

XHTML

# FROM HTML TO XHTML

- up XHTML version 1.0

- Allows only a document's content and structure to appear in a valid XHTML document, and not its formatting
- Formatting is specified with Cascading Style Sheets

- XHTML documents must be well-formed

```
<html>  
<head> ... </head>  
<body> ... </body>  
</html>
```

- XHTML elements must be properly nested

```
<head><title>hello</head></title>
```

- XHTML tag names must be in lowercase

```
<HTML>
```

- All XHTML elements must be closed

- If an HTML tag is not a container, close it like this:  
<br />, <hr />, <image src="smile.gif" />

# FROM HTML TO XHTML (CONT.)

- ◉ **Attribute** names must also be in lower case
  - Example: `<table width="100%">`
- ◉ Attribute values must be quoted
  - Example: `<table width="100%">`
- ◉ Attribute minimization is forbidden
  - Example: `<frame noresize="noresize">`,  
cannot be abbreviated to `<frame noresize>`
- ◉ The **id** attribute replaces the **name** attribute
  - Wrong: ``
  - Right: ``
  - Best: ``

# SGML AND DTDS

- ◉ SGML stands for “Standard Generalized Markup Language”
- ◉ HTML, XHTML, XML and many other markup languages are defined in SGML
- ◉ A DTD, or “Document Type Definition” describes the syntax to use for the current document
- ◉ There are three different DTDs for XHTML--you can pick the one you want
  - These DTDs are *public* and on the web
  - You must start your XHTML document with a reference to one of these DTDs

# DOCTYPE DECLARATION

- Every XHTML document must begin with one of the DOCTYPE declarations (DTDs):
- The three main DTDs are as follows:
  - Strict
    - Use for really clean markup, with no display information (no font, color, or size information)
    - Use with CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) if you want to define how the document should look
  - Transitional
    - Use with standard HTML and/or with CSS
    - Allows deprecated HTML elements
  - Frameset
    - Use if your document uses HTML frames

# DTD

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

# AN XHTML STRUCTURE

- ◉ This is an XHTML document with a minimum of required tags:

- ◉ `<!DOCTYPE Doctype goes here>`  
`<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">`  
`<head>`  
`<title>Title goes here</title>`  
`</head>`  
  
`<body>`  
`</body>`

## W3C HTML Validation Tool

<http://validator.w3.org/> is an HTML form for checking (but not fixing) HTML and XHTML documents

**Note:** The `xmlns` attribute in `<html>`, specifies the **xml namespace for a document**, and is required in XHTML documents. However, the HTML validator at `w3.org` does not complain when the `xmlns` attribute is missing. This is because the namespace `"xmlns=http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"` is default, and will be added to the `<html>` tag even if you do not include it.

- ◉ This declaration tells the schema-validator that all the elements used in this XML document are declared in that namespace.

# FIRST XHTML EXAMPLE

- In XHTML, text is marked up with **elements** delimited by tags that are names contained in pairs of **angle brackets**
  - Every XHTML document contains a **start**
    - `<html>` tag and an **end** `</html>` tag
- Some elements may contain **attributes** that provide additional information about the element
- **Comments** in XHTML always begin with `<!--` and end with `-->`. The browser ignores all text inside a comment
- Every XHTML document contains a **head** element which generally contains:
  - A **title**
  - A **body** element
- **head element**
  - generally is not rendered in the display window



# FIRST XHTML EXAMPLE (CONT.)

- ◉ The **title** element:
  - Names a web page
  - Usually appears in the colored bar (called the title bar) at the top of the browser window
  - Is the text identifying a page when users add your page to their list of Favorites or Bookmarks
- ◉ The **body** element:
  - Contains the document's content, which may include text and tags
- ◉ All text placed between the `<p>` and `</p>` tags forms one paragraph
- ◉ XHTML documents **delimit** an element with start and end tags
  - A **start tag** consists of the element name in angle brackets (e.g., `<html>`)
  - An **end tag** consists of the element name preceded by a forward slash (/) in angle brackets (e.g., `</html>`)

- Many start tags have **attributes** that provide **additional information** about an element
  - Each attribute has a **name** and a **value** separated by an equals sign (=)

```
1 <?xml version = "1.0" encoding = "utf-8"?>
2 <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
3   "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
4
5 <!-- Fig. 4.1: main.html -->
6 <!-- First XHTML example. -->
7 <html xmlns = "http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
8   <head>
9     <title>welcome</title>
10  </head>
11
12  <body>
13    <p>welcome to XHTML!</p>
14  </body>
15 </html>
```

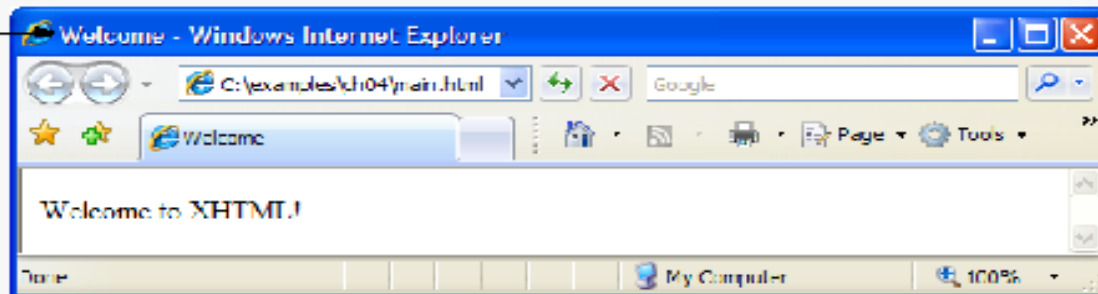
XHTML comments, not interpreted by the browser

Creates a head element

Creates a title element, which contains the text Welcome

Creates a p element within the body, which displays welcome text

Title bar shows contents of title element



# HEADINGS

- XHTML provides **six headings (h1 through h6)** for specifying the **relative importance of information**
  - Heading element h1 is considered the most significant heading and is rendered in the largest font
  - Each successive heading element (i.e., h2, h3, etc.) is rendered in a progressively smaller font
  - The text size used to display each heading element can vary significantly between browsers.
  - Placing a heading at the top of every XHTML page helps viewers understand the purpose of each page.
  - Use larger headings to emphasize more important sections of a web page.

# LINKING

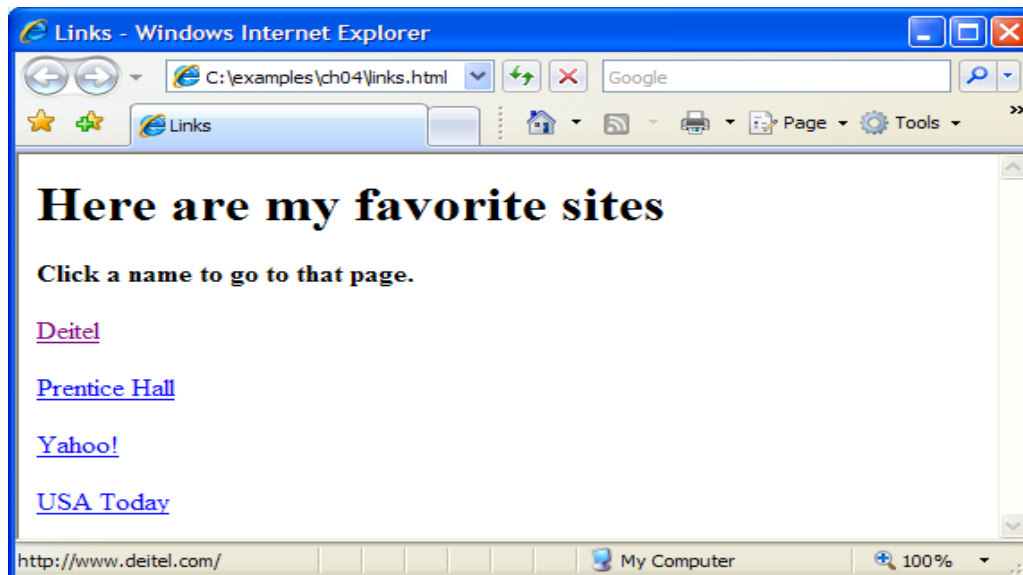
- ◉ A hyperlink references or links to other resources, such as XHTML documents and images
- ◉ Web browsers typically **underline text** hyperlinks and color them blue by default
- ◉ Users can insert links with the **a (anchor) element**.
  - The **href attribute** specifies the resource (e.g., page, file, e-mail address) being linked
  - Anchors can link to an e-mail address using a mailto: URL
    - When a user clicks this type of anchored link, most browsers launch the default e-mail program (e.g., Outlook Express) to initiate an e-mail message addressed to the linked address
  - The **strong** element typically causes the browser to render text in a bold font

```

1 <?xml version = "1.0" encoding = "utf-8"?>
2 <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
3   "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
4
5 <!-- Fig. 4.3: links.html -->
6 <!-- Linking to other web pages. -->
7 <html xmlns = "http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
8   <head>
9     <title>Links</title>
10  </head>
11
12  <body>
13    <h1>Here are my favorite sites</h1>
14    <p><strong>Click a name to go to that page.</strong></p>
15
16    <!-- Create four text hyperlinks -->
17    <p><a href = "http://www.deitel.com">Deitel</a></p>
18    <p><a href = "http://www.prenhall.com">Prentice Hall</a></p>
19    <p><a href = "http://www.yahoo.com">Yahoo!</a></p>
20    <p><a href = "http://www.usatoday.com">USA Today</a></p>
21  </body>
22 </html>

```

Creates anchor elements that link to the URL specified in the href attribute

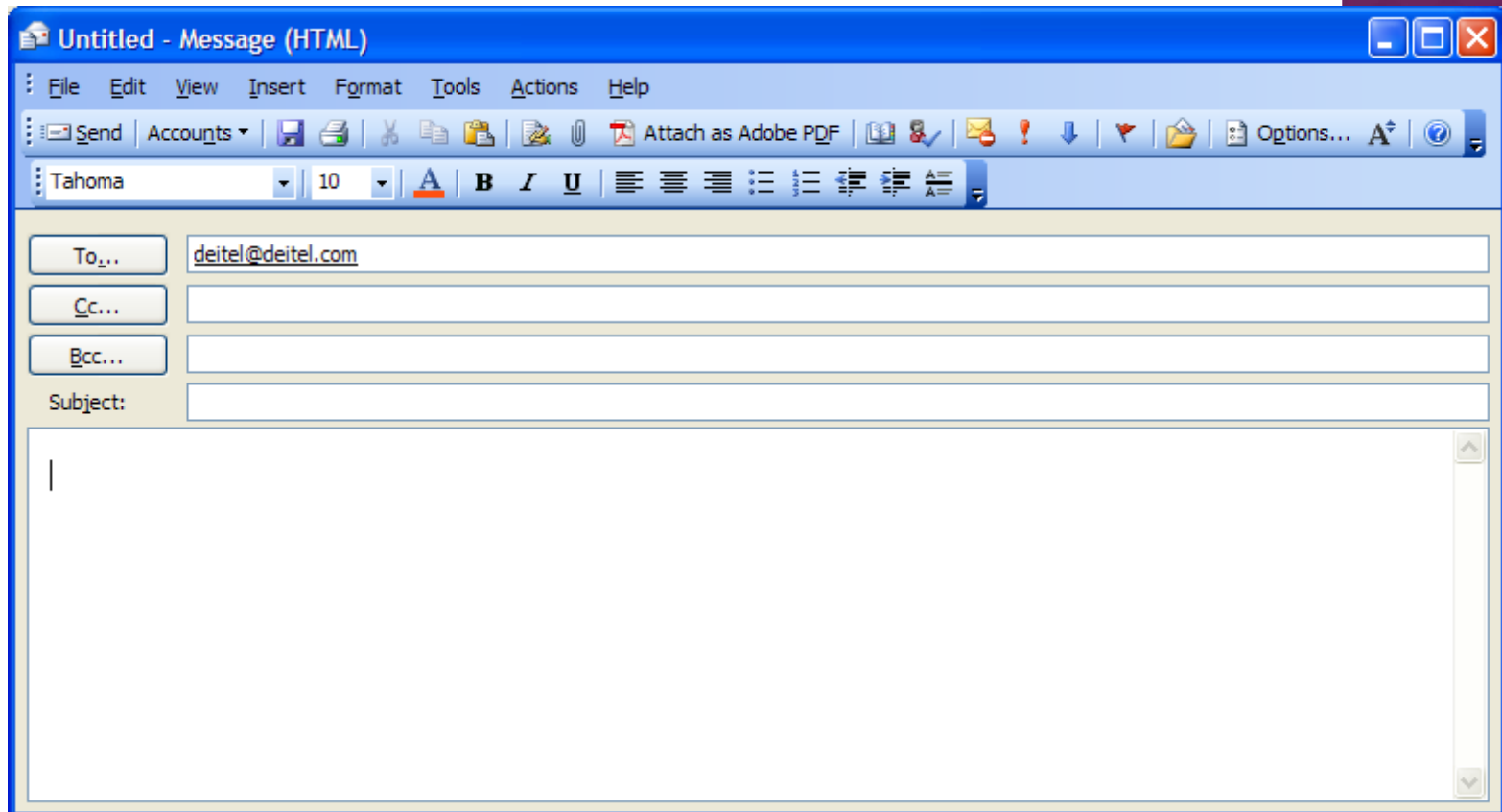
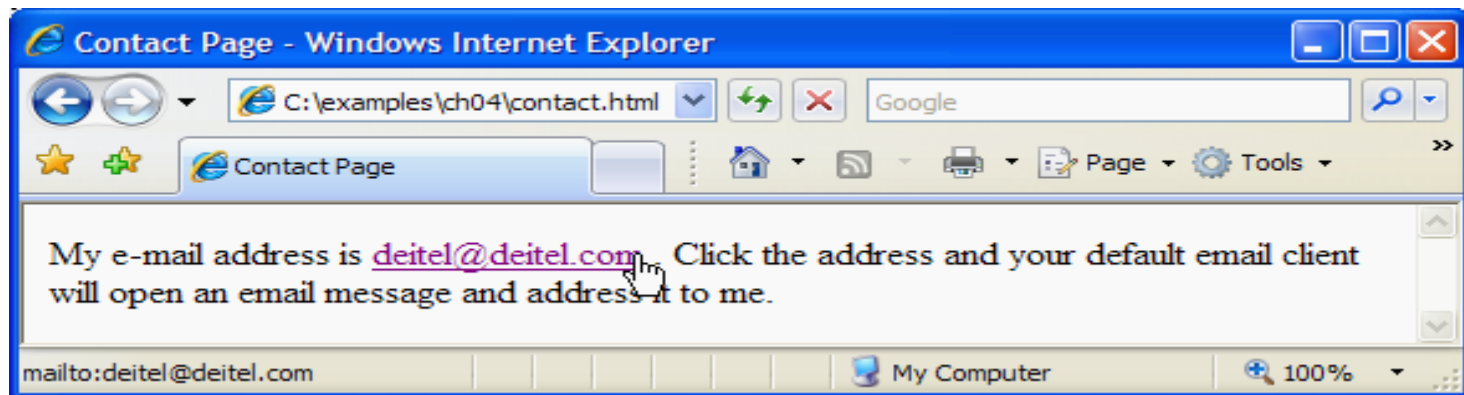


```

1 <?xml version = "1.0" encoding = "utf-8"?>
2 <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
3   "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
4
5 <!-- Fig. 4.4: contact.html -->
6 <!-- Linking to an e-mail address. -->
7 <html xmlns = "http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
8   <head>
9     <title>Contact Page</title>
10  </head>
11
12  <body>
13    <p>
14      My email address is
15      <a href = "mailto:deitel@deitel.com">
16        deitel@deitel.com
17      </a>
18      . Click the address and your default email client
19      will open an e-mail message and address it to me.
20    </p>
21  </body>
22 </html>

