

Check the markup (HTML, XHTML, ...) of Web documents

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Errors found while checking this document as XHTML 1.0 Transitional!

Result:	110 Errors, 7 warning(s)
Address:	http://vinkandberi.com/store-locator.php
Encoding:	utf-8
Doctype:	XHTML 1.0 Transitional
Root Element:	html
Root Namespace:	http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml
Other Namespaces	http://www.w3.org/2000/svg



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Options

Show Source	Show Outline	•	List Messages
□ Validate error pages	□ Verbose Output		Clean up Mark
Revalidate			

Notes and Potential Issues

The following notes and warnings highlight missing or conflicting information which caused the validator to perform some guesswork prior to validation, or other things affecting the output below. If the guess or fallback is incorrect, it could make validation results entirely incoherent. It is *highly recommended* to check these potential issues, and, if necessary, fix them and re-validate the document.

1. No Character Encoding Found! Falling back to UTF-8.

None of the standards sources gave any information on the character encoding labeling for this document. Without encoding information it is impossible to reliably validate the document. As a fallback solution, the "UTF-8" encoding was used to read the content and attempt to perform the validation, but this is likely to fail for all non-trivial documents.

Read the <u>FAQ</u> entry on character encoding for more details and pointers on how to fix this problem with your document.

2. No DOCTYPE found! Checking with default XHTML 1.0 Transitional Document Type.

No DOCTYPE Declaration could be found or recognized in this document. This generally means that the document is not declaring its Document Type at the top. It can also mean that the DOCTYPE declaration contains a spelling error, or that it is not using the correct syntax.

The document was checked using a default "fallback" Document Type Definition that closely resembles "XHTML 1.0 Transitional".

Learn how to add a doctype to your document from our FAQ.

3. No Character encoding declared at document level

No character encoding information was found within the document, either in an HTML meta element or an XML declaration. It is often recommended to

declare the character encoding in the document itself, especially if there is a chance that the document will be read from or saved to disk, CD, etc.

See this tutorial on character encoding for techniques and explanations.

↑ TOF

Validation Output: 110 Errors

1. Line 2, Column 8: document type does not allow element "html" here

<html>



The element named above was found in a context where it is not allowed. This could mean that you have incorrectly nested elements -- such as a "style" element in the "body" section instead of inside "head" -- or two elements that overlap (which is not allowed).

One common cause for this error is the use of XHTML syntax in HTML documents. Due to HTML's rules of implicitly closed elements, this error can create cascading effects. For instance, using XHTML's "self-closing" tags for "meta" and "link" in the "head" section of a HTML document may cause the parser to infer the end of the "head" section and the beginning of the "body" section (where "link" and "meta" are not allowed; hence the reported error).

2. Line 5, Column 17: there is no attribute "charset"

<meta charset="utf-8">

You have used the attribute named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not support that attribute for this element. This error is often caused by incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Transitional" document type to get the "target" attribute), or by using vendor proprietary extensions such as "marginheight" (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).

This error may also result if the element itself is not supported in the document type you are using, as an undefined element will have no supported attributes; in this case, see the element-undefined error message for further information.

How to fix: check the spelling and case of the element and attribute, (Remember XHTML is all lower-case) and/or check that they are both allowed in the chosen document type, and/or use CSS instead of this attribute. If you received this error when using the <embed> element to incorporate flash media in a Web page, see the FAQ item on valid flash.

3. Line 5, Column 24: required attribute "content" not specified

<meta charset="utf-8">

The attribute given above is required for an element that you've used, but you have omitted it. For instance, in most HTML and XHTML document types the "type" attribute is required on the "script" element and the "alt" attribute is required for the "img" element.

Typical values for type are type="text/css" for <style> and type="text/ja vascript" for <script>.

4. Line 5, Column 25: end tag for "meta" omitted, but OMITTAG NO was specified

<meta charset="utf-8">

You may have neglected to close an element, or perhaps you meant to "self-close" an element, that is, ending it with "/>" instead of ">".

5. Line 5. Column 3: start tag was here

<meta charset="utf-8">

6. Line 6, Column 52: end tag for "link" omitted, but OMITTAG NO was specified

<link href="img/favicon.png" rel="shortcut icon">

You may have neglected to close an element, or perhaps you meant to "self-close" an element, that is, ending it with "/>" instead of ">".

- 7. Line 6, Column 3: start tag was here
 - <link href="img/favicon.png" rel="shortcut icon">
- 8. Line 7, Column 106: end tag for "meta" omitted, but OMITTAG NO was specified

...content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1 maximumscale=1, user-scalable=0">

You may have neglected to close an element, or perhaps you meant to "self-close" an element, that is, ending it with "/>" instead of ">".

9. Line 7, Column 5: start tag was here

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,
initial-scale=1 maximum-...</pre>

10. Line 8, Column 24: required attribute "content" not specified

<meta charset="utf-8">

The attribute given above is required for an element that you've used, but you have omitted it. For instance, in most HTML and XHTML document types the "type" attribute is required on the "script" element and the "alt" attribute is required for the "img" element.

Typical values for type are type="text/css" for <style> and type="text/ja vascript" for <script>.

11. Line 8, Column 25: end tag for "meta" omitted, but OMITTAG NO was specified

<meta charset="utf-8">

You may have neglected to close an element, or perhaps you meant to "self-close" an element, that is, ending it with "/>" instead of ">".

12. V Line 8, Column 3: start tag was here

<meta charset="utf-8">

13. Line 9, Column 52: end tag for "link" omitted, but OMITTAG NO was specified

<link href="img/favicon.png" rel="shortcut icon">

You may have neglected to close an element, or perhaps you meant to "self-close" an element, that is, ending it with "/>" instead of ">".

14. V Line 9, Column 3: start tag was here

<link href="img/favicon.png" rel="shortcut icon">

15. Line 10, Column 95: end tag for "link" omitted, but OMITTAG NO was specified

...ttp://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Oswald'
rel='stylesheet' type='text/css'>

You may have neglected to close an element, or perhaps you meant to "self-close" an element, that is, ending it with "/>" instead of ">".

16. Line 10, Column 3: start tag was here

<link
href='http://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Oswald'
rel='stylesheet' t...</pre>

17. Line 11, Column 94: end tag for "link" omitted, but OMITTAG NO was specified

...http://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Arimo'
rel='stylesheet' type='text/css'>

You may have neglected to close an element, or perhaps you meant to "self-close" an element, that is, ending it with "/>" instead of ">".

