

# XHTML -- CSS

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XHTML is HTML written as XML.

- XHTML stands for EXtensible HyperText Markup Language
- XHTML is almost identical to HTML
- XHTML is stricter than HTML
- XHTML is HTML defined as an XML application
- XHTML is supported by all major browsers

## Why XHTML?

Many pages on the internet contain "bad" HTML.

The following HTML code works fine in most browsers (even if it does NOT follow the HTML rules):

```
<html>
<head>
<title>This is bad HTML</title>
<body>
<h1>Bad HTML
<p>This is a paragraph
</body>
```

XML is a markup language where documents must be marked up correctly (be "well-formed")

## The Most Important Differences from HTML:

<!DOCTYPE ....> Is Mandatory

An XHTML document must have an XHTML DOCTYPE declaration.

A complete list of all the [XHTML Doctypes](#) is found in our HTML Tags Reference.

The <html>, <head>, <title>, and <body> elements must also be present, and the xmlns attribute in <html> must specify the xml namespace for the document.

The example below shows an XHTML document with a minimum of required tags:

```
<!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">

<head>
<title>Title of document</title>
</head>
```

```
<body>
.....
</body>

</html>
```

## XHTML Elements Must Be Properly Nested

In HTML, some elements can be improperly nested within each other, like this:

```
<b><i>This text is bold and italic</b></i>
```

In XHTML, all elements must be properly nested within each other, like this:

```
<b><i>This text is bold and italic</i></b>
```

## XHTML Elements Must Always Be Closed

This is wrong:

```
<p>This is a paragraph
<p>This is another paragraph
```

This is correct:

```
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is another paragraph</p>
```

## Empty Elements Must Also Be Closed

This is wrong:

```
A break: <br>
A horizontal rule: <hr>
An image: 
```

This is correct:

```
A break: <br />
A horizontal rule: <hr />
An image: 
```

## XHTML Elements Must Be In Lower Case

This is wrong:

```
<BODY>
<P>This is a paragraph</P>
</BODY>
```

This is correct:

```
<body>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

## XHTML Attribute Names Must Be In Lower Case

This is wrong:

```
<table WIDTH="100%">
```

This is correct:

```
<table width="100%">
```

## Attribute Values Must Be Quoted

This is wrong:

```
<table width=100%>
```

This is correct:

```
<table width="100%">
```

## Attribute Minimization Is Forbidden

This is wrong:

```
<input checked>
<input readonly>
<input disabled>
<option selected>
```

This is correct:

```
<input checked="checked">
<input readonly="readonly">
<input disabled="disabled">
<option selected="selected">
```

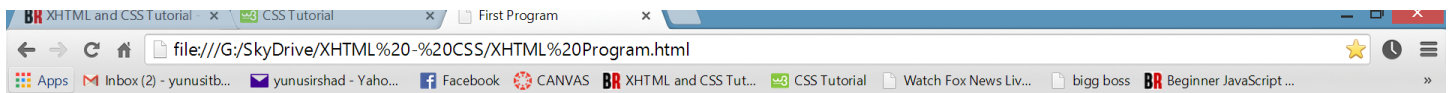
## How to Convert from HTML to XHTML

1. Add an XHTML `<!DOCTYPE>` to the first line of every page
2. Add an `xmlns` attribute to the `html` element of every page
3. Change all element names to lowercase
4. Close all empty elements
5. Change all attribute names to lowercase
6. Quote all attribute values

# CSS

## font-weight & font-style

```
<style>
    ol {font-weight:bold;}           // it doesn't support italics
    ul {font-style:italic;}          // it doesn't support bold
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <ol>
        <li> ordered list </li>
    </ol>
    <ul>
        <li> ordered list </li>
    </ul>
```



1. ordered list

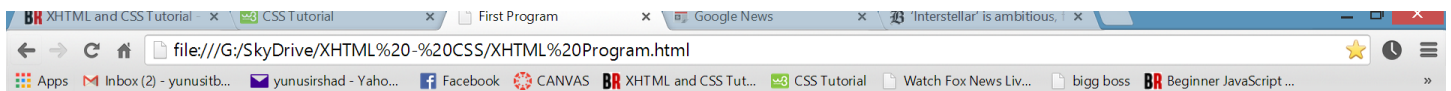
- ordered list

## Text-indent:

```
<style>
    p {text-indent: 25px;}           // space at the front of the paragraph
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

If you choose to see “Interstellar” at one of the many IMAX theaters in which it’s playing, one of the first things you’ll hear — feel is more like it — is a rumbling that seems to emanate from God’s own subwoofer before proceeding up your spinal column to rearrange your synapses. Ostensibly this is the noise a fighter jet makes as it’s going down. In reality, it’s the sound of Christopher Nolan’s ambition.

```
</p>
```



If you choose to see “Interstellar” at one of the many IMAX theaters in which it’s playing, one of the first things you’ll hear — feel is more like it — is a rumbling that seems to emanate from God’s own subwoofer before proceeding up your spinal column to rearrange your synapses. Ostensibly this is the noise a fighter jet makes as it’s going down. In reality, it’s the sound of Christopher Nolan’s ambition.

## Background Images

```
<style>
```

```

body { background-image: url(logo.png); //background image with repeats
      background-repeat: no-repeat; //background image with no repeats
      background-repeat: repeat-x; //background image repeats in horizontal direction
      background-repeat: repeat-y; //background image repeats in vertical direction
      background-position: 50% 60px //width and height of the image
      background-position: 50px 60px
    }
</style>

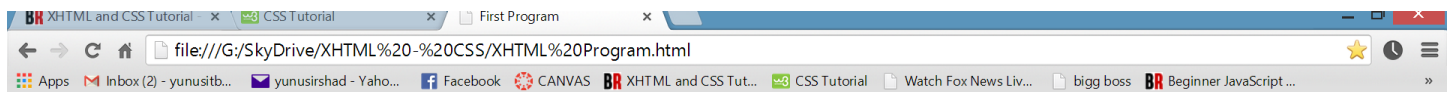
```

## PADDING:

```

<style>
h1 { background-color:yellow; padding-bottom:20px } //padding at the bottom
h2 { background-color:yellow; padding-top:20px } //padding at the top
h3 { background-color:yellow; padding-left:20px } //padding at the left
h4 { background-color:yellow; padding-right:20px } //padding at the right
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>This is my padding</h1><br><br>
  <h2>This is my padding</h2><br><br>
  <h3>This is my padding</h3><br><br>
  <h4>This is my padding</h4><br><br>
</body>

```



This is my padding

This is my padding

This is my padding

This is my padding

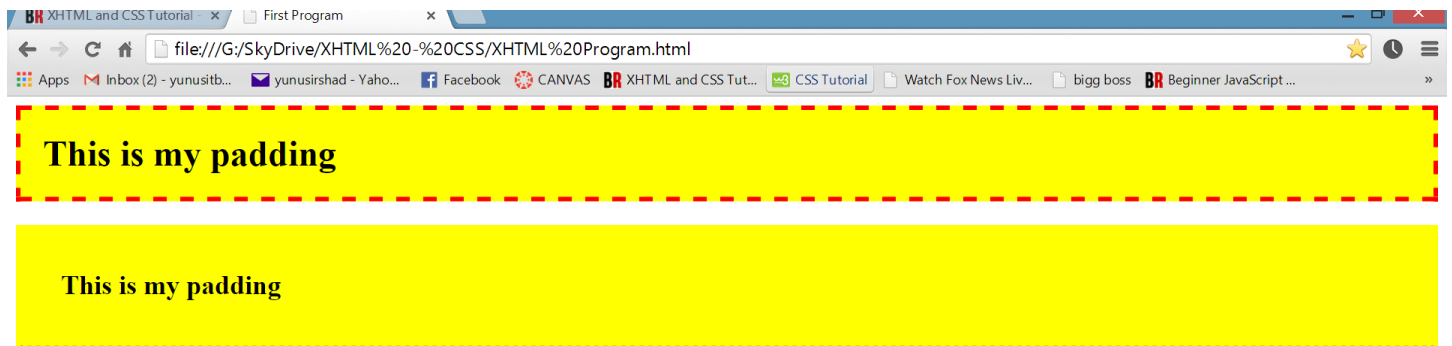
## BORDERS:

```

<style>
h1 { background-color:yellow; padding:20px;
      border-style:dashed;border-color:red;border-width:4px }
h2 { background-color:yellow; padding:40px;
      border-bottom-color:dark red; // color of border

```

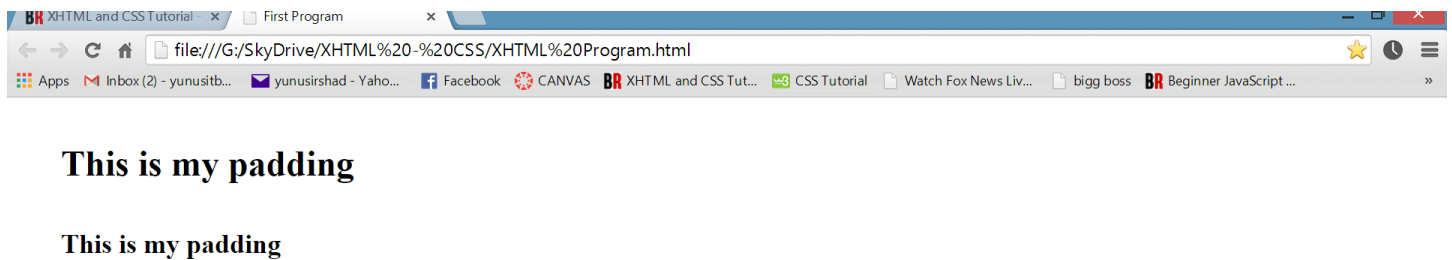
```
border-bottom-style:dotted;           // style of border
border-bottom-width:4px                // width of border
}
</style>
```



## MARGINS:

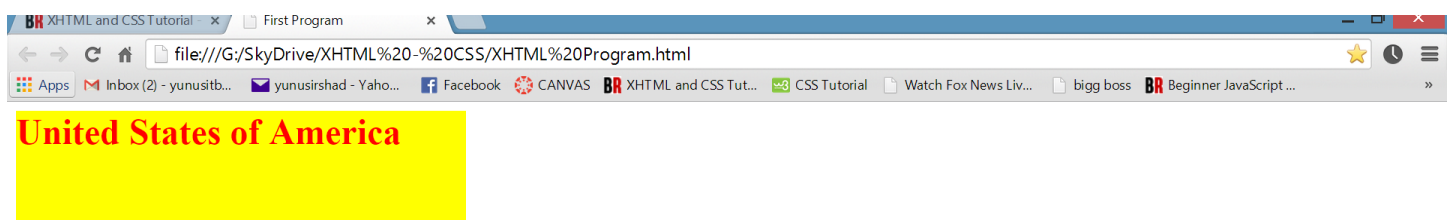
- Outside the border or padding.....

```
<style>
h1,h2 {margin:40px}
</style>
```



## WEIGHT & HEIGHT:

```
<style>
h1 {background-color:yellow; color:red; width:400px; height:100px}
</style>
```



## STYLING LINKS:

```
<style>
```

```
a:link{color:GREEN; text-decoration:none}
```

// link will be visible in green color and text decoration none which means no underline.

```
a:visited {color:red}
```

// link which is visited and is in red color

```
a:hover{ background-color:yellow; color:red; text-decoration:underline}
```

// the color changes when the mouse cursor goes on the link

```
a:active{ background-color:orange} //if you hold the mouse cursor on the link it will go orange...
```

```
</style>
```

```
<a href="http://www.google.com">GOOGLE</a>
```

## STYLING TABLES:

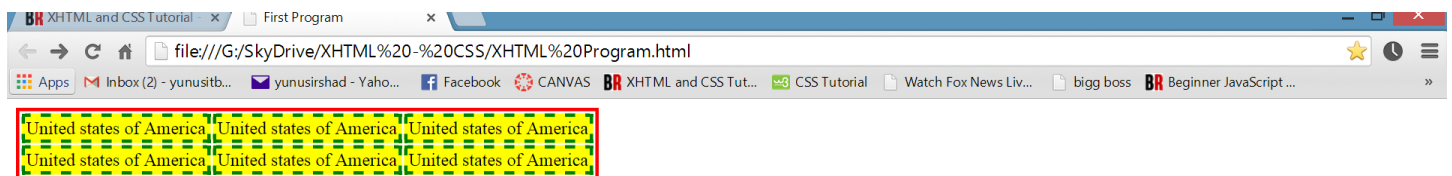
```
<style>
```

```
table{ border:3px solid red} //table styling
```

```
tr { background-color:yellow} //row styling
```

```
td { border-style:dashed; border-color:green} //column styling
```

```
</style>
```