```

Hyperlink that creates a message to the address [deitel@deitel.com](mailto:deitel@deitel.com) with the computer's default e-mail program



# IMAGES

- ◉ The **img element's** **src** attribute specifies an **image's location**
- ◉ Every **img** element must have an **alt attribute**, which **contains text** that is displayed if the client cannot render the image
  - The **alt** attribute makes web pages more accessible to users with **disabilities**, especially vision impairments
  - **width** and **height** are **optional** attributes
    - If omitted, the browser uses the image's **actual width and height**
    - Images are measured in **pixels**
    - Always include the **width** and the **height** of an image inside the **<img>** tag. When the browser loads the XHTML file, it will know immediately from these attributes **how much screen space to provide for the image** and will lay out the page properly, even before it downloads the image.



- Including the `width` and `height` attributes in an `<img>` tag can result in the browser's **loading and rendering pages faster**.
- Entering **new dimensions** for an image that change its inherent width-to-height ratio distorts the appearance of the image. For example, if your image is 200 pixels wide and 100 pixels high, you should ensure that any new dimensions have a 2:1 width-to-height ratio.
- Some XHTML elements are empty elements that contain only attributes and do not mark up text
- Empty elements (e.g., `img`) must be terminated, either by using the forward slash character (`/`) inside the closing right angle bracket or by explicitly writing an end tag

```

1 <?xml version = "1.0" encoding = "utf-8"?>
2 <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
3   "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
4
5 <!-- Fig. 4.5: picture.html -->
6 <!-- Images in XHTML files. -->
7 <html xmlns = "http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
8   <head>
9     <title>Images</title>
10  </head>
11
12  <body>
13    <p>
14      <img src = "cpphttp6.jpg" width = "92" height = "120"
15        alt = "C++ How to Program book cover" />
16      <img src = "jhttp.jpg" width = "92" height = "120"
17        alt = "Java How to Program book cover" />
18    </p>
19  </body>
20 </html>

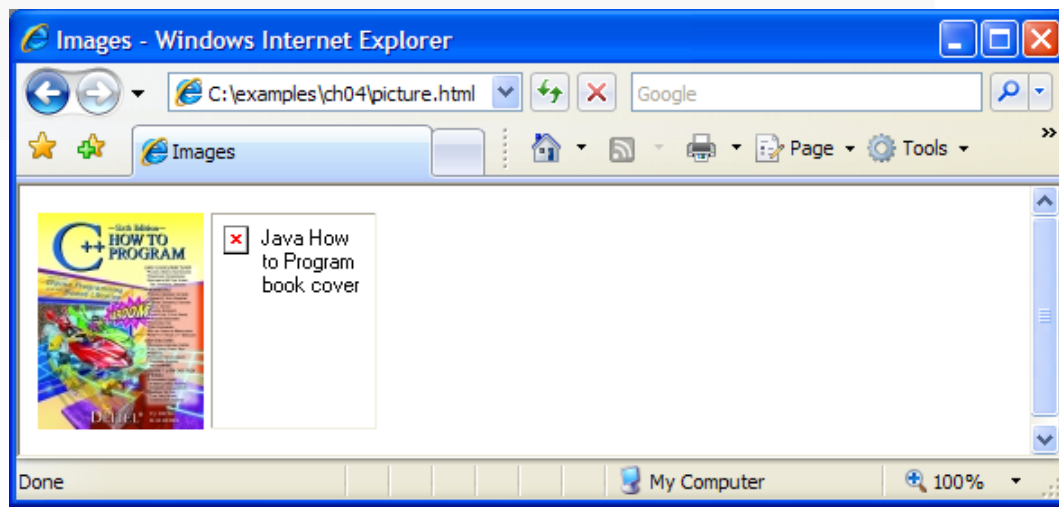
```

