XHTML

Harsha Vardhan

(10+ years experienced Web Technologies expert)

Introduction to XHTML

- Many real web sites contain bad html.
- To avoid this, W3C releases a "strict version" of HTML; that is called XHTML.
- XHTML contains same tags as HTML; but forces the developer to write strict, cleaner, standards-based html code.
- XHTML is recommended by W3C.
- XHTML is supported by all the browsers.
- In real time, many project managers prefer XHTML.

DOCTYPE for XHTML

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

Rules of XHTML

- 1. <!DOCTYPE> is must.
 - <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
- 2. <html>, <head>, <body>, <title> tags are must.
- 3. A <meta> tag with content-type is mandatory. <meta http-equiv="Content-type" content="text/html;charset=UTF-8">
- 4. xmlns (xml namespace) attribute is must in <html> tag.

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

- 5. Case sensitive (code should be in lower case only).
- 6. Attribute's values should be in double quotes.
- 7. All paired tags must be closed.

- 8. All unpaired tags must be end with /.
- 9. Inner-most tag should be closed first.
- 10. Attribute minification not allowed.

Example of XHTML

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<a href="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
      <head>
            <title>this is title</title>
            <meta http-equiv="Content-type" content="text/html;charset=UTF-8" />
      </head>
      <body>
            <h1>hai</h1>
            >
                   <input type="text" />
                   <b> <i>this is bold and italic</i> </b>
                   <input type="checkbox" checked="checked" />
            <hr />
      </body>
</html>
```