



Department of M.A.C.S
NIT-K



INTRODUCTION TO WEB TECHNOLOGY

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INTRODUCTION TO WEB TECHNOLOGY



1 Global structure of the HTML document

Structure of the HTML doc

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2 Conclusion

Summary of Lecture

STRUCTURE OF THE HTML DOC



An (X)HTML document is composed of three parts:

- » a declaration of the HTML version used,
- » a header containing information about the document,
- » and the body containing the document's content.

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- » a header containing information about the document,
- » and the body containing the document's content.

These elements are used for establishing the global structure of the document:

Html	Root element of an (X)HTML document
Head	Header
Body	The body of the document
Title	Document title
Meta	Meta data (information about the document)

Table: Elements in structure of html doc

MINIMAL DOC STRUCTURE



```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
    "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">

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

    <head>
        <title>Document Title</title>
    </head>

    <body>
        <p>Content of document...</p>
    </body>

</html>
```




This example begins with an *XML declaration* that identifies the version of XML and the character encoding of the document. XML declarations are encouraged for XHTML documents; however, they are not required when the character encoding is the UTF-8 default as in the above example. Because XML declarations are problematic for current browsers as of this writing, even those that are standards-compliant, they are generally omitted.

* * * * *

Document type declaration

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"  
    "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
```

The document type (DOCTYPE) declaration tells the browser which DTD to use to parse the document. This example specifies XHTML Strict. If this example were an HTML document, it would use one of the HTML DTDs. The upcoming “Document Type Declaration” section provides more information on the DTD options and uses for this information.

DOCUMENT STRUCTURING



Root element

```
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en" lang="en">...  
</html>
```

html is the root element for all HTML and XHTML documents. The html element and its declarative attributes shown here are discussed in the upcoming section, “The Root Element.”

Document header

```
<head>  
  <title>Document Title</title>  
</head>
```

The head element, or header, contains information about the document that is not considered part of the document content. The header must include a descriptive title in order to validate. Document headers are covered in more detail later in this chapter.

Document body

```
<body>  
  Content of Document...  
</body>
```

The body element contains all of the content of the document—the part that displays in the browser window or is spoken in a speech browser. The body of an (X)HTML document might consist of just a few paragraphs of text, a single image, or a complex combination of text, images, tables, and multimedia objects. What you put on the page is up to you.

DOCUMENT TYPE DECLARATION



To be valid, an (X)HTML document must begin with a *document type declaration* that identifies which version of HTML is used in the document.

- » This is done using a DOCTYPE declaration that names the document type definition (DTD) for the document.
- » A DTD is a text document that lists all the elements, attributes, and rules of use for a particular markup language.
- » What if no doctype declaration?
- » With no DOCTYPE declaration, there is no set of rules to validate against.

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DTD OPTIONS



HTML 4.01 and XHTML 1.0 offer three DTD versions:

- » Strict
- » Transitional
- » Frameset

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DOCTYPE



The “<!DOCTYPE>” (document type) declaration contains two methods for pointing to DTD information:

one is a publicly recognized document identifier;

the other is a specific URL in case the browsing device does not recognize the public identifier.

Descriptions and specific markup for each HTML and XHTML version are listed here.

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DTD- STRICT



HTML 4.01 Strict

The Strict DTD omits all deprecated elements and attributes. If you are authoring according to the strict DTD, use this document type definition:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN"  
"http://www.w3.org/TR/HTML4.01/strict.dtd">
```

DTD- TRANSITIONAL



HTML 4.01 Transitional

The Transitional DTD includes everything from the Strict DTD, plus all deprecated elements and attributes. If your document includes some deprecated elements or attributes, point to the Transitional DTD using this DOCTYPE declaration:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"  
"http://www.w3.org/TR/HTML4.01/loose.dtd">
```



HTML 4.01 Frameset

If your document contains frames—that is, it uses `frameset` instead of `body` for its content—then identify the Frameset DTD. The Frameset DTD is the same as the Transitional version (it includes deprecated yet supported elements and attributes), with the addition of frame-specific elements. The content-containing HTML documents that are displayed within the frames do not need to use the Frameset DTD.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Frameset//EN"  
"http://www.w3.org/TR/HTML4.01/frameset.dtd">
```

home > nando > Documents > IWT Code > index.html > html > body > h3

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8" />
5      <title>My first HTML page</title>
6  </head>
7  <body>
8      <h1> Hello all </h1>
9      <h2> This is a second heading </h2>
10     <h3>Testing "body" is done </h3>
11
12     <p> Testing paragraph
13
14 </body>
15 </html>
```



<!DOCTYPE
html>.html



index.html



Hello all

This is a second heading

Testing "body" is done

Testing paragraph

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