Introduction to Markup Language

Unit 1

What is a markup language?

A markup language is a modern system for annotating a document in a way that is syntactically distinguishable from the text.

The idea and terminology evolved from the "marking up" of manuscripts, i.e., the revision instructions by editors, traditionally written with a blue pencil on authors' manuscripts.

Features

•A common feature of many markup languages is that they intermix the text of a document with markup instructions in the same data stream or file.

```
<html>
<!-- Our first Web page -->
<head>
<title> Markup Languages - Welcome </title>
</head>
<body>
 Welcome to Our Web Site! 
</body>
</html>
```

Types

Presentational markup

 The kind of markup used by traditional word-processing systems: binary codes embedded in document text that produce the WYSIWYG effect.

Procedural markup

Markup is embedded in text and provides instructions for programs that are to process the text. Well-known examples include troff, LaTeX, and PostScript.

Descriptive markup

Markup is used to label parts of the document rather than to provide specific instructions as to how they should be processed.

```
\documentclass[12pt]{article}
\usepackage{amsmath}
\title{\LaTeX}
\date{}
\begin{document}
  \maketitle
 \LaTeX{} is a document preparation system for the \TeX{}
  typesetting program. It offers programmable desktop publishing
  features and extensive facilities for automating most aspects of
  typesetting and desktop publishing, including numbering and
  cross-referencing, tables and figures, page layout, bibliographies,
  and much more. \LaTeX{} was originally written in 1984 by Leslie
  Lamport and has become the dominant method for using \TeX; few
  people write in plain \TeX{} anymore. The current version is
  \LaTeXe.
  & This is a comment; it will not be shown in the final output.
  % The following shows a little of the typesetting power of LaTeX:
  \begin{align}
    E &= mc^2
    m &= \frac{m 0}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}}
  \end{align}
\end{document}
```

EXTEX

LTEX is a document preparation system for the TeX typesetting program. It offers programmable desktop publishing features and extensive facilities for automating most aspects of typesetting and desktop publishing, including numbering and cross-referencing, tables and figures, page layout, bibliographies, and much more. LTEX was originally written in 1984 by Leslie Lamport and has become the dominant method for using TeX; few people write in plain TeX anymore. The current version is LaTeX 2ε .

$$E = mc^2$$
 (1)

$$m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$
(2)

Well-know markup languages

- •HyperText Markup Language (HTML) the original markup language that was defined as a part of implementing World Wide Web.
- •Extensible HyperText Markup Language (XHTML): HTML reformulated in XML syntax.
 - XHTML Basic a subset of XHTML for simple (typically mobile, handheld) devices. It is meant to replace WML, and C-HTML.
 - XHTML Mobile Profile (XHTML MP) a standard designed for mobile phones and other resource-constrained devices.
- •Mathematical Markup Language (MathML)
- Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG)
- •TeX, LaTeX a format for describing complex type and page layout often used for mathematics, technical, and academic publications.
- •Extensible 3D (X3D)

HTML, XHTML and CSS

.Cascading Style Sheets

(CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation semantics (the look and formatting) of a document written in a markup language. Its most common application is to style web pages written in HTML and XHTML, but the language can also be applied to any kind of XML document.

```
body
{
background-color:#d0e4fe;
}
h1
{
color:orange;
text-align:center;
}
p
{
font-family:"Times New
Roman";
font-size:20px;
}
```

What is XML?

- •XML stands for EXtensible Markup Language.
- •XML is a markup language much like HTML
- .XML was designed to carry data, not to display data.
- XML tags are not predefined. You must define your own tags.
- •XML is designed to be self-descriptive
- .XML is a W3C Recommendation.

XML DTD

- The purpose of a DTD (Document Type Definition) is to define the legal building blocks of an XML document.
- •A DTD defines the document structure with a list of legal elements and attributes.

XML Markup Languages

.http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List of XML markup languages

- **XHTML**: a markup language that has the same depth of expression as HTML, but with a syntax conforming to XML.
- **.XML Schema**: a description of a type of XML document, typically expressed in terms of constraints on the structure and content of documents of that type.
- •XPath: an expression language for addressing portions of an XML document

XML Markup Languages

•http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List of XML markup languages

- **XQuery**: a query language designed to query collections of XML data (similar to SQL).
- **.XSL Transformations**: a language used for the transformation of XML documents.

W3C

•The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) is an international community where Member organizations, a full-time staff, and the public work together to develop Web standards. Led by Web inventor Tim Berners-Lee and CEO Jeffrey Jaffe, W3C's mission is to lead the Web to its full potential.





Tools

- •XML Copy Editor is free software and released under the GNU General Public License.
- •Features
 - Validation as you type
 - Tag protection
 - XML Schema/Relax NG/DTD support
 - XSLT, XPath
- NotePad++
- Aptna

