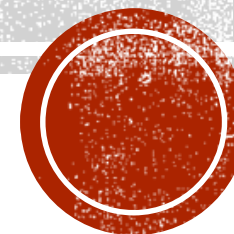


Preview from Notesale.co.uk
Page 1 of 48

ITEC 244 –

INTERNET TECHNOLOGY

STUDY NOTES



THREE VERSIONS OR FLAVORS OF XHTML 1.0

- **Transitional XHTML 1.0**, which still allowed developers to use the deprecated markup from HTML 4.1 but required the author to use the new stricter syntax.
- **Strict XHTML 1.0**, which was to signal the path forward for XHTML, without the deprecated stylistic markup and obeying the new stricter syntax
- **Frameset XHTML 1.0**, which is used to create Web pages that use a technology called frames



Preview from Notesale.co.uk
Page 14 of 48

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WRITING HTML AND XHTML



Preview from Notesale.co.uk
Page 19 of 48

XHTML STRUCTURE AND SYNTAX



BLOCK ELEMENTS

HTML includes several tags to delimit, and hence, format paragraphs of text. These tags include the following:

`<p>`, `<h1>` through `<h6>`, `<pre>`, `<ul>`, `<ol>`, `<div>`

Each of the block elements results in a line break and noticeable space padding after the closing tag. As such, the block elements only work when used to format paragraph-like chunks of text.



Preview from Notesale.co.uk
Page 27 of 48

LINKING TO OTHER PAGES



CASCADING STYLE SHEETS

Preview from Notesale.co.uk
Page 36 of 48

CSS is designed around styling a document, structured in a markup language, HTML and XML (including XHTML and SVG) documents. It was created for that purpose.

The language to structure a document (markup language) is a prelimit to CSS.



ADVANTAGES OF WEB PUBLICATIONS

Preview from Notesale.co.uk
Page 40 of 48

- Timely Content
- Connectivity
- Reduced Production Costs
- Rapid and Economical Delivery

