**Unit 2 “XML Boot Camp”**

1. If you've had some experience writing HTML documents, you should pay close attention to XML's rules for elements. Shortcuts you can get away with in HTML are not allowed in XML. Some important changes you should take note of include:
2. Element names are case-sensitive in XML. HTML allows you to write tags in whatever case you want.

Ex: <H3> Dessert Menu</h3>

1. In XML, container elements always require both a start and an end tag. In HTML, on the other hand, you can drop the end tag in some cases.

Ex: <p>

1. Empty XML elements require a slash before the right bracket (i.e., <example/>), whereas HTML uses a lone start tag with no final slash.
2. XML elements treat whitespace as part of the content, preserving it unless they are explicitly told not to. But in HTML, most elements throw away extra spaces and line breaks when formatting content in the browser.

Ex: <p> Mark Wolfe</p>

1. Unlike many HTML elements, XML elements are based strictly on function, and not on Format except for a few exceptions. You should not assume any kind of formatting or presentational style based on markup alone.
2. Instead, XML leaves presentation for stylesheets, which are separate documents that map the elements to styles.

Atrr. Name

Valuee=

Root Tag

<catalog>

Content

 <book id="bk101">

 <author>Gambardella, Matthew</author>

Closing Tag

Opening Tag

 <title>XML Developer's Guide</title>

 <genre>Computer</genre>

 <price>44.95</price>

 <publish\_date>2000-10-01</publish\_date>

 <description>An in-depth look at creating applications

 with XML.</description>

 </book>

<catalog>