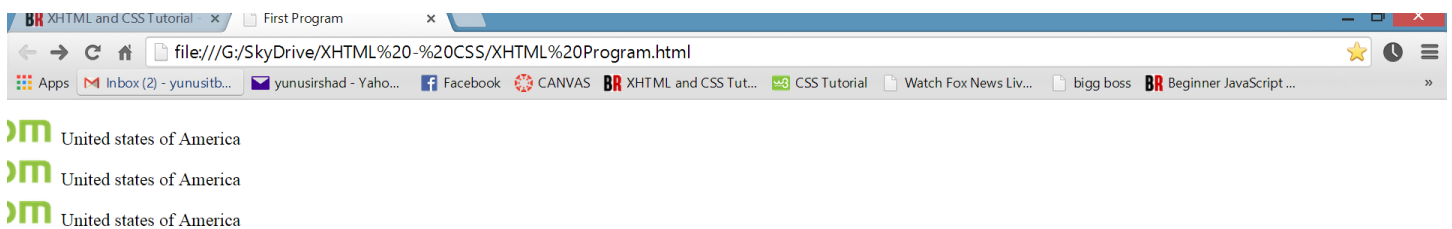
## STYLING UNORDERED LISTS:

```
<style>
```

```
ul {list-style-type:none; // this displays no bullet points
```

```
list-style-image:url(logos.png)} // this displays image instead of bullet points
```

```
</style>
```



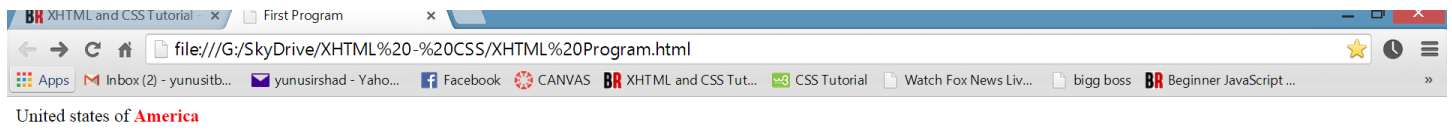
## STYLING A ELEMENT INBETWEEN SENTENCE USING SPAN

```
<style>
```

```
span{color:red; font-weight:bold}
```

```
</style>
```

```
<p>United states of <span>America</span></p>
```



## <div>

- Section of the website

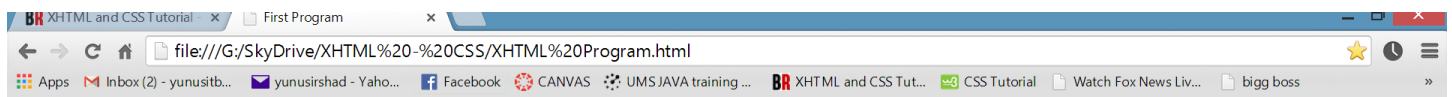
<style>

```
div{border:4px solid red; width:200px; position:absolute; top:100px; left:100px}
```

// without position type : you can't see the top and left positions....

</style>

<div>United states of America</div>



United states of America

## STYLING USING CLASS:

- Making two paragraphs in different colors.

<style>

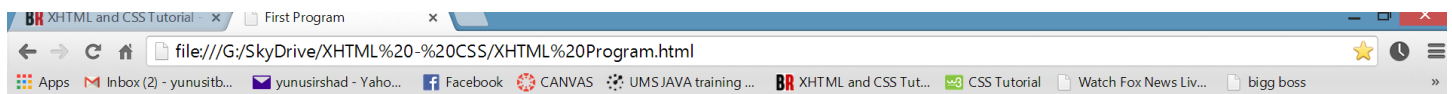
```
.redClass{color:red}
```

```
.greenClass{color:green}
```

</style>

<p class="redClass">RED: United states of America</p>

<p class="greenClass">GREEN: United states of America</p>



RED: United states of America

GREEN: United states of America

## STYLING USING ID:

- It is created to make it in different locations on the website.

