Abstract

This document is the second edition of version 1.1 of XHTML Modularization, an abstract modularization of XHTML and implementations of the abstraction using XML Document Type Definitions (DTDs) and XML Schemas. This modularization provides a means for subsetting and extending XHTML, a feature needed for extending XHTML’s reach onto emerging platforms. This specification is intended for use by language designers as they construct new XHTML Family Markup Languages. This specification does not define the semantics of elements and attributes, only how those elements and attributes are assembled into modules, and from those modules into markup languages. This update includes several minor updates to provide clarifications and address errors found in version 1.1.

Status of This Document

This section describes the status of this document at the time of its publication. Other documents may supersede this document. A list of current W3C publications and the latest revision of this technical report can be found in the W3C technical reports index at http://www.w3.org/TR/.

This document is a W3C Proposed Edited Recommendation. If approved, it will supersede the [previous edition] of XHTML Modularization 1.1. It reflects minor corrections to ensure consistency among various markup languages that rely upon XHTML Modularization. Most significant among these are:

1. Changing the datatype of the `class` attribute so that it permits an empty value - historically the class attribute was permitted to be empty.
2. Moving the `name` attribute for the `form` and `img` elements out of the legacy module and into their base modules - this attribute is required for some scripting constructs.
3. Changing the datatype for the `usemap` attribute from `IDREF` to `URIREF` - most user agents require that map references be relative URIs that are local to the document.

A version that shows the specific changes from that Recommendation is available in diff-marked form. A [disposition of comments document] is also available.

Publication as a Proposed Edited Recommendation does not imply endorsement by the W3C Membership. This is a draft document and may be updated, replaced or obsoleted by other documents at any time. It is inappropriate to cite this document as other than work in progress.

W3C Advisory Committee Members are invited to send formal review comments on this Proposed Edited Recommendation to the W3C Team until [SOME DATE]. Members of the W3C Advisory Committee will find the appropriate review form for this document by consulting their list of current WBS questionnaires.

Members of the public are invited to send comments on this Recommendation to www-html-editor@w3.org [archive]. It is inappropriate to send discussion email to this address. Public discussion may take place on www-html@w3.org [archive].
This document has been produced by the W3C XHTML 2 Working Group as part of the HTML Activity. The goals of the XHTML 2 Working Group are discussed in the XHTML 2 Working Group charter.

This document was produced by a group operating under the 5 February 2004 W3C Patent Policy. W3C maintains a public list of any patent disclosures made in connection with the deliverables of the group; that page also includes instructions for disclosing a patent. An individual who has actual knowledge of a patent which the individual believes contains Essential Claim(s) must disclose the information in accordance with section 6 of the W3C Patent Policy.

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1. Introduction

This section is informative.

1.1. What is XHTML?

XHTML is the reformulation of HTML 4 as an application of XML. XHTML 1.0\cite{XHTML1} specifies three XML document types that correspond to the three HTML 4 DTDs: Strict, Transitional, and Frameset. XHTML 1.0 is the basis for a family of document types that subset and extend HTML.

1.2. What is XHTML Modularization?

XHTML Modularization is a decomposition of XHTML 1.0, and by reference HTML 4, into a collection of abstract modules that provide specific types of functionality. These abstract modules are implemented in this specification using the XML Schema and XML Document Type Definition languages. The rules for defining the abstract modules, and for implementing them using XML Schemas and XML DTDs, are also defined in this document.

These modules may be combined with each other and with other modules to create XHTML subset and extension document types that qualify as members of the XHTML-family of document types. Note that while this specification only contains trivial examples of combining these modules into markup languages. For more complete examples, see \cite{XHTMLBASIC} or \cite{XHTML11}.

1.3. Why Modularize XHTML?

The modularization of XHTML refers to the task of specifying well-defined sets of XHTML elements that can be combined and extended by document authors, document type architects, other XML standards specifications, and application and product designers to make it economically feasible for content developers to deliver content on a greater number and diversity of platforms.

Over the last couple of years, many specialized markets have begun looking to HTML as a content language. There is a great movement toward using HTML across increasingly diverse computing platforms. Currently there is activity to move HTML onto mobile devices (hand held computers, portable phones, etc.), television devices (digital televisions, TV-based Web browsers, etc.), and appliances (fixed function devices). Each of these devices has different requirements and constraints.

Modularizing XHTML provides a means for product designers to specify which elements are supported by a device using standard building blocks and standard methods for specifying which building blocks are used. These modules serve as "points of conformance" for the content community. The content community can now target the installed base that supports a certain collection of modules, rather than worry about the installed base that supports this or that.
permutation of XHTML elements. The use of standards is critical for modularized XHTML to be successful on a large scale. It is not economically feasible for content developers to tailor content to each and every permutation of XHTML elements. By specifying a standard, either software processes can autonomously tailor content to a device, or the device can automatically load the software required to process a module.

Modularization also allows for the extension of XHTML’s layout and presentation capabilities, using the extensibility of XML, without breaking the XHTML standard. This development path provides a stable, useful, and implementable framework for content developers and publishers to manage the rapid pace of technological change on the Web.

1.3.1. Abstract modules

An XHTML document type is defined as a set of abstract modules. A abstract module defines one kind of data that is semantically different from all others. Abstract modules can be combined into document types without a deep understanding of the underlying schemas that define the modules.

1.3.2. Module implementations

A module implementation consists of a set of element types, a set of attribute-list declarations, and a set of content model declarations, where any of these three sets may be empty. An attribute-list declaration in a module may modify an element type outside the element types defined in the module, and a content model declaration may modify an element type outside the element type set of the module.

One implementation mechanism is XML DTDs. An XML DTD is a means of describing the structure of a class of XML documents, collectively known as an XML document type. XML DTDs are described in the XML 1.0 Recommendation [XML] [p.264]. Another implementation mechanism is XML Schema [XMLSCHEMA] [p.264]. For purposes of discussion in this document, we refer to the various implementations of XHTML Modularization as “schema”.

1.3.3. Hybrid document types

A hybrid document type is an document type composed from a collection of XML document types or Modules. The primary purpose of the modularization framework described in this document is to allow a document type author to combine elements from multiple abstract modules into a hybrid document type, develop documents against that hybrid document type, and to validate that document against the associated hybrid schema.

One of the most valuable benefits of XML over SGML is that XML reduces the barrier to entry for standardization of element sets that allow communities to exchange data in an interoperable format. However, the relatively static nature of HTML as the content language for the Web has meant that any one of these communities have previously held out little hope that their XML document types would be able to see widespread adoption as part of Web standards. The modularization framework allows for the dynamic incorporation of these diverse document types within the XHTML-family of document types, further reducing the barriers to the incorporation of
these domain-specific vocabularies in XHTML documents.

1.3.4. Validation

The use of well-formed, but not valid, documents is an important benefit of XML. In the process of developing a document type, however, the additional leverage provided by a validating parser for error checking is important. The same statement applies to XHTML document types with elements from multiple abstract modules.

An XHTML-family document is an instance of one particular document type as specified by the document’s author, either in the document’s prologue or through some other mechanism (e.g., the `schemaLocation` attribute). Validating the document is the process of testing whether the document complies with the rules in the associated schema.

One document can consist of multiple document fragments. Validating only fragments of a document, where each fragment is of a different document type than the other fragments in the document, is beyond the scope of this framework - since it would require technology that is not yet defined.

However, the modularization framework allows multiple schema to be integrated and form a new document type (e.g. SVG integrated into XHTML). The new schema can be used for normal XML 1.0 validation.

1.3.5. Formatting Model

Earlier versions of HTML attempted to define parts of the model that user agents are required to use when formatting a document. With the advent of HTML 4, the W3C started the process of divorcing presentation from structure. XHTML 1.0 maintained this separation, and this document continues moving HTML and its descendants down this path. Consequently, this document makes no requirements on the formatting model associated with the presentation of documents marked up with XHTML Family document types.

Instead, this document recommends that content authors rely upon style mechanisms such as CSS to define the formatting model for their content. When user agents support the style mechanisms, documents will format as expected. When user agents do not support the style mechanisms, documents will format as appropriate for that user agent. This permits XHTML Family user agents to support rich formatting models on devices where that is appropriate, and lean formatting models on devices where that is appropriate.
2. Terms and Definitions

This section is informative.

While some terms are defined in place, the following definitions are used throughout this document. Familiarity with the W3C XML 1.0 Recommendation [XML][p.264] is highly recommended.

abstract module
a unit of document type specification corresponding to a distinct type of content, corresponding to a markup construct reflecting this distinct type.

content model
the declared markup structure allowed within instances of an element type. XML 1.0 differentiates two types: elements containing only element content (no character data) and mixed content (elements that may contain character data optionally interspersed with child elements). The latter are characterized by a content specification beginning with the "#PCDATA" string (denoting character data).

document model
the effective structure and constraints of a given document type. The document model constitutes the abstract representation of the physical or semantic structures of a class of documents.

document type
a class of documents sharing a common abstract structure. The ISO 8879 [SGML][p.263] definition is as follows: "a class of documents having similar characteristics; for example, journal, article, technical manual, or memo. (4.102)"

document type definition (DTD)
a formal, machine-readable expression of the XML structure and syntax rules to which a document instance of a specific document type must conform; the schema type used in XML 1.0 to validate conformance of a document instance to its declared document type. The same markup model may be expressed by a variety of DTDs.

driver
a generally short file used to declare and instantiate the modules of a DTD. A good rule of thumb is that a DTD driver contains no markup declarations that comprise any part of the document model itself.

element
an instance of an element type.

element type
the definition of an element, that is, a container for a distinct semantic class of document content.

entity
an entity is a logical or physical storage unit containing document content. Entities may be composed of parse-able XML markup or character data, or unparsed (i.e., non-XML, possibly non-textual) content. Entity content may be either defined entirely within the document entity ("internal entities") or external to the document entity ("external entities"). In parsed entities, the replacement text may include references to other entities.
entity reference
a mnemonic string used as a reference to the content of a declared entity (eg., "&amp;" for 
"&", "&lt;" for "<", "&copy;" for "©").

facilities
elements, attributes, and the semantics associated with those elements and attributes.

generic identifier
the name identifying the element type of an element. Also, element type name.

hybrid document
A hybrid document is a document that uses more than one XML namespace. Hybrid
documents may be defined as documents that contain elements or attributes from hybrid
document types.

instantiate
to replace an entity reference with an instance of its declared content.

markup declaration
a syntactical construct within a DTD declaring an entity or defining a markup structure.
Within XML DTDs, there are four specific types: entity declaration defines the binding
between a mnemonic symbol and its replacement content; element declaration constrains
which element types may occur as descendants within an element (see also content
model); attribute definition list declaration defines the set of attributes for a given element
type, and may also establish type constraints and default values; notation declaration
defines the binding between a notation name and an external identifier referencing the
format of an unparsed entity.

markup model
the markup vocabulary (i.e., the gamut of element and attribute names, notations, etc.) and
grammar (i.e., the prescribed use of that vocabulary) as defined by a document type
definition (i.e., a schema) The markup model is the concrete representation in markup
syntax of the document model, and may be defined with varying levels of strict conformity.
The same document model may be expressed by a variety of markup models.

module
an abstract unit within a document model expressed as a DTD fragment, used to
consolidate markup declarations to increase the flexibility, modifiability, reuse and
understanding of specific logical or semantic structures.

modularization
an implementation of a modularization model; the process of composing or de-composing a
DTD by dividing its markup declarations into units or groups to support specific goals.
Modules may or may not exist as separate file entities (i.e., the physical and logical
structures of a DTD may mirror each other, but there is no such requirement).

modularization model
the abstract design of the document type definition (DTD) in support of the modularization
goals, such as reuse, extensibility, expressiveness, ease of documentation, code size,
consistency and intuitiveness of use. It is important to note that a modularization model is
only orthogonally related to the document model it describes, so that two very different
modularization models may describe the same document type.

parameter entity
an entity whose scope of use is within the document prolog (i.e., the external subset/DTD or
internal subset). Parameter entities are disallowed within the document instance.
parent document type
A parent document type of a hybrid document is the document type of the root element.
tag
descriptive markup delimiting the start and end (including its generic identifier and any attributes) of an element.
3. Conformance Definition

This section is *normative*.

In order to ensure that XHTML-family documents are maximally portable among XHTML-family user agents, this specification rigidly defines conformance requirements for both of these and for XHTML-family document types. While the conformance definitions can be found in this section, they necessarily reference normative text within this document, within the base XHTML specification [XHTML1][p.264], and within other related specifications. It is only possible to fully comprehend the conformance requirements of XHTML through a complete reading of all normative references.

The keywords "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [RFC2119][p.263].

3.1. XHTML Host Language Document Type Conformance

It is possible to modify existing document types and define wholly new document types using both modules defined in this specification and other modules. Such a document type is "XHTML Host Language Conforming" when it meets the following criteria:

1. The document type MUST be defined using one of the implementation methods defined by the W3C. Currently this is limited to XML DTDs and XML Schema.
2. The schema which defines the document type MUST have a unique identifier as defined in [Naming Rules][p.20] that begins with the character sequence "XHTML".
3. The schema which defines the document type must include, at a minimum, the Structure, Hypertext, Text, and List modules defined in this specification.
4. For each of the W3C-defined modules that are included, all of the elements, attributes, types of attributes (including any required enumerated value lists), and any required minimal content models must be included (and optionally extended) in the document type's content model. When content models are extended, all of the elements and attributes (along with their types or any required enumerated value lists) required in the original content model must continue to be required.
5. The schema that defines the document type may define additional elements and attributes. However, these MUST be in their own XML namespace [XMLNAMES][p.264]. If additional elements are defined by a module, the attributes defined in included XHTML modules are available for use on those elements, but SHOULD be referenced using their namespace-qualified identifier (e.g., xhtml:class). The semantics of the attributes remain the same as when used on an XHTML-namespace element.
3.2. XHTML Integration Set Document Type Conformance

It is also possible to define document types that are based upon XHTML, but do not adhere to its structure. Such a document type is "XHTML Integration Set Conforming" when it meets the following criteria:

1. The document type MUST be defined using one of the implementation methods defined by the W3C. Currently this is limited to XML DTDs and XML Schemas.
2. The schema that defines the document type MUST have a unique identifier as defined in [Naming Rules][p.20]. This identifier MUST contain the character sequence "XHTML", but MUST NOT start with that character sequence.
3. The schema which defines the document type MUST include, at a minimum, the Hypertext, Text, and List modules defined in this specification.
4. For each of the W3C-defined modules that are included, all of the elements, attributes, types of attributes (including any required enumerated lists), and any required minimal content models MUST be included (and optionally extended) in the document type’s content model. When content models are extended, all of the elements and attributes (along with their types or any required enumerated value lists) required in the original content model MUST continue to be required.
5. The schema that defines the document type MAY define additional elements and attributes. However, these MUST be in their own XML namespace [XMLNAMES][p.264]. If additional elements are defined by a module, the attributes defined in included XHTML modules are available for use on those elements, but SHOULD be referenced using their namespace-qualified identifier (e.g., xhtml:class). The semantics of the attributes remain the same as when used on an XHTML-namespace element.

3.3. XHTML Family Module Conformance

This specification defines a method for defining XHTML-conforming modules. A module conforms to this specification when it meets all of the following criteria:

1. The document type MUST be defined using one of the implementation methods defined by the W3C. Currently this is limited to XML DTDs and XML Schemas.
2. The schema that defines the module MUST have a unique identifier as defined in [Naming Rules][p.20].
3. When the module is defined using an XML DTD, the module MUST isolate its parameter entity names through the use of unique prefixes or other, similar methods.
4. The module definition MUST have a prose definition that describes the syntactic and semantic requirements of the elements, attributes, and/or content models that it declares. For the avoidance of doubt, if there is any discrepancy between the prose definition of a module and its schema implementation(s), the prose definition MUST take precedence.
5. The module definition MUST NOT reuse any element names that are defined in other W3C-defined modules, except when the content model and semantics of those elements are either identical to the original or an extension of the original, or when the reused element names are within their own XML namespace (see below).
6. The module definition’s elements and attributes MUST be part of an XML namespace \[XMLNAMES\][p.264]. If the module is defined by an organization other than the W3C, this namespace MUST NOT be the same as the namespace in which other W3C modules are defined.

3.4. XHTML Family Document Conformance

A conforming XHTML family document is a valid instance of an XHTML Host Language Conforming Document Type. For the avoidance of doubt, the behavior of User Agents in the presence of invalid documents is undefined.

3.5. XHTML Family User Agent Conformance

A conforming user agent must meet all of the following criteria (as defined in [XHTML1][p.264]):

1. In order to be consistent with the XML 1.0 Recommendation [XML][p.264], the user agent MUST parse and evaluate an XHTML document for well-formedness. If the user agent claims to be a validating user agent, it MUST also validate documents against their referenced schemas.
2. When the user agent claims to support facilities defined within this specification or required by this specification through normative reference, it MUST do so in ways consistent with the facilities’ definition.
3. When a user agent processes an XHTML document as generic [XML][p.264], it MUST recognize only attributes of type ID (e.g., the id attribute on most XHTML elements) as fragment identifiers.
4. If a user agent encounters an element it does not recognize, it MUST continue to process the children of that element.
5. If a user agent encounters an attribute it does not recognize, it MUST ignore the entire attribute specification (i.e., the attribute and its value).
6. If it encounters an entity reference (other than one of the predefined entities) for which the user agent has processed no declaration (which could happen if the declaration is in the external subset which the user agent hasn’t read), the entity reference SHOULD be rendered as the characters (starting with the ampersand and ending with the semi-colon) that make up the entity reference.
7. When rendering content, user agents that encounter characters or character entity references that are recognized but not renderable SHOULD display the document in such a way that it is obvious to the user that normal rendering has not taken place.
8. Whitespace is defined as in [XML][p.264]. On input all whitespace is preserved - this is exactly as if the value of xml:space, as defined in [XML][p.264], is set to "preserve". If the value of that attribute is set to "default", that is the same as if it were set to "preserve". On rendering, whitespace is processed according to the rules of [CSS2][p.263].
3.6. Naming Rules

XHTML Host Language document types must adhere to strict naming conventions so that it is possible for software and users to readily determine the relationship of document types to XHTML. The names for document types implemented as XML Document Type Definitions are defined through Formal Public Identifiers (FPIs). Within FPIs, fields are separated by double slash character sequences (//). The various fields must be composed as follows:

1. The leading field must be "-" to indicate a privately defined resource.
2. The second field must contain the name of the organization responsible for maintaining the named item. There is no formal registry for these organization names. Each organization should define a name that is unique. The name used by the W3C is, for example, W3C.
3. The third field contains two constructs: the public text class followed by the public text description. The first token in the third field is the public text class which should adhere to ISO 8879 Clause 10.2.2.1 Public Text Class. Only XHTML Host Language conforming documents should begin the public text description with the token XHTML. The public text description should contain the string XHTML if the document type is Integration Set conforming. The field must also contain an organization-defined unique identifier (e.g., MyML 1.0). This identifier should be composed of a unique name and a version identifier that can be updated as the document type evolves.
4. The fourth field defines the language in which the item is developed (e.g., EN).

Using these rules, the name for an XHTML Host Language conforming document type might be 

-//MyCompany//DTD XHTML MyML 1.0//EN. The name for an XHTML family conforming module might be 

-//MyCompany//ELEMENTS XHTML MyElements 1.0//EN. The name for an XHTML Integration Set conforming document type might be 

-//MyCompany//DTD Special Markup with XHTML//EN.

3.7. XHTML Module Evolution

Each module defined in this specification is given a unique identifier that adheres to the naming rules in the previous section. Over time, a module may evolve. A logical ramification of such evolution may be that some aspects of the module are no longer compatible with its previous definition. To help ensure that document types defined against modules defined in this specification continue to operate, the identifiers associated with a module that changes will be updated. Specifically, the Formal Public Identifier and System Identifier of the module will be changed by modifying the version identifier included in each. Document types that wish to incorporate the updated functionality will need to be similarly updated.

In addition, the earlier version(s) of the module will continue to be available via its earlier, unique identifier(s). In this way, document types developed using XHTML modules will continue to function seamlessly using their original definitions even as the collection expands and evolves. Similarly, document instances written against such document types will continue to validate using the earlier module definitions.
Other XHTML Family Module and Document Type authors are encouraged to adopt a similar strategy to ensure the continued functioning of document types based upon those modules and document instances based upon those document types.
4. Defining Abstract Modules

This section is *normative*.

An abstract module is a definition of an XHTML module using prose text and some informal markup conventions. While such a definition is not generally useful in the machine processing of document types, it is critical in helping people understand what is contained in a module. This section defines the way in which XHTML abstract modules are defined. An XHTML-conforming module is *not required* to provide an abstract module definition. However, anyone developing an XHTML module is encouraged to provide an abstraction to ease in the use of that module.

4.1. Syntactic Conventions

The abstract modules are not defined in a formal grammar. However, the definitions do adhere to the following syntactic conventions. These conventions are similar to those of XML DTDs, and should be familiar to XML DTD authors. Each discrete syntactic element can be combined with others to make more complex expressions that conform to the algebra defined here.

**element name**

When an element is included in a content model, its explicit name will be listed.

**content set**

Some modules define lists of explicit element names called *content sets*. When a content set is included in a content model, its name will be listed.

- expr ?
  - Zero or one instances of expr are permitted.

- expr +
  - One or more instances of expr are required.

- expr *
  - Zero or more instances of expr are permitted.

- a , b
  - Expression a is required, followed by expression b.

- a | b
  - Either expression a or expression b is required.

- a - b
  - Expression a is permitted, omitting elements in expression b.

**parentheses**

When an expression is contained within parentheses, evaluation of any subexpressions within the parentheses take place before evaluation of expressions outside of the parentheses (starting at the deepest level of nesting first).

**extending pre-defined elements**

In some instances, a module adds attributes to an element. In these instances, the element name is followed by an ampersand (&).

**defining required attributes**

When an element requires the definition of an attribute, that attribute name is followed by an asterisk (*).
defining the type of attribute values
   When a module defines the type of an attribute value, it does so by listing the type in parentheses after the attribute name.

defining the legal values of attributes
   When a module defines the legal values for an attribute, it does so by listing the explicit legal values (enclosed in quotation marks), separated by vertical bars (|), inside of parentheses following the attribute name. If the attribute has a default value, that value is followed by an asterisk (*). If the attribute has a fixed value, the attribute name is followed by an equals sign (=) and the fixed value enclosed in quotation marks.

4.2. Content Types

Abstract module definitions define minimal, atomic content models for each module. These minimal content models reference the elements in the module itself. They may also reference elements in other modules upon which the abstract module depends. Finally, the content model in many cases requires that text be permitted as content to one or more elements. In these cases, the symbol used for text is `PCDATA`; this is short for "parsed character data", denoting sequences of characters which are to be parsed for markup by an XML processor. A content type can also be defined as `EMPTY`, meaning the element has no content in its minimal content model.

4.3. Attribute Types

In some instances, it is necessary to define the types of attribute values or the explicit set of permitted values for attributes. The following attribute types (defined in the XML 1.0 Recommendation) are used in the definitions of the abstract modules:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute Type</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDATA</td>
<td>Character data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>A document-unique identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDREF</td>
<td>A reference to a document-unique identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDREFS</td>
<td>A space-separated list of references to document-unique identifiers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAME</td>
<td>A name with the same character constraints as ID above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMTOKEN</td>
<td>A name composed of only name tokens as defined in XML 1.0[XML][p.264]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMTOKENS</td>
<td>One or more white space separated NMTOKEN values</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to these pre-defined data types, XHTML Modularization defines the following data types and their semantics (as appropriate):
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Character</td>
<td>A single character from [ISO10646][p.263] .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charset</td>
<td>A character encoding, as per [RFC2045][p.263] .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charsets</td>
<td>A space-separated list of character encodings, as per [RFC2045][p.263] .</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Color**

The attribute value type "Color" refers to color definitions as specified in [SRGB][p.264]. A color value may either be a hexadecimal number (prefixed by a hash mark) or one of the following sixteen color names. The color names are case-insensitive.

**Color names and sRGB values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color Name</th>
<th>sRGB Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>#000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>#008000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>#C0C0C0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lime</td>
<td>#00FF00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray</td>
<td>#808000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive</td>
<td>#808000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>#FFFFFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>#FFFF00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maroon</td>
<td>#800000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>#000080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red</td>
<td>#FF0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>#0000FF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple</td>
<td>#800080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teal</td>
<td>#008080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuchsia</td>
<td>#FF00FF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aqua</td>
<td>#00FFFF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thus, the color values "#800080" and "Purple" both refer to the color purple.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ContentType</td>
<td>A media type, as per [RFC2045][p.263] .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ContentTypes</td>
<td>A comma-separated list of media types, as per [RFC2045][p.263] .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coords</td>
<td>Comma separated list of coordinates to use in defining areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Datetime</td>
<td>Date and time information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPI</td>
<td>A character string representing an SGML Formal Public Identifier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FrameTarget</td>
<td>Frame name used as destination for results of certain actions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LanguageCode</td>
<td>A language code, as per [RFC3066][p.263] or its successor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LanguageCodes</td>
<td>A comma-separated list of language ranges with optional q parameters, as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>defined in section 14.4 of [RFC2045][p.263] , as the field value of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Accept-Language request header. Individual language codes should conform to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[RFC3066][p.263] or its successors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length</td>
<td>The value may be either in pixels or a percentage of the available horizontal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or vertical space. Thus, the value &quot;50%&quot; means half of the available space.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Authors may use the following recognized link types, listed here with their conventional interpretations. A LinkTypes value refers to a space-separated list of link types. White space characters are not permitted within link types.

These link types are case-insensitive, i.e., "Alternate" has the same meaning as "alternate".

User agents, search engines, etc. may interpret these link types in a variety of ways. For example, user agents may provide access to linked documents through a navigation bar.

**Alternate**
- Designates substitute versions for the document in which the link occurs. When used together with the `hreflang` attribute, it implies a translated version of the document. When used together with the `media` attribute, it implies a version designed for a different medium (or media).

**Stylesheet**
- Refers to an external style sheet. See the [Style Module][p. 48] for details. This is used together with the link type "Alternate" for user-selectable alternate style sheets.

**Start**
- Refers to the first document in a collection of documents. This link type tells search engines which document is considered by the author to be the starting point of the collection.

**Next**
- Refers to the next document in a linear sequence of documents. User agents may choose to pre-load the "next" document, to reduce the perceived load time.

**Prev**
- Refers to the previous document in an ordered series of documents. Some user agents also support the synonym "Previous".

**Contents**
- Refers to a document serving as a table of contents. Some user agents also support the synonym `ToC` (from "Table of Contents").

**Index**
- Refers to a document providing an index for the current document.

**Glossary**
- Refers to a document providing a glossary of terms that pertain to the current document.

**Copyright**
- Refers to a copyright statement for the current document.

**Chapter**
- Refers to a document serving as a chapter in a collection of documents.

**Section**
- Refers to a document serving as a section in a collection of documents.

**Subsection**
- Refers to a document serving as a subsection in a collection of documents.

**Appendix**
- Refers to a document serving as an appendix in a collection of documents.

**Help**
- Refers to a document offering help (more information, links to other sources information, etc.)

**Bookmark**
- Refers to a bookmark. A bookmark is a link to a key entry point within an extended document. The title attribute may be used, for example, to label the bookmark. Note that several bookmarks may be defined in each document.

Authors may wish to define additional link types not described in this specification. If they do so, they should use a profile to cite the conventions used to define the link types. Please see the profile attribute of the `head`[p. 32] element for more information.

*Note that in a future version of this specification, the Working Group expects to evolve this type from a simple name to a Qualified Name [QName][p. 28].*
The MediaDesc attribute is a comma-separated list of media descriptors. The following is a list of recognized media descriptors:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Media type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>screen</td>
<td>Intended for non-paged computer screens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tty</td>
<td>Intended for media using a fixed-pitch character grid, such as teletypes, terminals, or portable devices with limited display capabilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tv</td>
<td>Intended for television-type devices (low resolution, color, limited scrollability).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>projection</td>
<td>Intended for projectors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>handheld</td>
<td>Intended for handheld devices (small screen, monochrome, bitmapped graphics, limited bandwidth).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>print</td>
<td>Intended for paged, opaque material and for documents viewed on screen in print preview mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>braille</td>
<td>Intended for braille tactile feedback devices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aural</td>
<td>Intended for speech synthesizers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>Suitable for all devices.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Future versions of XHTML may introduce new values and may allow parameterized values. To facilitate the introduction of these extensions, conforming user agents must be able to parse the media attribute value as follows:

1. The value is a comma-separated list of entries. For example,
   ```
   media="screen, 3d-glasses, print and resolution > 90dpi"
   ```
   is mapped to:
   ```
   "screen"
   "3d-glasses"
   "print and resolution > 90dpi"
   ```

2. Each entry is truncated just before the first character that isn’t a US ASCII letter [a-zA-Z] (ISO 10646 hex 41-5a, 61-7a), digit [0-9] (hex 30-39), or hyphen-minus (hex 2d). In the example, this gives:
   ```
   "screen"
   "3d-glasses"
   "print"
   ```

3. A case-insensitive match is then made with the set of media types defined above. User agents may ignore entries that don’t match. In the example we are left with screen and print.

*Note.* Style sheets may include media-dependent variations within them (e.g., the CSS `@media` construct). In such cases it may be appropriate to use "media =all".

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MultiLength</th>
<th>The value may be a Length or a relative length. A relative length has the form &quot;i*&quot;, where &quot;i&quot; is an integer. When allotting space among elements competing for that space, user agents allot pixel and percentage lengths first, then divide up remaining available space among relative lengths. Each relative length receives a portion of the available space that is proportional to the integer preceding the &quot;<em>&quot;. The value &quot;**&quot; is equivalent to &quot;1</em>&quot;. Thus, if 60 pixels of space are available after the user agent allots pixel and percentage space, and the competing relative lengths are 1*, 2*, and 3*, the 1* will be allotted 10 pixels, the 2* will be allotted 20 pixels, and the 3* will be allotted 30 pixels.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MultiLengths</td>
<td>A comma separated list of items of type [MultiLength] [p.27].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>One or more digits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.4. An Example Abstract Module Definition

This section is informative

This section defines a sample abstract module as an example of how to take advantage of the syntax rules defined above. Since this example is trying to use all of the various syntactic elements defined, it is pretty complicated. Typical module definitions would be much simpler than this. Finally, note that this module references the attribute collection Common. This is a collection defined in the XHTML Modularization specification that includes all of the basic attributes that most elements need.

