**Additional Prelim Content**

**HTTP Message Headers**

Four (4) types:

* **General** - headers applying to both requests and responses but with no relation to the data eventually transmitted in the body.
* **Entity** - headers containing more information about the body of the entity, like its content length or its MIME-type.
* **Response** - headers with additional information about the response, like its location or about the server itself (name and version etc.). Response - headers with additional information about the response, like its location or about the server itself (name and version etc.).
* **Request** - headers containing more information about the resource to be fetched or about the client itself.

**XHTML & HTML**

* XHTML

1. Maintenance is easier as well as learning it and teaching it
2. It is case-sensitive (lower-case)
3. Requires strict and proper coding practices
4. Best for computer screens

* HTML
  + Compatible with all types of browsers
  + Case insensitive
  + Provides users with an ease of integrating different media
  + Works better on various screens like mobile phones and tablets

XHTML’s Most Important difference from HTML

* Document Structure
  + XHTML DOCTYPE is mandatory
  + The xmlns attribute in <html> is mandatory
  + <html>, <head>, <title>, and <body> are mandatory
* XHTML Elements
  + Elements must be properly nested
  + Elements must always be closed
  + Elements must be in lowercase
  + Documents must have one root element
* XHTML Attributes
  + Attribute names must be in lowercase
  + Attribute vales must be quoted
  + Attribute minimization is forbidden

References:

(n.d.). HTML and XHTML. Retrieved April 08, 2018, from

https://www.w3schools.com/html/html\_xhtml.asp

Servage. (2013, May 7). Looking at the differences between HTML5 and XHTML. Retrieved April 08,

2018, from https://www.servage.net/blog/2013/05/07/looking-at-the-differences-between-html5-and-xhtml/