



CMJ251-Manajemen Jaringan Mobile

www.esaunggul.ac.id

Dosen Pengampu :

5165-Kundang K Juman, Ir, MMSI
Prodi Teknik Informatika Fakultas Ilmu Komputer

XHTML

- ▶ What is XHTML?
 - XHTML stands for EXtensible HyperText Markup Language
 - XHTML is aimed to replace HTML
 - XHTML is almost identical to HTML 4.01
 - XHTML is a stricter and cleaner version of HTML
 - XHTML is HTML defined as an XML application
 - XHTML is a Web StandardXHTML is a combination of HTML and XML (eXtensible Markup Language).
 - XHTML consists of all the elements in HTML 4.01 combined with the syntax of XML

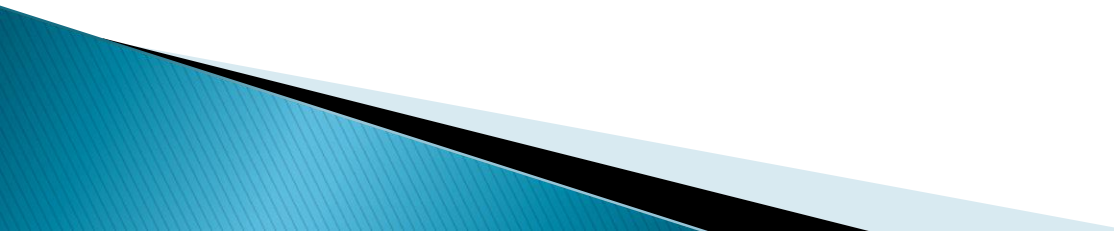
Why XHTML?

- ▶ We have reached a point where many pages on the WWW contain "bad" HTML

The following HTML code will work fine if you view it in a browser, even if it does not follow the HTML rules:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>This is bad HTML</title>
<body>
<h1>Bad HTML
</body>
```

Why XHTML?

- ▶ XML is a markup language where everything has to be marked up correctly, which results in "well-formed" documents.
 - ▶ XML was designed to describe data and HTML was designed to display data.
 - ▶ By combining HTML and XML, and their strengths, we got a markup language that is useful now and in the future – XHTML.
- 

HTML vs XHTML

- ▶ XHTML elements must be properly nested
- ▶ XHTML documents must be well-formed
- ▶ Tag names must be in lowercase
 - Karena merupakan aplikasi XML
- ▶ All XHTML elements must be closed

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>
```

HTML vs XHTML

This is wrong:

```
<BODY>  
<P>This is a paragraph</P>  
</BODY>
```

This is correct:

```
<body>  
<p>This is a paragraph</p>  
</body>
```

This is wrong:

```
<p>This is a paragraph  
<p>This is another paragraph
```

This is correct:

```
<p>This is a paragraph</p>  
<p>This is another paragraph</p>
```

HTML vs XHTML

- ▶ Empty Elements Must also Be Closed
- ▶ Empty elements must either have an end tag or the start tag must end with />

This is wrong:

```
This is a break<br>
Here comes a horizontal rule:<hr>
Here's an image 
```

This is correct:

```
This is a break<br />
Here comes a horizontal rule:<hr />
Here's an image 
```

XHTML attributes

- ▶ Attribute names must be in lower case
- ▶ Attribute values must be quoted
- ▶ Attribute minimization is forbidden
- ▶ The id attribute replaces the name attribute
- ▶ The XHTML DTD defines mandatory elements
- ▶ Attribute must be in lower case
- ▶ Attribute Values must be Quoted

This is wrong:

```
<table WIDTH="100%">
```

This is correct:

```
<table width="100%">
```


XHTML syntax

This is wrong:

```
<dl compact>
<input checked>
<input readonly>
<input disabled>
<option selected>
<frame noresize>
```

This is correct:

```
<dl compact="compact">
<input checked="checked" />
<input readonly="readonly" />
<input disabled="disabled" />
<option selected="selected" />
<frame noresize="noresize" />
```

XHTML syntax

- ▶ The id Attribute replaces the Name Attribute

This is wrong:

```

```

This is correct:

```

```

XHTML syntax

- ▶ All XHTML documents must have a DOCTYPE declaration. The html, head and body elements must be present, and the title must be present inside the head element.
 - The XHTML standard defines three Document Type Definitions.
 - The most common is the XHTML Transitional.
- ▶ An XHTML document consists of three main parts:
 - the DOCTYPE, the Head, the Body, The DOCTYPE declaration should always be the first line in an XHTML document

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html
PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html>
<head>
<title>simple document</title>
</head>
<body>
<p>a simple paragraph</p>
</body>
</html>
```

XHTML type

- ▶ There are currently 3 XHTML document types:
 - STRICT
 - TRANSITIONAL
 - FRAMESET
- ▶ Strict:
 - Use this when you want really clean markup, free of presentational clutter. Use this together with Cascading Style Sheet

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

▶ Transitional

- Use this when you need to take advantage of HTML's presentational features and when you want to support browsers that don't understand Cascading Style Sheets.

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

▶ Frameset

- Use this when you want to use HTML Frames to partition the browser window

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

The current version of XHTML is XHTML 1.1

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD  
XHTML 1.1//EN"  
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml11/DTD/xhtml  
11.dtd">
```