOKEN">
```

```
<!ATTLIST html
```

```
  lang          NMTOKEN      #IMPLIED
```

```
  xml:lang      %LanguageCode; #IMPLIED
```

XML Entity Declaration

- Entity declaration is essentially a macro
- Two types of entity:
 - **General**: referenced from HTML document using &

using &

```
<!ENTITY gt      "&#62;">
```

- **Parameter**: reference from DTD using %

```
<!ENTITY % LanguageCode "NMTOKEN">
```

```
<!ATTLIST html
```

```
  lang      NMTOKEN      #IMPLIED
```

```
  xml:lang  %LanguageCode; #IMPLIED
```

DTD Files

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

System Identifier. URL for primary DTD document

- DTD document contains element type, attribute list, and entity declarations
- May also contain declaration of **external entities**: identifiers for secondary DTD documents

DTD Files

External entity name

```
<!ENTITY % HTMLlat1 PUBLIC  
    "-//W3C//ENTITIES Latin 1 for XHTML//EN"  
    "xhtml-lat1.ent">  
%HTMLlat1;
```

DTD Files

```
<!ENTITY % HTMLlat1 PUBLIC  
    "-//W3C//ENTITIES Latin 1 for XHTML//EN"  
    "xhtml-lat1.ent">  
%HTMLlat1;           System identifier (relative URL)
```

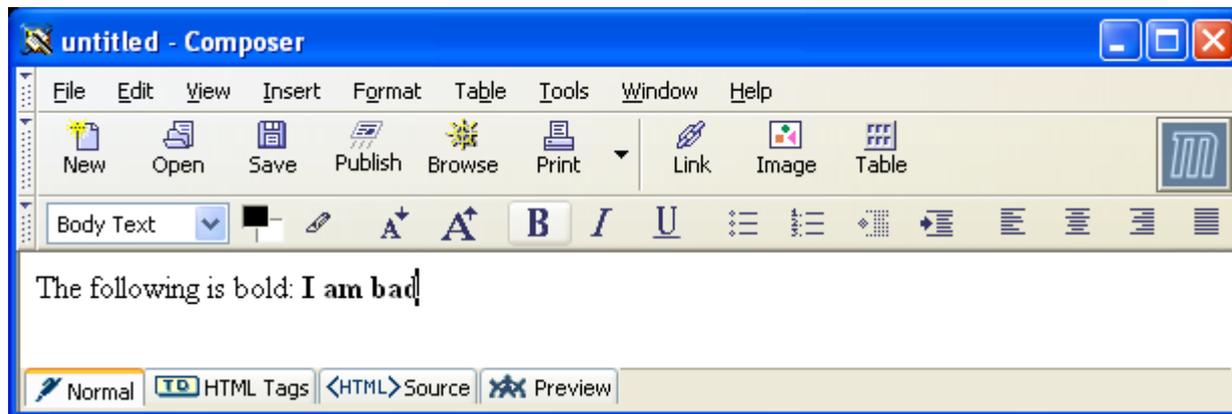
DTD Files

```
<!ENTITY % HTMLlat1 PUBLIC  
    "-//W3C//ENTITIES Latin 1 for XHTML//EN"  
    "xhtml-lat1.ent">  
%HTMLlat1;
```

Entity reference; imports content (entity declarations, called *entity set*) of external entity at this point in the primary DTD

HTML Creation Tools

- Mozilla Composer



- Microsoft FrontPage
- Macromedia Dreamweaver
- Etc.

Case Study



The image shows a screenshot of a web browser window. The title bar at the top reads "Login to My Own Blog! - Mozilla" and includes standard window control buttons (minimize, maximize, close). The main content area of the browser displays a large, bold heading: "Log in to My Own Blog to begin blogging!". Below this heading is a login form consisting of two text input fields. The first field is labeled "User Name:" and the second is labeled "Password:". Below the password field is a button labeled "Log in".

Case Study

```
<!DOCTYPE html
    PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
    "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<!-- login.html -->
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  <head>
    <title>Login to My Own Blog!</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>
      Log in to My Own Blog to begin blogging!
    </h1>
    <form action="Login" method="post">
      <table border="0">
        <tbody>
          <tr>
            <td>User Name:</td>
            <td><input type="text" name="username" /></td>
          </tr>
```

Borderless table used to lay out form

Case Study

```
<tr>
  <td>Password:</td>
  <td><input type="password" name="pwd" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>&nbsp;</td>
  <td><input type="submit" name="submit"
    value="Log in" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

Special text field for passwords

Case Study

Add an entry to My Own Blog!

Instructions: Enter a title and body for your blog entry. In the body, you can use simple HTML formatting elements, such as `` (bold) and `<i>` (italic) as well as the hyperlink "anchor" element `<a>`.

Title:

Body:

Preview Add Entry Clear

Use
ref. to
get <

Fix this
later with
"style"

Case Study



The screenshot shows a Mozilla browser window titled "My Own Blog! - Mozilla". The main content is a blog post with the title "My Own Blog!" in a large, stylized font. Below the title, the date and time are "AUGUST 9, 2005, 5:04 PM EDT". The post title is "I'm hungry" in bold. The text of the post is "Strange. I seem to get hungry about the same time every day. Maybe it's something in the water." To the right of the post is a navigation menu with links for "Home", "Archives", "August 2005", "July 2005", and "May 2005". Below the first post is a horizontal line, followed by the date and time "AUGUST 6, 2005, 5:12 PM". The second post title is "When's dinner?" in bold. The text of the second post is "My gastric juices are gurgling..." and "I'll write more later!".

My Own Blog!

AUGUST 9, 2005, 5:04 PM EDT

I'm hungry

Strange. I seem to get hungry about the same time every day. Maybe it's something in the water.

AUGUST 6, 2005, 5:12 PM

When's dinner?

My gastric juices are gurgling...

I'll write more later!

- [Home](#)
- [Archives](#)
 - ◊ [August 2005](#)
 - ◊ [July 2005](#)
 - ◊ [May 2005](#)

Case Study

Banner

```
<div>
  <!-- Banner image -->
  
</div>
```

`<table border="0">` Table used for side-by-side layout

Blog entries

```
<tr>
  <!-- Blog entries -->
  <td style="vertical-align:top">
    ...
  </td>
```

Side information

```
<!-- Side information -->
  <td style="vertical-align:top">
    ...
  </td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Case Study: Blog Entry

AUGUST 9, 2005, 5:04 PM EDT

```
<h1>I'm hungry</h1>
```

```
<p>
```

```
  Strange.  I seem to get hungry about the same time  
  every day.  Maybe it's something in the water.
```

```
</p>
```

```
<hr />
```

Case Study: Side Information

```
<ul>
  <li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>
  <li>Archives
    <ul>
      <li><a href="index.html?month=8&year=2005"
        >August &nbsp; 2005</a></li>
      <li><a href="index.html?month=7&year=2005"
        >July &nbsp; 2005</a></li>
      <li><a href="index.html?month=5&year=2005"
        >May &nbsp; 2005</a></li>
    </ul>
  </li>
</ul>
```

Keep month
and year
together

Represent & in attribute value

References

- XHTML 1.0
 - Semantics: [HTML 4.01](#)
 - Index of all [elements](#)
 - Syntax restrictions: [XHTML 1.0](#)
 - [Annotated DTD](#)
- [Relative URL](#)
- [Accessibility guidelines](#)
- [XML 1.0](#)