

Introduction to Web Design

XHTML Reference

Skeleton Page:

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en" lang="en">

  <head>
    <meta http-equiv="content-type" content="text/html;
charset=utf-8" />
    <title>Page Title Goes Here</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <!-- Page content goes here -->
  </body>

</html>
```

Syntax Rules for XHTML:

- All elements must be in lowercase.
- Each element must have an opening and closing tag.
- Self-closing elements must have trailing slash.
- Elements must be properly nested.
- White space doesn't matter.
- Attributes must be in lowercase and values must be enclosed by quotes.

Comment Syntax:

```
<!-- This is an XHTML comment -->
```

Global Attributes:

class - assigns one or more CSS classes to an element for styling purposes.

id - assigns a unique ID to an element for CSS styling or other purposes.

style - defines an inline CSS style for a specific element.

XHTML Page Validation:

<http://validator.w3.org/>

XHTML Element	Description	Important Attributes
<html>	Root element that contains all other elements. Follows the DOCTYPE declaration.	xmlns (required)
<head>	Section that contains information about the web document, such as title, keywords, and description. Can also contain style information and scripts. Follows the <html> element and precedes the <body> element.	
<body>	Section that contains all the content of a web document. Follows the <head> section.	
<meta>	Provides additional information to browsers and search engines about the document, such as character encoding, keywords, description, author, etc. Contained within the <head> section. Self-closing.	content http-equiv
<title>	Defines the title of a web document, which will be used in the browser title bar, to name bookmarks, and as the page title in search engine results. Contained within the <head> section.	
<p>	Defines a paragraph of content with line breaks above and below the content.	

	Forces a line break which ends the current line of text. Does not add spacing above or below. Self-closing.	
<hr>	Separates content by drawing a horizontal line on the page. Self-closing.	
<h1> - <h6>	Headings that describe and group sections of content on the page. <h1> is the main heading and should be used no more than once per page. The higher the heading number, the lower the relative importance.	
	Creates an unordered list of items. By default, shows the items in bullet point. Must contain at least one element.	
	Creates an ordered list of items. By default, shows the items in numerical order. Must contain at least one element.	

	Defines a single list item contained within a or list.	
<a>	Creates a clickable link to another web location, which can be a different website, a different page on the same site, a different location on the same page, or the initiation of a new email message. Four possible states are a:link (unvisited), a:visited, a:hover (moused over), and a:active (being clicked).	href target
	Defines an image. Though the height and width attributes are not technically required, they should always be defined. Self-closing.	alt (required) height src (required) width
<table>	Creates a table of data in rows and columns.	border
<tr>	Defines a row of data in a table. Contained within a <table> element.	

XHTML Element	Description	Important Attributes
<th>	Defines a header cell of data in a table. By default, centered and bolded. Contained within a <tr> element.	colspan rowspan
<td>	Defines a standard cell of data in a table. By default, left aligned and unbolded. Contained within a <tr> element.	colspan rowspan
<caption>	Creates a table caption. By default, displayed centered and immediately above the table. Not required, but if used, should always be the first element after the opening <table> tag.	
<style>	Creates an internal CSS style sheet. Contained within the <head> section.	type (required)
<link>	Connects the web page to an external resource. Commonly used to load an external CSS style sheet. Contained within the <head> section. Self-closing.	href rel (required) type
	Defines a specific section of content on a page. Has no visible effect on its own, but allows that section to be styled via CSS.	

<div>	Creates a division of a page by grouping multiple elements together. Often used to lay out a web page.	
<sub>	Defines subscript text, which displays half a line below the baseline of characters.	
<sup>	Defines superscript text, which displays half a line above the baseline of characters.	
<iframe>	Inline frame, which embeds other content within a web document. The default way of placing a YouTube video within a web page.	height src width
<form>	Creates a web form for collecting data. Sends data to a web server for processing.	action method
<fieldset>	Groups a set of form elements into a logical section. Contained within the <form> element.	
<legend>	Adds a caption/label to a set of grouped form controls. Contained within a <fieldset> element.	
<input>	Creates a field of input on a web form. Contained within a <form> element. Self-closing.	checked maxlength name size src type value
<select>	Creates a drop-down list of choices on a web form. Contained within a <form> element.	multiple name size
<option>	Defines one choice within a drop-down list on a web form. Contained within a <select> element.	selected value
<textarea>	Creates a text box containing multiple lines on a web form.	cols name rows