4.4.1. XHTML Skiing Module

The XHTML Skiing Module defines markup used when describing aspects of a ski lodge. The elements and attributes defined in this module are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pixels</td>
<td>The value is an integer that represents the number of pixels of the canvas (screen, paper). Thus, the value &quot;50&quot; means fifty pixels. For normative information about the definition of a pixel, please consult [CSS2][p.263]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QName</td>
<td>An XMLNS[p.264]-qualified name. See QName for a formal definition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QNames</td>
<td>A space-separated list of QNames, as defined above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Script</td>
<td>Script data can be the content of the &quot;script&quot; element and the value of intrinsic event attributes. User agents must not evaluate script data as HTML markup but instead must pass it on as data to a script engine. The case-sensitivity of script data depends on the scripting language. Please note that script data that is element content may not contain character references, but script data that is the value of an attribute may contain them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shape</td>
<td>The shape of a region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text</td>
<td>Arbitrary textual data, likely meant to be human-readable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URI</td>
<td>A Uniform Resource Identifier Reference, as defined by the type anyURI in XMLSCHEMA[p.264].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URIs</td>
<td>A space-separated list of URIs as defined above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URIREF</td>
<td>A relative URI consisting of only an initial &quot;#&quot; and a fragment identifier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elements</td>
<td>Attributes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resort</td>
<td>Common, href (CDATA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lodge</td>
<td>Common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lift</td>
<td>Common, href</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chalet</td>
<td>Common, href</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>room</td>
<td>Common, href</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lobby</td>
<td>Common, href</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fireplace</td>
<td>Common, href</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>description</td>
<td>Common</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This module also defines the content set Aspen with the minimal content model lodge | lift | chalet | room | lobby | fireplace.
5. XHTML Abstract Modules

This section is normative.

This section specifies the contents of the XHTML abstract modules. These modules are abstract definitions of collections of elements, attributes, and their content models. These abstract modules can be mapped onto any appropriate specification mechanism. [XHTML DTD Module Implementations][p.167], for example, maps these modules onto DTDs as described in [XML][p.264].

Content developers and device designers should view this section as a guide to the definition of the functionality provided by the various XHTML-defined modules. When developing documents or defining a profile for a class of documents, content developers can determine which of these modules are essential for conveying their message. When designing clients, device designers should develop their device profiles by choosing from among the abstract modules defined here.

Except when overridden in this document, the semantics of these elements and attributes are defined in [HTML4][p.263].

5.1. Attribute Collections

Many of the abstract modules in this section define the required attributes for elements. The table below defines some collections of attributes that are referenced throughout the modules. These expressions should in no way be considered normative or mandatory. They are an editorial convenience for this document. When used in the remainder of this section, it is the expansion of the term that is normative, not the term itself.

The following basic attribute sets are used on many elements. In each case where they are used, their use is identified via their collection name rather than enumerating the list.

Each of the attributes defined in an XHTML attribute collection is available for use when their corresponding module is included in an XHTML Host Language or an XHTML Integration Set. In such a situation, the attributes are available for use in the definition of elements that are NOT in the XHTML namespace when they are referenced using their namespace-qualified identifier (e.g., xhtml:class). The semantics of the attributes remain the same regardless of whether they are referenced using their qualified identifier or not. It is an error to use an XHTML namespace-qualified attribute on elements from the XHTML Namespace.

For the avoidance of doubt, if an attribute collection is referenced by an element’s definition, and an attribute in that collection is also explicitly referenced by that element’s definition, this does NOT cause a conflict. It is up to the markup language schema implementation to update the content models accordingly.
### 5.2. Core Modules

The core modules are modules that are required to be present in any [XHTML Family Conforming Document Type][p.17].

#### 5.2.1. Structure Module

The Structure Module defines the major structural elements for XHTML. These elements effectively act as the basis for the content model of many XHTML family document types. The elements and attributes included in this module are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collection Name</th>
<th>Attributes in Collection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Core</strong></td>
<td>xml:space (&quot;default&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>I18N</strong></td>
<td>dir (&quot;ltr&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Events</strong></td>
<td>onclick [Script][p.28], ondblclick [Script][p.28], onmousedown [Script][p.28], onmouseup [Script][p.28], onmouseover [Script][p.28], onmousemove [Script][p.28], onmouseout [Script][p.28], onkeypress [Script][p.28], onkeydown [Script][p.28], onkeyup [Script][p.28]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Style</strong></td>
<td>style [CDATA][p.24]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Common</strong></td>
<td>[Core][p.32] + [Events][p.32] + [I18N][p.32] + [Style][p.32]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that the Events collection is only defined when the Intrinsic Events Module is selected. Otherwise, the Events collection is empty.

Also note that the Style collection is only defined when the Style Attribute Module is selected. Otherwise, the Style collection is empty.

Finally, note that the I18N collection only contains the xml:lang attribute unless the [Bi-directional Text Module][p.37] module is selected.
### 5.2.2. Text Module

This module defines all of the basic text container elements, attributes, and their content model:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>Attributes</th>
<th>Minimal Content Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>body</td>
<td>[Common][p.32]</td>
<td>(Heading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>head</td>
<td>[I18N][p.32], id [ID][p.24], profile [URIs][p.28]</td>
<td>title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>html</td>
<td>[I18N][p.32], id [ID][p.24], version [CDATA][p.24], xmlns [URI][p.28] = &quot;<a href="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml</a>&quot;</td>
<td>head, body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>[I18N][p.32], id [ID][p.24]</td>
<td>PCDATA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This module is the basic structural definition for XHTML content. The **html** element acts as the root element for all XHTML Family Document Types.

Note that the value of the xmlns attribute is defined to be "http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml". Also note that because the xmlns attribute is treated specially by XML namespace-aware parsers [XMLNAMES][p.264], it is legal to have it present as an attribute of each element. However, any time the xmlns attribute is used in the context of an XHTML module, whether with a prefix or not, the value of the attribute shall be the XHTML namespace defined here. See [Defining the Namespace of a Module][p.54] for more on rules regarding namespace usage with XHTML family modules.

Implementations: [DTD][p.190], [XML Schema][p.87]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Attributes</th>
<th>Minimal Content Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abbr</td>
<td>Common[p.32]</td>
<td>(PCDATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acronym</td>
<td>Common[p.32]</td>
<td>(PCDATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address</td>
<td>Common[p.32]</td>
<td>(PCDATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blockquote</td>
<td>Common[p.32], cite [URI][p.28]</td>
<td>(Heading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>br</td>
<td>Core[p.32]</td>
<td>EMPTY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cite</td>
<td>Common[p.32]</td>
<td>(PCDATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>code</td>
<td>Common[p.32]</td>
<td>(PCDATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dfn</td>
<td>Common[p.32]</td>
<td>(PCDATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>div</td>
<td>Common[p.32]</td>
<td>(PCDATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>em</td>
<td>Common[p.32]</td>
<td>(PCDATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h1</td>
<td>Common[p.32]</td>
<td>(PCDATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h2</td>
<td>Common[p.32]</td>
<td>(PCDATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h3</td>
<td>Common[p.32]</td>
<td>(PCDATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h4</td>
<td>Common[p.32]</td>
<td>(PCDATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h5</td>
<td>Common[p.32]</td>
<td>(PCDATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h6</td>
<td>Common[p.32]</td>
<td>(PCDATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kbd</td>
<td>Common[p.32]</td>
<td>(PCDATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>Common[p.32]</td>
<td>(PCDATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pre</td>
<td>Common[p.32]</td>
<td>(PCDATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q</td>
<td>Common[p.32], cite [URI][p.28]</td>
<td>(PCDATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>samp</td>
<td>Common[p.32]</td>
<td>(PCDATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>span</td>
<td>Common[p.32]</td>
<td>(PCDATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strong</td>
<td>Common[p.32]</td>
<td>(PCDATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>var</td>
<td>Common[p.32]</td>
<td>(PCDATA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The minimal content model for this module defines some content sets:
5.2.3. Hypertext Module

The Hypertext Module provides the element that is used to define hypertext links to other resources. This module supports the following element and attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Attributes</th>
<th>Minimal Content Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Common[p.32], accesskey (Character[p.25]), charset (Charset[p.25]), href (URI[p.28]), hreflang (LanguageCode[p.25]), rel (LinkTypes[p.26]), rev (LinkTypes[p.26]), tabindex (Number[p.27]), type (ContentType[p.25])</td>
<td>(PCDATA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This module adds the `a` element to the Inline content set of the Text Module.

5.2.4. List Module

As its name suggests, the List Module provides list-oriented elements. Specifically, the List Module supports the following elements and attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>Attributes</th>
<th>Minimal Content Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dl</td>
<td>Common[p.32]</td>
<td>(dt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dt</td>
<td>Common[p.32]</td>
<td>(PCDATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dd</td>
<td>Common[p.32]</td>
<td>(PCDATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ol</td>
<td>Common[p.32]</td>
<td>li+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ul</td>
<td>Common[p.32]</td>
<td>li+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>li</td>
<td>Common[p.32]</td>
<td>(PCDATA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This module also defines the content set List with the minimal content model \((dl \mid ol \mid ul)^+\) and adds this set to the Flow content set of the Text Module.

Implementations: \[\text{DTD} \text{[p.194]} , \text{XML Schema}[p.90]\]

5.3. Applet Module

*This module is deprecated. Similar functionality can be found in the Object Module [p.45].*

The Applet Module provides elements for referencing external applications. Specifically, the Applet Module supports the following elements and attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Attributes</th>
<th>Minimal Content Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>param</td>
<td>id [ID [p.24]], name* [CDATA [p.24]], type [ContentType [p.25]], value [CDATA [p.24]], valuetype (&quot;data&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;ref&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When the Applet Module is used, it adds the applet element to the Inline content set of the Text Module.

Implementations: \[\text{DTD} \text{[p.197]} , \text{XML Schema}[p.92]\]

5.4. Text Extension Modules

This section defines a variety of additional textual markup modules.

5.4.1. Presentation Module

This module defines elements, attributes, and a minimal content model for simple presentation-related markup:
When this module is used, the hr element is added to the Block content set of the Text Module. In addition, the b, big, i, small, sub, sup, and tt elements are added to the Inline content set of the Text Module.

Implementations: [DTD] [p.198], [XML Schema] [p.93]

### 5.4.2. Edit Module

This module defines elements and attributes for use in editing-related markup:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Attributes</th>
<th>Minimal Content Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>del</td>
<td>[Common] [p.32], cite [URI] [p.28], datetime [Datetime] [p.25]</td>
<td>(PCDATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ins</td>
<td>[Common] [p.32], cite [URI] [p.28], datetime [Datetime] [p.25]</td>
<td>(PCDATA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When this module is used, the del and ins elements are added to the Inline content set of the Text Module.

Implementations: [DTD] [p.199], [XML Schema] [p.93]

### 5.4.3. Bi-directional Text Module

The Bi-directional Text module defines an element that can be used to declare the bi-directional rules for the element’s content.
When this module is used, the `bdo` element is added to the Inline content set of the Text Module. Selecting this module also adds the attribute `dir` ("ltr" | "rtl") to the [I18N](p.32) attribute collection.

Implementations: [DTD](p.200) , [XML Schema](p.94)

### 5.5. Forms Modules

#### 5.5.1. Basic Forms Module

The Basic Forms Module provides the form-related elements, but only in a limited form. Specifically, the Basic Forms Module supports the following elements, attributes, and minimal content model:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>Attributes</th>
<th>Minimal Content Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>input</td>
<td>Common [p.32] , accesskey (Character [p.25]) , checked (&quot;checked&quot;) , maxlength (Number [p.27]) , name [CDATA [p.24] ] , size (Number [p.27]) , src (URI [p.28]) , tabindex (Number [p.27]) , type (&quot;text&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;password&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>label</td>
<td>Common [p.32] , accesskey (Character [p.25]) , for (IDREF [p.24])</td>
<td>(PCDATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>select</td>
<td>Common [p.32] , multiple (&quot;multiple&quot;) , name [CDATA [p.24] ] , size (Number [p.27]) , tabindex (Number [p.27])</td>
<td>option+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>textarea</td>
<td>Common [p.32] , accesskey (Character [p.25]) , cols* (Number [p.27]) , name [CDATA [p.24] ] , rows* (Number [p.27]) , tabindex (Number [p.27])</td>
<td>PCDATA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This module defines two content sets:
Form
  form
Formctrl
  input | label | select | textarea

When this module is used, it adds the Form content set to the Block content set and it adds the Formctrl content set to the Inline content set as these are defined in the Text Module.

The Basic Forms Module is a subset of the Forms Module. These modules may not be used together in a single document type.

Implementations: [DTD][p.201], [XML Schema][p.95]

5.5.2. Forms Module

The Forms Module provides all of the forms features found in HTML 4.0. Specifically, the Forms Module supports:
### Elements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>Attributes</th>
<th>Minimal Content Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>, &quot;post&quot;), name CDATA[p.24] , enctype ContentType[p.25] )</td>
<td>fieldset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>, &quot;password&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;checkbox&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>select</td>
<td>Common[p.32] , disabled (&quot;disabled&quot;), multiple (&quot;multiple&quot;), name CDATA[p.24] , size Number[p.27] , tabindex Number[p.27]</td>
<td>(optgroup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>, &quot;submit&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;reset&quot;), value CDATA[p.24]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fieldset</td>
<td>Common[p.32]</td>
<td>(PCDATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>legend</td>
<td>Common[p.32] , accesskey Character[p.25]</td>
<td>(PCDATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>optgroup</td>
<td>Common[p.32] , disabled (&quot;disabled&quot;), label Text[p.28]</td>
<td>option+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This module defines two content sets:

Form
  form | fieldset
Formctrl
  input | select | textarea | label | button
When this module is used, it adds the Form content set to the Block content set and it adds the Formctrl content set to the Inline content set as these are defined in the Text Module.

The Forms Module is a superset of the Basic Forms Module. These modules may not be used together in a single document type.

Implementations: [DTD][p.205], [XML Schema][p.98]

### 5.6. Table Modules

#### 5.6.1. Basic Tables Module

The Basic Tables Module provides table-related elements, but only in a limited form. Specifically, the Basic Tables Module supports:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>Attributes</th>
<th>Minimal Content Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>caption</td>
<td>[Common][p.32]</td>
<td>(PCDATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>table</td>
<td>[Common][p.32], width ([Length][p.25]), summary ([Text][p.28])</td>
<td>caption?, tr+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>td</td>
<td>[Common][p.32], abbr ([Text][p.28]), align (&quot;left&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;center&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>th</td>
<td>[Common][p.32], abbr ([Text][p.28]), align (&quot;left&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;center&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tr</td>
<td>[Common][p.32], align (&quot;left&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;center&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When this module is used, it adds the `table` element to the Block content set as defined in the Text Module.

The Basic Tables Module is a subset of the Tables Module. These modules may not be used together in a single document type.

Implementations: [DTD][p.210], [XML Schema][p.101]
5.6.2. Tables Module

As its name suggests, the Tables Module provides table-related elements that are better able to be accessed by non-visual user agents. Specifically, the Tables Module supports the following elements, attributes, and content model:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>Attributes</th>
<th>Minimal Content Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>caption</td>
<td>Common[p.32]</td>
<td>(PCDATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>table</td>
<td>Common[p.32] , border{Pixels[p.28]}, cellpadding{Length[p.25]}, cellspacing{Length[p.25]}, frame(&quot;void&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;above&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>td</td>
<td>Common[p.32] , abbr{Text[p.28]}, align(&quot;left&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;center&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>th</td>
<td>Common[p.32] , abbr{Text[p.28]}, align(&quot;left&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;center&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tr</td>
<td>Common[p.32], align(&quot;left&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;center&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>col</td>
<td>Common[p.32], align(&quot;left&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;center&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colgroup</td>
<td>Common[p.32], align(&quot;left&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;center&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Elements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>Attributes</th>
<th>Minimal Content Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tbody</td>
<td>align (&quot;left&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;center&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thead</td>
<td>align (&quot;left&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;center&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tfoot</td>
<td>align (&quot;left&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;center&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When this module is used, it adds the table element to the Block content set of the Text Module.

The Tables Module is a superset of the Basic Tables Module. These modules may not be used together in a single document type.

Implementations: [DTD][p.213], [XML Schema][p.104]

### 5.7. Image Module

The Image Module provides basic image embedding, and may be used in some implementations independently of client side image maps. The Image Module supports the following element and attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>Attributes</th>
<th>Minimal Content Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>img</td>
<td>alt* [Text][p.28], height [Length][p.25], longdesc [URI][p.28], name [CDATA][p.24] src* [URI][p.28], width [Length][p.25]</td>
<td>EMPTY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When this module is used, it adds the img element to the Inline content set of the Text Module.

Implementations: [DTD][p.219], [XML Schema][p.107]

### 5.8. Client-side Image Map Module

The Client-side Image Map Module provides elements for client side image maps. It requires that the Image Module (or another module that supports the img element) be included. The Client-side Image Map Module supports the following elements:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>Attributes</th>
<th>Minimal Content Model</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a&amp;</td>
<td>coords (CDATA[p.24]), shape (&quot;rect&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;circle&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;poly&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>area</td>
<td>Common [p.32], accesskey (Character[p.25]), alt* (Text [p.28]), coords (CDATA[p.24]), href (URI[p.28]), nohref (&quot;nohref&quot;), shape (&quot;rect&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;circle&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;poly&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>img&amp;</td>
<td>usemap (URIREF[p.28])</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input&amp;</td>
<td>usemap (URIREF[p.28])</td>
<td>Note: Only when the Forms or Basic Forms module is included</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>map</td>
<td>I18N[p.32], Events[p.32], class (CDATA[p.24]), id* (ID [p.24]), title (CDATA[p.24])</td>
<td>((Heading</td>
<td>Block)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>object&amp;</td>
<td>usemap (URIREF[p.28])</td>
<td>Note: Only when the object module is included</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When this module is used, the map element is added to the Inline content set of the Text Module.

Implementations: [DTD][p.220], [XML Schema][p.107]

### 5.9. Server-side Image Map Module

The Server-side Image Map Module provides support for image-selection and transmission of selection coordinates. It requires that the Image Module (or another module that supports the img element) be included. The Server-side Image Map Module supports the following attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>Attributes</th>
<th>Minimal Content Model</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>img&amp;</td>
<td>ismap (&quot;ismap&quot;)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input&amp;</td>
<td>ismap (&quot;ismap&quot;)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>When the Forms or Basic Forms Module is selected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementations: [DTD][p.222], [XML Schema][p.109]
5.10. Object Module

The Object Module provides elements for general-purpose object inclusion. Specifically, the Object Module supports:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>Attributes</th>
<th>Minimal Content Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>object</td>
<td>id (ID) , name* (CDATA) , type (ContentType) , value (CDATA) , valuetype (&quot;data&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;ref&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>param</td>
<td>id (ID) , name* (CDATA) , type (ContentType) , value (CDATA) , valuetype (&quot;data&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;ref&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When this module is used, it adds the object element to the Inline content set of the Text Module.

Implementations: [DTD] [p.223], [XML Schema] [p.109]

5.11. Frames Module

As its name suggests, the Frames Module provides frame-related elements. Specifically, the Frames Module supports:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>Attributes</th>
<th>Minimal Content Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>frameset</td>
<td>Core , cols (MultiLength) , rows (MultiLength)</td>
<td>(frameset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frame</td>
<td>Core , frameborder (&quot;1&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;0&quot;), longdesc (URI) , marginheight (Pixel), marginwidth (Pixel) , noresize (&quot;noresize&quot;) , scrolling (&quot;yes&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noframes</td>
<td>Common</td>
<td>body</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When this module is selected, the minimal content model of the html element of the Structure Module is changed to (head, frameset).
5.12. Target Module

The content of a frame can specify destination targets for a selection. This module adds the `target` attribute to the area and link defining elements. This is defined as a separate module so it can be included in documents that will be included in frames and documents that use the `target` feature to open a new window.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>Attributes</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a &amp;</td>
<td>target (CDATA[p.25])</td>
<td>When the Client-side Image Map Module is selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>area &amp;</td>
<td>target (CDATA[p.25])</td>
<td>When the Base Module is selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base &amp;</td>
<td>target (CDATA[p.25])</td>
<td>When the Link Module is selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>form &amp;</td>
<td>target (CDATA[p.25])</td>
<td>When the Basic Forms or Forms module is selected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.13. Iframe Module

The Iframe Module defines an element for the definition of inline frames. The element and attribute included in this module are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>Attributes</th>
<th>Minimal Content Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iframe</td>
<td>frameborder (&quot;1&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;0&quot;), height (Length[p.25]), longdesc (URI[p.28]), marginheight (Pixels[p.28]), marginwidth (Pixels[p.28]), scrolling (&quot;yes&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When this module is used, the `iframe` element is added to the Inline content set as defined by the Text Module.
5.14. Intrinsic Events Module

Intrinsic events are attributes that are used in conjunction with elements that can have specific events occur when certain actions are performed by the user. The attributes indicated in the following table are added to the attribute set for their respective elements only when the modules defining those elements are selected. Note also that selection of this module defines the attribute collection [Events][p.32] as described above. Attributes defined by this module are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>Attributes</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a&amp;</td>
<td>onblur (Script[p.28]), onfocus (Script[p.28])</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>area&amp;</td>
<td>onblur (Script[p.28]), onfocus (Script[p.28])</td>
<td>When the Client-side Image Map Module is also used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frameset&amp;</td>
<td>onload (Script[p.28]), onunload (Script[p.28])</td>
<td>When the Frames Module is also used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>form&amp;</td>
<td>onreset (Script[p.28]), onsubmit (Script[p.28])</td>
<td>When the Basic Forms or Forms Module is used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>body&amp;</td>
<td>onload (Script[p.28]), onunload (Script[p.28])</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>label&amp;</td>
<td>onblur (Script[p.28]), onfocus (Script[p.28])</td>
<td>When the Forms Module is used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input&amp;</td>
<td>onblur (Script[p.28]), onchange (Script[p.28]), onfocus (Script[p.28]), onselect (Script[p.28])</td>
<td>When the Basic Forms or Forms Module is used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>select&amp;</td>
<td>onblur (Script[p.28]), onchange (Script[p.28]), onfocus (Script[p.28])</td>
<td>When the Basic Forms or Forms Module is used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>textarea&amp;</td>
<td>onblur (Script[p.28]), onchange (Script[p.28]), onfocus (Script[p.28]), onselect (Script[p.28])</td>
<td>When the Basic Forms or Forms Module is used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>button&amp;</td>
<td>onblur (Script[p.28]), onfocus (Script[p.28])</td>
<td>When the Forms Module is used</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When this module is selected, it activates the [Events Attribute Collection][p.32].

Implementations: [DTD][p.228], [XML Schema][p.114]

5.15. Metainformation Module

The Metainformation Module defines an element that describes information within the declarative portion of a document (in XHTML within the head element). This module includes the following element:
When this module is used, the script and noscript elements are added to the Block and Inline content sets of the Text Module. In addition, the script element is added to the content model of the head element defined in the Structure Module.


5.17. Style Sheet Module

The Style Sheet Module defines an element to be used when declaring internal style sheets. The element and attributes defined by this module are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>Attributes</th>
<th>Minimal Content Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
When this module is used, it adds the **style** element to the content model of the **head** element of the Structure Module.

Implementations: [DTD][p.233], [XML Schema][p.117]

### 5.18. Style Attribute Module

The **Style Attribute Module** defines the **style** attribute. When this module is selected, it activates the **Style Attribute Collection** [p.32].

Implementations: [DTD][p.234], [XML Schema][p.118]

### 5.19. Link Module

The **Link Module** defines an element that can be used to define links to external resources. These resources are often used to augment the user agent’s ability to process the associated XHTML document. The element and attributes included in this module are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>Attributes</th>
<th>Minimal Content Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>link</td>
<td></td>
<td>EMPTY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[Common][p.32], charset [Charset][p.25], href [URI][p.28], hreflang [LanguageCode][p.25], media [MediaDesc][p.27], rel [LinkTypes][p.26], rev [LinkTypes][p.26], type [ContentType][p.25]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When this module is used, it adds the **link** element to the content model of the **head** element as defined in the Structure Module.

Implementations: [DTD][p.235], [XML Schema][p.118]

### 5.20. Base Module

The **Base Module** defines an element that can be used to define a base URI against which relative URIs in the document will be resolved. The element and attribute included in this module are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>Attributes</th>
<th>Minimal Content Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>base</td>
<td>href [URI][p.28], id [ID][p.24]</td>
<td>EMPTY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When this module is used, it adds the **base** element to the content model of the **head** element of the Structure Module.
5.21. Name Identification Module

This module is deprecated.

The Name Identification Module defines the attribute `name` for a collection of elements. The `name` attribute was used historically to identify certain elements within HTML documents. While the `name` attribute has been supplanted by the `id` attribute in all of these elements, there may be instances where markup languages will wish to support both. Such markup languages may do so by including this module.

Note that by including this module, both the `name` and `id` attributes are defined for the elements indicated. In this situation, if the `name` attribute is defined for an element, the `id` attribute must also be defined. Further, these attributes must both have the same value. Finally, when documents that use this attribute are served as Internet Media Type "text/xml" or "application/xml", the value of the `name` attribute on these elements shall not be used as a fragment identifier.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>Attributes</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a&amp;</td>
<td><code>name [CDATA[p.24] ]</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.22. Legacy Module

This module is deprecated.

The Legacy Module defines elements and attributes that were already deprecated in previous versions of HTML and XHTML, and remain deprecated in XHTML Modularization. Markup language authors should no longer use these elements and attributes.

Note: This module is not intended to reproduce all of the deprecated elements, attributes, and content models. Just those that were thought to be of maximal use at the time this specification was written.
The following table defines the elements and attributes that are defined when the Legacy Module is selected.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>Attributes</th>
<th>Minimal Content Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>basefont</td>
<td>color ([Color][p.25]), face (CDATA[p.24]), id [ID][p.24], size [CDATA][p.24]</td>
<td>EMPTY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>center</td>
<td>[Common][p.32]</td>
<td>(PCDATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dir</td>
<td>[Common][p.32], compact (&quot;compact&quot;)</td>
<td>(li)+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>font</td>
<td>[Core][p.32], [I18N][p.32], color [Color][p.25], face (CDATA[p.24]), size (CDATA[p.24])</td>
<td>(PCDATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isindex</td>
<td>[Core][p.32], [I18N][p.32], prompt [Text][p.28]</td>
<td>EMPTY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>menu</td>
<td>[Common][p.32], compact (&quot;compact&quot;)</td>
<td>(li)+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>[Common][p.32]</td>
<td>(PCDATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strike</td>
<td>[Common][p.32]</td>
<td>(PCDATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>[Common][p.32]</td>
<td>(PCDATA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table shows additional attributes for elements defined elsewhere when the Legacy module is selected.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>Attributes</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>applet&amp;</td>
<td>align (&quot;top&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;middle&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>body&amp;</td>
<td>alink [Color][p.25], background [URI][p.28], bgcolor [Color][p.25], link [Color][p.25], text [Color][p.25], vlink [Color][p.25]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>br&amp;</td>
<td>clear (&quot;left&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;all&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caption&amp;</td>
<td>align (&quot;top&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;bottom&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>div&amp;</td>
<td>align (&quot;left&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;center&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dl&amp;</td>
<td>compact (&quot;compact&quot;)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h1-h6&amp;</td>
<td>align (&quot;left&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;center&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hr&amp;</td>
<td>align (&quot;left&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;center&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elements</td>
<td>Attributes</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>img&amp;</td>
<td>align (&quot;top&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;middle&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input&amp;</td>
<td>align (&quot;top&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;middle&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>legend&amp;</td>
<td>align (&quot;left&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;center&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>li&amp;</td>
<td>type [CDATA] [p.24], value [Number] [p.27]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>object&amp;</td>
<td>align (&quot;top&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;middle&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ol&amp;</td>
<td>compact (&quot;compact&quot;), start [Number] [p.27], type [CDATA] [p.24]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p&amp;</td>
<td>align (&quot;left&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;center&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pre&amp;</td>
<td>width [Number] [p.27]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>script&amp;</td>
<td>language [CDATA] [p.24]</td>
<td>When the Scripting module is selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>table&amp;</td>
<td>align (&quot;left&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;center&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tr&amp;</td>
<td>bgcolor [Color] [p.25]</td>
<td>When the Basic Tables or Tables module is selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>th&amp;</td>
<td>bgcolor [Color] [p.25], height [Length] [p.25], nowrap (&quot;nowrap&quot;), width [Length] [p.25]</td>
<td>When the Basic Tables or Tables module is selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>td&amp;</td>
<td>bgcolor [Color] [p.25], height [Length] [p.25], nowrap (&quot;nowrap&quot;), width [Length] [p.25]</td>
<td>When the Basic Tables or Tables module is selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ul&amp;</td>
<td>compact (&quot;compact&quot;), type [CDATA] [p.24]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementations: [DTD] [p.238], [XML Schema] [p.120]
A. Building Schema Modules

This appendix is normative.

XHTML modules are implemented as XML Schemas. When these XML Schemas are assembled in a specific manner (described in Developing Schemas with defined and extended modules [p. 57]), the resulting Schema is a representation of a complete document type. This representation can then be used for validation of instances of the document type.

The key to combining these schema components into a meaningful, cohesive schema is the rules used to define the individual XML Schemas. This section defines those rules. When these rules are followed, markup language authors can be confident that their modules will interface cleanly with other XHTML-compatible modules.

Modules conforming to these rules also need to satisfy the conformance requirements defined in XHTML Family Module Conformance in order to be called XHTML Family Modules.

A.1. Named Content Models

This specification classifies named content model into categories and names them consistently using the following suffixes

.content
  model group definitions use the suffix .content when they are used to represent the content model of an element type.

.class
  model group definitions use the suffix .class when they are used to represent elements of the same class.

.mix
  model group definitions use the suffix .mix when they are used to represent a collection of element types from different classes.

.extra
  model group definitions use the suffix .extra when they are used to extend other groups above.

.export
  model group definitions add the suffix .export when they are to be used by a host language as the basis for extending the related content model (e.g., xhtml.Flow.mix could have an xhtml.Flow.mix.export that defines a collection of elements that must be included in a redefinition of the xhtml.Flow.mix by a host language.

.type
  named complex type definitions use the suffix .type when they are used to represent type of an element. Types usually include the .attlist and .content components.

.attlist
  attribute groups use the suffix .attlist when they are used to represent the attributes for a specific element.
attribute groups use the suffix .attrib when they are used to represent a group of tokens representing one or more complete attribute specifications within an .attlist declaration.

For example, in HTML 4, the %block; parameter entity is defined to represent the heterogeneous collection of element types that are block-level elements. In this specification, the corollary named content model is xhtml.Block.mix.

When defining named content models in the classes defined here, modules should scope the names of the model group definitions and attribute groups by using unique prefixes (this recommendation uses the prefix xhtml.). For example, the content model for the element myelement in the module mymodule could be named mymodule.myelement.content. Other schemes are possible. Regardless of the scheme used, module authors should strive to ensure that named content model they define are named uniquely so that they do not collide with other named content model and so that the interface methods for the module are obvious to its users.