18. Line 11, Column 3: start tag was here

<link
href='http://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Arimo'
rel='stylesheet' ty...</pre>

19. Line 12, Column 46: end tag for "link" omitted, but OMITTAG NO was specified

<link rel='stylesheet' href="css/docs.css">

You may have neglected to close an element, or perhaps you meant to "self-close" an element, that is, ending it with "/>" instead of ">".

20. V Line 12, Column 3: start tag was here

<link rel='stylesheet' href="css/docs.css">

21. Line 13, Column 62: end tag for "link" omitted, but OMITTAG NO was specified

<link rel='stylesheet' href="css/buttons/socialicons.css">

You may have neglected to close an element, or perhaps you meant to "self-close" an element, that is, ending it with "/>" instead of ">".

22. V Line 13, Column 3: start tag was here

<link rel='stylesheet' href="css/buttons/socialicons.css">

23. Line 14, Column 59: end tag for "link" omitted, but OMITTAG NO was specified

<link rel='stylesheet'
href="css/buttons/animation.css">

You may have neglected to close an element, or perhaps you meant to "self-close" an element, that is, ending it with "/>" instead of ">".

<link rel='stylesheet'
href="css/buttons/animation.css">

25. Line 15, Column 55: end tag for "link" omitted, but OMITTAG NO was specified

<link rel='stylesheet' href="css/bootstrap.min.css">

You may have neglected to close an element, or perhaps you meant to "self-close" an element, that is, ending it with "/>" instead of ">".

26. Line 15, Column 3: start tag was here

<link rel='stylesheet' href="css/bootstrap.min.css">

27. Line 16, Column 58: end tag for "link" omitted, but OMITTAG NO was specified

<link rel='stylesheet' href="css/fontawesome.min.css">

You may have neglected to close an element, or perhaps you meant to "self-close" an element, that is, ending it with "/>" instead of ">".

28. Line 16, Column 3: start tag was here

<link rel='stylesheet' href="css/fontawesome.min.css">

29. Line 17, Column 49: end tag for "link" omitted, but OMITTAG NO was specified

<link rel='stylesheet' href="css/jslider.css">

You may have neglected to close an element, or perhaps you meant to "self-close" an element, that is, ending it with "/>" instead of ">".

30. Line 17, Column 3: start tag was here

<link rel='stylesheet' href="css/jslider.css">

31. Line 18, Column 50: end tag for "link" omitted, but OMITTAG NO was specified

<link rel='stylesheet' href="css/settings.css">

You may have neglected to close an element, or perhaps you meant to "self-close" an element, that is, ending it with "/>" instead of ">".

32. V Line 18, Column 3: start tag was here

<link rel='stylesheet' href="css/settings.css">

33. Line 19, Column 57: end tag for "link" omitted, but OMITTAG NO was specified

<link rel='stylesheet' href="css/jquery.fancybox.css">

You may have neglected to close an element, or perhaps you meant to "self-close" an element, that is, ending it with "/>" instead of ">".

34. Line 19, Column 3: start tag was here

<link rel='stylesheet' href="css/jquery.fancybox.css">

35. Line 20, Column 49: end tag for "link" omitted, but OMITTAG NO was specified

<link rel='stylesheet' href="css/animate.css">

You may have neglected to close an element, or perhaps you meant to "self-close" an element, that is, ending it with "/>" instead of ">".

36. Line 20, Column 3: start tag was here

<link rel='stylesheet' href="css/animate.css">

37. Line 21, Column 50: end tag for "link" omitted, but OMITTAG NO was specified

<link rel='stylesheet' href="css/video-js.css">

You may have neglected to close an element, or perhaps you meant to "self-close" an element, that is, ending it with "/>" instead of ">".

38. Line 21, Column 3: start tag was here

<link rel='stylesheet' href="css/video-js.css">

39. Line 22, Column 48: end tag for "link" omitted, but OMITTAG NO was specified

<link rel='stylesheet' href="css/morris.css">

You may have neglected to close an element, or perhaps you meant to "self-close" an element, that is, ending it with "/>" instead of ">".

40. Line 22, Column 3: start tag was here

<link rel='stylesheet' href="css/morris.css">

41. Line 23, Column 47: end tag for "link" omitted, but OMITTAG NO was specified

<link rel='stylesheet' href="css/style.css">

You may have neglected to close an element, or perhaps you meant to "self-close" an element, that is, ending it with "/>" instead of ">".

42. Line 23, Column 3: start tag was here

<link rel='stylesheet' href="css/style.css">

43. Line 24, Column 52: end tag for "link" omitted, but OMITTAG NO was specified

<link rel='stylesheet' href="css/responsive.css">

You may have neglected to close an element, or perhaps you meant to "self-close" an element, that is, ending it with "/>" instead of ">".

44. Line 24, Column 3: start tag was here

<link rel='stylesheet' href="css/responsive.css">

45. Line 25, Column 47: end tag for "link" omitted, but OMITTAG NO was specified

<link rel='stylesheet' href="css/pages.css">

You may have neglected to close an element, or perhaps you meant to "self-close" an element, that is, ending it with "/>" instead of ">".

46. Line 25, Column 3: start tag was here

<link rel='stylesheet' href="css/pages.css">

47. Line 26, Column 48: end tag for "link" omitted, but OMITTAG NO was specified

<link rel='stylesheet' href="css/style1.css">

You may have neglected to close an element, or perhaps you meant to "self-close" an element, that is, ending it with "/>" instead of ">".

48. Line 26, Column 3: start tag was here

<link rel='stylesheet' href="css/style1.css">

49. Line 27, Column 53: end tag for "link" omitted, but OMITTAG NO was specified

<link rel='stylesheet' href="css/removetrans.css">

You may have neglected to close an element, or perhaps you meant to "self-close" an element, that is, ending it with "/>" instead of ">".

50. Line 27, Column 3: start tag was here

<link rel='stylesheet' href="css/removetrans.css">

51. Line 35, Column 64: end tag for "link" omitted, but OMITTAG NO was specified

<![endif]--> <link rel='stylesheet' href="css/mapstyle.css">

You may have neglected to close an element, or perhaps you meant to "self-close" an element, that is, ending it with "/>" instead of ">".

52. Line 35, Column 17: start tag was here

<![endif]--> <link rel='stylesheet' href="css/mapstyle.css">

53. Line 40, Column 17: there is no attribute "class"

<header class="header header-two">

You have used the attribute named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not support that attribute for this element. This error is often caused by incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Transitional" document type to get the "target" attribute), or by using vendor proprietary extensions such as "marginheight" (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).

This error may also result if the element itself is not supported in the document type you are using, as an undefined element will have no supported attributes; in this case, see the element-undefined error message for further information.

How to fix: check the spelling and case of the element and attribute, (Remember XHTML is all lower-case) and/or check that they are both allowed in the chosen document type, and/or use CSS instead of this attribute. If you received this error when using the <embed> element to incorporate flash media in a Web page, see the FAQ item on valid flash.

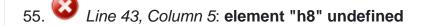
54. Line 40, Column 36: element "header" undefined

<header class="header header-two">



You have used the element named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not define an element of that name. This error is often caused by:

- incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Frameset" document type to get the "<frameset>" element),
- by using vendor proprietary extensions such as "<spacer>" or "<marquee>"
 (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).
- by using upper-case tags in XHTML (in XHTML attributes and elements must be all lower-case).



<h8><i class="icon-...</pre>

You have used the element named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not define an element of that name. This error is often caused by:

- incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Frameset" document type to get the "<frameset>" element).
- by using vendor proprietary extensions such as "<spacer>" or "<marquee>" (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).
- by using upper-case tags in XHTML (in XHTML attributes and elements must be all lower-case).

56. Line 51, Column 53: end tag for "img" omitted, but OMITTAG NO was specified



You may have neglected to close an element, or perhaps you meant to "self-close" an element, that is, ending it with "/>" instead of ">".

57. Line 51, Column 5: start tag was here

```
<img src="img/logo.png" class="logo img"
alt="">
```

58. Line 56, Column 53: there is no attribute "data-toggle"

...btn btn-navbar collapsed" data-toggle="collapse" datatarget=".primary .nav-co...

You have used the attribute named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not support that attribute for this element. This error is often caused by incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Transitional" document type to get the "target" attribute), or by

using vendor proprietary extensions such as "marginheight" (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).

This error may also result if the element itself is not supported in the document type you are using, as an undefined element will have no supported attributes; in this case, see the element-undefined error message for further information.

How to fix: check the spelling and case of the element and attribute, (Remember XHTML is all lower-case) and/or check that they are both allowed in the chosen document type, and/or use CSS instead of this attribute. If you received this error when using the <embed> element to incorporate flash media in a Web page, see the FAQ item on valid flash.

59. Line 56, Column 76: there is no attribute "data-target"

...-navbar collapsed" data-toggle="collapse" datatarget=".primary .nav-collapse">

You have used the attribute named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not support that attribute for this element. This error is often caused by incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Transitional" document type to get the "target" attribute), or by using vendor proprietary extensions such as "marginheight" (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).

This error may also result if the element itself is not supported in the document type you are using, as an undefined element will have no supported attributes; in this case, see the element-undefined error message for further information.

How to fix: check the spelling and case of the element and attribute, (Remember XHTML is all lower-case) and/or check that they are both allowed in the chosen document type, and/or use CSS instead of this attribute. If you received this error when using the <embed> element to incorporate flash media in a Web page, see the FAQ item on valid flash.

Line 62, Column 16: there is no attribute "class"

<nav class="nav-collapse collapse">

You have used the attribute named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not support that attribute for this element. This error is often caused by incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Transitional" document type to get the "target" attribute), or by using vendor proprietary extensions such as "marginheight" (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).

This error may also result if the element itself is not supported in the document type you are using, as an undefined element will have no supported attributes; in this case, see the element-undefined error message for further information.

How to fix: check the spelling and case of the element and attribute, (Remember XHTML is all lower-case) and/or check that they are both allowed in the chosen document type, and/or use CSS instead of this attribute. If you received this error when using the <embed> element to incorporate flash media in a Web page, see the FAQ item on valid flash.

61. Line 62, Column 39: element "nav" undefined

<nav class="nav-collapse collapse">

You have used the element named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not define an element of that name. This error is often caused by:

- incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Frameset" document type to get the "<frameset>" element),
- by using vendor proprietary extensions such as "<spacer>" or "<marquee>"
 (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).
- by using upper-case tags in XHTML (in XHTML attributes and elements must be all lower-case).
- 62. Line 85, Column 8: end tag for "br" omitted, but OMITTAG NO was specified

You may have neglected to close an element, or perhaps you meant to "self-close" an element, that is, ending it with "/>" instead of ">".

63. 🕠

Line 85, Column 4: start tag was here

br>

64. Line 100, Column 27: required attribute "action" not specified

<form name="search-form">

The attribute given above is required for an element that you've used, but you have omitted it. For instance, in most HTML and XHTML document types the "type" attribute is required on the "script" element and the "alt" attribute is required for the "img" element.

Typical values for type are type="text/css" for <style> and type="text/ja vascript" for <script>.

65. Line 101, Column 46: value of attribute "type" cannot be "search"; must be one of "text", "password", "checkbox", "radio", "submit", "reset", "file", "hidden", "image", "button"

...put class="search-string" type="search"
placeholder="Search here" name="search...

The value of the attribute is defined to be one of a list of possible values but in the document it contained something that is not allowed for that type of attribute. For instance, the "selected" attribute must be either minimized as "selected" or spelled out in full as "selected="selected"; a value like "selected="true" is not allowed.

...s="search-string" type="search" placeholder="Search here" name="search-string">

You have used the attribute named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not support that attribute for this element. This error is often caused by incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Transitional" document type to get the "target" attribute), or by using vendor proprietary extensions such as "marginheight" (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).

This error may also result if the element itself is not supported in the document type you are using, as an undefined element will have no supported attributes; in this case, see the element-undefined error message for further information.

How to fix: check the spelling and case of the element and attribute, (Remember XHTML is all lower-case) and/or check that they are both allowed in the chosen document type, and/or use CSS instead of this attribute. If you received this error when using the <embed> element to incorporate flash media in a Web page, see the FAQ item on valid flash.

Line 101, Column 95: end tag for "input" omitted, but OMITTAG NO was specified

...s="search-string" type="search" placeholder="Search here" name="search-string">

You may have neglected to close an element, or perhaps you meant to "self-close" an element, that is, ending it with "/>" instead of ">".

Line 101. Column 5: start tag was here

<input class="search-string" type="search"</pre> placeholder="Search here" name="...

<svg xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg"</pre> xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/...

You have used the attribute named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not support that attribute for this element. This error is often caused by incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Transitional" document type to get the "target" attribute), or by using vendor proprietary extensions such as "marginheight" (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).

This error may also result if the element itself is not supported in the document type you are using, as an undefined element will have no supported attributes; in this case, see the element-undefined error message for further information.