Specifies the image file's location

Specifies the image's width

Specifies the image's height

Specifies text to display if the image is unavailable

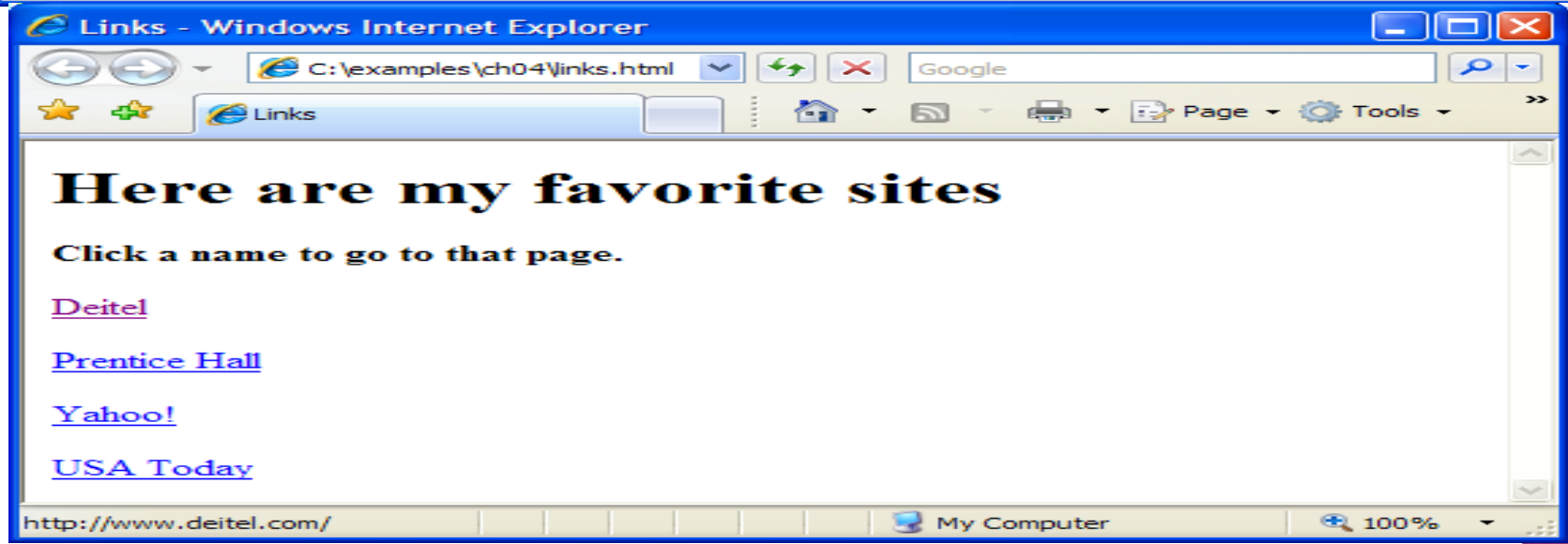
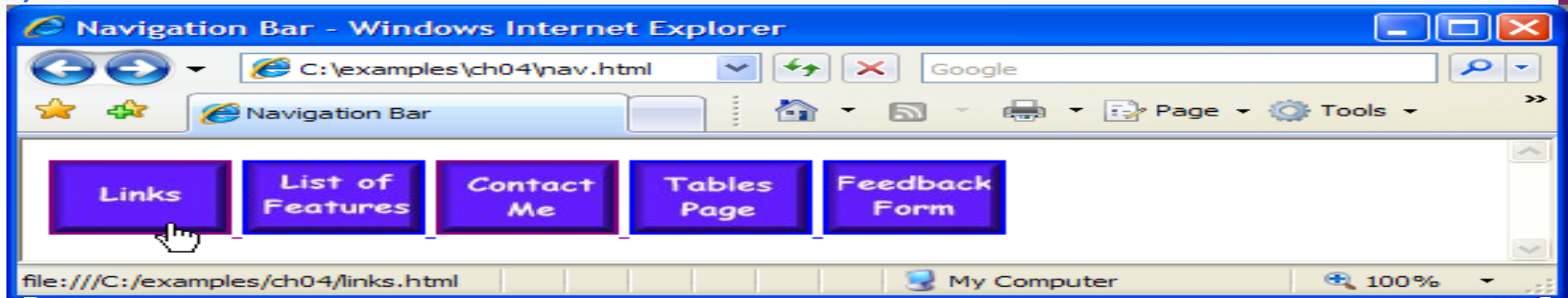


## ○ Create an image hyperlink by **nesting** an `img` element in an anchor element

```
1 <?xml version = "1.0" encoding = "utf-8"?>
2 <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
3   "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
4
5 <!-- Fig. 4.6: nav.html -->
6 <!-- Images as link anchors. -->
7 <html xmlns = "http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
8   <head>
9     <title>Navigation Bar</title>
10  </head>
11
12  <body>
13    <p>
14      <a href = "links.html">
15        <img src = "buttons/links.jpg" width = "65"
16          height = "50" alt = "Links Page" />
17      </a>
18
19      <a href = "list.html">
20        <img src = "buttons/list.jpg" width = "65"
21          height = "50" alt = "List Example Page" />
22      </a>
23
24      <a href = "contact.html">
25        <img src = "buttons/contact.jpg" width = "65"
26          height = "50" alt = "Contact Page" />
27      </a>
28
```

Creates a hyperlinked image

```
29 <a href = "table1.html">
30     <img src = "buttons/table.jpg" width = "65"
31         height = "50" alt = "Table Page" />
32 </a>
33
34 <a href = "form.html">
35     <img src = "buttons/form.jpg" width = "65"
36         height = "50" alt = "Feedback Form" />
37 </a>
38 </p>
39 </body>
40 </html>
```



# SPECIAL CHARACTERS AND HORIZONTAL RULES

- XHTML provides special characters or entity references (in the form `&code;`) for **representing characters that cannot be rendered** otherwise
- The code can be:
  - Word abbreviations
  - Numbers
    - Decimal
    - Hexadecimal
- Example: & character represented by:
  - `&amp;`
  - `&#38;` (decimal)
  - `&#x26;` (hexadecimal)
- Most browsers render a horizontal rule, indicated by the `<hr />` tag, as a horizontal line
- The `hr` element also **inserts** a line break above and below the horizontal line

```

1 <?xml version = "1.0" encoding = "utf-8"?>
2 <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
3   "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
4
5 <!-- Fig. 4.7: contact2.html -->
6 <!-- Inserting special characters. -->
7 <html xmlns = "http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
8   <head>
9     <title>Contact Page</title>
10  </head>
11
12  <body>
13    <p>
14      Click
15      <a href = "mailto:deitel@deitel.com">here</a>
16      to open an email message addressed to
17      deitel@deitel.com.
18    </p>
19
20    <hr /> <!-- inserts a horizontal rule -->
21
22    <!-- special characters are entered -->
23    <!-- using the form &code; -->
24    <p>All information on this site is <strong>&copy;
25      Deitel &amp; Associates, Inc. 2007.</strong></p>
26

```

Inserts a horizontal rule, with a line break before and after

Inserts the special characters © and &



# LISTS (UNORDERED AND ORDERED)

## ◉ Unordered list element `ul`

- creates a list in which each item in the list begins with a bullet symbol (called a disc)
- Each entry is an `li` (list item) element. Most web browsers render these elements with a line break and a bullet symbol at the beginning of the line