A.2. Defining the Namespace of a Module

XHTML requires that the elements and attributes declared in a module be within a defined XML namespace[XMLNAMES][p.264]. The identification of this namespace is an arbitrary URI. XHTML does not require that a module declare its target namespace using the targetnamespace attribute. XHTML Modularization using XML Schema has adopted a "late binding" approach to associating with a namespace. This permits the development of so-called "chameleon" modules, where the elements and attributes of a module can be incorporated into more than one namespace.

A.2.1. Global and Local Element Declarations

While XML Schema allows the definition of global and local element declarations, to be compatible with DTD definitions of XHTML Modularization module implementations must not declare local elements.

A.2.2. Global and Local Attribute Declarations

While the approach defined here permits the definition of global as well as local attribute declarations, schema authors should consider the consequences of such definitions on a document instance. Global attributes must always be explicitly prefixed in a instance document by declaring a namespace prefix xmlns:prefix, while local attributes depending on the schema implementation may be explicitly prefixed.
A.3. Importing External Namespace Schema Components

An XML Schema provides definitions that belong to a given target namespace. A schema must use the import element to include components from an XML Schema that uses a different target namespace. The import element in XML Schema requires a namespace attribute and an optional schemaLocation attribute. Multiple modules (included in a document type) importing components from the same external namespace but providing different schema location URI values will result in invalid driver schema. To avoid such issues modularization requires that modules importing external schemas must not provide a schemaLocation attribute so that a document type’s driver file may import these schemas with the schemaLocation attribute.

A.4. Datatype Definitions and Namespaces

While the elements and attributes of a module should NOT be in a namespace until they are used by a markup language, the datatypes that a module relies upon may need to be. This is especially important if the datatypes are to be shared with other markup languages. If your module has datatypes that you want to share with other modules, you should define a namespace for those datatypes, place the datatype definitions in a separate "module" and bind that module to the namespace. In XHTML Modularization, for example, we use the namespace http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml/datatypes/.

A.5. Content Model Redefinitions

Quite often modules change the content model of elements defined by other modules. For example, the XHTML Events module adds event attributes to elements defined by the forms module. It is also possible that multiple modules may change the content model of a single element defined by a third module, for example both XHTML Events Module and XHTML Image Map module add attributes to elements in form module.

XML Schemas allows for changes to a declared content model using the redefine element. While XML Schema supports the use of a redefine element that redefines the named content model and type definition, XML Schema does not directly support redefinition of an element or attribute declaration.

To support element content model redefinitions, all content models are defined with a .content identifier. This identifier can be easily redefined when creating a driver module.

- Schema module implementations must define the content model of an element using named complex types schema component .type. Further the named schema types must be defined in terms of named content model .content and .attlist.
- redefine in XML Schema by default includes the referenced schema. Since the instantiation of a module is decided by document type’s driver file, the module implementations must not directly redefine the content model of other modules in its implementation.
- Modules that expect to have their content model defined or extended by the host language must define a special .export group for each element or content class that needs to have
its content model extended. Host languages will use this .export group as the basis for the content model of an element, extending it with whatever additional content is appropriate. elements that
B. Developing Schema with defined and extended modules

This appendix is informative.

The primary purpose of defining XHTML modules and a general modularization methodology is to ease the development of document types that are based upon XHTML using XML Schemas. These document types may extend XHTML by integrating additional capabilities (e.g., [SMIL] [p.265]), or they may define a subset of XHTML for use in a specialized device. This section describes the techniques that document type designers must use in order to take advantage of the XML Schema implementation of this modularization architecture. It does this by applying the XHTML Modularization techniques in progressively more complex ways, culminating in the creation of a complete document type from disparate modules.

Note that in no case do these examples require the modification of the XHTML-provided module file entities themselves. The XHTML module file entities are completely parameterized, so that it is possible through separate module definitions and driver files to customize the definition and the content model of each element and each element’s hierarchy.

Finally, remember that most users of XHTML are not expected to be XML Schema authors. XML Schema authors are generally people who are defining specialized markup that will improve the readability, simplify the rendering of a document, or ease machine-processing of documents, or they are client designers that need to define the specialized markup language for their specific client. Consider these cases:

- An organization is providing subscriber’s information via a Web interface. The organization stores its subscriber information in an XML-based database. One way to report that information out from the database to the Web is to embed the XML records from the database directly in the XHTML document. While it is possible to merely embed the records, the organization could define a module that describes the records, attach that module to an XHTML implementation, and thereby create a complete markup language for the pages. The organization can then access the data within the new elements via the Document Object Model [DOM] [p.263], validate the documents, provide style definitions for the elements that cascade using Cascading Style Sheets [CSS2] [p.263], etc. By taking the time to define the structure of their data and create a markup language using the processes defined in this section, the organization can realize the full benefits of XML.

- An Internet client developer is designing a specialized device. That device will only support a subset of XHTML, and the devices will always access the Internet via a proxy server that validates content before passing it on to the client (to minimize error handling on the client). In order to ensure that the content is valid, the developer creates a markup language that is a subset of XHTML using the processes defined in this section. They then use the new language definition in their proxy server and in their devices, and also make the language definition available to content developers so that developers can validate their content before making it available. By performing a few simple steps, the client developer can use the architecture defined in this document to greatly ease their language development cost.
and ensure that they are fully supporting the subset of XHTML that they choose to include.

B.1. Defining additional attributes

In some cases, an extension to XHTML can be as simple as additional attributes. Schema authors should provide the attribute definitions for each attribute, for example:

```xml
<xs:attributeGroup name="myattrs.attrib">
  <xs:attribute name="myattribute" type="xs:string"/>
</xs:attributeGroup>
```

would declare an attribute "myattr" and attribute group "myattrs.attrib" in the target namespace of the schema ('xs' is the prefix for XML Schema Namespace). Authors should note that the attribute is created as local attribute (as part attribute group). Alternatively, declaring an attribute by placing the attribute declaration as direct child of `schema` element would create a Global attribute (and document instances would have to use qualified attribute name such as `xlink:show`). For a discussion of qualified names and Namespace prefixes, see Defining the Namespace of a Module [p.54].

To add this attribute to the content model of an element, the attribute group (that makes the content model of the element) would need to be redefined (by the document type's driver file) to include the new attribute. For example:

```xml
<xs:redefine schemaLocation="xhtml-basic10.xsd">
  <xs:attributeGroup name="a.attlist">
    <xs:attributeGroup ref="a.attlist"/>
    <xs:attributeGroup ref="myml:myattrs.attrib"/>
  </xs:attributeGroup>
</xs:redefine>
```

The target namespace of the attribute group definition is not XHTML namespace and must be contained in a separate XML schema.

Naturally, adding an attribute to a schema does not mean that any new behavior is defined for arbitrary clients. However, a content developer could use an extra attribute to store information that is accessed by associated scripts via the Document Object Model (for example).

B.2. Defining additional elements

Defining additional elements is similar to attributes, but a typical XHTML module would define the element as a global element (as a direct child of `schema` element). Schema authors should first provide the element declaration for each element:

```xml
<!-- In the myml-module-1.xsd -->
<xs:group name="myelement.content">
  <xs:choice>
    <xs:element name="otherelement"/>
  </xs:choice>
</xs:group>
```
The target namespace of "myelement" declared is not XHTML namespace, hence must be contained in a separate XML Schema. "xs" is the prefix for XML Schema Namespace. After the elements are defined, they need to be integrated into the content model. Strategies for integrating new elements or sets of elements into the content model are addressed in the next section.

**B.3. Defining the content model for a collection of modules**

Since the content model of XHTML modules is fully parameterized using named content models, Schema authors may modify the content model for every element in every module. The details of the schema module interface are defined in [Building Schema Modules][p.53]. Basically there are two ways to approach this modification:

1. Re-define the named content model, .content, for each element.
2. Define one or more of the global named content model entities to include the element in those named model definitions (normally via the named content model, .extras).

The strategy taken will depend upon the nature of the modules being combined and the nature of the elements being integrated. The remainder of this section describes techniques for integrating two different classes of modules.

**B.3.1. Integrating a stand-alone module into XHTML**

When a module (and remember, a module can be a collection of other modules) contains elements that only reference each other in their content model, it is said to be "internally complete". As such, the module can be used on its own; (for example, you could define a schema that was just that module, and use one of its elements as the root element). Integrating such a module into XHTML is a three step process:

1. Decide what element(s) can be thought of as the root(s) of the new module.
2. Decide where these elements need to attach in the XHTML content tree.
3. Then, for each attachment point in the content tree, add the root element(s) to the content definition for the XHTML elements.
Consider attaching the elements defined above. In that example, the element `myelement` is the root. To attach this element under the `img` element, and only the `img` element, of XHTML, the following redefinition would work:

```
<xs:redefine schemaLocation="xhtml-basic10.xsd">
  <xs:group name="img.content">
    <xs:choice>
      <xs:group ref="img.content"/>
      <xs:element ref="myml:myelement"/>
    </xs:choice>
  </xs:group>
</xs:redefine>
```

Such redefinition must not be included in the module implementation, but instead provided as part of the document type’s driver implementation. A schema defined with this content model would allow a document like the following fragment:

```
<img src="http://examples.com/image" alt="alt-text">
  <myml:myelement>This is content of a locally defined element</myml:myelement>
</img>
```

It is important to note that normally the `img` element has a content model of `EMPTY`. By adding `myelement` to that content model, we are really just replacing `EMPTY` with `myelement`. In the case of other elements that already have content models defined, the addition of an element would require the restating of the existing content model in addition to `myelement`.

### B.3.2. Mixing a new module throughout the modules in XHTML

Extending the example above, to attach this module everywhere that the `%Flow.mix` content model group is permitted, would require something like the following in the schema that defines the document model of the document type:

```
<xs:redefine schemaLocation="xhtml11.xsd">
  <xs:group name="Misc.extra">
    <xs:choice>
      <xs:group ref="Misc.extra"/>
      <xs:element ref="myml:myelement"/>
    </xs:choice>
  </xs:group>
</xs:redefine>
```

Since the `Misc.extra` content model class is used in the content model the named model `Misc.class`, and that named model is used throughout the XHTML modules, the new module would become available throughout an extended XHTML document type.

### B.4. Creating a new Document Type

So far the examples in this section have described the methods of extending XHTML and XHTML’s content model. Once this is done, the next step is to collect the modules that comprise the Document Type into a schema driver and schema file that provides the content model.
redefinitions of included modules, incorporating the new definitions so that they override and augment the basic XHTML definitions as appropriate.

B.4.1. Creating a simple Document Type

Using the trivial example above, it is possible to define a new schema that uses and extends the XHTML modules pretty easily. First, define the new elements and their content model in a module:

You can download this version of this file from
http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/examples/simpleml-module-1.xsd.
The latest version is available at
http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/examples/simpleml-module-1.xsd.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  targetNamespace="http://www.example.com/xmlns/simpleml1"
  xmlns="http://www.example.com/xmlns/simpleml1">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>
      This is the XML Schema module for module SimpleML
      $Id: simpleml-module-1.xsd,v 1.5 2006/06/12 22:38:55 ahby Exp $
    </xs:documentation>
    <xs:documentation source="http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-copyright-1.xsd"/>
  </xs:annotation>
  <xs:attributeGroup name="xhtml.Common.attrib">
    <xs:attribute name="id" type="xs:ID"/>
  </xs:attributeGroup>

  <xs:group name="otherelement.content">
    <xs:sequence/>
  </xs:group>

  <xs:attributeGroup name="otherelement.attlist">
    <xs:attributeGroup ref="xhtml.Common.attrib"/>
  </xs:attributeGroup>

  <xs:complexType name="otherelement.type">
    <xs:group ref="otherelement.content"/>
    <xs:attributeGroup ref="otherelement.attlist"/>
  </xs:complexType>

  <xs:element name="otherelement" type="otherelement.type"/>

  <xs:group name="element.content">
    <xs:choice>
      <xs:element ref="otherelement" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xs:choice>
  </xs:group>

  <xs:attributeGroup name="element.attlist">
    <xs:attributeGroup ref="xhtml.Common.attrib"/>
  </xs:attributeGroup>
</xs:schema>
```
Now, define the schema driver for the new language:

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/examples/simpleml-1_0.xsd. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/examples/simpleml-1_0.xsd.
A schema defined with this content model would allow a document like the following:

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/examples/simple-prefixed.html. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/examples/simple-prefixed.html.

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
     xmlns:simpleml="http://www.example.com/xmlns/simpleml1"
     xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
     xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml simpleml-1_0.xsd">
  <head>
    <title>An example using defaults</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>This is content in the XHTML namespace</p>
    <simpleml:element>
      This is content in the SimpleML namespace.
      <simpleml:otherelement/>
    </simpleml:element>
    <p><img src="missing" alt="Missing image" simpleml:myattr="value"/></p>
  </body>
</html>

B.4.2. Creating a Language by extending XHTML

Next, there is the situation where a complete, additional, and complex module is added to XHTML (or to a subset of XHTML). In essence, this is the same as in the example above, the only difference being that the module being added is incorporated in the schema by creating a new document model schema.

One such complex module is the Schema for MathML [p.264]. In order to combine MathML and XHTML into a single Schema, an author would just decide where MathML content should be legal in the document, and add the MathML root element to the content model at that point. First, define a new document model that instantiates the MathML Schema and connects it to the content XHTML content model by redefining the XHTML content model. Providing a redefinition of the XHTML content model by implication includes the XHTML content model in the new document content model:

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/examples/mathml-model-1.xsd. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/examples/mathml-model-1.xsd.

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xs:schema targetNamespace="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
          xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
          xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
          xmlns:math="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML">
Next, define a Schema driver that includes our new document content model with XHTML1.1 modules and MathML module (for example):

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/examples/xhtml-mathml.xsd. The latest version is available at [http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/examples/xhtml-mathml.xsd](http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/examples/xhtml-mathml.xsd).

B.4.3. Creating a Language by removing and replacing XHTML modules

Another way in which Schema authors may use XHTML modules is to define a Schema that is a subset of an XHTML family document type (because, for example, they are building devices or software that only supports a subset of XHTML). To do this simple create a Schema driver that does not include the relevant modules. Schema author should note that redefine in schema by default includes all the content model of the referenced schema, authors should also not include any redefinitions of modules that they do not wish to include. The basic steps to follow are:
1. Take an XHTML family Schema as the basis of the new document type (e.g. XHTML 1.1).
2. Select the modules to remove from that Schema.
3. Physically, remove include and redefine schema elements that include any non
   relevant modules from the driver file. Also references to schema components from such
   modules used in redefinitions of other modules must be deleted.
4. Introduce some new modules

B.4.4. Creating a the new Document Type

Finally, some Schema authors may wish to start from scratch, using the XHTML Modularization
framework as a toolkit for building a new markup language. This language must be made up of
the minimal, required modules from XHTML. It may also contain other XHTML-defined modules
or any other module that the author wishes to employ. In this example, we will take the XHTML
required modules, add some XHTML-defined modules, and also add in the module we defined
above.

The first step is to define a module that defines the elements and attributes using the provided
template.

You can download this version of this file from
http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/examples/myml-module-1.xsd.
The latest version is available at
http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/examples/myml-module-1.xsd.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
          targetNamespace="http://www.example.com/xmlns/myml"
          xmlns:xhtml="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
          xmlns="http://www.example.com/xmlns/myml">

  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>
      This is XML Schema template for MLML module
      $Id: myml-module-1.xsd,v 1.4 2005/10/20 14:14:40 ahby Exp $
    </xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
  
  <xs:documentation source="http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-copyright-1.xsd"/>
  
  <xs:import namespace="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"/>

  <xs:attributeGroup name="myml.myotherelement.attlist">
    <xs:attributeGroup ref="xhtml:xhtml.Global.common.attrib"/>
  </xs:attributeGroup>
</xs:schema>
```
Now, build a content model description that hooks the new elements and attributes into the other XHTML elements. The following example is patterned after the XHTML Basic content model, but is a complete, free-standing content model module:

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/examples/myml-model-1.xsd. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/examples/myml-model-1.xsd.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  targetNamespace="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
  xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
  xmlns:myml="http://www.example.com/xmlns/myml">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>
      This is the XML Schema module of common content models for MyML
    </xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
</xs:schema>
```
XHTML + MyML Document Model

This module describes the groupings of elements/attributes that make up common content models for XHTML elements.

XHTML has following basic content models:

- `Inline.mix`: character-level elements
- `Block.mix`: block-like elements, e.g., paragraphs and lists
- `Flow.mix`: any block or inline elements
- `HeadOpts.mix`: Head Elements
- `InlinePre.mix`: Special class for pre content model
- `InlineNoAnchor.mix`: Content model for Anchor

Any groups declared in this module may be used to create element content models, but the above are considered 'global' (insofar as that term applies here).

XHTML has the following Attribute Groups:

- `Core.extra.attrib`
- `I18n.extra.attrib`
- `Common.extra`

The above attribute Groups are considered Global.
<xs:attributeGroup name="xhtml.Global.core.extra.attrib">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>
      Extended Global Core Attributes
    </xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
</xs:attributeGroup>

<xs:attributeGroup name="xhtml.Global.I18n.extra.attrib">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>
      Extended Global I18n attributes
    </xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
</xs:attributeGroup>

<xs:attributeGroup name="xhtml.Global.Common.extra">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>
      Extended Global Common Attributes
    </xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
</xs:attributeGroup>

<xs:group name="xhtml.HeadOpts.mix">
  <xs:choice>
    <xs:element ref="meta"/>
    <xs:element ref="link"/>
    <xs:element ref="object"/>
  </xs:choice>
</xs:group>

<!-- These elements are neither block nor inline, and can
essentially be used anywhere in the document body. -->
<xs:group name="xhtml.Misc.class">
  <xs:choice>
    <xs:element ref="myml:myelement"/>
  </xs:choice>
</xs:group>

<!-- Inline Elements -->
<xs:group name="xhtml.InlStruct.class">
  <xs:choice>
    <xs:element ref="br"/>
    <xs:element ref="span"/>
  </xs:choice>
</xs:group>

<xs:group name="xhtml.InlPhras.class">
  <xs:choice>
    <xs:element ref="em"/>
    <xs:element ref="strong"/>
    <xs:element ref="dfn"/>
    <xs:element ref="code"/>
  </xs:choice>
</xs:group>
<xs:element ref="samp"/>
<xs:element ref="kbd"/>
<xs:element ref="var"/>
<xs:element ref="cite"/>
<xs:element ref="abbr"/>
<xs:element ref="acronym"/>
<xs:element ref="q"/>
</xs:choice>
</xs:group>

<xs:group name="xhtml.InlPres.class">
  <xs:choice/>
</xs:group>

<xs:group name="xhtml.I18n.class">
  <xs:sequence/>
</xs:group>

<xs:group name="xhtml.Anchor.class">
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element ref="a"/>
  </xs:sequence>
</xs:group>

<xs:group name="xhtml.InlSpecial.class">
  <xs:choice>
    <xs:element ref="img"/>
    <xs:element ref="object"/>
  </xs:choice>
</xs:group>

<xs:group name="xhtml.InlForm.class">
  <xs:choice>
    <xs:element ref="input"/>
    <xs:element ref="select"/>
    <xs:element ref="textarea"/>
    <xs:element ref="label"/>
  </xs:choice>
</xs:group>

<xs:group name="xhtml.Inline.extra">
  <xs:choice/>
</xs:group>

<!--xs:group name="Ruby.class">
  <xs:sequence/>
</xs:group-->

<!--
Inline.class includes all inline elements, used as a component in mixes
-->
<xs:group name="xhtml.Inline.class">
  <xs:choice>
    <xs:group ref="xhtml.InlStruct.class"/>
    <xs:group ref="xhtml.InlPhras.class"/>
    <xs:group ref="xhtml.Anchor.class"/>
    <xs:group ref="xhtml.InlSpecial.class"/>
  </xs:choice>
</xs:group>
<xs:group ref="xhtml.InlForm.class"/>
<xs:group ref="xhtml.Inline.extra"/>
</xs:choice>
</xs:group>

<!--
InlinePre.class
Used as a component in pre model
-->
<xs:group name="xhtml.InlinePre.mix">
<xs:choice>
<xs:group ref="xhtml.InlStruct.class"/>
<xs:group ref="xhtml.InlPhras.class"/>
<xs:group ref="xhtml.Anchor.class"/>
<xs:group ref="xhtml.Inline.extra"/>
</xs:choice>
</xs:group>

<!--
InlNoAnchor.class includes all non-anchor inlines,
used as a component in mixes
-->
<xs:group name="xhtml.InlNoAnchor.class">
<xs:choice>
<xs:group ref="xhtml.InlStruct.class"/>
<xs:group ref="xhtml.InlPhras.class"/>
<xs:group ref="xhtml.InlSpecial.class"/>
<xs:group ref="xhtml.InlForm.class"/>
<xs:group ref="xhtml.Inline.extra"/>
</xs:choice>
</xs:group>

<!--
InlNoAnchor.mix includes all non-anchor inlines
-->
<xs:group name="xhtml.InlNoAnchor.mix">
<xs:choice>
<xs:group ref="xhtml.InlNoAnchor.class"/>
<xs:group ref="xhtml.Misc.class"/>
</xs:choice>
</xs:group>

<!--
Inline.mix includes all inline elements, including Misc.class
-->
<xs:group name="xhtml.Inline.mix">
<xs:choice>
<xs:group ref="xhtml.Inline.class"/>
<xs:group ref="xhtml.Misc.class"/>
</xs:choice>
</xs:group>

<!--
In the HTML 4 DTD, heading and list elements were included
in the block group. The Heading.class and
List.class groups must now be included explicitly
on element declarations where desired.

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-->

<xsl:group name="xhtml.Heading.class">
  <xsl:choice>
    <xsl:element ref="h1"/>
    <xsl:element ref="h2"/>
    <xsl:element ref="h3"/>
    <xsl:element ref="h4"/>
    <xsl:element ref="h5"/>
    <xsl:element ref="h6"/>
  </xsl:choice>
</xsl:group>

<xsl:group name="xhtml.List.class">
  <xsl:choice>
    <xsl:element ref="ul"/>
    <xsl:element ref="ol"/>
    <xsl:element ref="dl"/>
  </xsl:choice>
</xsl:group>

<xsl:group name="xhtml.Table.class">
  <xsl:choice>
    <xsl:element ref="table"/>
  </xsl:choice>
</xsl:group>

<xsl:group name="xhtml.Form.class">
  <xsl:choice>
    <xsl:element ref="form"/>
  </xsl:choice>
</xsl:group>

<xsl:group name="xhtml.BlkStruct.class">
  <xsl:choice>
    <xsl:element ref="p"/>
    <xsl:element ref="div"/>
  </xsl:choice>
</xsl:group>

<xsl:group name="xhtml.BlkPhras.class">
  <xsl:choice>
    <xsl:element ref="pre"/>
    <xsl:element ref="blockquote"/>
    <xsl:element ref="address"/>
  </xsl:choice>
</xsl:group>

<xsl:group name="xhtml.BlkPres.class">
  <xsl:choice/>
</xsl:group>

<xsl:group name="xhtml.BlkSpecial.class">
  <xsl:choice>
    <xsl:group ref="xhtml.Table.class"/>
    <xsl:group ref="xhtml.Form.class"/>
  </xsl:choice>
</xsl:group>

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<xs:group name="xhtml.Block.extra">
  <xs:choice/>
</xs:group>

<!--
Block.class includes all block elements,
used as an component in mixes
-->  
<xs:group name="xhtml.Block.class">
  <xs:choice>
    <xs:group ref="xhtml.BlkStruct.class"/>
    <xs:group ref="xhtml.BlkPhras.class"/>
    <xs:group ref="xhtml.BlkSpecial.class"/>
    <xs:group ref="xhtml.Block.extra"/>
  </xs:choice>
</xs:group>

<!--
Block.mix includes all block elements plus %Misc.class;
-->  
<xs:group name="xhtml.Block.mix">
  <xs:choice>
    <xs:group ref="xhtml.Heading.class"/>
    <xs:group ref="xhtml.List.class"/>
    <xs:group ref="xhtml.Block.class"/>
    <xs:group ref="xhtml.Misc.class"/>
  </xs:choice>
</xs:group>

<!--
All Content Elements
Flow.mix includes all text content, block and inline
Note that the "any" element included here allows us

to add data from any other namespace, a necessity
for compound document creation.
Note however that it is not possible to add
to any head level element without further
modification. To add RDF metadata to the head
of a document, modify the structure module.
-->  
<xs:group name="xhtml.Flow.mix">
  <xs:choice>
    <xs:group ref="xhtml.Heading.class"/>
    <xs:group ref="xhtml.List.class"/>
    <xs:group ref="xhtml.Block.class"/>
    <xs:group ref="xhtml.Inline.class"/>
    <xs:group ref="xhtml.Misc.class"/>
  </xs:choice>
</xs:group>

<xs:group name="xhtml.FlowNoTable.mix">
  <xs:choice>
    <xs:group ref="xhtml.Heading.class"/>
    <xs:group ref="xhtml.List.class"/>
    <xs:group ref="xhtml.BlkStruct.class"/>
    <xs:group ref="xhtml.BlkPhras.class"/>
  </xs:choice>
</xs:group>
Finally, build a driver schema. For ease of extensibility this driver schema is split into two XML Schema files. The first file of driver schema collects (includes) all the modules needed for the new document type. This schema also provides the required redefinitions of schema components in included modules. (Note: in XML Schema redefine includes the schema referenced.

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/examples/myml-modules-1.xsd. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/examples/myml-modules-1.xsd.
Other XHTML modules
+a Link
+a Meta
+a Base
+a Image
+a Object
+a Param
+a Basic forms
+a Basic tables

Other Modules
+a MyML Module
</xs:documentation>
**Structural module**

Elements defined here:
- title, head, body, html

Redefinition by Base module

Redefinition by the XHTML11 Markup (for value of version attr)

Include schemas for link, meta, and base modules.

---

B.4.4. Creating a the new Document Type
B.4.4. Creating a new Document Type

Image module
Elements defined here:
* img

Object module
Elements defined here:
* object

Param module
Elements defined here:
* param

Basic Forms module
Note that this module is not used in XHTML 1.1. It is designed for use with XHTML Basic.
Elements defined here:
* form, label, input, select, option, textarea

Basic Tables module
Note that this module is not used in XHTML. It is designed for use with XHTML Basic.
Elements defined here:
* table, caption, tr, th, td
The second file of the driver schema builds new document type based on the content model and modules. Also this schema provides the schemaLocation for all imported namespaces (namespaces imported by the included modules).

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/examples/myml-1_0.xsd. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/examples/myml-1_0.xsd.
<xs:documentation>
This is the Schema Driver file for XHTML Basic 1.0 + MyML Document Type

This schema includes
+ imports external schemas (xml.xsd)
+ refedines (and include)s schema modules for XHTML Basic 1.0 + MyML Document Type.
+ includes Schema for Named content model for the XHTML Basic 1.0 + MyML Document Type

This Document Type includes the following Modules

XHTML Core modules (Required for XHTML Family Conformance)
  + text
  + hypertext
  + lists
  + structure

Other XHTML modules
  + Link
  + Meta
  + Base
  + Image
  + Object
  + Param
  + Basic forms
  + Basic tables

Other Modules
  + MyML Module
</xs:documentation>
</xs:annotation>

schemaLocation="http://www.w3.org/2001/xml.xsd">
<xs:annotation>
<xs:documentation>
This import brings in the XML namespace attributes
The XML attributes are used by various modules
</xs:documentation>
</xs:annotation>
</xs:import>

<xs:include schemaLocation="myml-model-1.xsd">
<xs:annotation>
<xs:documentation>
Document Model module for the XHTML Basic 1.0 Document Type
This schema file defines all named models used by XHTML Modularization Framework for XHTML Basic 1.0 Document Type
</xs:documentation>
</xs:annotation>
</xs:include>

<xs:include schemaLocation="myml-modules-1.xsd">
<xs:annotation>
</xs:annotation>

Once a new SCHEMA has been developed, it can be used in any document. Using the Schema is as simple as just referencing it in the schemaLocation attribute of a document root element:

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/examples/myml-prefixed.html. The latest version is available at [http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/examples/myml-prefixed.html](http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/examples/myml-prefixed.html)
C. XHTML Schema Module Implementations

This appendix is normative.

This appendix contains implementations of the modules defined in XHTML Abstract Modules via XML Schemas. These module implementations can be used by XHTML Family Document Types. There are direct links to the various files, and the files are also contained in the "Gzip'd TAR" and "Zip" archives linked to at the top of this document. Please note that the files targeted by the "latest version" links may change slowly over time. See the W3C XHTML Working Group home page for more information.

C.1. Character Entities

XML Schema uses DTDs to support character entities. The DTD implementation of XHTML Modularization [XHTMLMOD] defines the required character entities for XHTML. The schema implementation includes the set of character entities for XHTML, including the Latin 1, Symbol and Special character collections defined as part the DTD implementation of XHTML Modularization [XHTMLMOD].

Even though the named character entities are defined using DTDs and included in the Schema Modularization Framework, schema processors typically do not expand the named character entities in an XML document instance. The html DOCTYPE declaration must still be present if one wishes to use named entities defined by this Framework module.

C.2. XHTML Schema Modular Framework

The Framework modules instantiate a set of support model that define the common Datatypes, Notations, Common attribute definitions and character entities. These are defined in a set of support modules, instantiated by a main Framework module:

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-framework-1.xsd. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-framework-1.xsd.
The Modular Schema framework also relies upon the following component modules:

C.2.1. XHTML Notations

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-notations-1.xsd. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-notations-1.xsd.
C.2.2. XHTML Datatypes

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-datatypes-1.xsd. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-datatypes-1.xsd.
C.2.2. XHTML Datatypes

<!-- pixel, percentage, or relative -->
<xs:simpleType name="MultiLength">
  <xs:union memberTypes="ahl|b|l|p|n/q">
    <xs:simpleType>
      <xs:restriction base="xs:token">
        <xs:pattern value="[d|l|p]/*"/>
      </xs:restriction>
    </xs:simpleType>
    <xs:simpleType>
      <xs:restriction base="xs:nonNegativeInteger"/>
    </xs:simpleType>
  </xs:union>
</xs:simpleType>

<!-- one or more digits (NUMBER) -->
<xs:simpleType name="Number">
  <xs:restriction base="xs:nonNegativeInteger"/>
</xs:simpleType>

<!-- integer representing length in pixels -->
<xs:simpleType name="Pixels">
  <xs:restriction base="xs:nonNegativeInteger"/>
</xs:simpleType>

<!-- script expression -->
<xs:simpleType name="Script">
  <xs:restriction base="xs:string"/>
</xs:simpleType>

<!-- sixteen color names or RGB color expression -->
<xs:simpleType name="Color">
  <xs:union memberTypes="xs:NMTOKEN">
    <xs:simpleType>
      <xs:restriction base="xs:token">
        <xs:pattern value="#\([0-9a-fA-F]{3}\)([0-9a-fA-F]{3})?"/>
      </xs:restriction>
    </xs:simpleType>
  </xs:union>
</xs:simpleType>

<!-- textual content -->
<xs:simpleType name="Text">
  <xs:restriction base="xs:string"/>
</xs:simpleType>

<!-- a single character, as per section 2.2 of [XML] -->
<xs:simpleType name="Character">
  <xs:restriction base="xs:NMTOKEN">
    <xs:enumeration value="_blank"/>
    <xs:enumeration value="_self"/>
    <xs:enumeration value="_parent"/>
    <xs:enumeration value="_top"/>
  </xs:restriction>
</xs:simpleType>

<!-- a space separated list of character encodings, as per [RFC2045] -->
<xs:simpleType name="Charsets">
  <xs:list itemType="Charset"/>
</xs:simpleType>

<!-- a media type, as per [RFC2045] -->
<xs:simpleType name="ContentType">
  <xs:restriction base="xs:string"/>
</xs:simpleType>

<!-- a space separated list of media types, as per [RFC2045] -->
<xs:simpleType name="ContentTypes">
  <xs:restriction base="xs:string"/>
</xs:simpleType>

<!-- date and time information. ISO date format -->
<xs:simpleType name="Datetime">
  <xs:restriction base="xs:dateTime"/>
</xs:simpleType>

<!-- formal public identifier, as per [ISO8879] -->
<xs:simpleType name="FPI">
  <xs:restriction base="xs:normalizedString"/>
</xs:simpleType>

<!-- a window name as used in the target attribute -->
<xs:simpleType name="FrameTarget">
  <xs:restriction base="xs:NMTOKEN">
    <xs:enumeration value="_blank"/>
    <xs:enumeration value="_self"/>
    <xs:enumeration value="_parent"/>
    <xs:enumeration value="_top"/>
  </xs:restriction>
</xs:simpleType>

<!-- a language code, as per [RFC3066] -->
<xs:simpleType name="LanguageCode">
  <xs:restriction base="xs:language"/>
</xs:simpleType>
C.2.3. XHTML Common Attribute Definitions

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-attribs-1.xsd. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-attribs-1.xsd.
C.2.4. XHTML Character Entities

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-charent-1.xsd. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-charent-1.xsd.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!--
This schema module includes three named character entity files.
-->
<!DOCTYPE xs:schema [ 
<!ENTITY % HTMLlat1 PUBLIC 
"-//W3C//ENTITIES Latin 1 for XHTML//EN"
]>
```
C.3. XHTML Module Implementations

This section contains the formal definition of each of the XHTML Abstract Modules as a Schema module.

