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## XHTML - Why?

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XHTML is a combination of HTML and XML (EXtensible Markup Language).

XHTML consists of all the elements in HTML 4.01, combined with the strict syntax of XML.

### Why XHTML?

Many pages on the internet contain "bad" HTML.

The following HTML code will work just 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
<p>This is a paragraph
</body>
```

XML is a markup language where everything must be marked up correctly, which results in "well-formed" documents.

XML is designed to describe data, and HTML is designed to display data.

Today's market consists of different browser technologies, some browsers run on computers, and some browsers run on mobile phones or other small devices. The last-mentioned do not have the resources or power to interpret a "bad" markup language.

Therefore - by combining the strengths of HTML and XML, W3C recommended a markup language that is useful now and in the future - XHTML.

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## Differences Between XHTML And HTML

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### Get Ready For XHTML

XHTML is not very different from the HTML 4.01 standard.

So, bringing your code up to the 4.01 standard is a good start.

Our complete [HTML 4.01 reference](#) can help you with that.

In addition, you should start NOW to write your HTML code in lowercase letters, and NEVER skip closing tags (like `</p>`).

### The Most Important Differences:

- 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**

### XHTML Elements Must Be Properly Nested

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>
```

**Note:** A common mistake with nested lists, is to forget that the inside list must be within `<li>` and `</li>` tags.

This is wrong:

```
<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea
    <ul>
      <li>Black tea</li>
      <li>Green tea</li>
    </ul>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

This is correct:

```
<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea
    <ul>
      <li>Black tea</li>
      <li>Green tea</li>
    </ul>
  </li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

Notice that we have inserted a `</li>` tag after the `</ul>` tag in the "correct" code example.

### XHTML Elements Must Always Be Closed

Non-empty elements must have a closing tag.

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>
```

---

## Empty Elements Must Also Be Closed

Empty elements must also be closed.

This is wrong:

```
A break: <br>  
A horizontal rule: <hr>  
An image: 
```

This is correct:

```
A break: <br />  
A horizontal rule: <hr />  
An image: 
```

---

## XHTML Elements Must Be In Lower Case

Tag names and attributes must be in lower case.

This is wrong:

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

This is correct:

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

---

## XHTML Documents Must Have One Root Element

All XHTML elements must be nested within the <html> root element. Child elements must be in pairs and correctly nested within their parent element.

The basic document structure is:

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

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## XHTML Syntax

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### Some More XHTML Syntax Rules

- 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 Names Must Be In Lower Case

This is wrong:

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

This is correct:

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

### Attribute Values Must Be Quoted

This is wrong:

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

This is correct:

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

### Attribute Minimization Is Forbidden

This is wrong:

```

<input checked>
<input readonly>
<input disabled>
<option selected>
<frame noresize>

```

This is correct:

```

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

```

Here is a list of the minimized attributes in HTML and how they should be written in XHTML:

HTML	XHTML
compact	compact="compact"
checked	checked="checked"
declare	declare="declare"
readonly	readonly="readonly"
disabled	disabled="disabled"

selected	selected="selected"
defer	defer="defer"
ismap	ismap="ismap"
nohref	nohref="nohref"
noshade	noshade="noshade"
nowrap	nowrap="nowrap"
multiple	multiple="multiple"
noresize	noresize="noresize"

---

## The Lang Attribute

The lang attribute applies to almost every XHTML element. It specifies the language of the content within an element.

If you use the lang attribute in an element, you must also add the xml:lang attribute, like this:

```
<div lang="it" xml:lang="it">Ciao bella!</div>
```

---

## Mandatory XHTML Elements

All XHTML documents must have a DOCTYPE declaration. The html, head, title, and body elements must be present.

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>

</html>
```

**Note:** The DOCTYPE declaration is not a part of the XHTML document itself. It is not an XHTML element. You will learn more about the XHTML DOCTYPE in the next chapter.

**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.

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## XHTML DTD

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The most common DTD is XHTML Transitional.

