

**XHTML Tutorial****XHTML HOME**

XHTML Introduction  
XHTML Why  
XHTML vs HTML  
XHTML Syntax  
XHTML DTD  
XHTML HowTo  
XHTML Validation  
XHTML Modules  
XHTML Summary

**XHTML Quiz**

XHTML Quiz  
XHTML Exam

**XHTML References**

XHTML Tag List  
XHTML Attributes  
XHTML Events  
XHTML Colornames  
XHTML Character Sets  
XHTML ASCII  
XHTML ISO-8859-1  
XHTML Symbols  
XHTML URL Encode  
XHTML Lang Codes  
HTTP Messages

# XHTML Tutorial

[« W3Schools Home](#)

[Next Chapter »](#)



XHTML is a stricter and cleaner version of HTML.

In this tutorial you will learn the difference between HTML and XHTML. We will also show you how W3Schools.com was converted into XHTML.

## XHTML Quiz Test

Test your XHTML skills at W3Schools!

[Start the XHTML Quiz!](#)

## XHTML References

At W3Schools you will find complete references about tags, standard attributes, standard events, colornames, entities, character-sets, URL encoding, language codes, HTTP messages, and more.

**XHTML Tutorial****XHTML HOME**

**XHTML Introduction**  
XHTML Why  
XHTML vs HTML  
XHTML Syntax  
XHTML DTD  
XHTML HowTo  
XHTML Validation  
XHTML Modules  
XHTML Summary

**XHTML Quiz**

XHTML Quiz  
XHTML Exam

**XHTML References**

XHTML Tag List  
XHTML Attributes  
XHTML Events  
XHTML Colornames  
XHTML Character Sets  
XHTML ASCII  
XHTML ISO-8859-1  
XHTML Symbols  
XHTML URL Encode  
XHTML Lang Codes  
HTTP Messages

# Introduction to XHTML

[« Previous](#)

[Next Chapter »](#)

XHTML is a stricter and cleaner version of HTML.

## What You Should Already Know

Before you continue you should have a basic understanding of the following:

- HTML and the basics of building web pages

If you want to study HTML first, please read our [HTML tutorial](#).

## What Is XHTML?

- XHTML stands for EXtensible HyperText Markup Language
- 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 W3C Recommendation

## XHTML is a W3C Recommendation

XHTML 1.0 became a W3C Recommendation January 26, 2000.

Stay updated with the latest W3C recommendations in our [W3C tutorial](#).

## All Browsers Support XHTML

XHTML is compatible with HTML 4.01. All browsers support XHTML.

## W3Schools Has Converted To XHTML

W3Schools was completely rewritten to XHTML 1.0 in 1999.

**XHTML Tutorial**

XHTML HOME  
XHTML Introduction  
**XHTML Why**  
XHTML vs HTML  
XHTML Syntax  
XHTML DTD  
XHTML HowTo  
XHTML Validation  
XHTML Modules  
XHTML Summary

**XHTML Quiz**

XHTML Quiz  
XHTML Exam

**XHTML References**

XHTML Tag List  
XHTML Attributes  
XHTML Events  
XHTML Colornames  
XHTML Character Sets  
XHTML ASCII  
XHTML ISO-8859-1  
XHTML Symbols  
XHTML URL Encode  
XHTML Lang Codes  
HTTP Messages

## XHTML - Why?

[« Previous](#)[Next Chapter »](#)

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.

**XHTML Tutorial**

XHTML HOME  
 XHTML Introduction  
 XHTML Why  
**XHTML vs HTML**  
 XHTML Syntax  
 XHTML DTD  
 XHTML HowTo  
 XHTML Validation  
 XHTML Modules  
 XHTML Summary

**XHTML Quiz**

XHTML Quiz  
 XHTML Exam

**XHTML References**

XHTML Tag List  
 XHTML Attributes  
 XHTML Events  
 XHTML Colornames  
 XHTML Character Sets  
 XHTML ASCII  
 XHTML ISO-8859-1  
 XHTML Symbols  
 XHTML URL Encode  
 XHTML Lang Codes  
 HTTP Messages

## Differences Between XHTML And HTML

[« Previous](#)[Next Chapter »](#)

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

This is correct:

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

[« Previous](#)[Next Chapter »](#)

## Free Online Website Builder - No Downloading Needed

Create a free Flash website with our simple, online web design editing platform. Stunning templates and user-friendly tools make website building easy and fun.