## ◉ Ordered list element `ol`

- creates a list in which each item begins with a number

## ◉ Lists may be **nested** to represent **hierarchical** data relationships



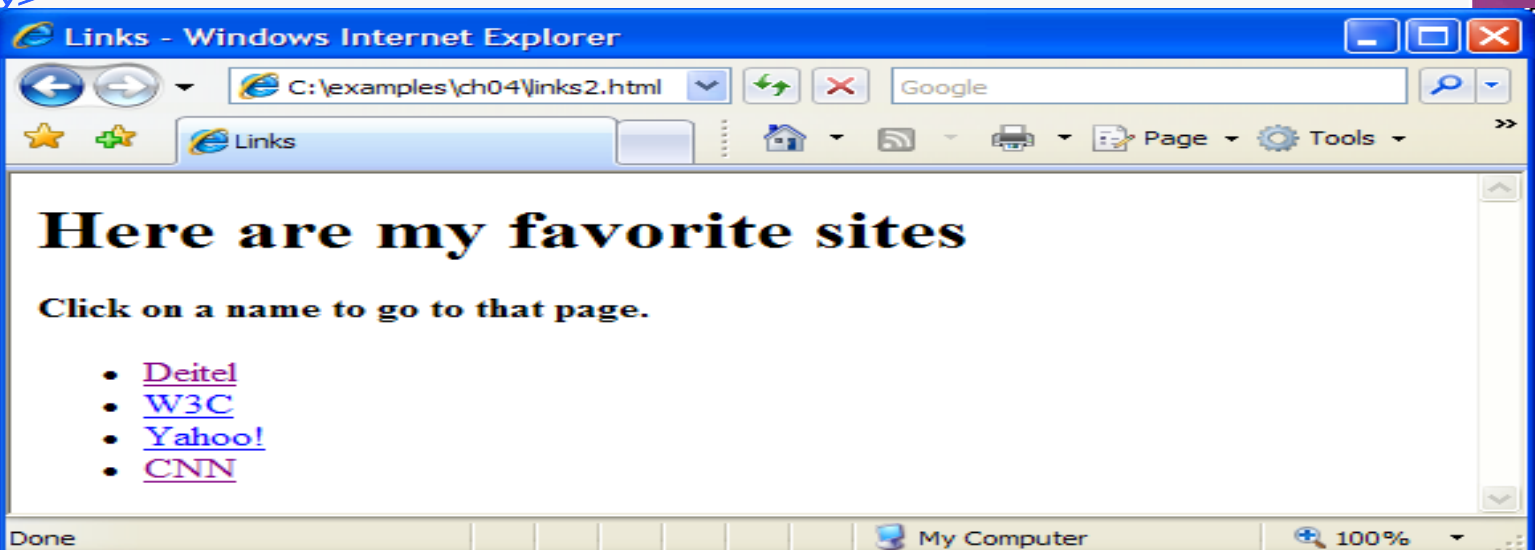
```

1 <?xml version = "1.0" encoding = "utf-8"?>
2 <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
3   "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
4
5 <!-- Fig. 4.8: links2.html -->
6 <!-- Unordered list containing hyperlinks. -->
7 <html xmlns = "http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
8   <head>
9     <title>Links</title>
10  </head>
11
12  <body>
13    <h1>Here are my favorite sites</h1>
14    <p><strong>Click on a name to go to that page.</strong></p>
15
16    <!-- create an unordered list -->
17    <ul>
18      <!-- add four list items -->
19      <li><a href = "http://www.deitel.com">Deitel</a></li>
20      <li><a href = "http://www.w3.org">W3C</a></li>
21      <li><a href = "http://www.yahoo.com">Yahoo!</a></li>
22      <li><a href = "http://www.cnn.com">CNN</a></li>
23    </ul>
24  </body>
25 </html>

```

Creates an unordered list

Makes hyperlinked elements into individual list items



# List- Nested and ordered list

```
1 <?xml version = "1.0" encoding = "utf-8"?>
2 <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
3   "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
4
5 <!-- Fig. 4.9: list.html -->
6 <!-- Nested and ordered lists. -->
7 <html xmlns = "http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
8   <head>
9     <title>Lists</title>
10  </head>
11
12  <body>
13    <h1>The Best Features of the Internet</h1>
14
15    <!-- create an unordered list -->
16    <ul>
17      <li>You can meet new people from countries around
18        the world.</li>
19      <li>
20        You have access to new media as it becomes public:
21
22        <!-- this starts a nested list, which uses a -->
23        <!-- modified bullet. The list ends when you -->
24        <!-- close the <ul> tag. -->
25        <ul>
26          <li>New games</li>
27          <li>New applications
```

A single list element

```
29      <!-- nested ordered list -->
30      <ol>
31          <li>For business</li>
32          <li>For pleasure</li>
33      </ol>
34  </li> <!-- ends line 27 new applications li -->
35
36      <li>Around the clock news</li>
37      <li>Search engines</li>
38      <li>Shopping</li>
39      <li>Programming
40
41      <!-- another nested ordered list -->
42      <ol>
43          <li>XML</li>
44          <li>Java</li>
45          <li>XHTML</li>
46          <li>Scripts</li>
47          <li>New languages</li>
48      </ol>
49  </li> <!-- ends programming li of line 39 -->
50  </ul> <!-- ends the nested list of line 25 -->
51  </li>
52
53      <li>Links</li>
54      <li>Keeping in touch with old friends</li>
55      <li>It is the technology of the future!</li>
56  </ul> <!-- ends the unordered list of line 16 -->
57  </body>
58  </html>
```

Creates an ordered list within a list element

Ends nested list

Ends the list element

Another single unordered list element

Creates an ordered list within this list element

# The Best Features of the Internet

- You can meet new people from countries around the world.
- You have access to new media as it becomes public:
  - New games
  - New applications
    1. For business
    2. For pleasure
  - Around the clock news
  - Search engines
  - Shopping
  - Programming
    1. XML
    2. Java
    3. XHTML
    4. Scripts
    5. New languages
- Links
- Keeping in touch with old friends
- It is the technology of the future!