### <!DOCTYPE> Is Mandatory

An XHTML document consists of three main parts:

- the DOCTYPE declaration
- the <head> section
- the <body> section

The basic document structure is:

```

<!DOCTYPE ...>
<html>
<head>
<title>... </title>
</head>
<body> ... </body>
</html>

```

**Note:** The DOCTYPE declaration is always the first line in an XHTML document!

### An XHTML Example

This is a simple (minimal) XHTML document:

```

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

<html>
<head>
<title>simple document</title>
</head>
<body>
<p>a simple paragraph</p>
</body>
</html>

```

The DOCTYPE declaration above defines the document type. The rest of the document looks like HTML.

### Document Type Definitions (DTD)

- A DTD specifies the syntax of a web page in SGML
- DTDs are used by SGML applications, such as HTML, to specify rules for documents of a particular type, including a set of elements and entity declarations
- An XHTML DTD describes in precise, computer-readable language, the allowed syntax of XHTML markup

**There are three XHTML DTDs:**

- STRICT
- TRANSITIONAL
- FRAMESET

#### XHTML 1.0 Strict

```

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

```



Use the strict DOCTYPE when you want really clean markup, free of presentational clutter. Use it together with CSS.

#### XHTML 1.0 Transitional

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

Use the transitional DOCTYPE when you want to still use HTML's presentational features.

#### XHTML 1.0 Frameset

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

Use the frameset DOCTYPE when you want to use HTML frames.

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## XHTML HowTo

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### How W3Schools Was Converted To XHTML

W3Schools was converted from HTML to XHTML the weekend of 18. and 19. December 1999, by Hege Refsnes and Ståle Refsnes.

To convert a Web site from HTML to XHTML, you should be familiar with the XHTML syntax rules of the previous chapters. The following steps were executed (in the order listed below):

#### A DOCTYPE Was Added

The following DOCTYPE was added to the first line of every page:

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

**Tip:** Your pages must have a DOCTYPE declaration if you want them to validate as correct XHTML.

#### Lowercase Tags And Attribute Names

A general "find-and-replace" function was executed to replace all uppercase tags with lowercase tags. The same was done for attribute names.

#### All Attribute Values Were Quoted

Every page in W3Schools.com was checked to see that attribute values were quoted.

#### Empty Tags: <hr> , <br> and <img>

Empty tags are not allowed in XHTML. The <hr> and <br> tags should be replaced with <hr /> and <br />.

A general "find-and-replace" function was executed to swap the tags.

We decided not to close the <img> tags with </img>, but with /> at the end of the tag. This was done manually.

**IMPORTANT Compatibility Note:**

To make your XHTML compatible with today's browsers, you should add an extra space before the "/" symbol.

#### W3Schools Was Validated

Finally, all our pages were validated against the official W3C DTD Validator:

[W3C XHTML Validator.](#)

A few more errors were found and edited manually. The most common error was missing </li> tags in lists.

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## XHTML Validation

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An XHTML document can be validated with W3C's validator.

### Validate XHTML With A DTD

Before an XHTML file can be validated, a correct DTD must be added as the first line of the file.

The Strict DTD includes elements and attributes that have not been deprecated or do not appear in framesets:

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

The Transitional DTD includes everything in the strict DTD plus deprecated elements and attributes:

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

The Frameset DTD includes everything in the transitional DTD plus frames as well:

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

### Validate Your XHTML With The W3C Validator

Input a web address in the box below:

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## XHTML Modularization

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The XHTML modularization-model defines the modules of XHTML.

### Why XHTML Modularization?

XHTML contains most of the functionality a web developer will need.

For some purposes XHTML is too large and complex, and for other purposes it's too simple.

By splitting XHTML into modules, the W3C (World Wide web Consortium) has created small and well-defined sets of XHTML elements that can be used separately for small devices, or combined with other XML standards in more complex applications.

