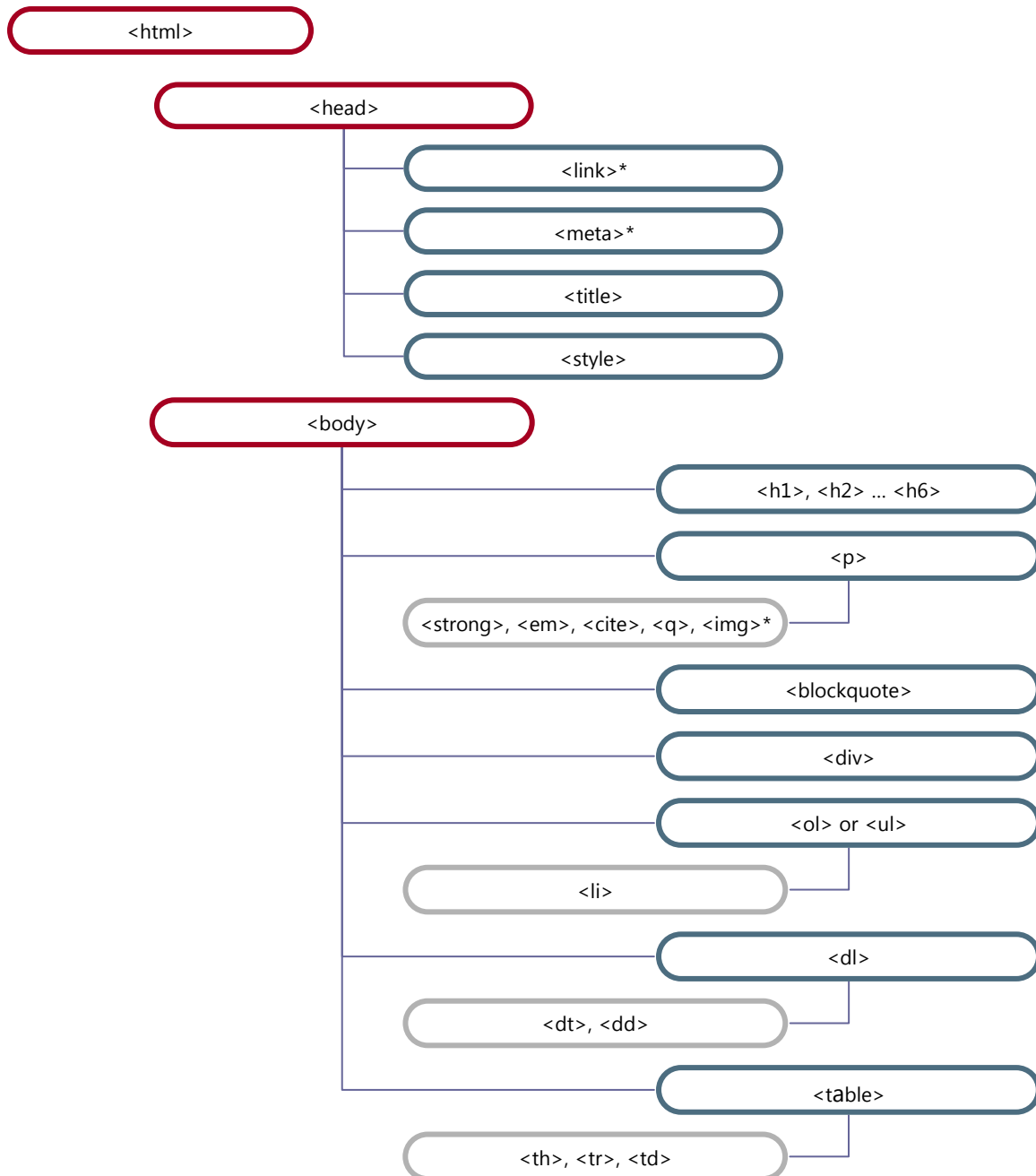


## Common XHTML Elements

The list below shows common XHTML elements. All elements listed below, except those marked with an asterisk, must have matching `<opening>` and `</closing>` tags. The elements with asterisks, called empty elements, are closed a different way, which I'll show you in class. Some elements can appear inside other elements (and some must appear inside other elements), but be sure to close them in proper nesting order. For example, if you have a first-level heading that contains a paragraph that in turn contains strongly emphasized text, then the proper nesting order is `<h1><p><strong></strong></p></h1>`. Finally, elements within the body section, including the body, can be styled with CSS.



## Common XHTML Elements Briefly Explained

Element	Common Attributes	Explanation of Element Function
<html>		Defines the document as an HTML or XHTML document. Opens and closes the entire file.
<head>		Contains information about the Web page, but elements within the head don't appear on the page itself.
<link>		Links a file, usually a style sheet, to the Web page.
<meta>	content, name	Provides information for search engines, such as keywords and descriptions. Can also tell a search engine not to catalog the site.
<title>		Lists the page title in the browser's titlebar area. Needed for search engine cataloging.
<style>	type, media	Embeds styles within the page. Avoid unless providing an external style sheet isn't possible.
<body>		Contains structured content that appears within the user's browser.
<h1> ... <h6>		Defines heading levels within the page. Follow traditional document structure. That is, avoid using more than one <h1>, because a page should have only one first-level heading.
<p>		Contains a paragraph of information.
<q>*		Contains a brief inline quotation.
<strong>*		Produces strong emphasis, usually appearing in bold.
<em>*		Produces slight emphasis, usually appearing in italics.
<cite>*		Encloses a title of a work, equivalent to italicized works in printed documents.
<img>*	src, alt	Inserts an image into the Web document.
<blockquote>		Sets off extensive quoted text.
<div>	class, id	Divides the Web page into separate logical sections.
<ol>		Starts an ordered (aka numbered) list.
<ul>		Starts an unordered (aka bulleted) list.
<li>*		Contains an individual list item within an ordered or unordered list.
<dl>		Starts a definition list.
<dt>*		Contains a definition term.
<dd>*		Contains the definition itself.
<table>		Produces a table.
<th>*	scope	Sets off the table header from the rest of the cells.
<tr>*		Produces a table row.
<td>*		Produces an individual table cell for table data.

\* Denotes elements that must appear nested inside another element. For example, it doesn't make sense to have a list item (li) on its own; it must appear with an ordered list (ol) or unordered list (ul).