[Start Creating your free website now!](#)

**XHTML Tutorial**[XHTML HOME](#)[XHTML Introduction](#)[XHTML Why](#)[XHTML vs HTML](#)**XHTML Syntax**[XHTML DTD](#)[XHTML HowTo](#)[XHTML Validation](#)[XHTML Modules](#)[XHTML Summary](#)**XHTML Quiz**[XHTML Quiz](#)[XHTML Exam](#)**XHTML References**[XHTML Tag List](#)[XHTML Attributes](#)[XHTML Events](#)[XHTML Colornames](#)[XHTML Character Sets](#)[XHTML ASCII](#)[XHTML ISO-8859-1](#)[XHTML Symbols](#)[XHTML URL Encode](#)[XHTML Lang Codes](#)[HTTP Messages](#)

## XHTML Syntax

[« Previous](#)[Next Chapter »](#)

### 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:

<b>HTML</b>	<b>XHTML</b>
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.

**XHTML Tutorial**

XHTML HOME  
XHTML Introduction  
XHTML Why  
XHTML vs HTML  
XHTML Syntax  
**XHTML DTD**  
XHTML HowTo  
XHTML Validation  
XHTML Modules  
XHTML Summary

**XHTML Quiz**

XHTML Quiz  
XHTML Exam

**XHTML References**

XHTML Tag List  
XHTML Attributes  
XHTML Events  
XHTML Colornames  
XHTML Character Sets  
XHTML ASCII  
XHTML ISO-8859-1  
XHTML Symbols  
XHTML URL Encode  
XHTML Lang Codes  
HTTP Messages

# XHTML DTD

[« Previous](#)[Next Chapter »](#)


---

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.

**XHTML Tutorial**

XHTML HOME  
XHTML Introduction  
XHTML Why  
XHTML vs HTML  
XHTML Syntax  
XHTML DTD  
**XHTML HowTo**  
XHTML Validation  
XHTML Modules  
XHTML Summary

**XHTML Quiz**

XHTML Quiz  
XHTML Exam

**XHTML References**

XHTML Tag List  
XHTML Attributes  
XHTML Events  
XHTML Colornames  
XHTML Character Sets  
XHTML ASCII  
XHTML ISO-8859-1  
XHTML Symbols  
XHTML URL Encode  
XHTML Lang Codes  
HTTP Messages

## XHTML HowTo

[« Previous](#)[Next Chapter »](#)

### 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.

**XHTML Tutorial**  
XHTML HOME  
XHTML Introduction  
XHTML Why  
XHTML vs HTML  
XHTML Syntax  
XHTML DTD  
XHTML HowTo  
**XHTML Validation**  
XHTML Modules  
XHTML Summary

**XHTML Quiz**  
XHTML Quiz  
XHTML Exam

**XHTML References**  
XHTML Tag List  
XHTML Attributes  
XHTML Events  
XHTML Colornames  
XHTML Character Sets  
XHTML ASCII  
XHTML ISO-8859-1  
XHTML Symbols  
XHTML URL Encode  
XHTML Lang Codes  
HTTP Messages

## XHTML Validation

[« Previous](#)

[Next Chapter »](#)

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:

XHTML Tutorial
XHTML HOME
XHTML Introduction
XHTML Why
XHTML vs HTML
XHTML Syntax
XHTML DTD
XHTML HowTo
XHTML Validation
<b>XHTML Modules</b>
XHTML Summary

**XHTML Quiz**

XHTML Quiz
XHTML Exam

**XHTML References**

XHTML Tag List
XHTML Attributes
XHTML Events
XHTML Colornames
XHTML Character Sets
XHTML ASCII
XHTML ISO-8859-1
XHTML Symbols
XHTML URL Encode
XHTML Lang Codes
HTTP Messages

# XHTML Modularization

[« Previous](#)[Next Chapter »](#)

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.

**XHTML Tutorial**

XHTML HOME  
XHTML Introduction  
XHTML Why  
XHTML vs HTML  
XHTML Syntax  
XHTML DTD  
XHTML HowTo  
XHTML Validation  
XHTML Modules  
**XHTML Summary**

**XHTML Quiz**

XHTML Quiz  
XHTML Exam

**XHTML References**

XHTML Tag List  
XHTML Attributes  
XHTML Events  
XHTML Colornames  
XHTML Character Sets  
XHTML ASCII  
XHTML ISO-8859-1  
XHTML Symbols  
XHTML URL Encode  
XHTML Lang Codes  
HTTP Messages

## You Have Learned XHTML, Now What?

[« Previous](#)[Next Chapter »](#)

### 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  
HTML ISO-8859-1  
HTML Symbols  
HTML URL Encode  
HTML Lang Codes  
HTTP Messages

**HTML Tags**

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

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