With modular XHTML, designers can:

- Choose the elements to be supported by a device
- Simplify XHTML for small devices
- Extend XHTML for complex applications by adding new XML functionality (like MathML, SVG, Voice and Multimedia)
- Define XHTML profiles like XHTML Basic (a subset of XHTML for mobile devices)

### XHTML Modules

W3C has split the definition of XHTML into 28 modules:

Module name	Description
Applet Module	Defines the deprecated* applet element
Base Module	Defines the base element
Basic Forms Module	Defines the basic forms elements
Basic Tables Module	Defines the basic table elements
Bi-directional Text Module	Defines the bdo element
Client Image Map Module	Defines browser side image map elements
Edit Module	Defines the editing elements del and ins
Forms Module	Defines all elements used in forms
Frames Module	Defines the frameset elements
Hypertext Module	Defines the a element
Iframe Module	Defines the iframe element
Image Module	Defines the img element
Intrinsic Events Module	Defines event attributes like onblur and onchange
Legacy Module	Defines deprecated* elements and attributes
Link Module	Defines the link element
List Module	Defines the list elements ol, li, ul, dd, dt, and dl
Metainformation Module	Defines the meta element
Name Identification Module	Defines the deprecated* name attribute
Object Module	Defines the object and param elements
Presentation Module	Defines presentation elements like b and i
Scripting Module	Defines the script and noscript elements
Server Image Map Module	Defines server side image map elements
Structure Module	Defines the elements html, head, title and body
Style Attribute Module	Defines the style attribute
Style Sheet Module	Defines the style element
Tables Module	Defines the elements used in tables
Target Module	Defines the target attribute

Text Module	Defines text container elements like p and h1
-------------	---

\* Deprecated elements should not be used in XHTML.

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## You Have Learned XHTML, Now What?

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### XHTML Summary

This tutorial has taught you how to create stricter and cleaner HTML pages.

You have learned that all XHTML elements must be properly nested, XHTML documents must be well-formed, all tag names must be in lowercase, and that all XHTML elements must be closed.

You have also learned that all XHTML documents must have a DOCTYPE declaration, and that the html, head, title, and body elements must be present.

For more information on XHTML, please look at our [XHTML reference](#).

### Now You Know XHTML, What's Next?

The next step is to learn CSS and JavaScript.

**CSS**

CSS is used to control the style and layout of multiple Web pages all at once.

With CSS, all formatting can be removed from the HTML document and stored in a separate file.

CSS gives you total control of the layout, without messing up the document content.

To learn how to create style sheets, please visit our [CSS tutorial](#).

**JavaScript**

JavaScript can make your web site more dynamic.

A static web site is nice when you just want to show flat content, but a dynamic web site can react to events and allow user interaction.

JavaScript is the most popular scripting language on the internet and it works with all major browsers.

If you want to learn more about JavaScript, please visit our [JavaScript tutorial](#).

**HTML Reference****HTML by Alphabet**

[HTML by Function](#)  
[HTML Attributes](#)  
[HTML Events](#)  
[HTML Valid DTDs](#)  
[HTML Colornames](#)  
[HTML Colorpicker](#)  
[HTML Colormixer](#)  
[HTML Character Sets](#)  
[HTML ASCII](#)  
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[<!DOCTYPE>](#)  
[<a>](#)  
[<abbr>](#)  
[<acronym>](#)  
[<address>](#)  
[<applet>](#)  
[<area>](#)  
[<b>](#)  
[<base>](#)  
[<basefont>](#)  
[<bdo>](#)  
[<big>](#)  
[<blockquote>](#)  
[<body>](#)  
[<br>](#)  
[<button>](#)  
[<caption>](#)  
[<center>](#)  
[<cite>](#)  
[<code>](#)  
[<col>](#)  
[<colgroup>](#)  
[<dd>](#)  
[<del>](#)  
[<dfn>](#)  
[<dir>](#)  
[<div>](#)  
[<dl>](#)  
[<dt>](#)  
[<em>](#)  
[<fieldset>](#)  
[<font>](#)  
[<form>](#)  
[<frame>](#)  
[<frameset>](#)  
[<head>](#)  
[<h1> - <h6>](#)  
[<hr>](#)  
[<html>](#)  
[<i>](#)  
[<iframe>](#)  
[<img>](#)  
[<input>](#)  
[<ins>](#)  
[<kbd>](#)  
[<label>](#)  
[<legend>](#)  
[<li>](#)  
[<link>](#)  
[<map>](#)  
[<menu>](#)  
[<meta>](#)  
[<noframes>](#)  
[<noscript>](#)  
[<object>](#)