<style>

```
#redClass{border: 4px solid red}
```

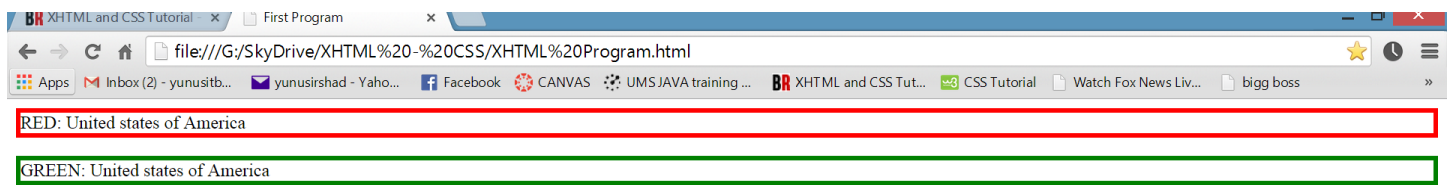
```
#greenClass{border: 4px solid green}
```

</style>

<p id="redClass">RED: United states of America</p>



`<p id="greenClass">GREEN: United states of America</p>`



## STYLING USING CHILD:

- Styling inside one another....

`<style>`

`p > a {font-size:100px;color:red}`

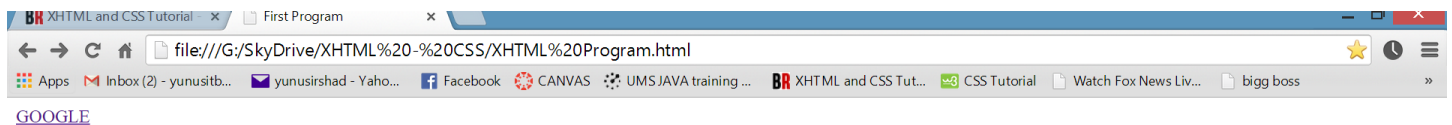
// children of the “a” that is “p” is styled

`</style>`

`<a href="http://www.google.com">GOOGLE</a>`

`<p><a href="http://www.google.com">PARAGRAPH GOOGLE</a></p>`

`<h1><a href="http://www.google.com">HEADER GOOGLE</a></h1>`



# PARAGRAPH GOOGLE

## HEADER GOOGLE

## STYLING USING PSEUDO ELEMENTS:-

- Styling the piece of an element. Such as capitalizing the beginning of the paragraph.

`<style>`

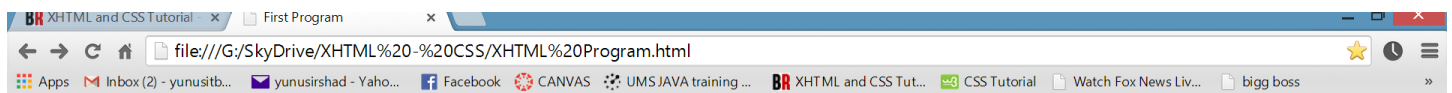
`p:first-letter{color:red;font-size:30px;font-weight:bold}`

`</style>`

`<p>First Paragraph</p>`

`<p>Second Paragraph</p>`

`<p>Third Paragraph</p>`



First Paragraph

Second Paragraph

Third Paragraph

## EXTERNAL STYLES:

- Styling one or more pages by creating styles.css

### XHTML PROGRAM.html

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="Styles.css">
```

```
<h1>This is INDEX page</h1>
```

```
<p>This the paragraph</p>
```

```
<a href="XHTML Program2.html">Second page</a>
```

### XHTML PROGRAM2.html

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="Styles.css">
```

```
<h1>This is SECOND page</h1>
```

```
<p>This the paragraph</p>
```

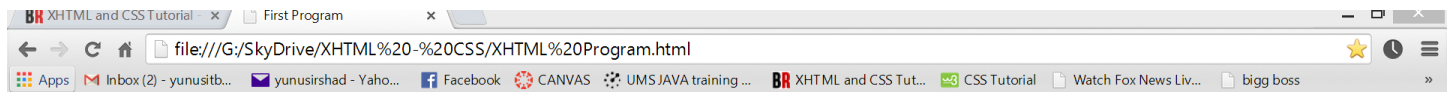
```
<a href="XHTML Program.html">FIRST page</a>
```