How to fix: check the spelling and case of the element and attribute, (Remember XHTML is all lower-case) and/or check that they are both allowed in the chosen document type, and/or use CSS instead of this attribute. If you received this error when using the <embed> element to incorporate flash media in a Web page, see the FAQ item on valid flash.

70. Line 103, Column 89: there is no attribute "x"

```
...link="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" x="0px" y="0px"
width="16px" height="16px"...
```

You have used the attribute named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not support that attribute for this element. This error is often caused by incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Transitional" document type to get the "target" attribute), or by using vendor proprietary extensions such as "marginheight" (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).

This error may also result if the element itself is not supported in the document type you are using, as an undefined element will have no supported attributes; in this case, see the element-undefined error message for further information.

How to fix: check the spelling and case of the element and attribute, (Remember XHTML is all lower-case) and/or check that they are both allowed in the chosen document type, and/or use CSS instead of this attribute. If you received this error when using the <embed> element to incorporate flash media in a Web page, see the FAQ item on valid

71. Line 103, Column 97: there is no attribute "y"

...tp://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" x="0px" y="0px" width="16px" height="16px" viewBox...

You have used the attribute named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not support that attribute for this element. This error is often caused by incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Transitional" document type to get the "target" attribute), or by using vendor proprietary extensions such as "marginheight" (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).

This error may also result if the element itself is not supported in the document type you are using, as an undefined element will have no supported attributes; in this case, see the element-undefined error message for further information.

How to fix: check the spelling and case of the element and attribute. (Remember XHTML is all lower-case) and/or check that they are both allowed in the chosen document type, and/or use CSS instead of this attribute. If you received this error when using the <embed> element to incorporate flash media in a Web page, see the FAQ item on valid flash.

72. Line 103, Column 109: there is no attribute "width"

...org/1999/xlink" x="0px" y="0px" width="16px" height="16px" viewBox="0 0 16 16"...

You have used the attribute named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not support that attribute for this element. This error is often caused by incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Transitional" document type to get the "target" attribute), or by using vendor proprietary extensions such as "marginheight" (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).

This error may also result if the element itself is not supported in the document type you are using, as an undefined element will have no supported attributes; in this case, see the element-undefined error message for further information.

How to fix: check the spelling and case of the element and attribute, (Remember XHTML is all lower-case) and/or check that they are both allowed in the chosen document type, and/or use CSS instead of this attribute. If you received this error when using the <embed> element to incorporate flash media in a Web page, see the FAQ item on valid flash.

73. Line 103, Column 123: there is no attribute "height"

..." x="0px" y="0px" width="16px" height="16px" viewBox="0 0 16 16" enable-backgr...

You have used the attribute named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not support that attribute for this element. This error is often caused by incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Transitional" document type to get the "target" attribute), or by using vendor proprietary extensions such as "marginheight" (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).

This error may also result if the element itself is not supported in the document type you are using, as an undefined element will have no supported attributes; in this case, see the element-undefined error message for further information.

How to fix: check the spelling and case of the element and attribute, (Remember XHTML is all lower-case) and/or check that they are both allowed in the chosen document type, and/or use CSS instead of this attribute. If you received this error when using the <embed> element to incorporate flash media in a Web page, see the FAQ item on valid flash.

74. Line 103, Column 138: there is no attribute "viewBox"

...x" width="16px" height="16px" viewBox="0 0 16 16" enable-background="new 0 0 1...

You have used the attribute named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not support that attribute for this element. This error is often caused by incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Transitional" document type to get the "target" attribute), or by using vendor proprietary extensions such as "marginheight" (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).

This error may also result if the element itself is not supported in the document type you are using, as an undefined element will have no supported attributes; in this case, see the element-undefined error message for further information.

How to fix: check the spelling and case of the element and attribute, (Remember XHTML is all lower-case) and/or check that they are both allowed in the chosen document type, and/or use CSS instead of this attribute. If you received this error when using the <embed> element to incorporate flash media in a Web page, see the FAQ item on valid flash.

75. Line 103, Column 168: there is no attribute "enable-background"

...px" viewBox="0 0 16 16" enable-background="new 0 0 16 16" xml:space="preserve">

You have used the attribute named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not support that attribute for this element. This error is often caused by incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Transitional" document type to get the "target" attribute), or by using vendor proprietary extensions such as "marginheight" (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).

This error may also result if the element itself is not supported in the document type you are using, as an undefined element will have no supported attributes; in this case, see the element-undefined error message for further information.

How to fix: check the spelling and case of the element and attribute, (Remember XHTML is all lower-case) and/or check that they are both allowed in the chosen document type, and/or use CSS instead of this attribute. If you received this error when using the <embed> element to incorporate flash media in a Web page, see the FAQ item on valid flash.

76. Line 103, Column 194: there is no attribute "xml:space"

...px" viewBox="0 0 16 16" enable-background="new 0 0 16 16" xml:space="preserve">

You have used the attribute named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not support that attribute for this element. This error is often caused by incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Transitional" document type to get the "target" attribute), or by using vendor proprietary extensions such as "marginheight" (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).

This error may also result if the element itself is not supported in the document type you are using, as an undefined element will have no supported attributes; in this case, see the element-undefined error message for further information.

How to fix: check the spelling and case of the element and attribute, (Remember XHTML is all lower-case) and/or check that they are both allowed in the chosen document type, and/or use CSS instead of this attribute. If you received this error when using the <embed> element to incorporate flash media in a Web page, see the FAQ item on valid flash.

77. Line 103, Column 204: element "svg" undefined

...px" viewBox="0 0 16 16" enable-background="new 0 0 16 16" xml:space="preserve">

You have used the element named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not define an element of that name. This error is often caused by:

incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Frameset" document type to get the "<frameset>" element),

- by using vendor proprietary extensions such as "<spacer>" or "<marquee>"
 (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).
- by using upper-case tags in XHTML (in XHTML attributes and elements must be all lower-case).



```
<path fill="#231F20" d="M12.001,101-
0.5,0.51-0.79-0.79c0.806-1.021,1.29-2....</pre>
```

You have used the attribute named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not support that attribute for this element. This error is often caused by incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Transitional" document type to get the "target" attribute), or by using vendor proprietary extensions such as "marginheight" (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).

This error may also result if the element itself is not supported in the document type you are using, as an undefined element will have no supported attributes; in this case, see the element-undefined error message for further information.

How to fix: check the spelling and case of the element and attribute, (Remember XHTML is all lower-case) and/or check that they are both allowed in the chosen document type, and/or use CSS instead of this attribute. If you received this error when using the <embed> element to incorporate flash media in a Web page, see the FAQ item on valid flash.