**HTML 4.01 / XHTML 1.0 Reference**[« W3Schools Home](#)[Next Reference »](#)**Ordered Alphabetically**

**DTD:** indicates in which [HTML 4.01 / XHTML 1.0 DTD](#) the tag is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset

Tag	Description	DTD
<a href="#">&lt;!--...--&gt;</a>	Defines a comment	STF
<a href="#">&lt;!DOCTYPE&gt;</a>	Defines the document type	STF
<a href="#">&lt;a&gt;</a>	Defines an anchor	STF
<a href="#">&lt;abbr&gt;</a>	Defines an abbreviation	STF
<a href="#">&lt;acronym&gt;</a>	Defines an acronym	STF
<a href="#">&lt;address&gt;</a>	Defines contact information for the author/owner of a document	STF
<a href="#">&lt;applet&gt;</a>	<b>Deprecated.</b> Defines an embedded applet	TF
<a href="#">&lt;area /&gt;</a>	Defines an area inside an image-map	STF
<a href="#">&lt;b&gt;</a>	Defines bold text	STF
<a href="#">&lt;base /&gt;</a>	Defines a default address or a default target for all links on a page	STF
<a href="#">&lt;basefont /&gt;</a>	<b>Deprecated.</b> Defines a default font, color, or size for the text in a page	TF
<a href="#">&lt;bdo&gt;</a>	Defines the text direction	STF
<a href="#">&lt;big&gt;</a>	Defines big text	STF
<a href="#">&lt;blockquote&gt;</a>	Defines a long quotation	STF
<a href="#">&lt;body&gt;</a>	Defines the document's body	STF
<a href="#">&lt;br /&gt;</a>	Defines a single line break	STF
<a href="#">&lt;button&gt;</a>	Defines a push button	STF
<a href="#">&lt;caption&gt;</a>	Defines a table caption	STF
<a href="#">&lt;center&gt;</a>	<b>Deprecated.</b> Defines centered text	TF
<a href="#">&lt;cite&gt;</a>	Defines a citation	STF
<a href="#">&lt;code&gt;</a>	Defines computer code text	STF
<a href="#">&lt;col /&gt;</a>	Defines attribute values for one or more columns in a table	STF
<a href="#">&lt;colgroup&gt;</a>	Defines a group of columns in a table for formatting	STF
<a href="#">&lt;dd&gt;</a>	Defines a description of a term in a definition list	STF
<a href="#">&lt;del&gt;</a>	Defines deleted text	STF
<a href="#">&lt;dfn&gt;</a>	Defines a definition term	STF
<a href="#">&lt;dir&gt;</a>	<b>Deprecated.</b> Defines a directory list	TF
<a href="#">&lt;div&gt;</a>	Defines a section in a document	STF
<a href="#">&lt;dl&gt;</a>	Defines a definition list	STF
<a href="#">&lt;dt&gt;</a>	Defines a term (an item) in a definition list	STF
<a href="#">&lt;em&gt;</a>	Defines emphasized text	STF
<a href="#">&lt;fieldset&gt;</a>	Defines a border around elements in a form	STF
<a href="#">&lt;font&gt;</a>	<b>Deprecated.</b> Defines font, color, and size for text	TF
<a href="#">&lt;form&gt;</a>	Defines an HTML form for user input	STF
<a href="#">&lt;frame /&gt;</a>	Defines a window (a frame) in a frameset	F
<a href="#">&lt;frameset&gt;</a>	Defines a set of frames	F
<a href="#">&lt;h1&gt; to &lt;h6&gt;</a>	Defines HTML headings	STF
<a href="#">&lt;head&gt;</a>	Defines information about the document	STF
<a href="#">&lt;hr /&gt;</a>	Defines a horizontal line	STF
<a href="#">&lt;html&gt;</a>	Defines an HTML document	STF
<a href="#">&lt;i&gt;</a>	Defines italic text	STF

