**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
  1. Compatible with all types of browsers
  2. Case insensitive
  3. Provides users with an ease of integrating different media
  4. Works better on various screens like mobile phones and tablets

XHTML’s Most Important difference from HTML

* Document Structure
  1. XHTML DOCTYPE is mandatory
  2. The xmlns attribute in <html> is mandatory
  3. <html>, <head>, <title>, and <body> are mandatory
* XHTML Elements
  1. Elements must be properly nested
  2. Elements must always be closed
  3. Elements must be in lowercase
  4. Documents must have one root element
* XHTML Attributes
  1. Attribute names must be in lowercase
  2. Attribute vales must be quoted
  3. 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/