C.3.1. XHTML Core Modules

C.3.1.1. Structure

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-struct-1.xsd. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-struct-1.xsd.
their attributes.

$Id: xhtml-struct-1.xsd,v 1.11 2009/09/30 14:13:35 ahby Exp $
C.3.1.2. Text

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-text-1.xsd. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-text-1.xsd.

The Text module includes declarations for all core text container elements and their attributes.

+ block phrasal
+ block structural
+ inline phrasal
+ inline structural

C.3.1.3. Hypertext

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-hypertext-1.xsd. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-hypertext-1.xsd.

C.3.1.4. Lists

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-list-1.xsd. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-list-1.xsd.
This is the XML Schema Lists module for XHTML.

List Module Elements

* dl, dt, dd, ol, ul, li

This module declares the list-oriented element types and their attributes.

Id: html-list-1.xsd,v 1.2 2005/09/26 22:54:53 ahby Exp 0

C.3.1. XHTML Core Modules
C.3.2. Applet

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-applet-1.xsd. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-applet-1.xsd.

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xs:schema
xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
xmlns:xh11d="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml/datatypes/"
>
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>
      Java Applets
      This is the XML Schema module for Java Applets in XHTML
      * applet (param)
      
      This module declares the applet element type and its attributes,
      used to provide support for Java applets. The 'alt' attribute
      is now required (as it is on images). One of either code or
      object attributes must be present. In the document, place param
      elements before the object elements that require their content.
      
      Note that use of this module also instantiate of the
      Param Element Module.
    </xs:documentation>
    <xs:documentation source="xhtml-copyright-1.xsd"/>
    <xs:documentation source="http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/REC-xhtml-modularization-20010410/abstract_modules.html#s_appletmodule"/>
  </xs:annotation>
  <xs:import namespace="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml/datatypes/" schemaLocation="xhtml-datatypes-1.xsd" />
  <xs:include schemaLocation="xhtml-param-1.xsd">
    <xs:annotation>
      <xs:documentation>
        Param module
        Include Param Module
      </xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
    <xs:include schemaLocation="xhtml-applet-attlist.xsd"/>
    <xs:include schemaLocation="xhtml-applet-content.xsd"/>
  </xs:include>
  <xs:attributeGroup name="xhtml.applet.attlist">
    <xs:attributeGroup ref="xhtml.Core.attrib"/>
    <xs:attribute name="alt" type="xh11d:Text" use="required"/>
    <xs:attribute name="archive" type="xh11d:CDATA"/>
    <xs:attribute name="code" type="xh11d:CDATA"/>
    <xs:attribute name="codebase" type="xh11d:URI"/>
    <xs:attribute name="object" type="xh11d:CDATA"/>
    <xs:attribute name="width" type="xh11d:Length" use="required"/>
    <xs:attribute name="height" type="xh11d:Length" use="required"/>
  </xs:attributeGroup>
  <xs:group name="xhtml.applet.content">
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xs:element ref="param"/>
      </xs:choice>
    </xs:sequence>
  </xs:group>
</xs:complexType>
C.3.3. Text Modules

C.3.3.1. Presentation

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-pres-1.xsd. The latest version is available at [http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-pres-1.xsd](http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-pres-1.xsd).

C.3.3.2. Edit

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-edit-1.xsd. The latest version is available at [http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-edit-1.xsd](http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-edit-1.xsd).
C.3.3. Bi-directional Text

You can download this version of this file from
http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-bdo-1.xsd.
The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-bdo-1.xsd
C.3.4. Forms

C.3.4.1. Basic Forms

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHHEMA/xhtml-basic-form-1.xsd. The latest version is available at [http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHHEMA/xhtml-basic-form-1.xsd].

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xs:schema
  xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  elementFormDefault="qualified"
  xmlns:xh11d="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml/datatypes/"
>
  <xs:import namespace="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml/datatypes/"
    schemaLocation="xhtml-datatypes-1.xsd" />
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>
      This is the XML Schema Basic Forms module for XHTML
    </xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
</xs:schema>
<xs:restriction base="xs:NMTOKEN">
    <xs:enumeration value="get"/>
    <xs:enumeration value="post"/>
</xs:restriction>
</xs:simpleType>
</xs:attribute>
<xs:attribute name="name" type="xh11d:CDATA"/>
<xs:attribute name="enctype" type="xh11d:ContentType" default="application/x-www-form-urlencoded"/>
</xs:attributeGroup>

<xs:group name="xhtml.form.content">
    <xs:sequence>
        <xs:group ref="xhtml.BlkNoForm.mix" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xs:sequence>
</xs:group>

<xs:complexType name="xhtml.form.type">
    <xs:group ref="xhtml.form.content"/>
    <xs:attributeGroup ref="xhtml.form.attlist"/>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:group name="xhtml.label.content">
    <xs:sequence>
        <xs:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
            <xs:element type="xhtml.input.type" name="input"/>
            <xs:element type="xhtml.select.type" name="select"/>
            <xs:element type="xhtml.textarea.type" name="textarea"/>
            <xs:group ref="xhtml.InlStruct.class"/>
            <xs:group ref="xhtml.InlPhras.class"/>
            <xs:group ref="xhtml.I18n.class"/>
            <xs:group ref="xhtml.InlPres.class"/>
            <xs:group ref="xhtml.InlSpecial.class"/>
            <xs:group ref="xhtml.Misc.class"/>
        </xs:choice>
    </xs:sequence>
</xs:group>

<xs:attributeGroup name="xhtml.label.attlist">
    <xs:attributeGroup ref="xhtml.Common.attrib"/>
    <xs:attribute name="for" type="xs:IDREF"/>
    <xs:attribute name="accesskey" type="xh11d:Character"/>
</xs:attributeGroup>

<xs:complexType name="xhtml.label.type" mixed="true">
    <xs:group ref="xhtml.label.content"/>
    <xs:attributeGroup ref="xhtml.label.attlist"/>
</xs:complexType>

<!-- Basic Forms removes button, 'image' and 'file' input types. -->

<xs:simpleType name="xhtml.InputType.class">
    <xs:restriction base="xs:NMTOKEN">
        <xs:enumeration value="text"/>
        <xs:enumeration value="password"/>
        <xs:enumeration value="checkbox"/>
        <xs:enumeration value="radio"/>
        <xs:enumeration value="submit"/>
        <xs:enumeration value="reset"/>
        <xs:enumeration value="hidden"/>
    </xs:restriction>
</xs:simpleType>

<xs:attributeGroup name="xhtml.input.attlist">
    <xs:attributeGroup ref="xhtml.Common.attrib"/>
    <xs:attribute name="type" type="xhtml.InputType.class" default="text"/>
    <xs:attribute name="name" type="xh11d:CDATA"/>
    <xs:attribute name="value" type="xh11d:CDATA"/>
    <xs:attribute name="checked">
        <xs:simpleType>
            <xs:restriction base="xs:NMTOKEN">
                <xs:enumeration value="checked"/>
            </xs:restriction>
        </xs:simpleType>
    </xs:attribute>
    <xs:attribute name="size" type="xh11d:Number"/>
    <xs:attribute name="maxlength" type="xh11d:Number"/>
    <xs:attribute name="src" type="xh11d:URI"/>
    <xs:attribute name="tabindex" type="xh11d:Number"/>
C.3.4. Forms

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-form-1.xsd. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-form-1.xsd.
C.3.5. Tables

C.3.5.1. Basic Tables

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-basic-table-1.xsd. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-basic-table-1.xsd.
Basic Tables

* table, caption, tr, th, td

This table module declares elements and attributes defining a table model based fundamentally on features found in the widely-deployed HTML 3.2 table model. While this module mimics the content model and table attributes of HTML 3.2 tables, the element types declared herein also includes all HTML 4 common and most of the HTML 4 table attributes.
C.3.5.2. Tables

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-table-1.xsd.
The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-table-1.xsd.
C.3.6. Image

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-image-1.xsd. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-image-1.xsd.

C.3.7. Client-side Image Map

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-cssmap-1.xsd. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-cssmap-1.xsd.
C.3.7. Client-side Image Map

This module declares elements and attributes to support client-side image maps.

This is the XML Schema Client-side Image Maps module for XHTML.

* area, map

Client-side Image Maps

This module declares elements and attributes to support client-side image maps.

$Id: xhtml-csismap-1.xsd,v 1.3 2009/09/30 15:12:48 ahby Exp $

...
C.3.8. Server-side Image Map

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-ssismap-1.xsd. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-ssismap-1.xsd.

C.3.9. Object

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-object-1.xsd. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-object-1.xsd.
This module declares the object element type and its attributes, used to embed external objects as part of XHTML pages. In the document, place param elements prior to the object elements that require their content.

Note that use of this module requires instantiation of the Param Element Module prior to this module.

Elements defined here:

* object (param)

Elements defined here:

* param

C.3.10. Frames

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-frames-1.xsd. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-frames-1.xsd.
Frames

This module declares frame-related element types and attributes.

```xml
<xs:attributeGroup name="xhtml.frameset.attlist">
  <xs:attributeGroup ref="xhtml.Core.attrib"/>
  <xs:attribute name="rows" type="xh11d:MultiLengths"/>
  <xs:attribute name="cols" type="xh11d:MultiLengths"/>
</xs:attributeGroup>

<xs:group name="xhtml.frameset.content">
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:choice minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <xs:element ref="frameset"/>
      <xs:element ref="frame"/>
    </xs:choice>
    <xs:element ref="noframes" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
  </xs:sequence>
</xs:group>

<xs:complexType name="xhtml.frameset.type" mixed="true">
  <xs:group ref="xhtml.frameset.content"/>
  <xs:attributeGroup ref="xhtml.frameset.attlist"/>
</xs:complexType>
```

```
<!--
reserved frame names start with "_"
otherwise starts with letter
-->
<xs:attributeGroup name="xhtml.frame.attlist">
  <xs:attributeGroup ref="xhtml.Core.attrib"/>
  <xs:attribute name="longdesc" type="xh11d:URI"/>
  <xs:attribute name="src" type="xh11d:URI"/>
  <xs:attribute name="frameborder" default="1">
    <xs:simpleType>
      <xs:restriction base="xs:nonNegativeInteger">
        <xs:enumeration value="1"/>
        <xs:enumeration value="0"/>
      </xs:restriction>
    </xs:simpleType>
  </xs:attribute>
  <xs:attribute name="marginwidth" type="xh11d:Pixels"/>
  <xs:attribute name="marginheight" type="xh11d:Pixels"/>
  <xs:attribute name="noresize">
    <xs:simpleType>
      <xs:restriction base="xs:NMTOKEN">
        <xs:enumeration value="noresize"/>
      </xs:restriction>
    </xs:simpleType>
  </xs:attribute>
  <xs:attribute name="scrolling" default="auto">
    <xs:simpleType>
      <xs:restriction base="xs:NMTOKEN">
        <xs:enumeration value="yes"/>
        <xs:enumeration value="no"/>
        <xs:enumeration value="auto"/>
      </xs:restriction>
    </xs:simpleType>
  </xs:attribute>
</xs:attributeGroup>
```
C.3.11. Target

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-target-1.xsd. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-target-1.xsd.

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xs:schema
 xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
 elementFormDefault="qualified"
 xmlns:xh11d="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml/datatypes/"
>
 <xs:import namespace="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml/datatypes/"
 schemaLocation="xhtml-datatypes-1.xsd" />
 <xs:annotation>
  <xs:documentation>
   This is the XML Schema Target module for XHTML
 $Id: xhtml-target-1.xsd,v 1.3 2007/04/03 18:27:01 ahby Exp $
  </xs:documentation>
  <xs:documentation source="xhtml-copyright-1.xsd"/>
 </xs:annotation>
 <xs:annotation>
  <xs:documentation>
   Target
 * target
   
   This module declares the 'target' attribute used for opening windows
  </xs:documentation>
  <xs:documentation source="http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/REC-xhtml-modularization-20010410/abstract_modules.html#s_targetmodule"/>
 </xs:annotation>
 <xs:attributeGroup name="xhtml.base.target.attlist">
  <xs:attribute name="target" type="xh11d:FrameTarget"/>
 </xs:attributeGroup>
 <xs:attributeGroup name="xhtml.form.target.attlist">
  <xs:attribute name="target" type="xh11d:FrameTarget"/>
 </xs:attributeGroup>
 <xs:attributeGroup name="xhtml.area.target.attlist">
  <xs:attribute name="target" type="xh11d:FrameTarget"/>
 </xs:attributeGroup>
 <xs:attributeGroup name="xhtml.a.target.attlist">
  <xs:attribute name="target" type="xh11d:FrameTarget"/>
 </xs:attributeGroup>
</xs:schema>
C.3.12. Iframe

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-iframe-1.xsd. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-iframe-1.xsd.
C.3.13. Intrinsic Events

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-events-1.xsd.
The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-events-1.xsd.
C.3.14. Metainformation

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-meta-1.xsd. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-meta-1.xsd.
C.3.15. Scripting

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-script-1.xsd. The latest version is available at [http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-script-1.xsd](http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-script-1.xsd).
C.3.16. Style Sheet

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-style-1.xsd. The latest version is available at [http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-style-1.xsd].
C.3.17. Style Attribute

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-inlstyle-1.xsd. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-inlstyle-1.xsd.

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xs:schema
 xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
 elementFormDefault="qualified"
 xmlns:xh11d="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml/datatypes/"
>
  <xs:import namespace="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml/datatypes/"
    schemaLocation="xhtml-datatypes-1.xsd" />
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>
      This is the XML Schema Inline Style module for XHTML
      * style attribute
    </xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
  <xs:attributeGroup name="xhtml.style.attrib">
    <xs:attribute name="style" type="xh11d:CDATA"/>
  </xs:attributeGroup>
</xs:schema>

C.3.18. Link

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-link-1.xsd. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-link-1.xsd.

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xs:schema
 xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
 elementFormDefault="qualified"
 xmlns:xh11d="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml/datatypes/"
>
  <xs:import namespace="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml/datatypes/"
    schemaLocation="xhtml-datatypes-1.xsd" />
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>
      This is the XML Schema Link Element module for XHTML
      * link
    </xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
  <xs:attributeGroup name="xhtml.link.attlist">
    <xs:attributeGroup ref="xhtml.Common.attrib"/>
    <xs:attribute name="charset" type="xh11d:Charset"/>
    <xs:attribute name="href" type="xh11d:URI"/>
    <xs:attribute name="hreflang" type="xh11d:LanguageCode"/>
    <xs:attribute name="type" type="xh11d:ContentType"/>
    <xs:attribute name="rel" type="xh11d:LinkTypes"/>
    <xs:attribute name="rev" type="xh11d:LinkTypes"/>
    <xs:attribute name="media" type="xh11d:MediaDesc"/>
  </xs:attributeGroup>
  <xs:group name="xhtml.link.content">
    <xs:sequence/>
  </xs:group>
</xs:schema>
C.3.19. Base

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-base-1.xsd. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-base-1.xsd.

C.3.20. Name Identification

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-nameident-1.xsd. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-nameident-1.xsd.
This module declares the 'name' attribute on element types when it is used as a node identifier for legacy linking and scripting support. This does not include those instances when 'name' is used as a container for form control, property or metainformation names.

This module should be instantiated following all modules it modifies.

C.3.21. Legacy

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-legacy-1.xsd. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-legacy-1.xsd.
C.3.22. Ruby

You can download this version of this file from
http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-ruby-1.xsd.
The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-ruby-1.xsd
This is the Ruby module for XHTML

This module defines "Ruby " or "complex Ruby" as described in the specification:

http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/REC-ruby-20010531/

This module declares the elements and their attributes used to support complex ruby annotation markup. Elements defined here

* ruby, rbc, rtc, rb, rt, rp

This module expects the document model to define the following content models
+ InlNoRuby.mix

This module expects the document model to define the following content models
<xs:element name="ruby" type="xhtml.ruby.type"/>
C.4. XHTML Schema Support Modules

The modules in this section are elements of the XHTML Schema implementation that, while hidden from casual users, are important to understand when creating derivative markup languages using the Modularization architecture.

C.4.1. Block Phrasal

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-blkphras-1.xsd. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-blkphras-1.xsd.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xs:schema
xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
elementFormDefault="qualified"
xmlns:xh11d="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml/datatypes/"
>
  <xs:import namespace="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml/datatypes/" schemaLocation="xhtml-datatypes-1.xsd" />
  <xs:include schemaLocation="xhtml-attribs-1.xsd" />
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>
      This is the XML Schema Block Phrasal support module for XHTML
    </xs:documentation>
    <xs:documentation source="xhtml-copyright-1.xsd"/>
  </xs:annotation>
schemaLocation="http://www.w3.org/2001/xml.xsd">
    <xs:annotation>
      <xs:documentation>
        This import brings in the XML namespace attributes
        The module itself does not provide the schemaLocation
        and expects the driver schema to provide the
        actual SchemaLocation.
      </xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
  </xs:import>
  <!-- address -->
  <xs:attributeGroup name="xhtml.address.attlist">
    <xs:attributeGroup ref="xhtml.Common.attrib"/>
  </xs:attributeGroup>
  <xs:group name="xhtml.address.content">
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:group ref="xhtml.Inline.mix" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xs:sequence>
  </xs:group>
  <xs:complexType name="xhtml.address.type" mixed="true">
    <xs:group ref="xhtml.address.content"/>
    <xs:attributeGroup ref="xhtml.address.attlist"/>
  </xs:complexType>
  <!-- blockquote -->
  <xs:attributeGroup name="xhtml.blockquote.attlist">
    <xs:attributeGroup ref="xhtml.Common.attrib"/>
    <xs:attribute name="cite" type="xh11d:URI"/>
  </xs:attributeGroup>
</xs:schema>
```
C.4.2. Block Presentational

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-blkpres-1.xsd. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-blkpres-1.xsd.

<xs:schema
  xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  elementFormDefault="qualified"
  xmlns:xh11d="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml/datatypes/"
>
  <xs:import
    namespace="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml/datatypes/"
    schemaLocation="xhtml-datatypes-1.xsd" />
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>
      This is the XML Schema Block presentation element module for XHTML
    </xs:documentation>
    <xs:documentation source="xhtml-copyright-1.xsd"/>
    <xs:documentation source="http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/REC-xhtml-modularization-20010410/abstract_modules.html#s_presentationmodule"/>
  </xs:annotation>
  <xs:documentation>
    Block Presentational Elements
  </xs:documentation>
  * hr
  
  This module declares the elements and their attributes used to
  support block-level presentational markup.
</xs:schema>
C.4.3. Block Structural

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-blkstruct-1.xsd.
The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-blkstruct-1.xsd.

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xs:schema
  xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  elementFormDefault="qualified"
  xmlns:xh11d="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml/datatypes/"
>
  <xs:import namespace="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml/datatypes/"
    schemaLocation="xhtml-datatypes-1.xsd" />

  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>
      Block Structural
      * div, p

      This module declares the elements and their attributes used to support block-level structural markup.
    </xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>

  <!-- div -->
  <xs:attributeGroup name="xhtml.div.attlist">
    <xs:attributeGroup ref="xhtml.Common.attrib"/>
  </xs:attributeGroup>

  <xs:group name="xhtml.div.content">
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:group ref="xhtml.Flow.mix" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xs:sequence>
  </xs:group>

  <xs:complexType name="xhtml.div.type" mixed="true">
    <xs:group ref="xhtml.div.content"/>
    <xs:attributeGroup ref="xhtml.div.attlist"/>
  </xs:complexType>

  <!-- p -->
  <xs:attributeGroup name="xhtml.p.attlist">
    <xs:attributeGroup ref="xhtml.Common.attrib"/>
  </xs:attributeGroup>

  <xs:group name="xhtml.p.content">
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:group ref="xhtml.Inline.mix" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xs:sequence>
  </xs:group>

  <xs:complexType name="xhtml.p.type" mixed="true">
    <xs:group ref="xhtml.p.content"/>
    <xs:attributeGroup ref="xhtml.p.attlist"/>
  </xs:complexType>
</xs:schema>
C.4.4. Inline Phrasal

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-inlphras-1.xsd. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-inlphras-1.xsd.
C.4.4. Inline Phrasal

XHTML™ Modularization 1.1 - Second Edition
C.4.5. Inline Presentational

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-inlpres-1.xsd. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-inlpres-1.xsd.

C.4.6. Inline Structural

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-instruct-1.xsd. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-instruct-1.xsd.
C.4.7. Param

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-param-1.xsd. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-param-1.xsd.
This module provides declarations for the param element, used to provide named property values for the applet and object elements.

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xs:schema
 xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
 elementFormDefault="qualified"
 xmlns:xh11d="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml/datatypes/"
>
 <xs:import namespace="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml/datatypes/"
schemaLocation="xhtml-datatypes-1.xsd"/>
 <xs:annotation>
  <xs:documentation>
   This is the XML Schema Miscellaneous Legacy Markup module for XHTML
   ID: xhtml-misc-1.xsd, V 1.2 2005/09/26 22:15:43 ahby Exp 
  </xs:documentation>
  <xs:documentation source="http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-misc-1.xsd"/>
 </xs:annotation>
 <xs:attributeGroup name="xhtml.param.attlist">
  <xs:attributeGroup ref="xhtml.id"/>
  <xs:attribute name="name" type="xh11d:CDATA" use="required"/>
  <xs:attribute name="value" type="xh11d:CDATA"/>
  <xs:attribute name="valuetype" default="data">
   <xs:simpleType>
    <xs:restriction base="xs:NMTOKEN">
     <xs:enumeration value="data"/>
     <xs:enumeration value="ref"/>
     <xs:enumeration value="object"/>
    </xs:restriction>
   </xs:simpleType>
  </xs:attribute>
  <xs:attribute name="type" type="xh11d:ContentType"/>
 </xs:attributeGroup>
 <xs:group name="xhtml.param.content">
  <xs:sequence/>
 </xs:group>
 <xs:complexType name="xhtml.param.type">
  <xs:group ref="xhtml.param.content"/>
  <xs:attributeGroup ref="xhtml.param.attlist"/>
 </xs:complexType>
</xs:schema>

C.4.8. Legacy - Miscellaneous

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/SCHEMA/xhtml-misc-1.xsd. The latest version is available at [http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/SCHEMA/xhtml-misc-1.xsd].
<xs:attribute name="align">
  <xs:simpleType>
    <xs:restriction base="xs:NMTOKEN">
      <xs:enumeration value="left"/>
      <xs:enumeration value="center"/>
      <xs:enumeration value="right"/>
      <xs:enumeration value="justify"/>
    </xs:restriction>
  </xs:simpleType>
</xs:attribute>

<!-- add 'target' attribute to 'a' element -->
<xs:attributeGroup name="xhtml.a.legacy.attlist">
  <xs:attribute name="target" type="xh11d:FrameTarget"/>
</xs:attributeGroup>

<xs:attributeGroup name="xhtml.applet.legacy.attlist">
  <xs:attribute name="align">
    <xs:simpleType>
      <xs:restriction base="xs:NMTOKEN">
        <xs:enumeration value="top"/>
        <xs:enumeration value="middle"/>
        <xs:enumeration value="bottom"/>
        <xs:enumeration value="left"/>
        <xs:enumeration value="right"/>
      </xs:restriction>
    </xs:simpleType>
  </xs:attribute>
  <xs:attribute name="hspace" type="xh11d:Pixels"/>
  <xs:attribute name="vspace" type="xh11d:Pixels"/>
</xs:attributeGroup>

<xs:attributeGroup name="xhtml.body.legacy.attlist">
  <xs:attribute name="background" type="xh11d:URI"/>
  <xs:attribute name="bgcolor" type="xh11d:Color"/>
  <xs:attribute name="text" type="xh11d:Color"/>
  <xs:attribute name="link" type="xh11d:Color"/>
  <xs:attribute name="vlink" type="xh11d:Color"/>
  <xs:attribute name="alink" type="xh11d:Color"/>
</xs:attributeGroup>

<xs:attributeGroup name="xhtml.br.legacy.attlist">
  <xs:attribute name="clear" default="none">
    <xs:simpleType>
      <xs:restriction base="xs:NMTOKEN">
        <xs:enumeration value="left"/>
        <xs:enumeration value="all"/>
        <xs:enumeration value="right"/>
        <xs:enumeration value="none"/>
      </xs:restriction>
    </xs:simpleType>
  </xs:attribute>
</xs:attributeGroup>

<xs:attributeGroup name="xhtml.caption.legacy.attlist">
  <xs:attributeGroup ref="xhtml.align.legacy.attlist"/>
</xs:attributeGroup>

<xs:attributeGroup name="xhtml.hr.legacy.attlist">
  <xs:attribute name="align">
    <xs:simpleType>
      <xs:restriction base="xs:NMTOKEN">
        <xs:enumeration value="left"/>
        <xs:enumeration value="center"/>
        <xs:enumeration value="right"/>
      </xs:restriction>
    </xs:simpleType>
  </xs:attribute>
  <xs:attribute name="noshade">
    <xs:simpleType>
      <xs:restriction base="xs:NMTOKEN">
        <xs:enumeration value="noshade"/>
      </xs:restriction>
    </xs:simpleType>
  </xs:attribute>
  <xs:attribute name="size" type="xh11d:Pixels"/>
  <xs:attribute name="width" type="xh11d:Length"/>
</xs:attributeGroup>
<xs:enumeration value="compact"/>
</xs:restriction>
</xs:simpleType>
</xs:attribute>
</xs:attributeGroup>
</xs:schema>
D. Building DTD Modules

This section is normative.

XHTML modules are implemented as DTD fragments. When these fragments are assembled in a specific manner (described in Developing DTDs with defined and extended modules[p.151]), the resulting DTD is a representation of a complete document type. This representation can then be used for validation of instances of the document type.

The key to combining these fragments into a meaningful DTD is the rules used to define the fragments. This section defines those rules. When these rules are followed, DTD authors can be confident that their modules will interface cleanly with other XHTML-compatible modules.

Modules conforming to these rules also need to satisfy the conformance requirements defined in XHTML Family Module Conformance[p.18] in order to be called XHTML Family Modules.

D.1. Parameter Entity Naming

This specification classifies parameter entities into seven categories and names them consistently using the following suffixes:

- **.mod**
  - parameter entities use the suffix **.mod** when they are used to represent a DTD module (a collection of elements, attributes, parameter entities, etc). In this specification, each module is an atomic unit and may be represented as a separate file entity.

- **.module**
  - parameter entities use the suffix **.module** when they are used to control the inclusion of a DTD module by containing either of the conditional section keywords **INCLUDE** or **IGNORE**.

- **.qname**
  - parameter entities use the suffix **.qname** when they are used to represent the qualified name of an element. See Defining the Namespace of a Module[p.54] for more information on qualified names.

- **.content**
  - parameter entities use the suffix **.content** when they are used to represent the content model of an element type.

- **.class**
  - parameter entities use the suffix **.class** when they are used to represent elements of the same class.

- **.mix**
  - parameter entities use the suffix **.mix** when they are used to represent a collection of element types from different classes.

- **.attrib**
  - parameter entities use the suffix **.attrib** when they are used to represent a group of tokens representing one or more complete attribute specifications within an ATTLIST declaration.
For example, in HTML 4, the `%block;` parameter entity is defined to represent the heterogeneous collection of element types that are block-level elements. In this specification, the corollary parameter entity is `%Block.mix;`.

When defining parameter entities in the classes defined here, modules should scope the names of the entities by using unique prefixes. For example, the content model for the element `myelement` in the module `mymodule` could be named `MYMODULE.myelement.content`.

Other schemes are possible. Regardless of the scheme used, module authors should strive to ensure that parameter entities they define are named uniquely so that they do not collide with other parameter entities and so that the interface methods for the module are obvious to its users.

### D.2. Defining the Namespace of a Module

XHTML requires that the elements and attributes declared in a module be within a defined XML namespace [XMLNAMES][p. 264]. The identification of this namespace is an arbitrary URI. XHTML requires that when a module is implemented using an XML DTD, the module declares the namespace in a special manner. The purpose of this is to permit the selection, at document parse/validation time, of the use of namespace prefixes and of the `prefix` that is used to identify elements and attributes from the module.

Content developers who wish to develop documents based upon hybrid document types may choose to use XML namespace prefixes on elements from the XHTML namespace, on elements from other namespaces, or on both. In order to ensure that such documents are XHTML conforming and backward compatible with non-namespace aware tools, the W3C recommends that content developers do not use XML namespace prefixes on elements from the XHTML namespace. When content developers are interested in having their content processed by namespace-aware processors, the W3C further recommends that elements in non-XHTML namespaces be specified using an XML namespace prefix rather than relying upon XML namespace defaulting mechanisms.

Each XHTML-conforming module implemented as an XML DTD is required to define a default XML namespace prefix, a method for changing this prefix within a document instance, and a marked section that turns on the processing of the prefix.

> Note that it is legal and expected for multiple modules to be part of the same namespace when they are related. All of the XHTML modules, for example, are part of the same namespace.

### D.2.1. Qualified Names sub-module

First, you need to define a qualified names sub-module (a sub-module is just a `file entity` that is separated so that it can be incorporated into the ultimate DTD at the appropriate point). The qualified names sub-module is built using the following steps (where the string `MODULE` is replaced with an appropriate string for the new module):
1. Define a parameter entity `MODULE.prefixed` that announces whether the elements in the module are being used with XML namespace prefixed names or not. This parameter entity’s default value should be "%NS.prefixed;". The NS.prefixed parameter entity is defined by the XHTML framework to be IGNORE by default, and can be used in a document instance to switch on prefixing for all included namespaces (including that of the XHTML modules).

2. Define a parameter entity `MODULE.xmlns` that contains the namespace identifier for this module.

3. Define a parameter entity `MODULE.prefix` that contains the default prefix string to use when prefixing is enabled.

4. Define a parameter entity `MODULE.pfx` that is "%MODULE.prefix;:" when prefixing is enabled, and "" when it is not.

5. Define a parameter entity `MODULE.xmlns.extra.attrib` that contains the declaration of any XML namespace attributes for namespaces referenced by this module (e.g., xmlns:xlink). When %MODULE.prefixed is set to INCLUDE, this attribute should include the xmlns:%MODULE.pfx; declaration as well.

6. Define a parameter entity `XHTML.xmlns.extra.attrib` as `MODULE.xmlns.extra.attrib`. This is usually overridden by the document type’s driver file, but if not this definition will take over as the default.

7. For each of the elements defined by the module, create a parameter entity of the form "MODULE.NAME.qname" to hold its qualified name. The value for this parameter entity must be "%MODULE.pfx;NAME". In this way, the parsed value will be "PREFIX:NAME" when prefixes are enabled, and "NAME" otherwise.

   If the module adds attributes to elements defined in modules that do not share the namespace of this module, declare those attributes so that they use the %MODULE.pfx prefix. For example:

   ```xml
   <ENTITY % MODULE.img.myattr.qname "%MODULE.pfx;myattr" >
   ```

An example of a qname sub-module for a hypothetical Inventory Module is included below:

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/examples/inventory-qname-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/examples/inventory-qname-1.mod.
Next, you need to define one or more "declaration sub-modules". The purpose of these file entities is to declare the XML DTD elements and attribute lists. An XHTML declaration module should be constructed using the following process:

1. Define a parameter entity to use within the ATTLIST of each declared element. This parameter entity should contain %NS.decl.attrib; when %MODULE.prefixed; is set to INCLUDE, and %NS.decl.attrib; plus "xmlns %URI.datatype; #FIXED '%MODULE.xmlns;'" when %MODULE.prefixed; is set to IGNORE.

2. Declare all of the elements and attributes for the module. Within each ATTLIST for an element, include the parameter entity defined above so that all of the required xmlns attributes are available on each element in the module.

3. If the module adds attributes to elements defined in modules that do not share the namespace of this module, declare those attributes so that they use the %MODULE.pfx prefix. For example:
This would add an attribute to the img element of the Image Module, but the attribute’s name will be the qualified name, including prefix, when prefixes are selected for a document instance. It also adds the xmlns:MODULE_PREFIX attribute to the img element’s attribute list so that an XML Namespace-aware parser would know how to resolve the namespace based upon its prefix.

The following example shows a declaration sub-module for a hypothetical Inventory module.

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/examples/inventory-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/examples/inventory-1.mod.
D.2.3. Using the module as a stand-alone DTD

It is sometimes desirable to have an XHTML module also usable as a stand alone DTD. A good example of this is our Inventory module above. These items need to be embeddable in an XHTML document, and also need to be available as free-standing documents extracted from a database (for example). The easiest way to accomplish this is to define a DTD file that instantiates the components of your module. Such a DTD would have this structure:

1. Include the XHTML Datatypes Module (your qnames module likely uses some of these datatypes - it certainly uses the URI datatype for the xmlns attribute).
2. Include the Qnames Module for your module.
3. Define the parameter entity NS.decl.attrib to be %MODULE.xmlns.extra.attrib;.
4. Include the Declaration Module(s) for your module.

An example of this for our Inventory module is included below:

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/examples/inventory-1.dtd. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/examples/inventory-1.dtd.
This module defines a simple inventory item structure

<!-- Bring in the datatypes -->
<!ENTITY % xhtml-datatypes.mod
PUBLIC "-//W3C//ENTITIES XHTML Datatypes 1.0//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-datatypes-1.mod" >
%xhtml-datatypes.mod;

<!-- Bring in the qualified names -->
<!ENTITY % Inventory-qname.mod SYSTEM "inventory-qname-1.mod" >
%Inventory-qname.mod;

<!ENTITY % NS.decl.attrib "%Inventory.xmlns.extra.attrib;"> %Inventory.xmlns.extra.attrib;">

<!ENTITY % Inventory.mod SYSTEM "inventory-1.mod" >
%Inventory.mod;

<!-- end of inventory-1.dtd -->

This DTD can then be referenced by documents that use only the elements from your module:

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/examples/inventory.xml. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/examples/inventory.xml

<!DOCTYPE shelf SYSTEM "inventory-1.dtd">
<shelf xmlns="http://www.example.com/xmlns/inventory">
  <item>
    <desc>
      this is a description.
    </desc>
    <sku>
      this is the price.
    </sku>
    <price>147</price>
  </item>
</shelf>
This method permits the definition of elements and attributes that are scoped within their own namespace. It also permits content developers to use the default prefix for the elements and attributes:

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/examples/inventory-prefixed.xml. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/examples/inventory-prefixed.xml.

Finally, a document instance can use a different XML namespace prefix by redeclaring it in the DOCTYPE header and its internal subset:

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/examples/inventory-newprefix.xml. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/examples/inventory-newprefix.xml.
D.2.4. Namespace Idiosyncrasies

While the approach defined here permits the definition of markup languages that are XML and XML namespaces conforming, some behaviors defined by the XML namespaces specification are not supported:

1. XML namespaces permit the redeclaration of the xmlns attribute for a namespace at any point in the tree. It further permits this redeclaration to switch between namespace defaulting and prefixed usage, and permits the changing of the prefix. The method defined in this document does not permit this. Throughout a document instance a given namespace must continue to use the same namespace prefix (when prefixing is used), or must continue to be used in the default scope.

2. When using XML namespace defaulting, it is legal to rely upon the DTD of the document to inform parsers of the namespace of elements. However, since namespace aware processors are not required to include the DTD when evaluating a document, content developers should declare the XML namespace of an element whenever the namespace changes:

   ...  
   <p>
   <myelement xmlns="..." />
   </p>
E. Developing DTDs with defined and extended modules

This section is informative.

The primary purpose of defining XHTML modules and a general modularization methodology is to ease the development of document types that are based upon XHTML. These document types may extend XHTML by integrating additional capabilities (e.g., SMIL [p. 265]), or they may define a subset of XHTML for use in a specialized device. This section describes the techniques that document type designers must use in order to take advantage of the XML DTD implementation of this modularization architecture. It does this by applying the XHTML Modularization techniques in progressively more complex ways, culminating in the creation of a complete document type from disparate modules.

Note that in no case do these examples require the modification of the XHTML-provided module file entities themselves. The XHTML module file entities are completely parameterized, so that it is possible through separate module definitions and driver files to customize the definition and the content model of each element and each element’s hierarchy.

Finally, remember that most users of XHTML are not expected to be DTD authors. DTD authors are generally people who are defining specialized markup that will improve the readability, simplify the rendering of a document, or ease machine-processing of documents, or they are client designers that need to define the specialized DTD for their specific client. Consider these cases:

- An organization is providing subscriber’s information via a Web interface. The organization stores its subscriber information in an XML-based database. One way to report that information out from the database to the Web is to embed the XML records from the database directly in the XHTML document. While it is possible to merely embed the records, the organization could define a DTD module that describes the records, attach that module to an XHTML DTD, and thereby create a complete DTD for the pages. The organization can then access the data within the new elements via the Document Object Model [DOM] [p. 263], validate the documents, provide style definitions for the elements that cascade using Cascading Style Sheets [CSS2] [p. 263], etc. By taking the time to define the structure of their data and create a DTD using the processes defined in this section, the organization can realize the full benefits of XML.

- An Internet client developer is designing a specialized device. That device will only support a subset of XHTML, and the devices will always access the Internet via a proxy server that validates content before passing it on to the client (to minimize error handling on the client). In order to ensure that the content is valid, the developer creates a DTD that is a subset of XHTML using the processes defined in this section. They then use the new DTD in their proxy server and in their devices, and also make the DTD available to content developers so that developers can validate their content before making it available. By performing a few simple steps, the client developer can use the architecture defined in this document to greatly ease their DTD development cost and ensure that they are fully supporting the
subset of XHTML that they choose to include.

**E.1. Defining additional attributes**

In some cases, an extension to XHTML can be as simple as additional attributes. Attributes can be added to an element just by specifying an additional ATTLIST for the element, for example:

```xml
<!ATTLIST %a.qname;
    %MyModule.pfx;myattr CDATA    #IMPLIED
    %MyModule.xmlns.extras.attrib;
>
```

would add the "myattr" attribute, with an optional prefix defined by "%MyModule.pfx", with a value type of CDATA, to the "a" element. This works because XML permits the definition or extension of the attribute list for an element at any point in a DTD. *For a discussion of qualified names and namespace prefixes, see [Defining the Namespace of a Module][p.54].*

Naturally, adding an attribute to a DTD does not mean that any new behavior is defined for arbitrary clients. However, a content developer could use an extra attribute to store information that is accessed by associated scripts via the Document Object Model (for example).

**E.2. Defining additional elements**

Defining additional elements is only slightly more complicated than defining additional attributes. Basically, DTD authors should write the element declaration for each element:

```xml
<!ENTITY % MyModule.myelement.qname  "%MyModule.pfx;myelement" >
<!ENTITY % MyModule.myotherelement.qname  "%MyModule.pfx;myotherelement" >

<!ELEMENT %MyModule.myelement.qname;
    ( #PCDATA | %MyModule.myotherelement.qname; )* >

<!ATTLIST %MyModule.myelement.qname;
    myattribute    CDATA    #IMPLIED >

<!ELEMENT %MyModule.myotherelement.qname; EMPTY >
```

After the elements are defined, they need to be integrated into the content model. Strategies for integrating new elements or sets of elements into the content model are addressed in the next section.

**E.3. Defining the content model for a collection of modules**

Since the content model of XHTML modules is fully parameterized, DTD authors may modify the content model for every element in every module. The details of the DTD module interface are defined in [Building DTD Modules][p.141]. Basically there are two ways to approach this modification:
1. Re-define the ".content" parameter entity for each element.
2. Re-define one or more of the global content model entities (normally via the ".extras" parameter entity).

The strategy taken will depend upon the nature of the modules being combined and the nature of the elements being integrated. The remainder of this section describes techniques for integrating two different classes of modules.

E.3.1. Integrating a stand-alone module into XHTML

When a module (and remember, a module can be a collection of other modules) contains elements that only reference each other in their content model, it is said to be "internally complete". As such, the module can be used on its own; (for example, you could define a DTD that was just that module, and use one of its elements as the root element). Integrating such a module into XHTML is a three step process:

1. Decide what element(s) can be thought of as the root(s) of the new module.
2. Decide where these elements need to attach in the XHTML content tree.
3. Then, for each attachment point in the content tree, add the root element(s) to the content definition for the XHTML elements.

Consider attaching the elements defined above. In that example, the element myelement is the root. To attach this element under the img element, and only the img element, of XHTML, the following would work:

```xml
<!ENTITY % img.content "( %MyModule.myelement.qname; )*">  
```

A DTD defined with this content model would allow a document like the following fragment:

```xml
<img src="...">
<myml:myelement>This is content of a locally defined element</myml:myelement>
</img>
```

It is important to note that normally the img element has a content model of EMPTY. By adding myelement to that content model, we are really just replacing EMPTY with myelement. In the case of other elements that already have content models defined, the addition of an element would require the restating of the existing content model in addition to myelement.

E.3.2. Mixing a new module throughout the modules in XHTML

Extending the example above, to attach this module everywhere that the %Flow.mix content model group is permitted, would require something like the following:

```xml
<!ENTITY % Misc.extra "| %MyModule.myelement.qname; >
```

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Since the %Misc.extra content model class is used in the %Misc.class parameter entity, and that parameter entity is used throughout the XHTML modules, the new module would become available throughout an extended XHTML document type.

E.4. Creating a new DTD

So far the examples in this section have described the methods of extending XHTML and XHTML’s content model. Once this is done, the next step is to collect the modules that comprise the DTD into a single DTD driver, incorporating the new definitions so that they override and augment the basic XHTML definitions as appropriate.

E.4.1. Creating a simple DTD

Using the trivial example above, it is possible to define a new DTD that uses and extends the XHTML modules pretty easily. First, define the new elements and their content model in a module:

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/examples/simpleml-model-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/examples/simpleml-model-1.mod.

```xml
<!-- File: simpleml-model-1.mod -->
<!-- Declare a Parameter Entity (PE) that defines any external namespaces that are used by this module -->
<!-- Set the PE that is used in every ATTLIST in this module
 NS.prefixed.attrib is initialized in the xhtml-qname module, and
 SimpleML.ns.noprefix.attrib is initialized in the SimpleML DTD driver file.-->
<!ENTITY % SimpleML.xmlns.attrib "%NS.decl.attrib;" >
<!ENTITY % SimpleML.Common.attrib "%SimpleML.xmlns.attrib; id ID #IMPLIED" >
<!ENTITY % SimpleML.element.qname "%SimpleML.pfx;element" >
<!ENTITY % SimpleML.otherelement.qname "%SimpleML.pfx;otherelement" >
<!ELEMENT %SimpleML.element.qname; ( #PCDATA | %SimpleML.otherelement.qname; )* >
<!ATTLIST %SimpleML.element.qname; myattribute CDATA #IMPLIED %SimpleML.Common.attrib; >
<!ELEMENT %SimpleML.otherelement.qname; EMPTY >
<!ATTLIST %SimpleML.otherelement.qname; %SimpleML.Common.attrib; >
```
Next, define the DTD driver for the new language:

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/examples/simpleml-1_0.dtd. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/examples/simpleml-1_0.dtd.

<!-- file: simpleml-1_0.dtd -->

<!-- Bring in the XHTML datatypes -->
<!ENTITY % xhtml-datatypes.mod
PUBLIC "-//W3C//ENTITIES XHTML Datatypes 1.0//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-datatypes-1.mod" >
%xhtml-datatypes.mod;

<!-- Declare the actual namespace of this module -->
<!ENTITY % SimpleML.xmlns "http://www.example.com/xmlns/simpleml" >

<!-- By default, disable prefixing of new module -->
<!ENTITY % NS.prefixed "IGNORE" >
<!ENTITY % SimpleML.prefixed "%NS.prefixed;" >

<!-- Default prefix for module elements and attributes -->
<!ENTITY % SimpleML.prefix "simpleml" >

<!-- If this module’s namespace is prefixed -->
<![%SimpleML.prefix;[
  <!ENTITY % SimpleML.pfx "%SimpleML.prefix;:" >
]]>
<!ENTITY % SimpleML.pfx "" >

<![%SimpleML.prefix;[
  <!ENTITY % SimpleML.xmlns.extra.attrib
    "xmlns:%SimpleML.prefix; %URI.datatype; #FIXED '%SimpleML.xmlns;' >
]]>
<!ENTITY % SimpleML.xmlns.extra.attrib "" >

<!ENTITY % XHTML.xmlns.extra.attrib
  "%SimpleML.xmlns.extra.attrib;" >
When using this DTD, it is possible to enable the use of XML namespace prefixes. When so doing, the start of a document using this new DTD might look like:

```xml
<!DOCTYPE html SYSTEM "simpleml-1_0.dtd" [
  <!ENTITY % SimpleML.prefixed "INCLUDE">
]>
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
     xmlns:simpleml="http://www.example.com/xmlns/simpleml1" >
<head>
<title>An example using defaults</title>
</head>
<body>
<p>This is content in the XHTML namespace</p>
<simpleml:element>
  This is content in the SimpleML namespace.
  <simpleml:otherelement />
</simpleml:element>
<p><img src="missing" alt="Missing image" simpleml:myattr="value"/></p>
</body>
</html>
```

### E.4.2. Creating a DTD by extending XHTML

Next, there is the situation where a complete, additional, and complex module is added to XHTML (or to a subset of XHTML). In essence, this is the same as in the trivial example above, the only difference being that the module being added is incorporated in the DTD by reference rather than explicitly including the new definitions in the DTD.

One such complex module is the DTD for [MathML][p.264]. In order to combine MathML and XHTML into a single DTD, an author would just decide where MathML content should be legal in the document, and add the MathML root element to the content model at that point. First, define a content model module that instantiates the MathML DTD and connects it to the content model:
Next, define a DTD driver that identifies our new content model module as the content model for
the DTD, and hands off processing to the XHTML 1.1 driver (for example):

```xml
<!ENTITY % xhtml-model.mod SYSTEM "mathml-model.mod" >
<!ENTITY % xhtml11.dtd PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.1//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml11/DTD/xhtml11.dtd" >
%xhtml11.dtd;
```

E.4.3. Creating a DTD by removing and replacing XHTML modules

Another way in which DTD authors may use XHTML modules is to define a DTD that is a subset
of an XHTML family document type (because, for example, they are building devices or software
that only supports a subset of XHTML). Doing this is only slightly more complex than the
previous example. The basic steps to follow are:

1. Take an XHTML family DTD as the basis of the new document type (we will use XHTML
   1.1).
2. Select the modules to remove from that DTD.
3. Define a new DTD that “IGNOREs” the modules.
4. Introduce some new modules.

For example, consider a device that uses XHTML modules, but without forms or tables. The
DTD for such a device would look like this:

```xml
<!ENTITY % xhtml-form.module "IGNORE" >
<!ENTITY % xhtml-table.module "IGNORE" >
<!-- Bring in the basic tables module -->
<!ENTITY % xhtml-basic-table.mod PUBLIC "-//W3C//ELEMENTS XHTML Basic Tables 1.0//EN" "http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-basic-table-1.mod" >
%xhtml-basic-table.mod;
<!ENTITY % xhtml11.mod PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.1//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml11/DTD/xhtml11.dtd" >
%xhtml11.mod;
```
Note that this does not actually modify the content model for the XHTML 1.1 DTD. However, since XML ignores elements in content models that are not defined, the form and table elements are dropped from the model automatically.

**E.4.4. Creating a new DTD**

Finally, some DTD authors may wish to start from scratch, using the XHTML Modularization framework as a toolkit for building a new markup language. This language must be made up of the minimal, required modules from XHTML. It may also contain other XHTML-defined modules or any other module that the author wishes to employ. In this example, we will take the XHTML required modules, add some XHTML-defined modules, and also add in the module we defined above.

The first step is to use the XHTML-provided template for a new qualified names module, modified to define the qualified names and namespace for our new elements.

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/examples/myml-qname-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/examples/myml-qname-1.mod.

```xml
<!-- file: myml-qname-1.mod -->
<!-- Bring in the datatypes - we use the URI.datatype PE for declaring the xmlns attributes. -->
<!ENTITY % MyML-datatypes.mod
   PUBLIC "--/W3C//ENTITIES XHTML Datatypes 1.0//EN"
   "http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-datatypes-1.mod" >
%MyML-datatypes.mod;

<!ENTITY % NS.prefixed "IGNORE" >
<!ENTITY % MyML.prefixed "%NS.prefixed;" >

<!ENTITY % MyML.xmlns "http://www.example.com/xmlns/myml" >

<!ENTITY % MyML.prefix "myml" >

<!ENTITY % MyML.xmlns.attrib.pfx "%MyML.prefix;xmlns:" >

<!-- This entity is ALWAYS prefixed, for use when adding our attributes to an element in another namespace -->
<!ENTITY % MyML.xmlns.attrib.pfxanged %URI.datatype; #FIXED '%MyML.xmlns;"' >

<!-- Declare a Parameter Entity (PE) that defines any external namespaces that are used by this module -->
```
<!ENTITY % MyML.xmlns.extra.attrib "" >

<!-- If we want to use xhtml namespace attributes on our elements, then we need a prefix for them; default to xhtml. -->
<!ENTITY % XHTML.prefix "xhtml" >

<!-- Declare a PE that defines the xmlns attributes for use by MyML. -->
<![%MyML.prefixed;[
<!ENTITY % MyML.xmlns.attrib
   "%MyML.xmlns.attrib.prefixed;
   %MyML.xmlns.extra.attrib;"
>
<!-- Make sure that the MyML namespace attributes are included on the XHTML attribute set -->
<!ENTITY % XHTML.xmlns.extra.attrib
   "xmlns:%XHTML.prefix; %URI.datatype; #FIXED 'http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml'
   %MyML.xmlns.attrib;" > ]>

<!-- if we are not prefixed, then our elements should have the default namespace AND the prefixed namespace is added to the XHTML set because our attributes can be referenced on those elements -->
<!ENTITY % MyML.xmlns.attrib
   "xmlns %URI.datatype; #FIXED '%MyML.xmlns;' %MyML.xmlns.extra.attrib;" >

<!ENTITY % XHTML.xmlns.extra.attrib
   "xmlns:%XHTML.prefix; %URI.datatype; #FIXED 'http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml'
   %MyML.xmlns.attrib.prefixed;" >

<!-- Now declare the element names -->
<!ENTITY % MyML.myelement.qname "%MyML.pfx;myelement" >
<!ENTITY % MyML.myotherelement.qname "%MyML.pfx;myotherelement" >

Next, define a module that defines the elements and attributes using the XHTML provided template.

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/examples/myml-elements-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/examples/myml-elements-1.mod

<!-- ................................. -->
<!-- My Elements Module ...................... -->
<!-- file: myml-elements-1_0.mod

PUBLIC "--/MY COMPANY/ELEMENTS XHTML MyML Elements 1.0//EN"
SYSTEM "http://example.com/DTDs/myml-elements-1_0.mod"
xmlns:myml="http://example.com/DTDs/myml-1_0.dtd"

......................... -->

<!-- My Elements Module

myelement
myotherelement

This module has no purpose other than to provide structure for some PCDATA content.

<!ELEMENT %MyML.myelement.qname; ( #PCDATA | %MyML.myotherelement.qname; )* >
<!ATTLIST %MyML.myelement.qname; myattribute CDATA #IMPLIED
%MyMLxmlns.attrib; %XHTML.global.common.attrib; >

<!ELEMENT %MyML.myotherelement.qname; EMPTY >
<!ATTLIST %MyML.myotherelement.qname; %MyMLxmlns.attrib; %XHTML.global.common.attrib; >

<!ENTITY % MyML.img.myattr.qname "%MyML.prefix;:myattr" >
<!ATTLIST %img.qname; %MyML.img.myattr.qname; CDATA #IMPLIED
%MyMLxmlns.attrib.prefixified; >

<!-- end of myml-elements-l_0.mod -->

Now, build a content model description that hooks the new elements and attributes into the other XHTML elements. The following example is patterned after the XHTML Basic content model, but is a complete, free-standing content model module:

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/examples/myml-model-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/examples/myml-model-1.mod.

<!-- MyML Model Module ................................................... -->
<!- file: myml-model-1.mod

PUBLIC "-://MY COMPANY//ELEMENTS XHTML MyML Model 1.0//EN"
SYSTEM "http://example.com/DTDs/myml-model-1_0.mod"
xmlns:myml="http://www.example.com/xmlns/myml"

................................................... -->

<!ENTITY % Misc.class "| %MyML.myelement.qname; ">

<!-- ......................... Inline Elements ......................... -->

<!ENTITY % HeadOpts.mix "( %meta.qname; )*" >
<!ENTITY % I18n.class "" >
E.4.4. Creating a new DTD
Finally, use the XHTML-provided template for a new DTD, modified as appropriate for our new markup language:
You can download this version of this file from
http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/examples/myml-1_0.dtd.
The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/examples/myml-1_0.dtd.

<!-- ............................. -->
<!-- MYML DTD ........................................ -->
<!-- file: myml-1_0.dtd -->

<!-- This is the DTD driver for myml 1.0.

Please use this formal public identifier to identify it:

"-//MY COMPANY//DTD XHTML MYML 1.0//EN"

And this namespace for myml-unique elements:

xmlns:myml="http://www.example.com/xmlns/myml"

<!ENTITY % XHTML.version "-//MY COMPANY//DTD XHTML MYML 1.0//EN" >
<!-- reserved for use with document profiles -->
<!ENTITY % XHTML.profile "" >

<!-- Tell the framework to use our qualified names module as an extra qname
driver -->
<!ENTITY % xhtml-qname-extra.mod
SYSTEM "myml-qname-1.mod" >

<!-- Define the Content Model for the framework to use -->
<!ENTITY % xhtml-model.mod
SYSTEM "myml-model-1.mod" >

<!-- Disable bidirectional text support -->
<!ENTITY % XHTML.bidi "IGNORE" >

<!-- Bring in the XHTML Framework -->
<!ENTITY % xhtml-framework.mod
PUBLIC "-//W3C//ENTITIES XHTML Modular Framework 1.0//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-framework-1.mod" >
%xhtml-framework.mod;

<!-- Basic Text Module (Required) ......................... -->
<!ENTITY % xhtml-text.mod
PUBLIC "-//W3C//ELEMENTS XHTML Basic Text 1.0//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-text-1.mod" >
%xhtml-text.mod;

<!-- Hypertext Module (required) ......................... -->
<!ENTITY % xhtml-hypertext.mod
PUBLIC "-//W3C//ELEMENTS XHTML Hypertext 1.0//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-hypertext-1.mod" >
%xhtml-hypertext.mod;

<!-- Lists Module (required) ......................... -->
<!ENTITY % xhtml-list.mod
PUBLIC "-//W3C//ELEMENTS XHTML Lists 1.0//EN"
E.5. Using the new DTD

Once a new DTD has been developed, it can be used in any document. Using the DTD is as simple as just referencing it in the DOCTYPE declaration of a document:

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/examples/myml-noprefix.xhtml. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/examples/myml-noprefix.xhtml.

```xml
<!DOCTYPE html SYSTEM "myml-1_0.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
     xmlns:xhtml="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
     xmlns:myml="http://www.example.com/xmlns/myml">
  <head>
    <title>An example using defaults</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>This is content in the XHTML namespace</p>
    <myelement xhtml:id="myid" xhtml:class="localElement">
      This is content in the SimpleML namespace.
    </myelement>
    <myotherelement />
    <p><img src="missing" alt="Missing image" myml:myattr="value"/></p>
  </body>
</html>
```
The document can also use the elements outside of the XHTML namespace by prefixing them:

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/examples/myml-prefixed.xhtml. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/examples/myml-prefixed.xhtml.

```xml
<!DOCTYPE html SYSTEM "myml-1_0.dtd" [ 
  <!ENTITY % MyML.prefixed "INCLUDE" > ]>
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
  xmlns:xhtml="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
  xmlns:myml="http://www.example.com/xmlns/myml" >
<head>
<title>An example using defaults</title>
</head>
<body>
<p>This is content in the XHTML namespace</p>
<myml:myelement xhtml:id="myid" xhtml:class="localElement">
  This is content in the myml namespace.
</myml:myelement>
<p><img src="missing" alt="Missing image" myml:myattr="value" /></p>
</body>
</html>
```
F. XHTML DTD Module Implementations

This appendix is normative.

This appendix contains implementations of the modules defined in XHTML Abstract Modules via XML DTDs. These module implementations can be used by XHTML Family Document Types. There are direct links to the various files, and the files are also contained in the “Gzip’d TAR” and “Zip” archives linked to at the top of this document. Please note that the files targeted by the “latest version” links may change slowly over time. See the W3C XHTML2 Working Group home page for more information.

F.1. XHTML Character Entities

XHTML DTDs make available a standard collection of named character entities. Those entities are defined in this section.

F.1.1. XHTML Latin 1 Character Entities

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-lat1.ent. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-lat1.ent.

<!-- ........................................................ -->
<!-- XML-compatible ISO Latin 1 Character Entity Set for XHTML ............ -->
<!-- file: xhtml-lat1.ent
Typical invocation:
    <!ENTITY % xhtml-lat1
      PUBLIC "-//W3C//ENTITIES Latin 1 for XHTML//EN"
       "xhtml-lat1.ent" >
%xhtml-lat1;
This DTD module is identified by the PUBLIC and SYSTEM identifiers:
    PUBLIC "-//W3C//ENTITIES Latin 1 for XHTML//EN"
    SYSTEM "http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-lat1.ent"
Revision: $Id: xhtml-lat1.ent,v 4.1 2001/04/10 09:34:14 altheim Exp $ SMI
Portions (C) International Organization for Standardization 1986:
Permission to copy in any form is granted for use with conforming
SGML systems and applications as defined in ISO 8879, provided
this notice is included in all copies.
-->
<!ENTITY nbsp   "&#160;" ><!-- no-break space = non-breaking space, U+00A0 ISOnum -->
<!ENTITY iexcl  "&#161;" ><!-- inverted exclamation mark, U+00A1 ISOnum -->
<!ENTITY cent   "&#162;" ><!-- cent sign, U+00A2 ISOnum -->
<!ENTITY pound  "&#163;" ><!-- pound sign, U+00A3 ISOnum -->
<!ENTITY curren "&#164;" ><!-- currency sign, U+00A4 ISOnum -->
<!ENTITY yen     "&#165;" ><!-- yen sign = yuan sign, U+00A5 ISOnum -->
<!ENTITY brvbar "&#166;" ><!-- broken bar = broken vertical bar, U+00A6 ISOnum -->
<!ENTITY sect   "&#167;" ><!-- section sign, U+00A7 ISOnum -->
<!ENTITY uml    "&#168;" ><!-- diaeresis = spacing diaeresis, U+00A8 ISOdia -->
<!ENTITY copy   "&#169;" ><!-- copyright sign, U+00A9 ISOnum -->
<!ENTITY ordf   "&#170;" ><!-- feminine ordinal indicator, U+00AA ISOnum -->
<!ENTITY laquo  "&#171;" ><!-- left-pointing double angle quotation mark = left pointing guillemet, U+00AB ISOnum -->
<!ENTITY not    "&#172;" ><!-- not sign, U+00AC ISOnum -->
<!ENTITY shy    "&#173;" ><!-- soft hyphen = discretionary hyphen, U+00AD ISOnum -->
<!ENTITY reg    "&#174;" ><!-- registered sign = registered trade mark sign, U+00AE ISOnum -->
<!ENTITY macr   "&#175;" ><!-- macron = spacing macron = overline = APL overbar, U+00AF ISOdia -->
<!ENTITY deg    "&#176;" ><!-- degree sign, U+00B0 ISOnum -->
<!ENTITY plusmn "&#177;" ><!-- plus-minus sign = plus-or-minus sign, U+00B1 ISOnum -->
F.1.2. XHTML Special Characters

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-special.ent. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-special.ent.