79. Line 104, Column 29: there is no attribute "d"

You have used the attribute named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not support that attribute for this element. This error is often caused by incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Transitional" document type to get the "target" attribute), or by

using vendor proprietary extensions such as "marginheight" (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).

This error may also result if the element itself is not supported in the document type you are using, as an undefined element will have no supported attributes; in this case, see the element-undefined error message for further information.

How to fix: check the spelling and case of the element and attribute, (Remember XHTML is all lower-case) and/or check that they are both allowed in the chosen document type, and/or use CSS instead of this attribute. If you received this error when using the <embed> element to incorporate flash media in a Web page, see the FAQ item on valid flash.

80. 🥨

Line 106, Column 35: element "path" undefined

s4,1.794,4,4S8.206,10,6,10z"/>

You have used the element named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not define an element of that name. This error is often caused by:

- incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Frameset" document type to get the "<frameset>" element),
- by using vendor proprietary extensions such as "<spacer>" or "<marquee>"
 (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).
- by using upper-case tags in XHTML (in XHTML attributes and elements must be all lower-case).



Line 122. Column 15: there is no attribute "id"

<section id="main">

You have used the attribute named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not support that attribute for this element. This error is often caused by incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Transitional" document type to get the "target" attribute), or by

using vendor proprietary extensions such as "marginheight" (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).

This error may also result if the element itself is not supported in the document type you are using, as an undefined element will have no supported attributes; in this case, see the element-undefined error message for further information.

How to fix: check the spelling and case of the element and attribute, (Remember XHTML is all lower-case) and/or check that they are both allowed in the chosen document type, and/or use CSS instead of this attribute. If you received this error when using the <embed> element to incorporate flash media in a Web page, see the FAQ item on valid flash.

82. Line 122, Column 21: element "section" undefined

<section id="main">

You have used the element named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not define an element of that name. This error is often caused by:

- incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Frameset" document type to get the "<frameset>" element),
- by using vendor proprietary extensions such as "<spacer>" or "<marquee>" (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).
- by using upper-case tags in XHTML (in XHTML attributes and elements must be all lower-case).



Line 123, Column 30: element "header" undefined

<header class="page-header">

You have used the element named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not define an element of that name. This error is often caused by:

- incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Frameset" document type to get the "<frameset>" element),
- by using vendor proprietary extensions such as "<spacer>" or "<marquee>"
 (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).
- by using upper-case tags in XHTML (in XHTML attributes and elements must be all lower-case).



Line 131, Column 30: required attribute "action" not specified

<form class="form-search">



The attribute given above is required for an element that you've used, but you have omitted it. For instance, in most HTML and XHTML document types the "type" attribute is required on the "script" element and the "alt" attribute is required for the "img" element.

Typical values for type are type="text/css" for <style> and type="text/ja vascript" for <script>.

85. Line 134, Column 33: the name and VI delimiter can be omitted from an attribute specification only if SHORTTAG YES is specified

<option value="5" selected>5mi</option>

"VI delimiter" is a technical term for the equal sign. This error message means that the name of an attribute and the equal sign cannot be omitted when specifying an attribute. A common cause for this error message is the use of "Attribute Minimization" in document types where it is not allowed, in <a href="https://xitalyourcharge-n

How to fix: For attributes such as compact, checked or selected, do not write e.g <option selected ... but rather <option selected="selected" ...

86. Line 156, Column 14: there is no attribute "id"

You have used the attribute named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not support that attribute for this element. This error is often caused by incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Transitional" document type to get the "target" attribute), or by using vendor proprietary extensions such as "marginheight" (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).

This error may also result if the element itself is not supported in the document type you are using, as an undefined element will have no supported attributes; in this case, see the element-undefined error message for further information.

How to fix: check the spelling and case of the element and attribute, (Remember XHTML is all lower-case) and/or check that they are both allowed in the chosen document type, and/or use CSS instead of this attribute. If you received this error when using the <embed> element to incorporate flash media in a Web page, see the FAQ item on valid

87. Line 156, Column 22: element "footer" undefined

<footer id="footer">

You have used the element named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not define an element of that name. This error is often caused by:

- incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Frameset" document type to get the "<frameset>" element),
- by using vendor proprietary extensions such as "<spacer>" or "<marquee>" (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).
- by using upper-case tags in XHTML (in XHTML attributes and elements must be all lower-case).



88. Line 166, Column 9: element "nav" undefined

You have used the element named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not define an element of that name. This error is often caused by:

- incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Frameset" document type to get the "<frameset>" element),
- by using vendor proprietary extensions such as "<spacer>" or "<marquee>"
 (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).
- by using upper-case tags in XHTML (in XHTML attributes and elements must be all lower-case).

89. Line 171, Column 42: character "&" is the first character of a delimiter but occurred as data

This message may appear in several cases:

- You tried to include the "<" character in your page: you should escape it as "<:"
- You used an unescaped ampersand "&": this may be valid in some contexts, but it is recommended to use "&", which is always safe.
- Another possibility is that you forgot to close quotes in a previous tag.

90. V Line 177, Column 9: element "nav" undefined

<nav>

You have used the element named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not define an element of that name. This error is often caused by:

- incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Frameset" document type to get the "<frameset>" element),
- by using vendor proprietary extensions such as "<spacer>" or "<marquee>"
 (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).
- by using upper-case tags in XHTML (in XHTML attributes and elements must be all lower-case).



Line 188, Column 9: element "nav" undefined

<nav>



You have used the element named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not define an element of that name. This error is often caused by:

- incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Frameset" document type to get the "<frameset>" element),
- by using vendor proprietary extensions such as "<spacer>" or "<marquee>"
 (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).
- by using upper-case tags in XHTML (in XHTML attributes and elements must be all lower-case).

92. Line 207, Column 106: element "svg" undefined

...px" viewBox="0 0 16 16" enable-background="new 0 0 16
16" xml:space="preserve">



You have used the element named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not define an element of that name. This error is often caused by:

- incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Frameset" document type to get the "<frameset>" element),
- by using vendor proprietary extensions such as "<spacer>" or "<marquee>"
 (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).

by using upper-case tags in XHTML (in XHTML attributes and elements must be all lower-case).



93. Line 210, Column 27: element "path" undefined

M11.001,12H5V2h6V12z"/>



You have used the element named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not define an element of that name. This error is often caused by:

- incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Frameset" document type to get the "<frameset>" element),
- by using vendor proprietary extensions such as "<spacer>" or "<marquee>" (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).
- by using upper-case tags in XHTML (in XHTML attributes and elements must be all lower-case).