<ol>			
<optgroup>	<a href="#">&lt;iframe&gt;</a>	Defines an inline frame	TF
<option>	<a href="#">&lt;img /&gt;</a>	Defines an image	STF
<p>	<a href="#">&lt;input /&gt;</a>	Defines an input control	STF
<param>	<a href="#">&lt;ins&gt;</a>	Defines inserted text	STF
<pre>	<a href="#">&lt;isindex&gt;</a>	<b>Deprecated.</b> Defines a searchable index related to a document	TF
<q>	<a href="#">&lt;kbd&gt;</a>	Defines keyboard text	STF
<s>	<a href="#">&lt;label&gt;</a>	Defines a label for an input element	STF
<samp>	<a href="#">&lt;legend&gt;</a>	Defines a caption for a fieldset element	STF
<script>	<a href="#">&lt;li&gt;</a>	Defines a list item	STF
<select>	<a href="#">&lt;link /&gt;</a>	Defines the relationship between a document and an external resource	STF
<small>	<a href="#">&lt;map&gt;</a>	Defines an image-map	STF
<span>	<a href="#">&lt;menu&gt;</a>	<b>Deprecated.</b> Defines a menu list	TF
<strike>	<a href="#">&lt;meta /&gt;</a>	Defines metadata about an HTML document	STF
<strong>	<a href="#">&lt;noframes&gt;</a>	Defines an alternate content for users that do not support frames	TF
<style>	<a href="#">&lt;noscript&gt;</a>	Defines an alternate content for users that do not support client-side scripts	STF
<sub>	<a href="#">&lt;object&gt;</a>	Defines an embedded object	STF
<sup>	<a href="#">&lt;ol&gt;</a>	Defines an ordered list	STF
<table>	<a href="#">&lt;optgroup&gt;</a>	Defines a group of related options in a select list	STF
<tbody>	<a href="#">&lt;option&gt;</a>	Defines an option in a select list	STF
<td>	<a href="#">&lt;p&gt;</a>	Defines a paragraph	STF
<textarea>	<a href="#">&lt;param /&gt;</a>	Defines a parameter for an object	STF
<tfoot>	<a href="#">&lt;pre&gt;</a>	Defines preformatted text	STF
<th>	<a href="#">&lt;q&gt;</a>	Defines a short quotation	STF
<thead>	<a href="#">&lt;s&gt;</a>	<b>Deprecated.</b> Defines strikethrough text	TF
<title>	<a href="#">&lt;samp&gt;</a>	Defines sample computer code	STF
<tr>	<a href="#">&lt;script&gt;</a>	Defines a client-side script	STF
<tt>	<a href="#">&lt;select&gt;</a>	Defines a select list (drop-down list)	STF
<u>	<a href="#">&lt;small&gt;</a>	Defines small text	STF
<ul>	<a href="#">&lt;span&gt;</a>	Defines a section in a document	STF
<var>	<a href="#">&lt;strike&gt;</a>	<b>Deprecated.</b> Defines strikethrough text	TF
	<a href="#">&lt;strong&gt;</a>	Defines strong text	STF
	<a href="#">&lt;style&gt;</a>	Defines style information for a document	STF
	<a href="#">&lt;sub&gt;</a>	Defines subscripted text	STF
	<a href="#">&lt;sup&gt;</a>	Defines superscripted text	STF
	<a href="#">&lt;table&gt;</a>	Defines a table	STF
	<a href="#">&lt;tbody&gt;</a>	Groups the body content in a table	STF
	<a href="#">&lt;td&gt;</a>	Defines a cell in a table	STF
	<a href="#">&lt;textarea&gt;</a>	Defines a multi-line text input control	STF
	<a href="#">&lt;tfoot&gt;</a>	Groups the footer content in a table	STF
	<a href="#">&lt;th&gt;</a>	Defines a header cell in a table	STF
	<a href="#">&lt;thead&gt;</a>	Groups the header content in a table	STF
	<a href="#">&lt;title&gt;</a>	Defines the title of a document	STF
	<a href="#">&lt;tr&gt;</a>	Defines a row in a table	STF
	<a href="#">&lt;tt&gt;</a>	Defines teletype text	STF
	<a href="#">&lt;u&gt;</a>	<b>Deprecated.</b> Defines underlined text	TF
	<a href="#">&lt;ul&gt;</a>	Defines an unordered list	STF
	<a href="#">&lt;var&gt;</a>	Defines a variable part of a text	STF
	<xmp>	<b>Deprecated.</b> Defines preformatted text	