

Introduction to XML

- > XML (Extensible Markup Language) is a mark up language.
- > Extensible → You can create your own tags.
- > XML was designed to store and transport data.
- > XML was released in late 90's. It was created to provide an easy to use and store self describing data.
- > It was designed to be both human and machine-readable.
- > XML is not replacement for HTML.
- > XML is designed to be self-descriptive.
- > XML is designed to carry data, not to display data.
- > XML tags are not predefined - you must define your own tags.
- > XML is platform independent and language independent.

Features and Advantages of XML

- > XML Separates data from HTML.
- > XML Simplifies data sharing.
- > XML Simplifies data transport.

- > XML increases data availability.

USES of XML

- > XML has a variety of uses in the sectors like Inlets, e-business, and mobile applications.
- > Inlets publishing : With XML, users can create and customize interactive inlet pages.
- > Inlet tasks : XML may be used for web searching and automating task.

Advantages of XML

- > XML is very simple, it uses very little syntax and rules in the coding.
- > It does not require any special tool or software to write code, it can be written through a simple code or notepad.
- > You can create tags by yourself in it, so there is no need to remember any tag.
- > It is both human readable and machine readable.

- It makes data sharing very easy.
- Almost all programming languages like PHP, Java, Javascript, ASP, Python, .NET, C, C++ support XML.

Disadvantages of using XML

- Tags in XML are user defined i.e how its coding and structure will be completely dependent on the writer, which may cause trouble for other user to understand it.
- It is complex in nature.
- The documentation support is limited.

Difference b/w HTML and XML

HTML	XML
➤ HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup language.	➤ XML stands for extensible Markup language.
➤ HTML tags are pre-defined tags.	➤ XML tags are user defined tags.
➤ HTML is not case sensitive.	➤ XML is case sensitive.

> HTML tags are pre-defined tags.

> There are limited number of tags in HTML.

> HTML can ignore small errors.

> HTML was created by Tim Berners-Lee

> HTML extension .html, .htm.

XNL tags are user defined tags.

XNL tags are extensible.

XNL does not allow errors.

W3C (World Wide Web Consortium)

XNL extension .xhtml, .xht.

DHTML Introduction

DHTML stands for dynamic hyper-text document markup language i.e., dynamic HTML.

Dynamic HTML is not a markup or programming language but it is a term that combines the features of various web development technologies for creating the web pages dynamic and interactive.

The DHTML application was introduced by Microsoft with the release of the 4th version of IE (Internet Explorer) in 1997.

Its simplest and main feature is that one can create the web page dynamically.

DHTML is a combination of HTML, JavaScript and DOM.

DOM (Document Object Model), mainly used for defining the object and properties of all element in HTML.

It is used for designing the animated and interactive web pages that are developed in real time.

DHTML helps user by animating the text and images in their documents.

InWith the help of DHTML2, we can change easily the tags and their properties.

The files of DHTML are stored With the .dhtm extension in a system.

A page which is created by a user using the HTML, CSS, DOM, JS technologies called a DHTML page.

This concept needs database connectivity because it interacts With users.

Tags and properties can be changed Using DHTML.

DHTML also facilitates the use of methods, events, properties and codes.

Introduction to HTML

- > HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup language.
- > It is the standard markup language for creating Web pages.
- > It describes the structure of a Web page.
- > HTML consists of a series of elements.
- > HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content.
- > It is used to create Web pages and web applications.
- > HTML is a widely used language on the Web.
- > Tim Berners-Lee is known as the father of HTML.
- > HTML elements are represented by tag.

Features of HTML

- > It is a very easy and simple language.
It can be easily understood and modified.
- > It is very easy to make an effective presentation with HTML because it has a lot of formatting tags.
- > It is a markup language, so it provides a flexible way to design web pages along with the text.
- > It is platform-independent because it can be displayed on any platform like windows, Linux etc.
- > HTML is a case-insensitive language, which means we can use tags either in lowercase or upper-case.

Hypertext refers to the way in which web pages (HTML documents) are linked together. Thus, the link available on a web page is called Hypertext.

Markup language - which means you use HTML to simply "mark up" a text document with tags that tell a web browser how to structure it to display.