94. Line 218, Column 106: element "svg" undefined

...px" viewBox="0 0 16 16" enable-background="new 0 0 16 16" xml:space="preserve">



You have used the element named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not define an element of that name. This error is often caused by:

- incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Frameset" document type to get the "<frameset>" element),
- by using vendor proprietary extensions such as "<spacer>" or "<marquee>" (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).
- by using upper-case tags in XHTML (in XHTML attributes and elements must be all lower-case).

95. Line 219, Column 8: element "g" undefined

<g>

You have used the element named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not define an element of that name. This error is often caused by:

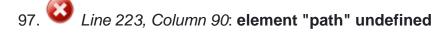
- incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Frameset" document type to get the "<frameset>" element),
- by using vendor proprietary extensions such as "<spacer>" or "<marquee>" (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).
- by using upper-case tags in XHTML (in XHTML attributes and elements must be all lower-case).



<q>

You have used the element named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not define an element of that name. This error is often caused by:

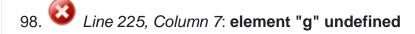
- incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Frameset" document type to get the "<frameset>" element),
- by using vendor proprietary extensions such as "<spacer>" or "<marquee>" (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).
- by using upper-case tags in XHTML (in XHTML attributes and elements must be all lower-case).



...96,2.459,5.799,4,7.536c1.541-1.737,4-5.04,4-7.536c12.001,3.794,10.206,2,8,2z"/>

You have used the element named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not define an element of that name. This error is often caused by:

- incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Frameset" document type to get the "<frameset>" element),
- by using vendor proprietary extensions such as "<spacer>" or "<marquee>" (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).
- by using upper-case tags in XHTML (in XHTML attributes and elements must be all lower-case).



<g>

You have used the element named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not define an element of that name. This error is often caused by:

- incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Frameset" document type to get the "<frameset>" element),
- by using vendor proprietary extensions such as "<spacer>" or "<marquee>"
 (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).
- by using upper-case tags in XHTML (in XHTML attributes and elements must be all lower-case).
- 99. Line 226, Column 20: there is no attribute "fill"

You have used the attribute named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not support that attribute for this element. This error is often caused by incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Transitional" document type to get the "target" attribute), or by using vendor proprietary extensions such as "marginheight" (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).

This error may also result if the element itself is not supported in the document type you are using, as an undefined element will have no supported attributes; in this case, see the element-undefined error message for further information.

How to fix: check the spelling and case of the element and attribute, (Remember XHTML is all lower-case) and/or check that they are both allowed in the chosen document type, and/or use CSS instead of this attribute. If you received this error when using the <embed> element to incorporate flash media in a Web page, see the FAQ item on valid flash.

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Line 226, Column 33: there is no attribute "cx"

You have used the attribute named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not support that attribute for this element. This error is often caused by incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Transitional" document type to get the "target" attribute), or by using vendor proprietary extensions such as "marginheight" (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).

This error may also result if the element itself is not supported in the document type you are using, as an undefined element will have no supported attributes; in this case, see the element-undefined error message for further information.

How to fix: check the spelling and case of the element and attribute, (Remember XHTML is all lower-case) and/or check that they are both allowed in the chosen document type, and/or use CSS instead of this attribute. If you received this error when using the <embed> element to incorporate flash media in a Web page, see the FAQ item on valid flash.

You have used the attribute named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not support that attribute for this element. This error is often caused by incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Transitional" document type to get the "target" attribute), or by using vendor proprietary extensions such as "marginheight" (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).

This error may also result if the element itself is not supported in the document type you are using, as an undefined element will have no supported attributes; in this case, see the element-undefined error message for further information.

How to fix: check the spelling and case of the element and attribute, (Remember XHTML is all lower-case) and/or check that they are both allowed in the chosen document type, and/or use CSS instead of this attribute. If you received this error when using the <embed> element to incorporate flash media in a Web page, see the FAQ item on valid flash.

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Line 226, Column 50: there is no attribute "r"

You have used the attribute named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not support that attribute for this element. This error is often caused by incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Transitional" document type to get the "target" attribute), or by using vendor proprietary extensions such as "marginheight" (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).

This error may also result if the element itself is not supported in the document type you are using, as an undefined element will have no

supported attributes; in this case, see the element-undefined error message for further information.

How to fix: check the spelling and case of the element and attribute, (Remember XHTML is all lower-case) and/or check that they are both allowed in the chosen document type, and/or use CSS instead of this attribute. If you received this error when using the <embed> element to incorporate flash media in a Web page, see the FAQ item on valid flash.

103.



Line 226, Column 54: element "circle" undefined

```
<circle fill="#c6c6c6"</pre>
cx="8.001" cy="6" r="2"/>
```

You have used the element named above in your document, but the document type you are using does not define an element of that name. This error is often caused by:

- incorrect use of the "Strict" document type with a document that uses frames (e.g. you must use the "Frameset" document type to get the "<frameset>" element),
- by using vendor proprietary extensions such as "<spacer>" or "<marquee>" (this is usually fixed by using CSS to achieve the desired effect instead).
- by using upper-case tags in XHTML (in XHTML attributes and elements must be all lower-case).



104. Line 239, Column 92: required attribute "type" not specified

```
...rc="http://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/1.10.2/
jquery.min.js"></script>
```

The attribute given above is required for an element that you've used, but you have omitted it. For instance, in most HTML and XHTML document types the "type" attribute is required on the "script" element and the "alt" attribute is required for the "img" element.

Typical values for type are type="text/css" for <style> and type="text/ja vascript" for <script>.

105. Line 240, Column 95: cannot generate system identifier for general entity "sensor"

...http://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/js?libraries=places
&sensor=false"></script>

An entity reference was found in the document, but there is no reference by that name defined. Often this is caused by misspelling the reference name, unencoded ampersands, or by leaving off the trailing semicolon (;). The most common cause of this error is unencoded ampersands in URLs as described by the WDG in "Ampersands in URLs".

Entity references start with an ampersand (&) and end with a semicolon (;). If you want to use a literal ampersand in your document you must encode it as "&" (even inside URLs!). Be careful to end entity references with a semicolon or your entity reference may get interpreted in connection with the following text. Also keep in mind that named entity references are case-sensitive; &Aelig; and æ are different characters.

If this error appears in some markup generated by PHP's session handling code, <u>this article</u> has explanations and solutions to your problem.

Note that in most documents, errors related to entity references will trigger up to 5 separate messages from the Validator. Usually these will all disappear when the original problem is fixed.