```xml
<!-- XML-compatible ISO Special Character Entity Set for XHTML ---------- -->
<!-- file: xhtml-special.ent

Typical invocation:

```xml
<!ENTITY % xhtml-special
 PUBLIC "-//W3C//ENTITIES Special for XHTML//EN"
 "xhtml-special.ent" >

%xhtml-special;
```

This DTD module is identified by the PUBLIC and SYSTEM identifiers:

```xml
PUBLIC "-//W3C//ENTITIES Special for XHTML//EN"
SYSTEM "http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-special.ent"
```

Revision: $Id: xhtml-special.ent,v 4.1 2001/04/10 09:34:14 altheim Exp $

Portions (C) International Organization for Standardization 1986:
Permission to copy in any form is granted for use with conforming
SGML systems and applications as defined in ISO 8879, provided
this notice is included in all copies.

Revisions:
2000-10-28: added &apos; and altered XML Predefined Entities for compatibility

```
<!-- Relevant ISO entity set is given unless names are newly introduced.
New names (i.e., not in ISO 8879 [SGML] list) do not clash with
any existing ISO 8879 entity names. ISO 10646 [ISO10646] character
numbers are given for each character, in hex. Entity values are
decimal conversions of the ISO 10646 values and refer to the

```

```
<!-- C0 Controls and Basic Latin -->
<!ENTITY lt "#38;;60;" > <!-- less-than sign, U+003C ISOnum -->
<!ENTITY gt "#62;" > <!-- greater-than sign, U+003E ISOnum -->
<!ENTITY amp "#38;;38;" > <!-- ampersand, U+0026 ISOnum -->
<!ENTITY apos "#39;" > <!-- The Apostrophe (Apostrophe Quote, APL Quote), U+0027 ISOnum -->
<!ENTITY quot "#34;" > <!-- quotation mark (Quote Double), U+0022 ISOnum -->

```

```
<!-- Latin Extended-A -->
<!ENTITY OElig "#38;;38;" > <!-- latin capital ligature OE, U+0152 ISO1at2 -->
<!ENTITY oelig "#39;" > <!-- latin small ligature oe, U+0153 ISO1at2 -->

```

```
<!-- ligature is a misnomer, this is a separate character in some languages -->
<!ENTITY Scaron "#38;;35;" > <!-- latin capital letter S with caron, U+0160 ISO1at2 -->
<!ENTITY scaron "#39;" > <!-- latin small letter s with caron, U+0161 ISO1at2 -->
<!ENTITY Yuml "#37;" > <!-- latin capital letter Y with diaeresis, U+0178 ISO1at2 -->

```

```
<!-- Spacing Modifier Letters -->
<!ENTITY circ "#71;" > <!-- modifier letter circumflex accent, U+02C6 ISOpub -->
<!ENTITY tilde "#73;" > <!-- small tilde, U+02DC ISOdia -->

```

```
<!-- General Punctuation -->
<!ENTITY em "#8194;" > <!-- en space, U+2002 ISOpub -->
<!ENTITY em "#8195;" > <!-- en space, U+2003 ISOpub -->
<!ENTITY thinsp "#8201;" > <!-- thin space, U+2009 ISOpub -->
```
F.1.3. XHTML Mathematical, Greek, and Symbolic Characters

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-symbol.ent. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-symbol.ent.

F.1.3. XHTML Mathematical, Greek, and Symbolic Characters

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-symbol.ent. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-symbol.ent.

<ENTITY fnof "&402;" ><!-- latin small f with hook = function
In order to take advantage of the XHTML DTD Modules, DTD authors need to define the content model for their DTD. XHTML provides a variety of tools to ease this effort. They are defined in a set of support modules, instantiated by a main Framework module:

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-framework-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-framework-1.mod.

This is XHTML, a reformulation of HTML as a modular XML application.

Copyright 1998-2005 W3C (MIT, ERCIM, Keio), All Rights Reserved.
Revision: $Id: xhtml-framework-1.mod,v 4.0 2001/04/02 22:42:49 altheim Exp $ SMI

This DTD module is identified by the PUBLIC and SYSTEM identifiers:

PUBLIC "-//W3C//ENTITIES XHTML Modular Framework 1.0//EN" SYSTEM "http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-framework-1.mod"
Revisions:
(none)
...................................................................

<!-- Modular Framework

This required module instantiates the modules needed
to support the XHTML modularization model, including:

+ datatypes
+ namespace-qualified names
+ common attributes
+ document model
+ character entities

The Intrinsic Events module is ignored by default but
occurs in this module because it must be instantiated
prior to Attributes but after Datatypes.

-->
Note that the module above references a content model module. This module is defined on a per-document type basis in addition to the document type driver file. The Modular framework also relies upon the following component modules:

F.2.1. XHTML Base Architecture

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-arch-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-arch-1.mod.

This is XHTML, a reformulation of HTML as a modular XML application. Copyright 1998-2005 W3C (MIT, ERCIM, Keio), All Rights Reserved. Revision: $Id: xhtml-arch-1.mod,v 4.0 2001/04/02 22:42:49 altheim Exp $ SMI

This DTD module is identified by the PUBLIC and SYSTEM identifiers:

PUBLIC "--W3C//ELEMENTS XHTML Base Architecture 1.0//EN"
SYSTEM "http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-arch-1.mod"

Revisions:

Revision: (none)

This optional module includes declarations that enable XHTML to be used
as a base architecture according to the ‘Architectural Forms Definition Requirements’ (Annex A.3, ISO/IEC 10744, 2nd edition). For more information on use of architectural forms, see the HyTime web site at:

http://www.hytime.org/

-->

<?IS10744 ArcBase xhtml ?>

<!NOTATION xhtml PUBLIC "-//W3C//NOTATION AFDR ARCBASE XHTML 1.1//EN" >

<!-- Entity declaration for associated Architectural DTD
-->

<!ENTITY xhtml-arch.dtd
PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML Architecture 1.1//EN"
"xhtml11-arch.dtd" >

<?IS10744:arch xhtml
public-id = "-//W3C//NOTATION AFDR ARCBASE XHTML 1.1//EN"
dtd-public-id = "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.1//EN"
dtd-system-id = "xhtml11.dtd"
doc-elem-form = "html"
form-att = "html"
renamer-att = "htnames"
suppressor-att = "htsupp"
data-ignore-att = "htign"
auto = "ArcAuto"
options = "HtModReq HtModOpt"
HtModReq = "Framework Text Hypertext Lists Structure"
HtModOpt = "Standard"
?>

<!-- end of xhtml-arch-1.mod -->

F.2.2. XHTML Notations

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-notations-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-notations-1.mod.

<!-- ------------------------------ -->

<!-- XHTML Notations Module .............................................. -->
<!-- file: xhtml-notations-1.mod

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Revision: $Id: xhtml-notations-1.mod,v 4.0 2001/04/02 22:42:49 altheim Exp $

This DTD module is identified by the PUBLIC and SYSTEM identifiers:

PUBLIC "-//W3C//NOTATIONS XHTML Notations 1.0//EN"
SYSTEM "http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-notations-1.mod"

Revisions:

(none)
<!-- Notations

defines the following notations, many of these imported from
other specifications and standards. When an existing FPI is
known, it is incorporated here.
-->

<!-- XML Notations ........................................ -->
<!-- SGML and XML Notations ............................... -->

<!-- W3C XML 1.0 Recommendation -->
<!NOTATION w3c-xml
   PUBLIC "ISO 8879//NOTATION Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0//EN" >

<!-- XML 1.0 CDATA -->
<!NOTATION cdata
   PUBLIC "-//W3C//NOTATION XML 1.0: CDATA//EN" >

<!-- SGML Formal Public Identifiers -->
<!NOTATION fpi
   PUBLIC "ISO 8879:1986//NOTATION Formal Public Identifier//EN" >

<!-- XHTML Notations ..................................... -->
<!-- Length defined for cellpadding/cellspacing -->
<!-- nn for pixels or nn% for percentage length -->
<!NOTATION length
   PUBLIC "-//W3C//NOTATION XHTML Datatype: Length//EN" >

<!-- space-separated list of link types -->
<!NOTATION linkTypes
   PUBLIC "-//W3C//NOTATION XHTML Datatype: LinkTypes//EN" >

<!-- single or comma-separated list of media descriptors -->
<!NOTATION mediaDesc
   PUBLIC "-//W3C//NOTATION XHTML Datatype: MediaDesc//EN" >

<!-- pixel, percentage, or relative -->
<!NOTATION multiLength
   PUBLIC "-//W3C//NOTATION XHTML Datatype: MultiLength//EN" >

<!-- one or more digits (NUMBER) -->
<!NOTATION number
   PUBLIC "-//W3C//NOTATION XHTML Datatype: Number//EN" >

<!-- integer representing length in pixels -->
<!NOTATION pixels
   PUBLIC "-//W3C//NOTATION XHTML Datatype: Pixels//EN" >

<!-- script expression -->
<!NOTATION script
   PUBLIC "-//W3C//NOTATION XHTML Datatype: Script//EN" >

<!-- textual content -->
F.2.3. XHTML Datatypes

You can download this version of this file from
http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-datatypes-1.mod.
The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-datatypes-1.mod

<!NOTATION text
PUBLIC "-/W3C//NOTATION XHTML Datatype: Text//EN" >

<!-- Imported Notations ................................ -->

<!-- a single character from [ISO10646] -->
<!NOTATION character
PUBLIC "-/W3C//NOTATION XHTML Datatype: Character//EN" >

<!-- a character encoding, as per [RFC2045] -->
<!NOTATION charset
PUBLIC "-/W3C//NOTATION XHTML Datatype: CharSet//EN" >

<!-- a space separated list of character encodings, as per [RFC2045] -->
<!NOTATION charsets
PUBLIC "-/W3C//NOTATION XHTML Datatype: Charsets//EN" >

<!-- media type, as per [RFC2045] -->
<!NOTATION contentType
PUBLIC "-/W3C//NOTATION XHTML Datatype: ContentType//EN" >

<!-- comma-separated list of media types, as per [RFC2045] -->
<!NOTATION contentTypes
PUBLIC "-/W3C//NOTATION XHTML Datatype: ContentTypes//EN" >

<!-- date and time information. ISO date format -->
<!NOTATION datetime
PUBLIC "-/W3C//NOTATION XHTML Datatype: Datetime//EN" >

<!-- a language code, as per [RFC3066] -->
<!NOTATION languageCode
PUBLIC "-/W3C//NOTATION XHTML Datatype: LanguageCode//EN" >

<!-- a Uniform Resource Identifier, see [URI] -->
<!NOTATION uri
PUBLIC "-/W3C//NOTATION XHTML Datatype: URI//EN" >

<!-- a space-separated list of Uniform Resource Identifiers, see [URI] -->
<!NOTATION uris
PUBLIC "-/W3C//NOTATION XHTML Datatype: URIs//EN" >

<!-- end of xhtml-notations-1.mod -->

This is XHTML, a reformulation of HTML as a modular XML application.
Copyright 1998-2005 W3C (MIT, ERCIM, Keio), All Rights Reserved.
Revision: $Id: xhtml-datatypes-1.mod,v 4.1 2001/04/06 19:23:32 altheim Exp $ SMI
This DTD module is identified by the PUBLIC and SYSTEM identifiers:

PUBLIC "//W3C//ENTITIES XHTML Datatypes 1.0//EN"
SYSTEM "http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-datatypes-1.mod"

Revisions:
(none)
....................................................................... -->

<!-- Datatypes

defines containers for the following datatypes, many of these imported from other specifications and standards.

-->

<!-- Length defined for cellpadding/cellspacing -->

<!-- nn for pixels or nn% for percentage length -->
<!ENTITY % Length.datatype "CDATA" >

<!-- space-separated list of link types -->
<!ENTITY % LinkTypes.datatype "NMTOKENS" >

<!-- single or comma-separated list of media descriptors -->
<!ENTITY % MediaDesc.datatype "CDATA" >

<!-- pixel, percentage, or relative -->
<!ENTITY % MultiLength.datatype "CDATA" >

<!-- one or more digits (NUMBER) -->
<!ENTITY % Number.datatype "CDATA" >

<!-- integer representing length in pixels -->
<!ENTITY % Pixels.datatype "CDATA" >

<!-- script expression -->
<!ENTITY % Script.datatype "CDATA" >

<!-- textual content -->
<!ENTITY % Text.datatype "CDATA" >

<!-- Placeholder Compact URI-related types -->
<!ENTITY % CURIE.datatype "CDATA" >
<!ENTITY % CURIES.datatype "CDATA" >
<!ENTITY % SafeCURIE.datatype "CDATA" >
<!ENTITY % SafeCURIES.datatype "CDATA" >
<!ENTITY % URIorSafeCURIE.datatype "CDATA" >
<!ENTITY % URIorSafeCURIES.datatype "CDATA" >

<!-- Imported Datatypes ......................... -->

<!-- a single character from [ISO10646] -->
<!ENTITY % Character.datatype "CDATA" >

<!-- a character encoding, as per [RFC2045] -->
<!ENTITY % Charset.datatype "CDATA" >
<ENTITY % Charsets.datatype "CDATA" >

<!-- Color specification using color name or sRGB (#RRGGBB) values -->
<ENTITY % Color.datatype "CDATA" >

<!-- media type, as per [RFC2045] -->
<ENTITY % ContentType.datatype "CDATA" >

<!-- comma-separated list of media types, as per [RFC2045] -->
<ENTITY % ContentTypes.datatype "CDATA" >

<!-- date and time information. ISO date format -->
<ENTITY % Datetime.datatype "CDATA" >

<!-- formal public identifier, as per [ISO8879] -->
<ENTITY % FPI.datatype "CDATA" >

<!-- a language code, as per [RFC3066] or its successor -->
<ENTITY % LanguageCode.datatype "CDATA" >

<!-- a comma separated list of language code ranges -->
<ENTITY % LanguageCodes.datatype "CDATA" >

<!-- a qualified name, as per [XMLNS] or its successor -->
<ENTITY % QName.datatype "CDATA" >
<ENTITY % QNames.datatype "CDATA" >

<!-- a Uniform Resource Identifier, see [URI] -->
<ENTITY % URI.datatype "CDATA" >

<!-- a space-separated list of Uniform Resource Identifiers, see [URI] -->
<ENTITY % URIs.datatype "CDATA" >

<!-- a relative URI reference consisting of an initial '#' and a fragment ID -->
<ENTITY % URIREF.datatype "CDATA" >

<!-- end of xhtml-datatypes-1.mod -->

F.2.4. XHTML Common Attribute Definitions

You can download this version of this file from
http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-attribs-1.mod. The
latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-attribs-1.mod.

<!-- ...................... xhtml-attribs-1.mod ...................... -->
<!--HX .............................. xhtml-attribs-1.mod ...................... -->
<!-- file: xhtml-attribs-1.mod

This is XHTML, a reformulation of HTML as a modular XML application.
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Revision: $Id: xhtml-attribs-1.mod,v 4.0 2001/04/02 22:42:49 altheim Exp $ SMI

This DTD module is identified by the PUBLIC and SYSTEM identifiers:

PUBLIC "-//W3C//ENTITIES XHTML Common Attributes 1.0//EN"
This module declares many of the common attributes for the XHTML DTD. %NS.decl.attrib; is declared in the XHTML QName module.

Note that this file was extended in XHTML Modularization 1.1 to include declarations of "global" versions of the attribute collections. The global versions of the attributes are for use on elements in other namespaces. The global version of "common" includes the xmlns declaration for the prefixed version of the xhtml namespace. If you are only using a specific attribute or an individual attribute collection, you must also include the XHTML.xmlns.attrib.prefixed PE on your elements.

<!ENTITY % id.attrib
  "id           ID                       #IMPLIED"
>
<!ENTITY % class.attrib
  "class        CDATA                 #IMPLIED"
>
<!ENTITY % title.attrib
  "title        %Text.datatype;           #IMPLIED"
>
<!ENTITY % Core.attrib
  "%XHTML.xmlns.attrib;
  %id.attrib;
  %class.attrib;
  %title.attrib;

...
xml:space ( preserve ) #FIXED 'preserve'
%Core.extra.attrib;"
>
<!ENTITY % XHTML.global.core.extra.attrib "" >
<![%XHTML.global.attrs.prefixed;[
<!ENTITY % XHTML.global.core.attrib
"%XHTML.global.id.attrib;
%XHTML.global.class.attrib;
%XHTML.global.title.attrib;
%XHTML.global.core.extra.attrib;"
>]]>

<!ENTITY % XHTML.global.core.attrib "" >

<!ENTITY % lang.attrib
"xml:lang %LanguageCode.datatype; #IMPLIED"
>
<![%XHTML bidi;[
<!ENTITY % dir.attrib
"dir ( ltr | rtl ) #IMPLIED"
>
<!ENTITY % I18n.attrib
"%dir.attrib;
%lang.attrib;"
>
<![%XHTML.global.attrs.prefixed;[
<!ENTITY XHTML.global.i18n.attrib
"%XHTML.prefix;:dir ( ltr | rtl ) #IMPLIED
%lang.attrib;" ]]
<!ENTITY XHTML.global.i18n.attrib "" >

<!ENTITY % I18n.attrib
"%lang.attrib;"
]
<!ENTITY % XHTML.global.i18n.attrib "" >

<!ENTITY % Common.extra.attrib "" >
<!ENTITY % XHTML.global.common.extra.attrib "" >

<!-- intrinsic event attributes declared previously -->
<!ENTITY % Events.attrib "" >
<!ENTITY % XHTML.global.events.attrib "" >
F.2.5. XHTML Qualified Names

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-qname-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-qname-1.mod.

This DTD module is identified by the PUBLIC and SYSTEM identifiers:

PUBLIC "-//W3C//ENTITIES XHTML Qualified Names 1.0//EN"
SYSTEM "http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-qname-1.mod"

Revisions:
#2000-10-22: added qname declarations for ruby elements

This module is contained in two parts, labeled Section ‘A’ and ‘B’:

Section A declares parameter entities to support namespace-qualified names, namespace declarations, and name prefixing for XHTML and extensions.

Section B declares parameter entities used to provide namespace-qualified names for all XHTML element types:

%applet.qname; the xmlns-qualified name for <applet>
%base.qname; the xmlns-qualified name for <base>
...
XHTML extensions would create a module similar to this one. Included in the XHTML distribution is a template module (‘template-qname-1.mod’) suitable for this purpose.

-->

<!-- Section A: XHTML XML Namespace Framework :------------------- -->

<!-- 1. Declare a %XHTML.prefixed; conditional section keyword, used to activate namespace prefixing. The default value should inherit '%NS.prefixed;' from the DTD driver, so that unless overridden, the default behaviour follows the overall DTD prefixing scheme. -->

<!ENTITY % NS.prefixed "IGNORE" >
<!ENTITY % XHTML.prefixed "%NS.prefixed;" >

<!-- By default, we always permit XHTML attribute collections to have namespace-qualified prefixes as well. -->

<!ENTITY % XHTML.global.attrs.prefixed "INCLUDE" >

<!-- By default, we allow the XML Schema attributes on the root element. -->

<!ENTITY % XHTML.xsi.attrs "INCLUDE" >

<!-- 2. Declare a parameter entity (eg., %XHTML.xmlns;) containing the URI reference used to identify the XHTML namespace: -->

<!ENTITY % XHTML.xmlns "http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" >

<!-- 3. Declare parameter entities (eg., %XHTML.prefix;) containing the default namespace prefix string(s) to use when prefixing is enabled. This may be overridden in the DTD driver or the internal subset of an document instance. If no default prefix is desired, this may be declared as an empty string. -->

NOTE: As specified in [XMLNAMES], the namespace prefix serves as a proxy for the URI reference, and is not in itself significant.

<!-- 4. Declare parameter entities (eg., %XHTML.pfx;) containing the colonized prefix(es) (eg., '%XHTML.prefix;:') used when prefixing is active, an empty string when it is not. -->

<![%XHTML.prefixed;[ ]]><!ENTITY % XHTML.pfx "%XHTML.prefix;:" >
<!ENTITY % XHTML.pfx "" >

<!-- declare qualified name extensions here ............ -->

<!ENTITY % xhtml-qname-extra.mod "" >

<!-- 5. The parameter entity %XHTML.xmlns.extra.attrib; may be redeclared to contain any non-XHTML namespace declaration -->
attributes for namespaces embedded in XHTML. The default is an empty string. XLink should be included here if used in the DTD.

-->
<!ENTITY % XHTML.xmlns.extra.attrib "" >

<!-- The remainder of Section A is only followed in XHTML, not extensions. -->

<!-- Declare a parameter entity %NS.decl.attrib; containing all XML Namespace declarations used in the DTD, plus the xmlns declaration for XHTML, its form dependent on whether prefixing is active. -->

--><!ENTITY % XHTML.xmlns.attrib.prefixed "xmlns:%XHTML.prefix; %URI.datatype; #FIXED '%XHTML.xmlns;' " >

<!-- This is a placeholder for future XLink support. -->

<!ENTITY % XLINK.xmlns.attrib "" >

<!-- This is the attribute for the XML Schema namespace - XHTML Modularization is also expressed in XML Schema, and it needs to be legal to declare the XML Schema namespace and the schemaloaction attribute on the root element of XHTML family documents. -->

--><![%XHTML.xsi.attrs;[<!ENTITY % XSI.prefix "xsi" >
<!ENTITY % XSI.pfx "%XSI.prefix;:" >
<!ENTITY % XSI.xmlns "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" >

<!ENTITY % XSI.xmlns.attrib "xmlns:%XSI.prefix; %URI.datatype; #FIXED '%XSI.xmlns;' " >

<!ENTITY % XSI.xmlns "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" >

<!ENTITY % XSI.xmlns.attrib "xmlns:%XSI.prefix; %URI.datatype; #FIXED '%XSI.xmlns;' " >

<!-- Declare a parameter entity %XSI.prefix as a prefix to use for XML Schema Instance attributes. -->

--><!ENTITY % NS.decl.attrib "%XHTML.xmlns.attrib.prefixed; %XHTML.xmlns.extra.attrib;" >

]]>
<!ENTITY % NS.decl.attrib "%XHTML.xmlns.extra.attrib;" >

<!ENTITY % XS.decl.attrib "%XHTML.xmlns.attrib.prefixed; %XHTML.xmlns.extra.attrib;" >

<!ENTITY % XSI.prefix "xsi" >
<!ENTITY % XSI.xmlns "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" >
<!ENTITY % XSI.xmlns.attrib "xmlns:%XSI.prefix; %URI.datatype; #FIXED '%XSI.xmlns;' " >

<!ENTITY % XS.decl.attrib "%XHTML.xmlns.attrib.prefixed; %XHTML.xmlns.extra.attrib;" >

<!ENTITY % XS.decl.attrib "%XHTML.xmlns.attrib.prefixed; %XHTML.xmlns.extra.attrib;" >

<!ENTITY % XS.decl.attrib "%XHTML.xmlns.attrib.prefixed; %XHTML.xmlns.extra.attrib;" >
<!ENTITY % XSI.prefix "" >
<!ENTITY % XSI.pfx "" >
<!ENTITY % XSI.xmlns.attrib "" >

<!-- Declare a parameter entity %NS.decl.attrib; containing all XML namespace declaration attributes used by XHTML, including a default xmlns attribute when prefixing is inactive. -->

<![%XHTML.prefixed;[%
<!ENTITY % XHTML.xmlns.attrib "%NS.decl.attrib;
%XSI.xmlns.attrib;
%XLINK.xmlns.attrib;"
>]]>
<!ENTITY % XHTML.xmlns.attrib "xmlns %URI.datatype;            #FIXED '%XHTML.xmlns;'
%NS.decl.attrib;
%XSI.xmlns.attrib;
%XLINK.xmlns.attrib;">

<!-- placeholder for qualified name redeclarations -->
<!ENTITY % xhtml-qname.redecl "" >

<!-- Section B: XHTML Qualified Names ::::::::::::::::::::::::::: -->

<!-- 6. This section declares parameter entities used to provide namespace-qualified names for all XHTML element types. -->

<!-- module: xhtml-applet-1.mod -->
<!ENTITY % applet.qname "%XHTML.pfx;applet" >

<!-- module: xhtml-base-1.mod -->
<!ENTITY % base.qname "%XHTML.pfx;base" >

<!-- module: xhtml-bdo-1.mod -->
<!ENTITY % bdo.qname "%XHTML.pfx;bdo" >

<!-- module: xhtml-blkphras-1.mod -->
<!ENTITY % address.qname "%XHTML.pfx;address" >
<!ENTITY % blockquote.qname "%XHTML.pfx;blockquote" >
<!ENTITY % pre.qname "%XHTML.pfx;pre" >
<!ENTITY % h1.qname "%XHTML.pfx;h1" >
<!ENTITY % h2.qname "%XHTML.pfx;h2" >
<!ENTITY % h3.qname "%XHTML.pfx;h3" >
<!ENTITY % h4.qname "%XHTML.pfx;h4" >
<!ENTITY % h5.qname "%XHTML.pfx;h5" >
<!ENTITY % h6.qname "%XHTML.pfx;h6" >

<!-- module: xhtml-blkpres-1.mod -->
<!ENTITY % hr.qname "%XHTML.pfx;hr" >
<!ENTITY % link.qname "%XHTML.pfx;link" >

<!--[-- module: xhtml-list-1.mod --]>
<!ENTITY % dl.qname "%XHTML.pfx;dl" >
<!ENTITY % dt.qname "%XHTML.pfx;dt" >
<!ENTITY % dd.qname "%XHTML.pfx;dd" >
<!ENTITY % ol.qname "%XHTML.pfx;ol" >
<!ENTITY % ul.qname "%XHTML.pfx;ul" >
<!ENTITY % li.qname "%XHTML.pfx;li" >

<!--[-- module: xhtml-meta-1.mod --]>
<!ENTITY % meta.qname "%XHTML.pfx;meta" >

<!--[-- module: xhtml-param-1.mod --]>
<!ENTITY % param.qname "%XHTML.pfx;param" >

<!--[-- module: xhtml-object-1.mod --]>
<!ENTITY % object.qname "%XHTML.pfx;object" >

<!--[-- module: xhtml-script-1.mod --]>
<!ENTITY % script.qname "%XHTML.pfx;script" >
<!ENTITY % noscript.qname "%XHTML.pfx;noscript" >

<!--[-- module: xhtml-struct-1.mod --]>
<!ENTITY % html.qname "%XHTML.pfx;html" >
<!ENTITY % head.qname "%XHTML.pfx;head" >
<!ENTITY % title.qname "%XHTML.pfx;title" >
<!ENTITY % body.qname "%XHTML.pfx;body" >

<!--[-- module: xhtml-style-1.mod --]>
<!ENTITY % style.qname "%XHTML.pfx;style" >

<!--[-- module: xhtml-table-1.mod --]>
<!ENTITY % table.qname "%XHTML.pfx;table" >
<!ENTITY % caption.qname "%XHTML.pfx;caption" >
<!ENTITY % thead.qname "%XHTML.pfx;thead" >
<!ENTITY % tfoot.qname "%XHTML.pfx;tfoot" >
<!ENTITY % tbody.qname "%XHTML.pfx;tbody" >
<!ENTITY % colgroup.qname "%XHTML.pfx;colgroup" >
<!ENTITY % col.qname "%XHTML.pfx;col" >
<!ENTITY % tr.qname "%XHTML.pfx;tr" >
<!ENTITY % th.qname "%XHTML.pfx;th" >
<!ENTITY % td.qname "%XHTML.pfx;td" >

<!--[-- module: xhtml-ruby-1.mod --]>
<!ENTITY % ruby.qname "%XHTML.pfx;ruby" >
<!ENTITY % rbc.qname "%XHTML.pfx;rbc" >
<!ENTITY % rtc.qname "%XHTML.pfx;rtc" >
<!ENTITY % rb.qname "%XHTML.pfx;rb" >
<!ENTITY % rt.qname "%XHTML.pfx;rt" >
<!ENTITY % rp.qname "%XHTML.pfx;rp" >

<!--[-- Provisional XHTML 2.0 Qualified Names ..................... -->}
F.2.6. XHTML Character Entities

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-charent-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-charent-1.mod.

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This DTD module is identified by the PUBLIC and SYSTEM identifiers:

PUBLIC "-//W3C//ENTITIES XHTML Character Entities 1.0//EN"
SYSTEM "http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-charent-1.mod"

Revisions:

(None)

Character Entities for XHTML

This module declares the set of character entities for XHTML, including the Latin 1, Symbol and Special character collections.

<!ENTITY % xhtml-lat1
PUBLIC "-//W3C//ENTITIES Latin 1 for XHTML//EN"
"xhtml-lat1.ent" >
%xhtml-lat1;

<!ENTITY % xhtml-symbol
PUBLIC "-//W3C//ENTITIES Symbols for XHTML//EN"
"xhtml-symbol.ent" >
%xhtml-symbol;

<!ENTITY % xhtml-special
PUBLIC "-//W3C//ENTITIES Special for XHTML//EN"
"xhtml-special.ent" >
%xhtml-special;
F.3. XHTML Module Implementations

This section contains the formal definition of each of the XHTML Abstract Modules as a DTD module.