# TABLES

- ◉ table element
  - defines an XHTML table
  - Attribute **summary** summarizes the **table's contents** and is used by speech devices to make the table more accessible to users with **visual impairments**
  - Element **caption** describes the **table's content**
    - The text inside the <caption> tag is rendered above the table in most browsers
- ◉ A table can be **split** into three distinct sections:
  - Head (**thead** element)
    - Table titles
    - Column headers
  - Body (**tbody** element)
    - Primary table data

- Foot (**tfoot** element)
  - Calculation results
  - Footnotes
  - Above body section in the code, but displays at the bottom in the page

## ○ Element **tr**

- Defines individual table **rows**
- Element **th**
  - Defines a **header** cell
- Element **td**
  - Contains table **data** elements

## ○ You can **merge** data cells with the **rowspan** and **colspan** attributes

- The values of these attributes specify the number of rows or columns occupied by the cell
- Can be placed inside any data cell or table header cell

```

1  <?xml version = "1.0" encoding = "utf-8"?>
2  <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
3      "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
4
5  <!-- Fig. 4.10: table1.html -->
6  <!-- Creating a basic table. -->
7  <html xmlns = "http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
8      <head>
9          <title>A simple XHTML table</title>
10     </head>
11
12     <body>
13
14         <!-- the <table> tag opens a table -->
15         <table border = "1" width = "40%"
16             summary = "This table provides information about
17                 the price of fruit">
18
19             <!-- the <caption> tag summarizes the table's -->
20             <!-- contents (this helps the visually impaired) -->
21             <caption><strong>Price of Fruit</strong></caption>
22
23             <!-- the <thead> section appears first in the table -->
24             <!-- it formats the table header area -->
25             <thead>
26                 <tr> <!-- <tr> inserts a table row -->
27                     <th>Fruit</th> <!-- insert a heading cell -->
28                     <th>Price</th>
29                 </tr>
30             </thead>
31

```

Begins a new XHTML table

Sets the table's border to be one pixel wide

Sets the table's width to 40% of the screen

Describes the table's contents in the summary attribute

Sets the text above the table

Creates a head element

Creates a table heading cell in the new table row

Makes a new table row

Creates the next cell in the row

```
32      <!-- the <tfoot> section appears last in the table -->
33      <!-- it formats the table footer -->
34      <tfoot>
35      <tr>
36          <th>Total</th>
37          <th>$3.75</th>
38      </tr>
39  </tfoot>
40
41      <!-- all table content is enclosed -->
42      <!-- within the <tbody> -->
43      <tbody>
44      <tr>
45          <td>Apple</td> <!-- insert a data cell -->
46          <td>$0.25</td>
47      </tr>
48      <tr>
49          <td>Orange</td>
50          <td>$0.50</td>
51      </tr>
52      <tr>
53          <td>Banana</td>
54          <td>$1.00</td>
55      </tr>
56      <tr>
57          <td>Pineapple</td>
58          <td>$2.00</td>
59      </tr>
60  </tbody>
61 </table>
62
63 </body>
64 </html>
```

Creates a foot section

Creates table header cells at the bottom of the table

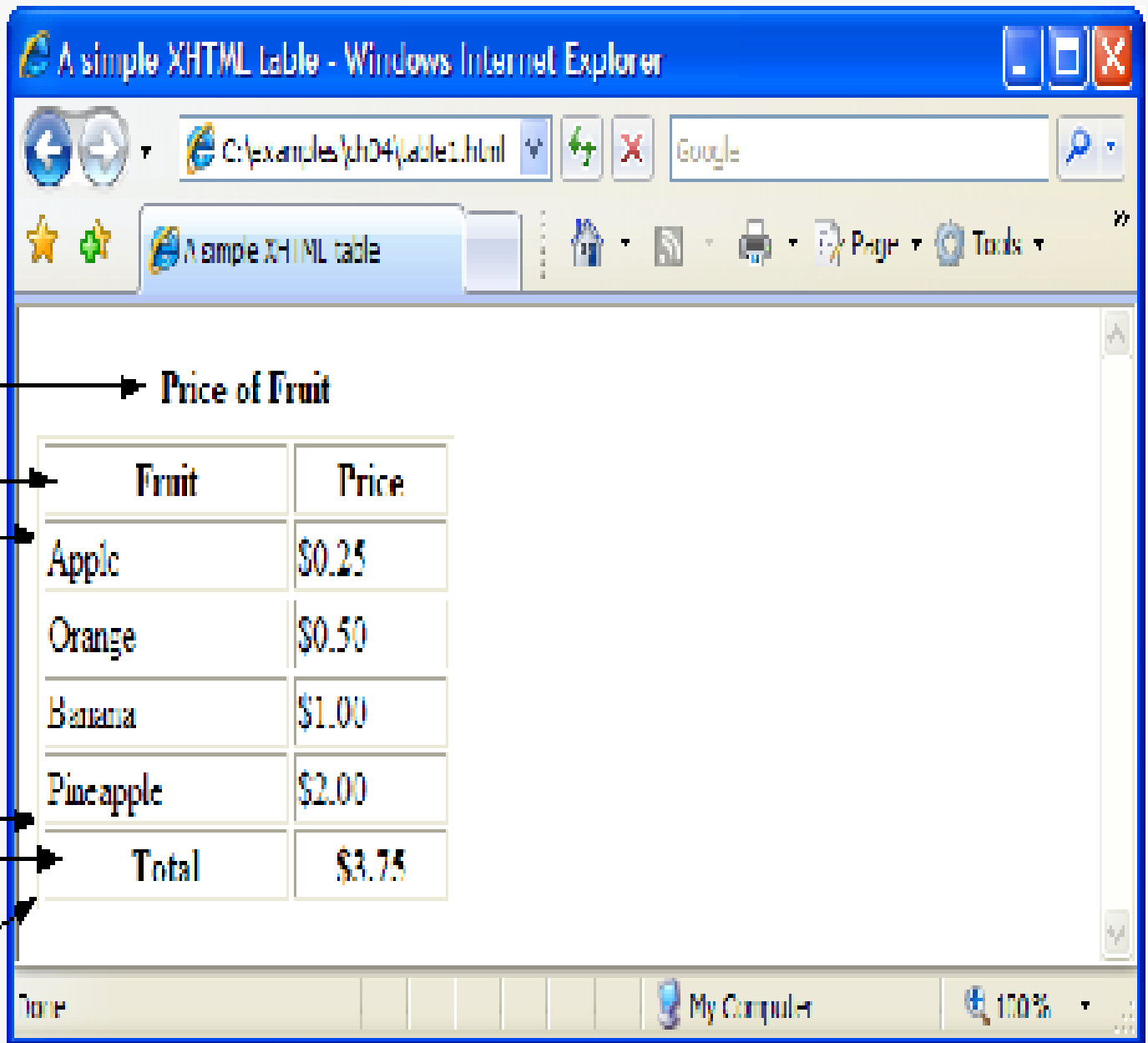
Creates a body section

Inserts a cell in the body of the table

Ends the table

Fruit Prices	
Apple	\$0.25
Orange	\$0.50
Banana	\$1.00
Pineapple	\$2.00
Total	\$3.75