106. Line 240, Column 95: general entity "sensor" not defined and no default entity

...http://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/js?libraries=places
&sensor=false"></script>

This is usually a cascading error caused by a an undefined entity reference or use of an unencoded ampersand (&) in an URL or body text. See the previous message for further details.

107. Line 240, Column 101: reference not terminated by REFC delimiter

...http://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/js?libraries=places
&sensor=false"></script>



If you meant to include an entity that starts with "&", then you should terminate it with ";". Another reason for this error message is that you inadvertently created an entity by failing to escape an "&" character just before this text.

108. Line 240, Column 101: reference to external entity in attribute value

...http://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/js?libraries=places
&sensor=false"></script>

 \nearrow

This is generally the sign of an ampersand that was not properly escaped for inclusion in an attribute, in a href for example. You will need to escape all instances of '&' into '&'.

109. Line 240, Column 101: reference to entity "sensor" for which no system identifier could be generated

...http://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/js?libraries=places
&sensor=false"></script>

This is usually a cascading error caused by a an undefined entity reference or use of an unencoded ampersand (&) in an URL or body text. See the previous message for further details.

110. Line 240, Column 94: entity was defined here

...http://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/js?libraries=places
&sensor=false"></script>

111. Line 241, Column 63: required attribute "type" not specified

<script src="http://code.jquery.com/jquery-migrate1.2.0.js"></script>

The attribute given above is required for an element that you've used, but you have omitted it. For instance, in most HTML and XHTML document types the "type" attribute is required on the "script" element and the "alt" attribute is required for the "img" element.

Typical values for type are type="text/css" for <style> and type="text/ja vascript" for <script>.

112. Line 242, Column 36: required attribute "type" not specified

<script src="js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>

The attribute given above is required for an element that you've used, but you have omitted it. For instance, in most HTML and XHTML document types the "type" attribute is required on the "script" element and the "alt" attribute is required for the "img" element.

Typical values for type are type="text/css" for <style> and type="text/ja vascript" for <script>.

113. Vine 243, Column 26: required attribute "type" not specified

<script src="js/map.js"></script>

The attribute given above is required for an element that you've used, but you have omitted it. For instance, in most HTML and XHTML document types the "type" attribute is required on the "script" element and the "alt" attribute is required for the "img" element.

Typical values for type are type="text/css" for <style> and type="text/ja" vascript" for <script>.

114. Line 244, Column 58: required attribute "type" not specified

<script src="js/price-regulator/jshashtable-</pre> 2.1 src.js"></script>



The attribute given above is required for an element that you've used, but you have omitted it. For instance, in most HTML and XHTML document types the "type" attribute is required on the "script" element and the "alt" attribute is required for the "img" element.

for type are type="text/css" for <style> and type="text/ja vascript" for <script>.

115. Line 245, Column 67: required attribute "type" not specified

<script src="js/price-</pre> regulator/jquery.numberformatter-1.2.3.js"></script>



The attribute given above is required for an element that you've used. but you have omitted it. For instance, in most HTML and XHTML document types the "type" attribute is required on the "script" element and the "alt" attribute is required for the "img" element.

Typical values for type are type="text/css" for <style> and type="text/ja vascript" for <script>.



116. Line 246, Column 43: required attribute "type" not specified

<script src="js/price-regulator/tmpl.js"></script>

 \square

The attribute given above is required for an element that you've used, but you have omitted it. For instance, in most HTML and XHTML document types the "type" attribute is required on the "script" element and the "alt" attribute is required for the "img" element.

Typical values for type are type="text/css" for <style> and type="text/ja vascript" for <script>.

117. Line 247, Column 61: required attribute "type" not specified

<script src="js/price-regulator/jquery.dependClass0.1.js"></script>

The attribute given above is required for an element that you've used, but you have omitted it. For instance, in most HTML and XHTML document types the "type" attribute is required on the "script" element and the "alt" attribute is required for the "img" element.

Typical values for type are type="text/css" for <style> and type="text/ja vascript" for <script>.

118. Line 248, Column 52: required attribute "type" not specified

<script src="js/price-regulator/draggable0.1.js"></script>

 \triangleright

The attribute given above is required for an element that you've used, but you have omitted it. For instance, in most HTML and XHTML document types the "type" attribute is required on the "script" element and the "alt" attribute is required for the "img" element.

Typical values for type are type="text/css" for <style> and type="text/ja vascript" for <script>.

119. Line 249, Column 52: required attribute "type" not specified

<script src="js/priceregulator/jquery.slider.js"></script>

The attribute given above is required for an element that you've used, but you have omitted it. For instance, in most HTML and XHTML document types the "type" attribute is required on the "script" element and the "alt" attribute is required for the "img" element.

Typical values for type are type="text/css" for <style> and type="text/ja vascript" for <script>.

120. Line 250, Column 55: required attribute "type" not specified

<script src="js/jquery.carouFredSel-6.2.1packed.js"></script>

The attribute given above is required for an element that you've used, but you have omitted it. For instance, in most HTML and XHTML document types the "type" attribute is required on the "script" element and the "alt" attribute is required for the "img" element.

Typical values for type are type="text/css" for <style> and type="text/ja vascript" for <script>.

121. Line 251, Column 44: required attribute "type" not specified

<script src="js/jquery.touchSwipe.min.js"></script>

The attribute given above is required for an element that you've used, but you have omitted it. For instance, in most HTML and XHTML document types the "type" attribute is required on the "script" element and the "alt" attribute is required for the "img" element.

Typical values

for type are type="text/css" for <style> and type="text/ja
vascript" for <script>.

122. 🝪

Line 252, Column 51: required attribute "type" not specified

<script src="js/jquery.elevateZoom2.5.5.min.js"></script>

The attribute given above is required for an element that you've used, but you have omitted it. For instance, in most HTML and XHTML document types the "type" attribute is required on the "script" element and the "alt" attribute is required for the "img" element.

Typical values for type are type="text/css" for <style> and type="text/ja vascript" for <script>.

123 🐷

Line 253, Column 46: required attribute "type" not specified

<script src="js/jquery.imagesloaded.min.js"></script>

The attribute given above is required for an element that you've used, but you have omitted it. For instance, in most HTML and XHTML document types the "type" attribute is required on the "script" element and the "alt" attribute is required for the "img" element.

Typical values for type are type="text/css" for <style> and type="text/ja vascript" for <script>.

124. Line 254, Column 52: required attribute "type" not specified

<script
src="js/jquery.themepunch.plugins.min.js"></script>

The attribute given above is required for an element that you've used, but you have omitted it. For instance, in most HTML and XHTML document types the "type" attribute is required on the "script" element and the "alt" attribute is required for the "img" element.