F.3.1. XHTML Core Modules

F.3.1.1. Structure

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-struct-1.mod. The latest version is available at [http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-struct-1.mod](http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-struct-1.mod).

```xml
<!-- .............................. -->
<!-- XHTML Structure Module  ...................... -->
<!-- file: xhtml-struct-1.mod

This is XHTML, a reformulation of HTML as a modular XML application.
Copyright 1998-2005 W3C (MIT, ERCIM, Keio), All Rights Reserved.
Revision: $Id: xhtml-struct-1.mod,v 4.0 2001/04/02 22:42:49 altheim Exp $ SMI

This DTD module is identified by the PUBLIC and SYSTEM identifiers:

PUBLIC "-//W3C//ELEMENTS XHTML Document Structure 1.0//EN"
SYSTEM "http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-struct-1.mod"

Revisions:
(None)
.............................. -->

<!-- Document Structure

  title, head, body, html

The Structure Module defines the major structural elements and
their attributes.

Note that the content model of the head element type is redeclared
when the Base Module is included in the DTD.

The parameter entity containing the XML namespace URI value used
for XHTML is '%XHTML.xmlns:', defined in the Qualified Names module.
-->

<!-- title: Document Title ...................... -->

<!-- The title element is not considered part of the flow of text.
    It should be displayed, for example as the page header or
    window title. Exactly one title is required per document.
-->

<!ENTITY % title.element "INCLUDE" >
<![%title.element;
<!ENTITY % title.content "(" #PCDATA ")" >
F.3.1.2. Text

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-text-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-text-1.mod.

<!DOCTYPE html "PUBLIC "//W3C//ELEMENTS XHTML Text 1.0//EN" --
<!-- html: XHTML Document Element ......................... -->
<!ENTITY % html.element "INCLUDE" >
<!ENTITY % html.element;[ 
<!ENTITY % html.qname "html"> 
<!ENTITY % html.qname, %html.content; "html"> 
<!ELEMENT %html.qname; %html.content; > 
<!-- end of html.element -->]]>

<!ENTITY % XSI.schemaLocation.attrib ""> 
<!ENTITY % html.attlist "INCLUDE" >
<!ENTITY % html.attlist;[ 
<!ENTITY % XHTML.version.attrib "version %FPI.datatype; #FIXED "" xmlns.""> 
<!-- see the Qualified Names module for information on how to extend XHTML using XML namespaces -->
<!ATTLIST %html.qname
%XHTML.xmlns.attrib;
%XSI.schemaLocation.attrib;
%XHTML.version.attrib;
%I18n.attrib;
%id.attrib; 
> 
<!-- end of html.attlist -->]]>
<!-- end of xhtml-struct-1.mod -->

F.3.1.2. Text

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-text-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-text-1.mod.

<!DOCTYPE html "PUBLIC "//W3C//ELEMENTS XHTML Text 1.0//EN" --
<!-- XHTML Text Module ......................................... -->
<!-- file: xhtml-text-1.mod -->

This is XHTML, a reformulation of HTML as a modular XML application. Copyright 1998-2005 W3C (MIT, ERCIM, Keio), All Rights Reserved. Revision: $Id: xhtml-text-1.mod,v 4.0 2001/04/02 22:42:49 altheim Exp $ SMI

This DTD module is identified by the PUBLIC and SYSTEM identifiers:

PUBLIC "--W3C//ELEMENTS XHTML Text 1.0//EN"
F.3.1.3. Hypertext

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-hypertext-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-hypertext-1.mod.

This is XHTML, a reformulation of HTML as a modular XML application. Copyright 1998-2005 W3C (MIT, ERCIM, Keio), All Rights Reserved. Revision: $Id: xhtml-hypertext-1.mod,v 4.0 2001/04/02 22:42:49 altheim Exp $ SMI
This DTD module is identified by the PUBLIC and SYSTEM identifiers:

PUBLIC "//W3C//ELEMENTS XHTML Hypertext 1.0//EN"
SYSTEM "http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-hypertext-1.mod"

Revisions:
(none)
................................................................. -->

<!-- Hypertext

This module declares the anchor ('a') element type, which defines the source of a hypertext link. The destination (or link 'target') is identified via its 'id' attribute rather than the 'name' attribute as was used in HTML. -->

<!-- ............ Anchor Element ............ -->

<!ENTITY % a.element "INCLUDE" >
<![%a.element;[
!ENTITY % a.content
 "(#PCDATA | %InlNoAnchor.mix; )" Markup.dtd
>
<!ENTITY % a.qname "a" >
<!ELEMENT %a.qname; %a.content; >
<!-- end of a.element -->
]]>

<!ENTITY % a.attlist "INCLUDE" >
<![%a.attlist;[
<!ATTLIST %a.qname
 %Common.attrib;
 href %URI.datatype; #IMPLIED
 charset %Charset.datatype; #IMPLIED
 type %ContentType.datatype; #IMPLIED
 hreflang %LanguageCode.datatype; #IMPLIED
 rel %LinkTypes.datatype; #IMPLIED
 rev %LinkTypes.datatype; #IMPLIED
 accesskey %Character.datatype; #IMPLIED
 tabindex %Number.datatype; #IMPLIED

>]
<!-- end of a.attlist -->
]]>

<!-- end of xhtml-hypertext-1.mod -->

F.3.1.4. Lists

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-list-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-list-1.mod
<!-- ------------------ XHTML Lists Module ------------------------ -->
<!-- file: xhtml-list-1.mod
This is XHTML, a reformulation of HTML as a modular XML application.  
Copyright 1998-2005 W3C (MIT, ERCIM, Keio), All Rights Reserved.  
Revision: $Id: xhtml-list-1.mod,v 4.0 2001/04/02 22:42:49 altheim Exp $ SMI

This DTD module is identified by the PUBLIC and SYSTEM identifiers:

PUBLIC "-//W3C//ELEMENTS XHTML Lists 1.0//EN"
SYSTEM "http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-list-1.mod"

Revisions:
  (none)

---------------------------------------- -->

<!-- Lists
  dl, dt, dd, ol, ul, li

This module declares the list-oriented element types
  and their attributes.
-->

<!ENTITY % dl.qname  "dl" >
<!ENTITY % dt.qname  "dt" >
<!ENTITY % dd.qname  "dd" >
<!ENTITY % ol.qname  "ol" >
<!ENTITY % ul.qname  "ul" >
<!ENTITY % li.qname  "li" >

<!-- dl: Definition List ............................... -->

<!ENTITY % dl.element  "INCLUDE" >
<![%dl.element;[  
<!ENTITY % dl.content  "( %dt.qname; | %dd.qname; )+" >
<!ELEMENT %dl.qname; %dl.content; >
<!-- end of dl.element -->]]>

<!ENTITY % dl.attlist  "INCLUDE" >
<![%dl.attlist;[  
<!ATTLIST %dl.qname  
  %Common.attrib; >
<!-- end of dl.attlist -->]]>

<!-- dt: Definition Term ............................... -->

<!ENTITY % dt.element  "INCLUDE" >
<![%dt.element;[  
<!ENTITY % dt.content  "( #PCDATA | %Inline.mix; )" >
<!ELEMENT %dt.qname; %dt.content; >
<!-- end of dt.element -->]]>
F.3.2. Applet

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-applet-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-applet-1.mod.

<-- Java Applets

applet

This module declares the applet element type and its attributes, used to provide support for Java applets. The ‘alt’ attribute is now required (as it is on images). One of either code or object attributes must be present. In the document, place param elements before other content within the <applet> element.

Note that use of this module requires instantiation of the Param Element Module.

-->
F.3.3. Text Modules

F.3.3.1. Presentation

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-pres-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-pres-1.mod.

This DTD module is identified by the PUBLIC and SYSTEM identifiers:

PUBLIC "-//W3C//ELEMENTS XHTML Presentation 1.0//EN"
SYSTEM "http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-pres-1.mod"

Revisions:

( none )

Presentational Elements

This module defines elements and their attributes for simple presentation-related markup.
F.3.3.2. Edit

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-edit-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-edit-1.mod.

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This DTD module is identified by the PUBLIC and SYSTEM identifiers:

PUBLIC "-//W3C//ELEMENTS XHTML Editing Markup 1.0//EN"
SYSTEM "http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-edit-1.mod"

Revisions:
(none)

This module declares element types and attributes used to indicate inserted and deleted content while editing a document.

ins, del

ins: Inserted Text

"INCLUDED" >
<![%ins.element;]
<!ENTITY % ins.content "(#PCDATA | %Flow.mix; )" >
<!ENTITY % ins.qname "ins" >
F.3.3.3. Bi-directional Text

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-bdo-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-bdo-1.mod.
<!-- Bidirectional Override (bdo) Element

This module declares the element 'bdo', used to override the Unicode bidirectional algorithm for selected fragments of text.

DEPENDENCIES:
Relies on the conditional section keyword %XHTML.bidi; declared as "INCLUDE". Bidirectional text support includes both the bdo element and the 'dir' attribute.

-->

<!ENTITY % bdo.element "INCLUDE" >
<![%bdo.element;[ %bdo.content
   "( #PCDATA | %Inline.mix; )" ]>

<!ENTITY % bdo.qname "bdo" >
<!ELEMENT %bdo.qname; %bdo.content; >
<!-- end of bdo.element -->>]

<!ENTITY % bdo.attlist "INCLUDE" >
<![%bdo.attlist;[
<!ATTLIST %bdo.qname
   %Core.attrib;
   %lang.attrib;
   dir ( ltr | rtl ) #REQUIRED
>
]]>
<!-- end of xhtml-bdo-1.mod -->

F.3.4. Forms

F.3.4.1. Basic Forms

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-basic-form-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-basic-form-1.mod.
This forms module is based on the HTML 3.2 forms model, with the WAI-requested addition of the label element. While this module essentially mimics the content model and attributes of HTML 3.2 forms, the element types declared herein also include all HTML 4 common attributes.

form, label, input, select, option, textarea

<!-- Basic Forms

<!ENTITY % form.qname "form" >
<!ENTITY % label.qname "label" >
<!ENTITY % input.qname "input" >
<!ENTITY % select.qname "select" >
<!ENTITY % option.qname "option" >
<!ENTITY % textarea.qname "textarea" >

<!ENTITY % BlkNoForm.mix
  "%Heading.class;
   | %List.class;
   | %BlkStruct.class;
   %BlkPhras.class;
   %BlkPres.class;
   | %table.qname;
   %Block.extra;
   %Misc.class;" >

<!-- form: Form Element ................................ -->
<!ENTITY % form.element "INCLUDE" >
<!ENTITY % form.content "( %BlkNoForm.mix; )+" >
<!ENTITY % form.qname; %form.content; >
<!ENTITY % form.attlist "INCLUDE" >
<!ENTITY %form.attlist;[
      %Common.attrib;
      action %URI.datatype; #REQUIRED
      method ( get | post ) 'get'
      name CDATA #IMPLIED
      enctype %ContentType.datatype; 'application/x-www-form-urlencoded'
    ]>

<!-- label: Form Field Label Text ...................... -->
<!-- Each label must not contain more than ONE field -->

<!ENTITY % label.element "INCLUDE" >
<![%label.element;[
  <!-- Each label must not contain more than ONE field -->
  
  <!-- input: Form Control................................. -->
  
<!ENTITY % input.element "INCLUDE" >
<![%input.element;[
  <!-- Basic Forms removes 'button', 'image' and 'file' input types. -->
  
<!ENTITY % input.attlist "INCLUDE" >
<![%input.attlist;[
  <!-- attribute name required for all but submit & reset -->
  
<!ATTLIST %input.qname %Common.attrib;
    for IDREF #IMPLIED
    accesskey Character.datatype; #IMPLIED
  >
<!-- end of input.attlist -->]]>

<!ATTLIST %input.qname %Common.attrib;
    type %InputType.class; 'text'
    name CDATA #IMPLIED
    value CDATA #IMPLIED
    checked ( checked ) #IMPLIED
    size Number.datatype; #IMPLIED
    maxlength Number.datatype; #IMPLIED
    src URI.datatype; #IMPLIED
    tabindex Number.datatype; #IMPLIED
    accesskey Character.datatype; #IMPLIED
  >
<!-- end of input.attlist -->]]>
<!-- select: Option Selector ......................... -->

<!ENTITY % select.element "INCLUDE" >
<![select.element;[ 
<!ENTITY % select.content "( %option.qname; )+" >
<!ELEMENT %select.qname; %select.content; >
<!-- end of select.element --]>]

<!ENTITY % select.attlist "INCLUDE" >
<![select.attlist;[ 
<!ATTLIST select.qname
   %Common.attrib;
   name         CDATA                    #IMPLIED
   size         %Number.datatype;         #IMPLIED
   multiple     ( multiple )             #IMPLIED
   tabindex     %Number.datatype;         #IMPLIED
>
<!-- end of select.attlist --]>]

<!-- option: Selectable Choice ....................... -->

<!ENTITY % option.element "INCLUDE" >
<![option.element;[ 
<!ENTITY % option.content "(#PCDATA )" >
<!ELEMENT %option.qname; %option.content; >
<!-- end of option.element --]>]

<!ENTITY % option.attlist "INCLUDE" >
<![option.attlist;[ 
<!ATTLIST option.qname
   %Common.attrib;
   selected     ( selected )             #IMPLIED
   value        CDATA                    #IMPLIED
>
<!-- end of option.attlist --]>]

<!-- textarea: Multi-Line Text Field ................... -->

<!ENTITY % textarea.element "INCLUDE" >
<![textarea.element;[ 
<!ENTITY % textarea.content "(#PCDATA )" >
<!ELEMENT %textarea.qname; %textarea.content; >
<!-- end of textarea.element --]>]

<!ENTITY % textarea.attlist "INCLUDE" >
<![textarea.attlist;[ 
<!ATTLIST textarea.qname
   %Common.attrib;
   name         CDATA                    #IMPLIED
   rows         %Number.datatype;         #REQUIRED
   cols         %Number.datatype;         #REQUIRED
   tabindex     %Number.datatype;         #IMPLIED
   accesskey    %Character.datatype;      #IMPLIED
>
<!-- end of textarea.attlist --]>]

<!-- end of xhtml-basic-form-1.mod -->
F.3.4.2. Forms

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-form-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-form-1.mod.

<!-- Forms
form, label, input, select, optgroup, option,
textarea, fieldset, legend, button

This module declares markup to provide support for online
forms, based on the features found in HTML 4 forms. -->

<!-- declare qualified element type names: -->
<!ENTITY % form.qname  "form" >
<!ENTITY % label.qname  "label" >
<!ENTITY % input.qname  "input" >
<!ENTITY % select.qname  "select" >
<!ENTITY % optgroup.qname  "optgroup" >
<!ENTITY % option.qname  "option" >
<!ENTITY % textarea.qname  "textarea" >
<!ENTITY % fieldset.qname  "fieldset" >
<!ENTITY % legend.qname  "legend" >
<!ENTITY % button.qname  "button" >

<!-- %BlkNoForm.mix; includes all non-form block elements, plus %Misc.class; -->
<!ENTITY % BlkNoForm.mix
  "%Heading.class;
  | %List.class;
  | %BlkStruct.class;
  %BlkPhras.class;
  %BlkPres.class;
  %Table.class;
  %Block.extra;
%Misc.class;"
>
<!-- form: Form Element ........................................ -->

<!ENTITY % form.element  "INCLUDE" >
<![%form.element;[
<!ENTITY % form.content 
"( %BlkNoForm.mix; 
| %fieldset.qname; )+
"
>
<!ELEMENT %form.qname; %form.content; >
<!-- end of form.element -->]]>

<!ENTITY % form.attlist  "INCLUDE" >
<![%form.attlist;[
<!ATTLIST %form.qname 
%Common.attrib; 
action   %URI.datatype;       #REQUIRED 
method   ( get | post )       'get' 
nname    CDATA                #IMPLIED 
enctype   %ContentType.datatype;    'application/x-www-form-urlencoded' 
accept-charset %Charsets.datatype;  #IMPLIED 
accept   %ContentTypes.datatype;   #IMPLIED 
>
<!-- end of form.attlist -->]]>

<!-- label: Form Field Label Text .......................... -->

<!-- Each label must not contain more than ONE field -->

<!ENTITY % label.element  "INCLUDE" >
<![%label.element;[
<!ENTITY % label.content 
"( #PCDATA 
| %input.qname; | %select.qname; | %textarea.qname; | %button.qname; 
| %InlStruct.class; 
%InlPhras.class; 
%Il8n.class; 
%InlPres.class; 
%Anchor.class; 
%InlSpecial.class; 
%Inline.extra; 
%Misc.class; )"*
>
<!ELEMENT %label.qname; %label.content; >
<!-- end of label.element -->]]>

<!ENTITY % label.attlist  "INCLUDE" >
<![%label.attlist;[
<!ATTLIST %label.qname 
%Common.attrib; 
for      IDREF                #IMPLIED 
accesskey %Character.datatype;  #IMPLIED 
>
<!-- end of label.attlist -->]]>
<!-- input: Form Control ............................... -->

<!ENTITY % input.element "INCLUDE" >
<![input.element;[
<!ENTITY % input.content "EMPTY" >
<!ELEMENT %input.qname; %input.content; >
<!--[-- end of input.element --]>]]>

<!ENTITY % input.attlist "INCLUDE" >
<![input.attlist;[
<!ENTITY % InputType.class
  "( text | password | checkbox | radio | submit
  | reset | file | hidden | image | button )" >

<!--[-- attribute 'name' required for all but submit & reset --]>

<!ATTLIST %input.qname
  %Common.attrib;
type %InputType.class;        'text'
name CDATA                    #IMPLIED
value CDATA                    #IMPLIED
checked ( checked )            #IMPLIED
disabled ( disabled )          #IMPLIED
readonly ( readonly )          #IMPLIED
size %Number.datatype;         #IMPLIED
maxlength %Number.datatype;     #IMPLIED
src %URI.datatype;              #IMPLIED
alt %Text.datatype;            #IMPLIED
tabindex %Number.datatype;      #IMPLIED
accesskey %Character.datatype; #IMPLIED
accept %ContentTypes.datatype; #IMPLIED

<!--[-- end of input.attlist --]>]]>

<!--[-- select: Option Selector ........................... -->

<!ENTITY % select.element "INCLUDE" >
<![select.element;[
<!ENTITY % select.content
  "( %optgroup.qname; | %option.qname; )+" >

<!ELEMENT %select.qname; %select.content; >
<!--[-- end of select.element --]>]]>

<!ENTITY % select.attlist "INCLUDE" >
<![select.attlist;[
<!ATTLIST %select.qname
  %Common.attrib;
name CDATA                    #IMPLIED
size %Number.datatype;        #IMPLIED
multiple ( multiple )         #IMPLIED
disabled ( disabled )          #IMPLIED
tabindex %Number.datatype;     #IMPLIED

<!--[-- end of select.attlist --]>]]>
<!-- optgroup: Option Group ............................ -->

<!ENTITY % optgroup.element "INCLUDE" >
<![%optgroup.element;]
<!ENTITY % optgroup.content "( %option.qname; )+" >
<!ELEMENT %optgroup.qname; %optgroup.content; >
<!-- end of optgroup.element -->]]>

<!ENTITY % optgroup.attlist "INCLUDE" >
<![%optgroup.attlist;]
<!ATTLIST %optgroup.qname
%Common.attrib;
  disabled     ( disabled )             #IMPLIED
  label        %Text.datatype;           #REQUIRED
>
<!-- end of optgroup.attlist -->]]>

<!-- option: Selectable Choice .......................... -->

<!ENTITY % option.element "INCLUDE" >
<![%option.element;]
<!ENTITY % option.content "( #PCDATA )" >
<!ELEMENT %option.qname; %option.content; >
<!-- end of option.element -->]]>

<!ENTITY % option.attlist "INCLUDE" >
<![%option.attlist;]
<!ATTLIST %option.qname
%Common.attrib;
  selected     ( selected )             #IMPLIED
  disabled     ( disabled )             #IMPLIED
  label        %Text.datatype;           #IMPLIED
  value        CDATA                    #IMPLIED
>
<!-- end of option.attlist -->]]>

<!-- textarea: Multi-Line Text Field ..................... -->

<!ENTITY % textarea.element "INCLUDE" >
<![%textarea.element;]
<!ENTITY % textarea.content "( #PCDATA )" >
<!ELEMENT %textarea.qname; %textarea.content; >
<!-- end of textarea.element -->]]>

<!ENTITY % textarea.attlist "INCLUDE" >
<![%textarea.attlist;]
<!ATTLIST %textarea.qname
%Common.attrib;
  name         CDATA                    #IMPLIED
  rows         %Number.datatype;         #REQUIRED
  cols         %Number.datatype;         #REQUIRED
  disabled     ( disabled )             #IMPLIED
  readonly     ( readonly )             #IMPLIED
  tabindex     %Number.datatype;         #IMPLIED
  accesskey    %Character.datatype;      #IMPLIED
>
<!-- end of textarea.attlist -->]]>
<!-- fieldset: Form Control Group ...................... -->

<!-- #PCDATA is to solve the mixed content problem,  
    per specification only whitespace is allowed 
-->  

<!-- ENTITY % fieldset.element "INCLUDE" -->
<![%fieldset.element;[
<!-- ENTITY % fieldset.content  
     "(#PCDATA | %legend.qname; | %Flow.mix; )" 
>  
<!-- ELEMENT %fieldset.qname; %fieldset.content; >  
<!-- end of fieldset.element -->]
]

<!-- legend: Fieldset Legend ........................... -->

<!-- ENTITY % legend.element "INCLUDE" -->
<![%legend.element;[
<!-- ENTITY % legend.content  
     "(#PCDATA | %Inline.mix;)" 
>  
<!-- ELEMENT %legend.qname; %legend.content; >  
<!-- end of legend.element -->]
]

<!-- button: Push Button ............................... -->

<!-- ENTITY % button.element "INCLUDE" -->
<![%button.element;[
<!-- ENTITY % button.content  
     "(#PCDATA  
         | %BlkNoForm.mix;  
         | %In1Struct.class;  
         %In1Phras.class;  
         %In1Pres.class;  
         %I18n.class;  
         %In1Special.class;  
         %Inline.extra;)"
>  
<!-- ELEMENT %button.qname; %button.content; >  
<!-- end of button.element -->]
]-->
F.3.5. Tables

F.3.5.1. Basic Tables

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-basic-table-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-basic-table-1.mod.

This is XHTML Basic, a proper subset of XHTML.
Copyright 1998-2005 W3C (MIT, ERCIM, Keio), All Rights Reserved.
Revision: $Id: xhtml-basic-table-1.mod,v 4.0 2001/04/02 22:42:49 altheim Exp $ SMI

This DTD module is identified by the PUBLIC and SYSTEM identifiers:

PUBLIC "-//W3C//ELEMENTS XHTML Basic Tables 1.0//EN"
SYSTEM "http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-basic-table-1.mod"

Revisions:
(None)

This table module declares elements and attributes defining a table model based fundamentally on features found in the widely-deployed HTML 3.2 table model. While this module mimics the content model and table attributes of HTML 3.2 tables, the element types declared herein also includes all HTML 4 common and most of the HTML 4 table attributes.
<!ENTITY % tr.qname  "tr"  >
<!ENTITY % th.qname  "th"  >
<!ENTITY % td.qname  "td"  >

<!-- horizontal alignment attributes for cell contents -->
<!ENTITY % CellHAlign.attrib
"align        ( left  
 | center       
 | right )      #IMPLIED"
>

<!-- vertical alignment attributes for cell contents -->
<!ENTITY % CellVAlign.attrib
"valign       ( top   
 | middle      
 | bottom )    #IMPLIED"
>

<!-- scope is simpler than axes attribute for common tables -->
<!ENTITY % scope.attrib
"scope        ( row | col  )           #IMPLIED"
>

<!-- table: Table Element ................................... -->
<!ENTITY % table.element  "INCLUDE"  >
<![%table.element;
<!ENTITY % table.content
"( %caption.qname;?, %tr.qname;+ )"
>
<!ELEMENT %table.qname ;  %table.content;  >
<!-- end of table.element -->
]
>
<!ENTITY % table.attlist  "INCLUDE" >
<![%table.attlist;
<!ATTLIST %table.qname 
%Common.attrib;
  summary  %Text.datatype;           #IMPLIED
  width     %Length.datatype;         #IMPLIED
>
<!-- end of table.attlist -->
]
>
<!-- caption: Table Caption ................................... -->
<!ENTITY % caption.element  "INCLUDE"  >
<![%caption.element;
<!ENTITY % caption.content
"( PCDATA | %Inline.mix; )/*"
>
<!ELEMENT %caption.qname;  %caption.content;  >
<!-- end of caption.element -->
]
>
<!ENTITY % caption.attlist  "INCLUDE" >
<![%caption.attlist;
<!ATTLIST %caption.qname
%Common.attrib;

> <!-- end of caption.attlist -->

<!-- tr: Table Row ..................................... -->

<![ENTITY % tr.element "INCLUDE" >
<![%tr.element;[</la>
<!ENTITY % tr.content "{%th.qname; | %td.qname; }+" >
<!ELEMENT %tr.qname; %tr.content; >
<!-- end of tr.element --]]>

<![ENTITY % tr.attlist "INCLUDE" >
<![%tr.attlist;[
<!ATTLIST %tr.qname 
 %Common.attrib;
 %CellHAlign.attrib;
 %CellVAlign.attrib;
 >
<!-- end of tr.attlist --]]>

<!-- th: Table Header Cell ............................. -->

<![ENTITY % th.element "INCLUDE" >
<![%th.element;[
<!ENTITY % th.content 
 "(#PCDATA | %FlowNoTable.mix; )*" >
<!ELEMENT %th.qname; %th.content; >
<!-- end of th.element --]]>

<![ENTITY % th.attlist "INCLUDE" >
<![%th.attlist;[
<!ATTLIST %th.qname 
 %Common.attrib;
 abbr %Text.datatype; #IMPLIED
 axis CDATA #IMPLIED
 headers IDREFS #IMPLIED
 %scope.attrib;
 rowspan %Number.datatype; '1'
 colspan %Number.datatype; '1'
 %CellHAlign.attrib;
 %CellVAlign.attrib;
 >
<!-- end of th.attlist --]]>

<!-- td: Table Data Cell ............................... -->

<![ENTITY % td.element "INCLUDE" >
<![%td.element;[
<!ENTITY % td.content 
 "(#PCDATA | %FlowNoTable.mix; )*" >
<!ELEMENT %td.qname; %td.content; >
<!-- end of td.element --]]>
F.3.5.2. Tables

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-table-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-table-1.mod.

This DTD module is identified by the PUBLIC and SYSTEM identifiers:

PUBLIC "//W3C//ELEMENTS XHTML Tables 1.0//EN"
SYSTEM "http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-table-1.mod"

Revisions:
(none)

This module declares element types and attributes used to provide table markup similar to HTML 4, including features that enable better accessibility for non-visual user agents.
<!ENTITY % colgroup.qname "colgroup" >
<!ENTITY % col.qname "col" >
<!ENTITY % tr.qname "tr" >
<!ENTITY % th.qname "th" >
<!ENTITY % td.qname "td" >

<!-- The frame attribute specifies which parts of the frame around the table should be rendered. The values are not the same as CALS to avoid a name clash with the valign attribute. -->
<!ENTITY % frame.attrib
  "frame        ( void
  | above
  | below
  | hsides
  | lhs
  | rhs
  | vsides
  | box
  | border )               #IMPLIED"
>

<!-- The rules attribute defines which rules to draw between cells: If rules is absent then assume: "none" if border is absent or border="0" otherwise "all" -->
<!ENTITY % rules.attrib
  "rules        ( none
  | groups
  | rows
  | cols
  | all )                  #IMPLIED"
>

<!-- horizontal alignment attributes for cell contents -->
<!ENTITY % CellHAlign.attrib
  "align        ( left
  | center
  | right
  | justify
  | char )                 #IMPLIED
  char         %Character.datatype;      #IMPLIED
  charoff      %Length.datatype;         #IMPLIED"
>

<!-- vertical alignment attribute for cell contents -->
<!ENTITY % CellVAlign.attrib
  "valign       ( top
  | middle
  | bottom
  | baseline )             #IMPLIED"
<!-- scope is simpler than axes attribute for common tables -->
<!ENTITY % scope.attrib
  "scope        ( row
  | col
  | rowgroup
  | colgroup )             #IMPLIED"
>
<!-- table: Table Element .............................. -->
<!ENTITY % table.element "INCLUDE">
<!ELEMENT %table.qname ;  %table.content; >
<!-- end of table.element -->

<!ENTITY % table.attlist "INCLUDE">
<!ATTLIST %table.qname ;
  %Common.attrib;
  summary      %Text.datatype;           #IMPLIED
  width        %Length.datatype;         #IMPLIED
  border       %Pixels.datatype;         #IMPLIED
  %frame.attrib;
  %rules.attrib;
  cellspacing %Length.datatype;         #IMPLIED
  cellpadding   %Length.datatype;         #IMPLIED
>
<!-- caption: Table Caption ............................ -->
<!ENTITY % caption.element "INCLUDE">
<!ELEMENT %caption.qname; %caption.content; >
<!-- end of caption.element -->

<!ENTITY % caption.attlist "INCLUDE">
<!ATTLIST %caption.qname ;
  %Common.attrib;
>
<!-- thead: Table Header ............................... -->
<!-- Use thead to duplicate headers when breaking table
  across page boundaries, or for static headers when
  tbody sections are rendered in scrolling panel. -->
F.3.5. Tables

<!ENTITY % thead.element  "INCLUDE" >
<![%thead.element;[
<!ENTITY % thead.content  "( %tr.qname; )+ " >
<!ELEMENT %thead.qname; %thead.content; >
<!-- end of thead.element -->]]>

<!ENTITY % thead.attlist  "INCLUDE" >
<![%thead.attlist;[
<!ATTLIST %thead.qname
 %Common.attrib;
 %CellHAlign.attrib;
 %CellVAlign.attrib;
 >
<!-- end of thead.attlist -->]]>

<!-- tbody: Table Body ................................. -->

<!ENTITY % tbody.element  "INCLUDE" >
<![%tbody.element;[
<!ENTITY % tbody.content  "( %tr.qname; )+ " >
<!ELEMENT %tbody.qname; %tbody.content; >
<!-- end of tbody.element -->]]>

<!ENTITY % tbody.attlist  "INCLUDE" >
<![%tbody.attlist;[
<!ATTLIST %tbody.qname
 %Common.attrib;
 %CellHAlign.attrib;
 %CellVAlign.attrib;
 >
<!-- end of tbody.attlist -->]]>

<!-- Use multiple tbody sections when rules are needed between groups of table rows. -->

<!ENTITY % tbody.element  "INCLUDE" >
<![%tbody.element;[
<!ENTITY % tbody.content  "( %tr.qname; )+ " >
<!ELEMENT %tbody.qname; %tbody.content; >
<!-- end of tbody.element -->]]>

<!ENTITY % tbody.attlist  "INCLUDE" >
<![%tbody.attlist;[
<!ATTLIST %tbody.qname
 %Common.attrib;
 %CellHAlign.attrib;
 %CellVAlign.attrib;
 >

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<!-- end of tbody.attlist -->]]>

<!-- colgroup: Table Column Group ......................... -->

<!-- colgroup groups a set of col elements. It allows you
to group several semantically-related columns together. -->

<!ENTITY % colgroup.element "INCLUDE" >
<![%colgroup.element;|
<!ENTITY % colgroup.content "( %col.qname; )*" >
<!ELEMENT %colgroup.qname; %colgroup.content; >
<!-- end of colgroup.element -->>]>

<!ENTITY % colgroup.attlist "INCLUDE" >
<![%colgroup.attlist;|
<!ATTLIST %colgroup.qname
%Common.attrib;
span    %Number.datatype;    '1'
width   %MultiLength.datatype;  #IMPLIED
%CellHAlign.attrib;
%CellVAlign.attrib;
> }
<!-- end of colgroup.attlist -->>]>

<!-- col: Table Column ...................................... -->

<!-- col elements define the alignment properties for
cells in one or more columns. 
The width attribute specifies the width of the
columns, e.g.

width="64"     width in screen pixels
width="0.5*"   relative width of 0.5

The span attribute causes the attributes of one
col element to apply to more than one column. -->

<!ENTITY % col.element "INCLUDE" >
<![%col.element;|
<!ENTITY % col.content "EMPTY" >
<!ELEMENT %col.qname; %col.content; >
<!-- end of col.element -->>]>

<!ENTITY % col.attlist "INCLUDE" >
<![%col.attlist;|
<!ATTLIST %col.qname
%Common.attrib;
span    %Number.datatype;    '1'
width   %MultiLength.datatype;  #IMPLIED
%CellHAlign.attrib;
%CellVAlign.attrib;
> }
<!-- end of col.attlist -->>]>

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F.3.5. TablesXHTML™ Modularization 1.1 - Second Edition
F.3.6. Image

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-image-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-image-1.mod.
F.3.7. Client-side Image Map

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-csismap-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-csismap-1.mod.

This is XHTML, a reformulation of HTML as a modular XML application. Copyright 1998-2005 W3C (MIT, ERCIM, Keio), All Rights Reserved. Revision: $Id: xhtml-csismap-1.mod,v 4.0 2001/04/02 22:42:49 altheim Exp $ SMI

This DTD module is identified by the PUBLIC and SYSTEM identifiers:

PUBLIC "//W3C//ELEMENTS XHTML Client-side Image Maps 1.0//EN"
SYSTEM "http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-csismap-1.mod"

Revisions:

(non)

This module declares elements and attributes to support client-side image maps. This requires that the Image Module (or a module declaring the img element type) be included in the DTD.

These can be placed in the same document or grouped in a separate document, although the latter isn’t widely supported.

<!ENTITY % area.element "INCLUDE" >
<!ELEMENT area.qname ; %area.content; >

<!-- modify anchor attribute definition list
  to allow for client-side image maps -->
<!ATTLIST a.qname
  shape [Shape.datatype];       'rect'
  coords [Coords.datatype];    #IMPLIED
  alt  [Text.datatype];         #REQUIRED
  tabindex [Number.datatype];  #IMPLIED
  accesskey [Character.datatype]; #IMPLIED
>

<!-- modify img attribute definition list
  to allow for client-side image maps -->
<!ATTLIST img.qname
  usemap [URIREF.datatype];    #IMPLIED
>

<!-- modify form input attribute definition list
  to allow for client-side image maps -->
<!ATTLIST input.qname
  usemap [URIREF.datatype];    #IMPLIED
>

<!-- modify object attribute definition list
  to allow for client-side image maps -->
<!ATTLIST object.qname
  usemap [URIREF.datatype];    #IMPLIED
>

<!-- ‘usemap’ points to the ’id’ attribute of a <map> element,
    which must be in the same document; support for external
    document maps was not widely supported in HTML and is
    eliminated in XHTML. -->
It is considered an error for the element pointed to by a usemap URIREF to occur in anything but a <map> element.