# FORMS

- ◉ XHTML provides forms for **collecting information from users**
- ◉ Forms contain **visual components**, such as **buttons**, that users interact with
- ◉ Forms may also contain **nonvisual components**, called **hidden inputs**, which are used to store any data that needs to be sent to the **server**, but **is not entered by the user**
- ◉ A form begins with the **form** element
  - Attribute **method** specifies how the form's data is sent to the web server
  - The **action** attribute of the form element specifies the **script** to which the form data will be sent

```

1  <?xml version = "1.0" encoding = "utf-8"?>
2  <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
3    "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
4
5  <!-- Fig. 4.12: form.html -->
6  <!-- Form with hidden fields and a text box. -->
7  <html xmlns = "http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
8    <head>
9      <title>Forms</title>
10    </head>
11
12    <body>
13      <h1>Feedback Form</h1>
14
15      <p>Please fill out this form to help
16        us improve our site.</p>
17
18      <!-- this tag starts the form, gives the -->
19      <!-- method of sending information and the -->
20      <!-- location of form script -->
21      <form method = "post" action = "">
22        <p>
23          <!-- hidden inputs contain non-visual -->
24          <!-- information -->
25          <input type = "hidden" name = "recipient"
26            value = "deitel@deitel.com" />
27          <input type = "hidden" name = "subject"
28            value = "Feedback Form" />
29          <input type = "hidden" name = "redirect"
30            value = "main.html" />
31        </p>

```

Appends form data to  
the browser request

No URL is used to  
process this form's data

Creates hidden inputs  
not visible to the user

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

```
<!-- <input type = "text"> inserts a text box -->
```

```
<p><label>Name:
```

```
<input name = "name" type = "text" size = "25"
```

```
maxlength = "30" />
```

```
</label></p>
```

```
<p>
```

```
<!-- input types "submit" and "reset" insert -->
```

```
<!-- buttons for submitting and clearing the -->
```

```
<!-- form's contents -->
```

```
<input type = "submit" value = "Submit" />
```

```
<input type = "reset" value = "Clear" />
```

```
</p>
```

```
</form>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Creates a label for the text field

Inserts a text box called "name" with 25 characters visible and a 30 character limit

Inserts a submit button with "Submit" written on it

Inserts a reset button with "Clear" written on it

Ends the XHTML form

The screenshot shows a Windows Internet Explorer window titled "Forms - Windows Internet Explorer". The address bar displays "C:\examples\ch04\form.html". The page content includes a heading "Feedback Form", a paragraph "Please fill out this form to help us improve our site.", a text input field labeled "Name:", and two buttons labeled "Submit" and "Clear". The status bar at the bottom shows "Done", "My Computer", and "100%" zoom level.

# FORMS-

```
1 <?xml version = "1.0" encoding = "utf-8"?>
2 <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
3   "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
4
5 <!-- Fig. 4.13: form2.html -->
6 <!-- Form using a variety of components. -->
7 <html xmlns = "http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
8   <head>
9     <title>More Forms</title>
10  </head>
11
12  <body>
13    <h1>Feedback Form</h1>
14    <p>Please fill out this form to help
15      us improve our site.</p>
16
17    <form method = "post" action = "">
18      <p>
19        <input type = "hidden" name = "recipient"
20          value = "deitel@deitel.com" />
21        <input type = "hidden" name = "subject"
22          value = "Feedback Form" />
23        <input type = "hidden" name = "redirect"
24          value = "main.html" />
25      </p>
26
27      <p><label>Name:
28        <input name = "name" type = "text" size = "25" />
29      </label></p>
30
```

```

31      <!-- <textarea> creates a multiline textbox -->
32      <p><label>Comments:<br />
33          <textarea name = "comments"
34              rows = "4" cols = "36">Enter comments here.</textarea>
35      </label></p>
36
37      <!-- <input type = "password"> inserts a -->
38      <!-- textbox whose display is masked with -->
39      <!-- asterisk characters -->
40      <p><label>E-mail Address:
41          <input name = "email" type = "password" size = "25" />
42      </label></p>
43
44      <p>
45          <strong>Things you liked:</strong><br />
46
47          <label>Site design
48              <input name = "thingsliked" type = "checkbox"
49                  value = "design" /></label>
50          <label>Links
51              <input name = "thingsliked" type = "checkbox"
52                  value = "Links" /></label>
53          <label>Ease of use
54              <input name = "thingsliked" type = "checkbox"
55                  value = "Ease" /></label>
56          <label>Images
57              <input name = "thingsliked" type = "checkbox"
58                  value = "Images" /></label>
59          <label>Source code
60              <input name = "thingsliked" type = "checkbox"
61                  value = "code" /></label>
62      </p>

```

Inserts a text area with 4 rows and 36 columns, whose initial text is "Enter comments here."

Inserts an input field that displays entered text as asterisks (or another character)

Inserts several checkboxes with different labels

