HTML vs XHTML vs DHTML

**HTML:** HTML (HyperText Markup Language): HTML is the most widely accepted language used to build websites. It is the main structure of a website. It builds tables, creates divisions, gives a heading message (In the title bar of programs), and actually outputs text.

**XHTML (eXtensible HyperText Markup Language): :**XHTML is extremely similar but follows the rules of XML. The main differences between HTML and XHTML are the case-sensitivity, the need to use closing tags for all tags, the need to use quotes around all attribute values and that all attributes must be in lowercase as XML requires. Special characters between tags need to be replaced with its code equivalent. Declaring the correct doctype (first line in source code) and language (in meta tag in the head of the source code) is required.

XHTML is used to be compatible with XML programming. Following the rules now would make it possible to include XML programming in the future. It is not difficult to change HTML pages to XHTML, but it can be time-consuming. Finding all line breaks and images to include closing tags, converting any uppercase to lowercase and any other incompatibility can be a nuisance. Using a find and replace program can allow you to edit your code faster, but you still have to reupload all those changes. It is recommended that programmers try to remember these rules to comply with W3C recommendations, so the web pages appear correctly in most browsers.

When should you be concerned with XHTML instead of just plain HTML? If the website will contain a catalog of items as in an ecommerce site, the site accesses a database, the site accesses information from another source that uses a different programming language or the site is expected to grow and exist for many years. XHTML is used when referring to XML files used for RSS feeds, some music players, some image galleries and many more applications.

XHTML is popular for mobile web design when used with proper CSS code. Try viewing your website in a mobile simulator to see how your website looks. If you want mobile phones like Nokia or iPhone to access your website, you should use XHTML. You may need to change your DOCTYPE, but if you do, you may need to change additional code. Try to avoid JavaScript, large files, large images and tables.

XHTML  is the same as HTML, except it has a cleaner syntax. XHTML uses the same tags as HTML, so people who know HTML know messy XHTML.

Some new rules are followed in XHTML like:

* XHTML elements must be properly nested.
* XHTML elements must always be closed.
* XHTML elements must be in lowercase.
* XHTML documents must have one root element.
* In HTML, some elements can be improperly nested within each other, like this:

*<b><i>This text is bold and italic</b></i>*

* In XHTML, all elements must be properly nested within each other, like this:

*<b><i>This text is bold and italic</i></b>*

**DHTML(Dynamic HyperText Markup Language):**is a combination of different technologies to make your HTML interactive. Common languages used are HTML (of course), Javascript and Stylesheets. is not a language, but the art of using HTML, JavaScript, DOM and CSS together to create dynamic things, such as navigation menus.

**Sample HTML code of .aspx file**

<html>

<head>

<title>The Professionals Point</title>

        Here we add path of javascript and css files.

</head>

<body>

<form>

       Here we write code for designing the page.

</form>

</body>

</html>

<http://theprofessionalspoint.blogspot.in/2012/04/html-vs-xhtml-vs-dhtml.html>

**XHTML**

**Extensible Hypertext Markup Language** (**XHTML**) is part of the family of XML markup languages. It mirrors or extends versions of the widely used Hypertext Markup Language (HTML), the language in which Web pages are formulated.

While HTML, prior to HTML5, was defined as an application of Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML), a flexible markup language framework, XHTML is an application of XML, a more restrictive subset of SGML. XHTML documents are well-formed and may therefore be parsed using standard XML parsers, unlike HTML, which requires a lenient HTML-specific parser.

XHTML 1.0 became a World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) Recommendation on January 26, 2000. XHTML 1.1 became a W3C Recommendation on May 31, 2001. The standard known as XHTML5 is being developed as an XML adaptation of the HTML5 specification.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XHTML>

**DHTML**

**Dynamic HTML**, or **DHTML**, is an umbrella term for a collection of technologies used together to create interactive and animated web sites by using a combination of a static markup language (such as HTML), a client-side scripting language (such as JavaScript), a presentation definition language (such as CSS), and the Document Object Model (DOM).The application of DHTML was introduced by Microsoft with the release of Internet Explorer 4 in 1997.

DHTML allows scripting languages to change variables in a web page's definition language, which in turn affects the look and function of otherwise "static" HTML page content, *after* the page has been fully loaded and during the viewing process. Thus the dynamic characteristic of DHTML is the way it functions while a page is viewed, not in its ability to generate a unique page with each page load.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dynamic_HTML>

**HTML**

**HyperText Markup Language** (**HTML**) is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications. With Cascading Style Sheets (CSS), and JavaScript, it forms a triad of cornerstone technologies for the World Wide Web. Web browsers receive HTML documents from a webserver or from local storage and render them into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.

HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages. With HTML constructs, images and other objects, such as interactive forms may be embedded into the rendered page. It provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items. HTML elements are delineated by *tags*, written using angle brackets. Tags such as <img /> and <input /> introduce content into the page directly. Others such as <p>...</p> surround and provide information about document text and may include other tags as sub-elements. Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to interpret the content of the page.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML>