Silver oak collage of computer application

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**1.HOVER ELEMENT:**

* The adjacent sibling selector (+) selects all elements that are the adjacent siblings of a specified element.
* The word "adjacent" means "immediately following", and the example above selects all elements with class=".hide", that are placed immediately after elements with class=".myDIV", on hover.
* Go to our [CSS Combinators Tutorial](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_combinators.asp) to learn more about adjacent selectors.

1. **Extensible Markup Language (XML):**

## Introduction

Extensible Markup Language (XML) is a simple, very flexible text format derived from SGML (ISO 8879). Originally designed to meet the challenges of large-scale electronic publishing, XML is also playing an increasingly important role in the exchange of a wide variety of data on the Web and elsewhere.

This page describes the work being done at W3C within the XML Activity, and how it is structured. Work at W3C takes place in *Working Groups*. The Working Groups within the XML Activity are listed below, together with links to their individual web pages.

You can find and download formal technical specifications here, because we publish them. This is **not** a place to find tutorials, products, courses, books or other XML-related information. There are some links below that may help you find such resources.

You will find links to W3C Recommendations, Proposed Recommendations, Working Drafts, conformance test suites and other documents on the pages for each Working Group. Each document also contains email addresses you can use to send comments or questions, for example if you have been writing software to implement them and have found problems or errors.

Please do **not** send us email asking us to help you learn a language or specification; there are plenty of resources online, and the people editing and developing the specifications are very busy. We **are** interested in technical comments and errata.

If your organization would like to join the W3C, or if you would like to participate formally in a working group (and have the necessary resources to attend meetings), you can read more [about the Consortium](https://www.w3.org/Consortium/).

**2.SGML STANDARD GENRALIZED MARKUP LANGUAGE:**

* **SGML,** in full**standard generalized markup language**, an international [computer](https://www.britannica.com/technology/computer) standard for the definition of markup languages; that is, it is a metalanguage. Markup consists of notations called “tags,” which specify the function of a piece of text or how it is to be displayed. SGML [emphasizes](https://www.britannica.com/dictionary/emphasizes) descriptive markup, in which a tag might be <emphasis>. Such a markup denotes the document function, and it could be interpreted as reverse video on a computer screen, underlining by a typewriter, or italics in typeset text.
* SGML is used to specify [DTDs](https://www.britannica.com/technology/DTD) (document type definitions). A DTD defines a kind of document, such as a report, by specifying what elements must appear in the document—e.g., <Title>—and by giving rules for the use of document elements, such as that a paragraph may appear within a table entry but a table may not appear within a paragraph. A marked-up text may be analyzed by a parsing program to determine if it conforms to a DTD. Another program may read the markups to prepare an index or to translate the document into [PostScript](https://www.britannica.com/technology/PostScript) for printing. Yet another might generate large or [enhanced](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/enhanced) type or audio for readers with visual or hearing disabilities.

**3.HTML(HYPER TEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE)**

* HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
* HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages
* HTML describes the structure of a Web page
* HTML consists of a series of elements
* HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content
* HTML elements label pieces of content such as "this is a heading", "this is a paragraph", "this is a link", etc.

## **4.XHTML(EXtensible HyperText Markup Language)**

* XHTML stands for E**X**tensible **H**yper**T**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage
* XHTML is a stricter, more XML-based version of HTML
* XHTML is HTML defined as an XML application
* XHTML is supported by all major browsers
* XML is a markup language where all documents must be marked up correctly (be "well-formed").
* XHTML was developed to make HTML more extensible and flexible to work with other data formats (such as XML). In addition, browsers ignore errors in HTML pages, and try to display the website even if it has some errors in the markup. So XHTML comes with a much stricter error handling.
* If you want to study XML, please read our [XML Tutorial](https://www.w3schools.com/xml/default.asp).