```

63
64 <!-- <input type = "radio" /> creates a radio -->
65 <!-- button. The difference between radio buttons -->
66 <!-- and checkboxes is that only one radio button -->
67 <!-- in a group can be selected. -->
68 <p>
69     <strong>How did you get to our site?:</strong><br />
70
71     <label>Search engine
72         <input name = "howtosite" type = "radio"
73             value = "search engine" checked = "checked" /></label>
74     <label>Links from another site
75         <input name = "howtosite" type = "radio"
76             value = "link" /></label>
77     <label>Deitel.com website
78         <input name = "howtosite" type = "radio"
79             value = "deitel.com" /></label>
80     <label>Reference in a book
81         <input name = "howtosite" type = "radio"
82             value = "book" /></label>
83     <label>Other
84         <input name = "howtosite" type = "radio"
85             value = "other" /></label>
86 </p>
87
88 <p>
89     <label>Rate our site:
90

```

Initially sets this radio button as selected

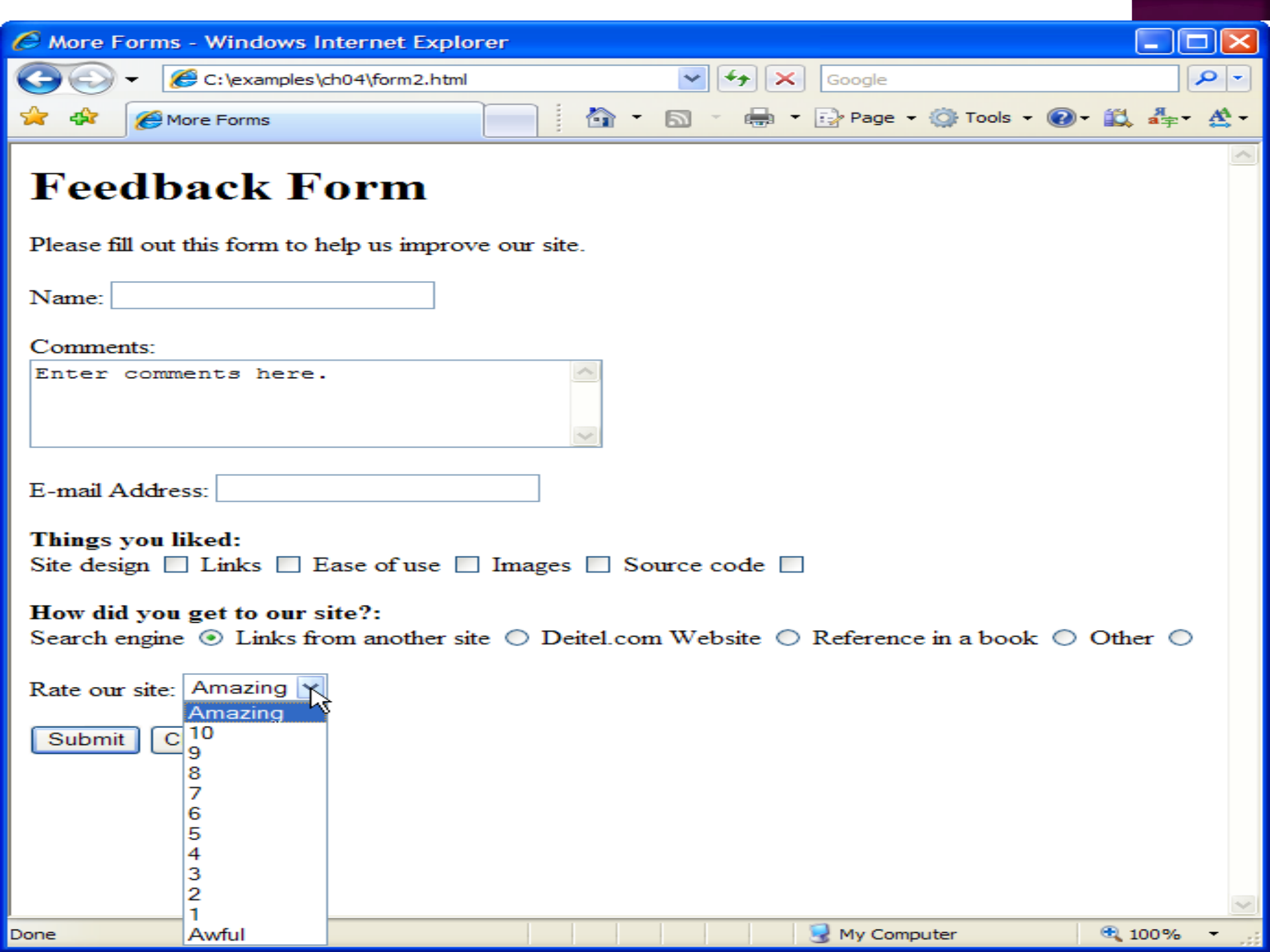
Inserts a group of radio buttons, only one of which can be selected

```
91      <!-- the <select> tag presents a drop-down -->
92      <!-- list with choices indicated by the -->
93      <!-- <option> tags -->
94      <select name = "rating">
95          <option selected = "selected">Amazing</option>
96          <option>10</option>
97          <option>9</option>
98          <option>8</option>
99          <option>7</option>
100         <option>6</option>
101         <option>5</option>
102         <option>4</option>
103         <option>3</option>
104         <option>2</option>
105         <option>1</option>
106         <option>Awful</option>
107     </select>
108 </label>
109 </p>
110
111 <p>
112     <input type = "submit" value = "Submit" />
113     <input type = "reset" value = "Clear" />
114 </p>
115 </form>
116 </body>
117</html>
```

Create a drop-down list named "rating"

Sets "Amazing" as the initially selected option





# Feedback Form

Please fill out this form to help us improve our site.

Name:

Comments:

E-mail Address:

**Things you liked:**

Site design ☐ Links ☐ Ease of use ☐ Images ☐ Source code ☐

**How did you get to our site?:**

Search engine ☒ Links from another site ☐ Deitel.com Website ☐ Reference in a book ☐ Other ☐

Rate our site:

- Amazing
- 10
- 9
- 8
- 7
- 6
- 5
- 4
- 3
- 2
- 1
- Awful

# FORM- COMMON PROGRAMMING ERROR

- ◉ When your form has several checkboxes with the same name, you must make sure that they have different values, or the scripts running on the web server will not be able to distinguish them.
- ◉ Not setting the name attributes of the radio buttons in a form to the same name is a logic error because it lets the user select all of them at the same time.

# INTERNAL LINKING

- ◉ The **a tag** can be used to **link to another section of the same document** by specifying the element's **id** as the link's href.
- ◉ To link internally to an element with its **id** attribute set, use the syntax **#id**.
- ◉ Internal hyperlinks are useful in XHTML documents that contain **large amounts of information**. Internal links to different parts of the page make it easier for users to navigate the page—they do not have to scroll to find the section they want.
- ◉ Following example shows how internal links make pages more navigatable

```

1 <?xml version = "1.0" encoding = "utf-8"?>
2 <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
3   "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
4
5 <!-- Fig. 4.14: internal.html -->
6 <!-- Internal hyperlinks to make pages more navigable. -->
7 <html xmlns = "http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
8   <head>
9     <title>Internal Links</title>
10  </head>
11
12  <body>
13    <!-- id attribute creates an internal hyperlink destination -->
14    <h1 id = "features">The Best Features of the Internet</h1>
15
16    <!-- an internal link's address is "#id" -->
17    <p><a href = "#bugs">Go to <em>Favorite Bugs</em></a></p>
18
19    <ul>
20      <li>You can meet people from countries
21        around the world.</li>
22      <li>You have access to new media as it becomes public:
23        <ul>
24          <li>New games</li>
25          <li>New applications
26            <ul>
27              <li>For Business</li>
28              <li>For Pleasure</li>
29            </ul>
30          </li>
31

```

Sets the id attribute for the h1 element

Creates a link to the element in this document with id = bugs

```

32     </li>Around the clock news</li>
33     </li>Search Engines</li>
34     </li>Shopping</li>
35     </li>Programming
36         <ul>
37             <li>XHTML</li>
38             <li>Java</li>
39             <li>Dynamic HTML</li>
40             <li>Scripts</li>
41             <li>New languages</li>
42         </ul>
43     </li>
44 </ul>
45 </li>
46
47     <li>Links</li>
48     <li>Keeping in touch with old friends</li>
49     <li>It is the technology of the future!</li>
50 </ul>
51
52 <!-- id attribute creates an internal hyperlink destination -->
53 <h1 id = "bugs">My 3 Favorite Bugs</h1>
54 <p>
55     <!-- internal hyperlink to features -->
56     <a href = "#features">Go to <em>Favorite Features</em></a>
57 </p>
58 <ol>
59     <li>Fire Fly</li>
60     <li>Gal Ant</li>
61     <li>Roman Tic</li>
62 </ol>
63 </body>
64 </html>

```

Sets the id attribute for this h1 element

Creates a link to the element in this document with id = features