Typical values for type are type="text/css" for <style> and type="text/ja" vascript" for <script>.

Line 255, Column 55: required attribute "type" not specified

<script src="is/jquery.themepunch.revolution.min.js"></script>

The attribute given above is required for an element that you've used, but you have omitted it. For instance, in most HTML and XHTML document types the "type" attribute is required on the "script" element and the "alt" attribute is required for the "img" element.

for type are type="text/css" for <style> and type="text/ja vascript" for <script>.

Line 256, Column 36: required attribute "type" not specified

<script src="js/jquery.appear.js"></script>



The attribute given above is required for an element that you've used, but you have omitted it. For instance, in most HTML and XHTML document types the "type" attribute is required on the "script" element and the "alt" attribute is required for the "img" element.

Typical values for type are type="text/css" for <style> and type="text/ja vascript" for <script>.



127. Line 257, Column 43: required attribute "type" not specified

<script src="js/jquery.sparkline.min.js"></script>

The attribute given above is required for an element that you've used, but you have omitted it. For instance, in most HTML and XHTML document types the "type" attribute is required on the "script" element and the "alt" attribute is required for the "img" element.

Typical values for type are type="text/css" for <style> and type="text/ja vascript" for <script>.

128.

Line 258, Column 44: required attribute "type" not specified

<script src="js/jquery.easy-pie-chart.js"></script>

The attribute given above is required for an element that you've used, but you have omitted it. For instance, in most HTML and XHTML document types the "type" attribute is required on the "script" element and the "alt" attribute is required for the "img" element.

Typical values for type are type="text/css" for <style> and type="text/ja vascript" for <script>.

129. 🥨

Line 259, Column 40: required attribute "type" not specified

<script src="js/jquery.easing.1.3.js"></script>

The attribute given above is required for an element that you've used, but you have omitted it. For instance, in most HTML and XHTML document types the "type" attribute is required on the "script" element and the "alt" attribute is required for the "img" element.

Typical values for type are type="text/css" for <style> and type="text/ja vascript" for <script>.



130. Line 260, Column 43: required attribute "type" not specified

<script src="js/jquery.fancybox.pack.js"></script>

The attribute given above is required for an element that you've used, but you have omitted it. For instance, in most HTML and XHTML document types the "type" attribute is required on the "script" element and the "alt" attribute is required for the "img" element.

Typical values for type are type="text/css" for <style> and type="text/ja" vascript" for <script>.

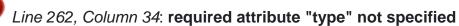


Line 261, Column 41: required attribute "type" not specified

<script src="js/jquery.isotope.min.js"></script>

The attribute given above is required for an element that you've used, but you have omitted it. For instance, in most HTML and XHTML document types the "type" attribute is required on the "script" element and the "alt" attribute is required for the "img" element.

Typical values for type are type="text/css" for <style> and type="text/ja vascript" for <script>.



<script src="js/jquery.knob.js"></script>

The attribute given above is required for an element that you've used, but you have omitted it. For instance, in most HTML and XHTML document types the "type" attribute is required on the "script" element and the "alt" attribute is required for the "img" element.

Typical values

for type are type="text/css" for <style> and type="text/ja
vascript" for <script>.

133. 🥨

Line 263, Column 41: required attribute "type" not specified

<script src="js/jquery.stellar.min.js"></script>

The attribute given above is required for an element that you've used, but you have omitted it. For instance, in most HTML and XHTML document types the "type" attribute is required on the "script" element and the "alt" attribute is required for the "img" element.

Typical values for type are type="text/css" for <style> and type="text/ja vascript" for <script>.

134. Line 264, Column 30: required attribute "type" not specified

<script src="js/country.js"></script>

The attribute given above is required for an element that you've used, but you have omitted it. For instance, in most HTML and XHTML document types the "type" attribute is required on the "script" element and the "alt" attribute is required for the "img" element.

Typical values for type are type="text/css" for <style> and type="text/ja vascript" for <script>.

135. Vine 265, Column 39: required attribute "type" not specified

<script src="js/masonry.pkqd.min.js"></script>

The attribute given above is required for an element that you've used, but you have omitted it. For instance, in most HTML and XHTML

document types the "type" attribute is required on the "script" element and the "alt" attribute is required for the "img" element.

Typical values for type are type="text/css" for <style> and type="text/ja" vascript" for <script>.



Line 266, Column 33: required attribute "type" not specified

<script src="js/morris.min.js"></script>

The attribute given above is required for an element that you've used, but you have omitted it. For instance, in most HTML and XHTML document types the "type" attribute is required on the "script" element and the "alt" attribute is required for the "img" element.

Typical values for type are type="text/css" for <style> and type="text/ja vascript" for <script>.

137. Line 267, Column 34: required attribute "type" not specified

<script src="js/raphael.min.js"></script>

The attribute given above is required for an element that you've used, but you have omitted it. For instance, in most HTML and XHTML document types the "type" attribute is required on the "script" element and the "alt" attribute is required for the "img" element.

Typical values for type are type="text/css" for <style> and type="text/ja vascript" for <script>.

Line 268, Column 28: required attribute "type" not specified

<script src="js/video.js"></script>

The attribute given above is required for an element that you've used, but you have omitted it. For instance, in most HTML and XHTML document types the "type" attribute is required on the "script" element and the "alt" attribute is required for the "img" element.

Typical values for type are type="text/css" for <style> and type="text/ja vascript" for <script>.

139. 🥨

Line 270, Column 31: required attribute "type" not specified

<script src="js/blur.min.js"></script>



The attribute given above is required for an element that you've used, but you have omitted it. For instance, in most HTML and XHTML document types the "type" attribute is required on the "script" element and the "alt" attribute is required for the "img" element.

Typical values for type are type="text/css" for <style> and type="text/ja vascript" for <script>.

140. Line 272, Column 34: required attribute "type" not specified

<script src="js/geocomplete.js"></script>



The attribute given above is required for an element that you've used, but you have omitted it. For instance, in most HTML and XHTML document types the "type" attribute is required on the "script" element and the "alt" attribute is required for the "img" element.

Typical values for type are type="text/css" for <style> and type="text/ja vascript" for <script>.

141. Line 274, Column 8: "html" not finished but document ended

</html>

142. Line 274, Column 8: end tag for "html" omitted, but OMITTAG NO was specified </html>

You may have neglected to close an element, or perhaps you meant to "self-close" an element, that is, ending it with "/>" instead of ">".

143. Line 1, Column 1: start tag was here

<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">

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