### Styles.css

```
h1 {color:red; font-family:Georgia }
```

```
p {color:blue; font-size:bold }
```

```
a {color:green; font-weight:20px }
```



## This is INDEX page

[This the paragraph](#)

[Second page](#)



## OVERRIDING:

- Styling one page from the bunch of 500 pages... CSS takes place the color which is finally declared.

```
<head>
```

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="Styles.css">
```

```
<style>
```

```
h1 {color:Orange }
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

## This is INDEX page

[This the paragraph](#)

[Second page](#)

## ABSOLUTE POSITIONING:

- The positioning takes place from the top left corner border.

<style>

```
#SECOND {border:4px solid red;
          position:absolute;
          height:150px;
          width:200px;
          top:30px;
          left:40px }
```

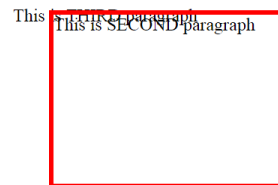
</style>

<p>This is FIRST paragraph</p>

<p id="SECOND">This is SECOND paragraph</p>

<p>This is THIRD paragraph</p>

This is FIRST paragraph



## RELATIVE POSITIONING:

- The positioning takes place from the place where it actually declared instead of top left corner border

<style>

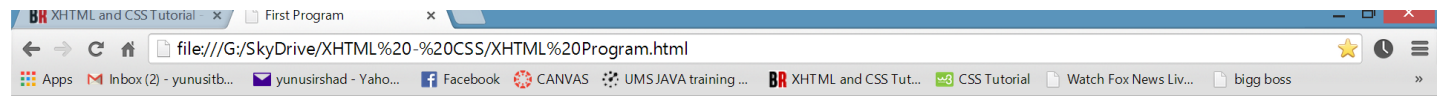
```
#SECOND {border:4px solid red;
          position:absolute;
          height:150px;
          width:200px;
          top:30px;
          left:40px }
```

</style>

<p>This is FIRST paragraph</p>

<p id="SECOND">This is SECOND paragraph</p>

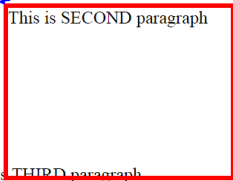
<p>This is THIRD paragraph</p>



This is FIRST paragraph



This is SECOND paragraph



This is THIRD paragraph

## FIXED POSTIONING:

- The positioning is fixed at the place where it actually declared using top and left pixels.

<style>

#SECOND {border:4px solid red; top:25px; left:45px; position:fixed}

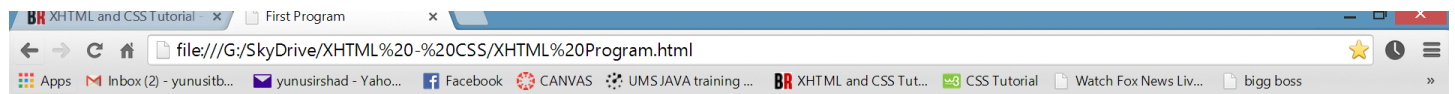
</style>

<p>This is FIRST paragraph</p>

<p id="SECOND">This is SECOND paragraph</p>

<p>This is THIRD paragraph</p>

<p>This is THIRD paragraph</p>.....



This is FIRST paragraph

This is SECOND paragraph

This is THIRD paragraph

This is THIRD paragraph

This is THIRD paragraph

## MAX WIDTH-HEIGHT:

- You can set your images maximum width and height. Such as resizing images in ebay in same size

<style>

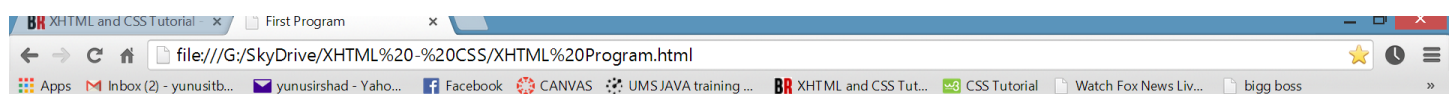
img {max-height:200px; max-width:200px}

</style>

</img>

</img>

- Same as you can set minimum width and height....



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