```
<!--
<!ENTITY % map.element "INCLUDE" >
<![%map.element; [
<!ENTITY % map.content "(( %Block.mix; ) | %area.qname; )+"
>
<!ENTITY % map.qname "map" >
<!ELEMENT %map.qname; %map.content; >
<!-- end of map.element -->]]>

<!ENTITY % map.attlist "INCLUDE" >
<![%map.attlist; [
<!ATTLIST %map.qname ;
  %XHTML.xmlns.attrib;
  id           ID                       #REQUIRED
  %class.attrib;
  %title.attrib;
  %Core.extra.attrib;
  %I18n.attrib;
  %Events.attrib;
> 
<!-- end of map.attlist -->]]>

<!-- end of xhtml-csismap-1.mod -->
```

## F.3.8. Server-side Image Map

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-ssismap-1.mod. The latest version is available at [http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-ssismap-1.mod](http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-ssismap-1.mod).

```
<!-- ... .................. -->
<!-- XHTML Server-side Image Map Module ......................... -->
<!-- file: xhtml-ssismap-1.mod

This is XHTML, a reformulation of HTML as a modular XML application. Copyright 1998-2005 W3C (MIT, ERCIM, Keio), All Rights Reserved. Revision: $Id: xhtml-ssismap-1.mod,v 4.0 2001/04/02 22:42:49 altheim Exp $ SMI

This DTD module is identified by the PUBLIC and SYSTEM identifiers:

PUBLIC "//W3C//ELEMENTS XHTML Server-side Image Maps 1.0//EN"
SYSTEM "http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-ssismap-1.mod"

Revisions:
#2000-10-22: added declaration for ’ismap’ on <input>
```

```
<!-- Server-side Image Maps

This adds the ’ismap’ attribute to the img and input elements to support server-side processing of a user selection.
```

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F.3.9. Object

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-object-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-object-1.mod.

This is XHTML, a reformulation of HTML as a modular XML application. Copyright 1998-2005 W3C (MIT, ERCIM, Keio), All Rights Reserved. Revision: $Id: xhtml-object-1.mod,v 4.0 2001/04/02 22:42:49 altheim Exp $ SMI

This DTD module is identified by the PUBLIC and SYSTEM identifiers:

PUBLIC "-//W3C//ELEMENTS XHTML Embedded Object 1.0//EN"
SYSTEM "http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-object-1.mod"

Revisions:
none

Embedded Objects

object

This module declares the object element type and its attributes, used to embed external objects as part of XHTML pages. In the document, place param elements prior to other content within the object element.

Note that use of this module requires instantiation of the Param Element Module.

object: Generic Embedded Object

<!ENTITY % object.element "INCLUDE">
<![%object.element;]
<!ENTITY % object.content "(#PCDATA | %Flow.mix; | %param.qname; )" >
<!ENTITY % object.qname "object" >
F.3.10. Frames

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-frames-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-frames-1.mod.

<!ENTITY % frameset.qname  "frameset" >

Frames

frameset, frame,noframes

This module declares frame-related element types and attributes.

<!ENTITY % frameset.qname "frameset" >
F.3.11. Target

You can download this version of this file from
http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-target-1.mod. The
latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-target-1.mod.

<!ENTITY % FrameTarget.datatype "CDATA" >

<!-- render in this frame -->
<!ENTITY % FrameTarget.datatype "CDATA" >

substituting frameset for body -->

<!ENTITY % html.content
  "( %head.qname;, %frameset.qname; )"
>

<!-- alternate content container for non frame-based rendering -->

<!ENTITY % noframes.element "INCLUDE" >
<![%noframes.element;[

<!ENTITY % noframes.content "( %body.qname; )">

<!ELEMENT %noframes.qname; %noframes.content; >
<!-- end of noframes.element -->
]]>

<!ENTITY % noframes.attlist "INCLUDE" >
<![%noframes.attlist;[

<!ATTLIST %noframes.qname
  %Common.attrib;

<!-- end of noframes.attlist -->
]]>

<!-- end of xhtml-frames-1.mod -->

This is XHTML, a reformulation of HTML as a modular XML application.
Copyright 1998-2005 W3C (MIT, ERCIM, Keio), All Rights Reserved.
Revision: $Id: xhtml-target-1.mod,v 4.0 2001/04/02 22:42:49 altheim Exp $ SM

This DTD module is identified by the PUBLIC and SYSTEM identifiers:

PUBLIC "-//W3C//ELEMENTS XHTML Target 1.0//EN"
SYSTEM "http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-target-1.mod"

Revisions:
(None)

This module declares the 'target' attribute used for opening windows
-->

<!-- Target

target

This module declares the 'target' attribute used for opening windows
-->
F.3.12. Iframe

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-iframe-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-iframe-1.mod.

<!-- add 'target' attribute to 'a' element -->
<!ATTLIST \a.gname target FrameTarget.datatype; #IMPLIED>

<!-- add 'target' attribute to 'area' element -->
<!ATTLIST \area.gname target FrameTarget.datatype; #IMPLIED>

<!-- add 'target' attribute to 'link' element -->
<!ATTLIST \link.gname target FrameTarget.datatype; #IMPLIED>

<!-- add 'target' attribute to 'form' element -->
<!ATTLIST \form.gname target FrameTarget.datatype; #IMPLIED>

<!-- add 'target' attribute to 'base' element -->
<!ATTLIST \base.gname target FrameTarget.datatype; #IMPLIED>

<!-- end of xhtml-target-1.mod -->

This is XHTML, a reformulation of HTML as a modular XML application. Copyright 1998-2005 W3C (MIT, ERCIM, Keio), All Rights Reserved.
Revision: $Id: xhtml-iframe-1.mod,v 4.0 2001/04/02 22:42:49 altheim Exp $ SMI

This DTD module is identified by the PUBLIC and SYSTEM identifiers:

PUBLIC "-//W3C//ELEMENTS XHTML Inline Frame Element 1.0//EN"
SYSTEM "http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-iframe-1.mod"

Revisions:
#2000-10-22: added #PCDATA to <iframe> content model as per HTML 4

<!-- Inline Frames

iframe

This module declares the iframe element type and its attributes,
used to create an inline frame within a document.

F.3.13. Intrinsic Events

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-events-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-events-1.mod.

This is XHTML, a reformulation of HTML as a modular XML application. Copyright 1998-2005 W3C (MIT, ERCIM, Keio), All Rights Reserved. Revision: $Id: xhtml-events-1.mod,v 4.1 2001/04/10 09:42:30 altheim Exp $ SMI

This DTD module is identified by the PUBLIC and SYSTEM identifiers:

PUBLIC "-//W3C//ENTITIES XHTML Intrinsic Events 1.0//EN"
SYSTEM "http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-events-1.mod"

Revisions:
( none )

These are the event attributes defined in HTML 4, Section 18.2.3 "Intrinsic Events". This module must be instantiated prior to the Attributes Module but after the Datatype Module in the Modular Framework module.

"Note: Authors of HTML documents are advised that changes are likely to occur in the realm of intrinsic events (e.g., how scripts are bound to events). Research in
this realm is carried on by members of the W3C Document
Object Model Working Group (see the W3C Web site at
http://www.w3.org/ for more information)."

<!--
NOTE: Because the ATTLIST declarations in this module occur
before their respective ELEMENT declarations in other
modules, there may be a dependency on this module that
should be considered if any of the parameter entities used
for element type names (eg., %a.qname;) are redeclared.
-->

<!ENTITY % Events.attrib
"onclick      %Script.datatype;         #IMPLIED
ondblclick   %Script.datatype;         #IMPLIED
onmousedown  %Script.datatype;         #IMPLIED
onmouseup    %Script.datatype;         #IMPLIED
onmouseover  %Script.datatype;         #IMPLIED
onmousemove  %Script.datatype;         #IMPLIED
onmouseout   %Script.datatype;         #IMPLIED
onkeypress   %Script.datatype;         #IMPLIED
onkeydown    %Script.datatype;         #IMPLIED
onkeyup      %Script.datatype;         #IMPLIED"
>
<![%XHTML.global.attrs.prefixed;[
<!ENTITY % XHTML.global.events.attrib
"%XHTML.prefix;:onclick      %Script.datatype;         #IMPLIED
%XHTML.prefix;:ondblclick   %Script.datatype;         #IMPLIED
%XHTML.prefix;:onmousedown  %Script.datatype;         #IMPLIED
%XHTML.prefix;:onmouseup    %Script.datatype;         #IMPLIED
%XHTML.prefix;:onmouseover  %Script.datatype;         #IMPLIED
%XHTML.prefix;:onmousemove  %Script.datatype;         #IMPLIED
%XHTML.prefix;:onmouseout   %Script.datatype;         #IMPLIED
%XHTML.prefix;:onkeypress   %Script.datatype;         #IMPLIED
%XHTML.prefix;:onkeydown    %Script.datatype;         #IMPLIED
%XHTML.prefix;:onkeyup      %Script.datatype;         #IMPLIED"
>]]>

<!-- additional attributes on anchor element
-->
<!ATTLIST %a.qname
onfocus      %Script.datatype;          #IMPLIED
onblur       %Script.datatype;          #IMPLIED
>
<!-- additional attributes on form element
-->
<!ATTLIST %form.qname
onsubmit     %Script.datatype;         #IMPLIED
onreset      %Script.datatype;         #IMPLIED
>
<!-- additional attributes on label element
-->
<!ATTLIST %label.qname
onfocus      %Script.datatype;         #IMPLIED
F.3.13. Intrinsic Events

onblur  %Script.datatype;  #IMPLIED
>
<!-- additional attributes on input element -->
<!ATTLIST %input.qname
  onfocus  %Script.datatype;  #IMPLIED
  onblur  %Script.datatype;  #IMPLIED
  onselect %Script.datatype;  #IMPLIED
  onchange  %Script.datatype;  #IMPLIED
>
<!-- additional attributes on select element -->
<!ATTLIST %select.qname
  onfocus  %Script.datatype;  #IMPLIED
  onblur  %Script.datatype;  #IMPLIED
  onchange  %Script.datatype;  #IMPLIED
>
<!-- additional attributes on textarea element -->
<!ATTLIST %textarea.qname
  onfocus  %Script.datatype;  #IMPLIED
  onblur  %Script.datatype;  #IMPLIED
  onselect %Script.datatype;  #IMPLIED
  onchange  %Script.datatype;  #IMPLIED
>
<!-- additional attributes on button element -->
<!ATTLIST %button.qname
  onfocus  %Script.datatype;  #IMPLIED
  onblur  %Script.datatype;  #IMPLIED
>
<!-- additional attributes on body element -->
<!ATTLIST %body.qname
  onload  %Script.datatype;  #IMPLIED
  onunload %Script.datatype;  #IMPLIED
>
<!-- additional attributes on area element -->
<!ATTLIST %area.qname
  onfocus  %Script.datatype;  #IMPLIED
  onblur  %Script.datatype;  #IMPLIED
>
<!-- end of xhtml-events-1.mod -->
F.3.14. Metainformation

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-meta-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-meta-1.mod.

<!-- ...................... -->
<!-- XHTML Document Metainformation Module ............................... -->
<!-- file: xhtml-meta-1.mod

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This DTD module is identified by the PUBLIC and SYSTEM identifiers:

PUBLIC "-//W3C//ELEMENTS XHTML Metainformation 1.0//EN"
SYSTEM "http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-meta-1.mod"

Revisions:
(none)
.......................................................... -->

<!-- Meta Information

meta

This module declares the meta element type and its attributes, used to provide declarative document metainformation.

-->

<!-- meta: Generic Metainformation ..................... -->

<!ENTITY % meta.element  "INCLUDE" >
<![%meta.element;[
<!ENTITY % meta.content  "EMPTY" >
<!ENTITY % meta.qname  "meta" >
<!ELEMENT %meta.qname; %meta.content; >
<!-- end of meta.element -->]]>

<!ENTITY % meta.attlist  "INCLUDE" >
<![%meta.attlist;[
<!ATTLIST %meta.qname
 %XHTML.xmlns.attrib;
 %I18n.attrib;
 http-equiv NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
 name NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
 content CDATA #REQUIRED
 scheme CDATA #IMPLIED
 >
<!-- end of meta.attlist -->]]>

<!-- end of xhtml-meta-1.mod -->
F.3.15. Scripting

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-script-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-script-1.mod.

<!-- .............................. -->
<!-- XHTML Document Scripting Module .................................... -->
<!-- file: xhtml-script-1.mod

This is XHTML, a reformulation of HTML as a modular XML application.
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Revision: $Id: xhtml-script-1.mod,v 4.0 2001/04/02 22:42:49 altheim Exp $ SMI

This DTD module is identified by the PUBLIC and SYSTEM identifiers:

PUBLIC "-//W3C//ELEMENTS XHTML Scripting 1.0//EN"
SYSTEM "http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-script-1.mod"

Revisions:
(none)

.............................. -->

<!-- Scripting

script, noscript

This module declares element types and attributes used to provide support for executable scripts as well as an alternate content container where scripts are not supported.

-->

<!-- script: Scripting Statement ....................... -->

<!ENTITY % script.element "INCLUDE" >
<![%script.element;[
<!ENTITY % script.content "(#PCDATA )" >
<!ENTITY % script.qname "script" >
<!ELEMENT %script.qname; %script.content; >
<!-- end of script.element -->]]>

<!ENTITY % script.attlist "INCLUDE" >
<![%script.attlist;[
<!ATTLIST %script.qname
  %XHTML.xmlns.attrib;
  %id.attrib;
  xml:space   ( preserve )   #FIXED 'preserve'
  charset    %Chars.src.datatype;  #IMPLIED
  type       %ContentType.datatype;  #REQUIRED
  src        %URI.datatype;        #IMPLIED
  defer      ( defer )            #IMPLIED
  >
<!-- end of script.attlist -->]]>

<!-- noscript: No-Script Alternate Content ............. -->

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F.3.16. Style Sheet

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-style-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-style-1.mod.

F.3.16. Style Sheet

This module declares the style element type and its attributes, used to embed style sheet information in the document head element.

<ENTITY % style.element "INCLUDE" >
<![%style.element;[
<!ENTITY % style.content "(( %PCDATA )") >
<!ENTITY % style.qname "style" >
F.3.17. Style Attribute

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-inlstyle-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-inlstyle-1.mod.

This DTD module is identified by the PUBLIC and SYSTEM identifiers:

PUBLIC "+//W3C//ENTITIES XHTML Inline Style 1.0//EN"
SYSTEM "http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-inlstyle-1.mod"

Revisions:
(none)

This module declares the 'style' attribute, used to support inline style markup. This module must be instantiated prior to the XHTML Common Attributes module in order to be included in %Core.attrib;.

<!ENTITY % style.attrib
"style CDATA #IMPLIED"
>

<!ENTITY % Core.extra.attrib
F.3.18. Link

You can download this version of this file from
http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-link-1.mod. The
latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-link-1.mod.

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Copyright 1998-2005 W3C (MIT, ERCIM, Keio), All Rights Reserved.
Revision: $Id: xhtml-link-1.mod,v 4.1 2001/04/05 06:57:40 altheim Exp $ SMI

This DTD module is identified by the PUBLIC and SYSTEM identifiers:

PUBLIC "-//W3C//ELEMENTS XHTML Link Element 1.0//EN"
SYSTEM "http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-link-1.mod"

Revisions:
(none)

This module declares the link element type and its attributes,
which could (in principle) be used to define document-level links
to external resources such as:

a) for document specific toolbars/menus, e.g. start, contents,
   previous, next, index, end, help
b) to link to a separate style sheet (rel="stylesheet")
c) to make a link to a script (rel="script")
d) by style sheets to control how collections of html nodes are
   rendered into printed documents
e) to make a link to a printable version of this document
   e.g. a postscript or pdf version (rel="alternate" media="print")

<!-- link: Media-Independent Link .................... -->

<!ENTITY % link.element "INCLUDE" >
<![%link.element;]
<!ENTITY % link.content "EMPTY" >
<!ENTITY % link.qname "link" >
<!ELEMENT %link.qname; %link.content; >
<!-- end of link.element -->>
F.3.19. Base

You can download this version of this file from
http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-base-1.mod. The
latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-base-1.mod.

<!ENTITY % base.element "INCLUDE" >
<![%base.element;]
<!ATTLIST base
  %Common.attrib;
  charset [Charset.datatype]; #IMPLIED
  href [URI.datatype]; #IMPLIED
  hreflang [LanguageCode.datatype]; #IMPLIED
  type [ContentType.datatype]; #IMPLIED
  rel [LinkTypes.datatype]; #IMPLIED
  rev [LinkTypes.datatype]; #IMPLIED
  media [MediaDesc.datatype]; #IMPLIED
>
<!-- end of xhtml-link-1.mod -->

F.3.19. Base

This is XHTML, a reformulation of HTML as a modular XML application.
Copyright 1998-2005 W3C (MIT, ERCIM, Keio), All Rights Reserved.
Revision: $Id: xhtml-base-1.mod,v 4.0 2001/04/02 22:42:49 altheim Exp $ SMI

This DTD module is identified by the PUBLIC and SYSTEM identifiers:

PUBLIC "-//W3C//ELEMENTS XHTML Base Element 1.0//EN"
SYSTEM "http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-base-1.mod"

Revisions:
  (none)
  ....................................................................... -->

<!-- Base element

  base

  This module declares the base element type and its attributes,
  used to define a base URI against which relative URIs in the
document will be resolved.

  Note that this module also redeclares the content model for
  the head element to include the base element.

  -->

<!-- base: Document Base URI ......................... -->

<!ENTITY % base.element "INCLUDE" >
<![%base.element;]
F.3.20. Name Identification

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-nameident-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-nameident-1.mod.

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This DTD module is identified by the PUBLIC and SYSTEM identifiers:

PUBLIC "-//W3C//ELEMENTS XHTML Name Identifier 1.0//EN"
SYSTEM "http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-nameident-1.mod"

Revisions:
(non)

This module declares the 'name' attribute on element types when it is used as a node identifier for legacy linking and scripting support. This does not include those instances when 'name' is used as a container for form control, property or metainformation names.

This module should be instantiated following all modules it modifies.
F.3.21. Legacy

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-legacy-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-legacy-1.mod.
<!-- HTML Legacy Markup -->

font, basefont, center, s, strike, u, dir, menu, isindex

(plus additional datatypes and attributes)

This optional module declares additional markup for simple
presentation-related markup based on features found in the
HTML 4 Transitional and Frameset DTDs. This relies on
inclusion of the Legacy Redeclarations module. This module
also declares the frames, inline frames and object modules.

This is to allow XHTML 1.1 documents to be transformed for
display on HTML browsers where CSS support is inconsistent
or unavailable.

-->  

<!-- Constructing a Legacy DTD  -->

To construct a DTD driver obtaining a close approximation
of the HTML 4 Transitional and Frameset DTDs, declare the
Legacy Redeclarations module as the pre-framework redeclaration
parameter entity (%xhtml-prefw-redecl.mod;) and INCLUDE its
conditional section:

...

<!ENTITY % xhtml-prefw-redecl.module "INCLUDE" >
<![%xhtml-prefw-redecl.module;[
  <!ENTITY % xhtml-prefw-redecl.mod
    PUBLIC "-//W3C//ELEMENTS XHTML Legacy Redeclarations 1.0//EN"
    "xhtml-legacy-redecl-1.mod" >
%xhtml-prefw-redecl.mod;]]>

Such a DTD should be named with a variant FPI and redeclare
the value of the %XHTML.version; parameter entity to that FPI:

"-//Your Name Here//DTD XHTML Legacy 1.1//EN"

IMPORTANT: see also the notes included in the Legacy Redeclarations
Module for information on how to construct a DTD using this module.

-->  

<!-- Additional Element Types  -->

<!-- font: Local Font Modifier  -->

<!ENTITY % font.element "INCLUDE" >
<![%font.element;[
  <!ENTITY % font.content "(#PCDATA | %Inline.mix;)*" >
  <!ENTITY % font.gname "font" >
  <!ELEMENT %font.gname; %font.content; >
  <![end of font.element --]>]]>

<!ENTITY % font.attlist "INCLUDE" >
<!-- basefont: Base Font Size ......................... -->

<!-- center: Center Alignment .......................... -->

<!-- s: Strike-Thru Text Style ........................ -->
%Common.attrib;
>
<!-- end of s.attlist -->]]>

<!-- strike: Strike-Thru Text Style ..................-->

<!ENTITY % strike.element "INCLUDE" >
<![%strike.element;[
 <!ENTITY % strike.content
 "( #PCDATA | %Inline.mix; )" >
 >
 <!ENTITY % strike.qname "strike" >
 <!ELEMENT %strike.qname; %strike.content;>
 <!-- end of strike.element -->]]>

<!ENTITY % strike.attlist "INCLUDE" >
<![%strike.attlist;[
 <ATTLIST %strike.qname; %Common.attrib;>
 >
 <!-- end of strike.attlist -->]]>

<!-- u: Underline Text Style ..........................-->

<!ENTITY % u.element "INCLUDE" >
<![%u.element;[
 <!ENTITY % u.content
 "( #PCDATA | %Inline.mix; )" >
 >
 <!ENTITY % u.qname "u" >
 <!ELEMENT %u.qname; %u.content;>
 <!-- end of u.element -->]]>

<!ENTITY % u.attlist "INCLUDE" >
<![%u.attlist;[
 <ATTLIST %u.qname; %Common.attrib;>
 >
 <!-- end of u.attlist -->]]>

<!-- dir: Directory List .............................. -->

<!-- NOTE: the content model for <dir> in HTML 4 excluded %Block.mix; -->

<!ENTITY % dir.element "INCLUDE" >
<![%dir.element;[
 <!ENTITY % dir.content
 "( %li.qname; )+" >
 >
 <!ENTITY % dir.qname "dir" >
 <!ELEMENT %dir.qname; %dir.content;>
 <!-- end of dir.element -->]]>

<!ENTITY % dir.attlist "INCLUDE" >
<![%dir.attlist;[
 <ATTLIST %dir.qname; %Common.attrib; compact ( compact ) #IMPLIED
 >
 <!-- end of dir.attlist -->]]>
<!-- menu: Menu List ................................. -->

<!-- NOTE: the content model for <menu> in HTML 4 excluded %Block.mix; -->

<!ENTITY % menu.element "INCLUDE" >
<![%menu.element;[
  <!ENTITY % menu.content "*( %li.qname; )+" >
]]>
<!ENTITY % menu.qname "menu" >
<!ELEMENT %menu.qname; %menu.content; >
<!-- end of menu.element --]]>

<!ENTITY % menu.attlist "INCLUDE" >
<![%menu.attlist;[
  <!ATTLIST %menu.qname ;
    %Common.attrib;
    compact      ( compact )              #IMPLIED
  ]>
]]>

<!-- isindex: Single-Line Prompt ..................... -->

<!ENTITY % isindex.element "INCLUDE" >
<![%isindex.element;[
  <!ENTITY % isindex.content "EMPTY" >
  <!ENTITY % isindex.qname "isindex" >
  <!ELEMENT %isindex.qname ;  %isindex.content; >
  <!-- end of isindex.element -->
]]>

<!ENTITY % isindex.attlist "INCLUDE" >
<![%isindex.attlist;[
  <!ATTLIST %isindex.qname ;
    %Core.attrib;
    %I18n.attrib;
    prompt       %Text.datatype;           #IMPLIED
  ]>
]]>

<!-- Additional Attributes ....................................... -->

<!-- Alignment attribute for Transitional use in HTML browsers
    (this functionality is generally well-supported in CSS, except within some contexts) -->

<!ENTITY % align.attrib "align ( left | center | right | justify ) #IMPLIED" >

<!ATTLIST %applet.qname
  align       ( top | middle | bottom | left | right ) #IMPLIED
  hspace      %Pixels.datatype;          #IMPLIED
  vspace      %Pixels.datatype;          #IMPLIED
  >

<!ATTLIST %body.qname
  background  %URI.datatype;            #IMPLIED
  bgcolor     %Color.datatype;          #IMPLIED
  text        %Color.datatype;          #IMPLIED
  link        %Color.datatype;          #IMPLIED
  >
F.4. XHTML DTD Support Modules

The modules in this section are elements of the XHTML DTD implementation that, while hidden from casual users, are important to understand when creating derivative markup languages using the Modularization architecture.

F.4.1. Block Phrasal

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-blkphras-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-blkphras-1.mod.
This module declares the elements and their attributes used to support block-level phrasal markup.

```xml
<!ENTITY % address.element "INCLUDE" >
<![%address.element;[
%ENTITY % address.content
"(#PCDATA | %Inline.mix; )*" >
%ENTITY % address.qname "address" >
%ELEMENT %address.qname; %address.content; >
<!-- end of address.element -->]]>

%ENTITY % address.attlist "INCLUDE" >
<![%address.attlist;[
%ATTLIST %address.qname %Common.attrib;
>  
<!-- end of address.attlist -->]]>

%ENTITY % blockquote.element "INCLUDE" >
<![%blockquote.element;[
%ENTITY % blockquote.content
"(%Block.mix; )*" >
%ENTITY % blockquote.qname "blockquote" >
%ELEMENT %blockquote.qname; %blockquote.content; >
<!-- end of blockquote.element -->]]>

%ENTITY % blockquote.attlist "INCLUDE" >
<![%blockquote.attlist;[
%ATTLIST %blockquote.qname %Common.attrib;
    cite     [URI.datatype]   #IMPLIED
>  
<!-- end of blockquote.attlist -->]]>

%ENTITY % pre.element "INCLUDE" >
<![%pre.element;[
%ENTITY % pre.content
"(#PCDATA
 | %InlStruct.class;
%InlPPhras.class;
 | %tt.qname; | %i.qname; | %b.qname;
%I18n.class;
%Anchor.class;
 | %map.qname;
%Misc.class;
%Inline.extra; )*" >
%ENTITY % pre.qname "pre" >
%ELEMENT %pre.qname; %pre.content; >
<!-- end of pre.element -->]]>

%ENTITY % pre.attlist "INCLUDE" >
<![%pre.attlist;[
%ATTLIST %pre.qname

```
F.4.2. Block Presentational

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-blkpres-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-blkpres-1.mod.
hr

This module declares the elements and their attributes used to support block-level presentational markup.

-->

<!ENTITY % hr.element "INCLUDE" >
<![hr.element;[ 
<!ENTITY % hr.content "EMPTY" >
<!ENTITY % hr.qname "hr" >
<!ELEMENT %hr.qname; %hr.content; >
<!-- end of hr.element -->]]>

<!ENTITY % hr.attlist "INCLUDE" >
<![hr.attlist;[
<!ATTLIST %hr.qname
%Common.attrib;
> 
<!-- end of hr.attlist -->]]>

<!-- end of xhtml-blkpres-1.mod -->

F.4.3. Block Structural

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-blkstruct-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-blkstruct-1.mod

-->

<!-- XHTML Block Structural Module ....................................... -->
<!-- file: xhtml-blkstruct-1.mod

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This DTD module is identified by the PUBLIC and SYSTEM identifiers:

PUBLIC "-//W3C//ELEMENTS XHTML Block Structural 1.0//EN"
SYSTEM "http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-blkstruct-1.mod"

Revisions:
(none)

-->

<!-- Block Structural

div, p

This module declares the elements and their attributes used to support block-level structural markup.

-->
F.4.4. Inline Phrasal

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-inlphras-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-inlphras-1.mod.

"( #PCDATA | %Flow.mix; )*"

<!ENTITY % div.qname "div">
<!ELEMENT %div.qname; %div.content; >
<!-- end of div.element -->

<!ENTITY % div.attlist "INCLUDE">
<![%div.attlist;]
<!ATTLIST %div.qname %Common.attrib;>
<!-- end of div.attlist -->

<!ENTITY % p.element "INCLUDE">
<![%p.element;]
<!ENTITY % p.content "( #PCDATA | %Inline.mix; )*"
<!ENTITY % p.qname "p">
<!ELEMENT %p.qname; %p.content; >
<!-- end of p.element -->

<!ENTITY % p.attlist "INCLUDE">
<![%p.attlist;]
<!ATTLIST %p.qname %Common.attrib;>
<!-- end of p.attlist -->

<!-- end of xhtml-bkstruct-1.mod -->

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F.4.4. Inline Phrasal

abbr, acronym, cite, code, dfn, em, kbd, q, samp, strong, var
This module declares the elements and their attributes used to support inline-level phrasal markup.

-->

<!ENTITY % abbr.element "INCLUDE" >
<![%abbr.element;[
<!ENTITY % abbr.content
 "(%PCDATA | %Inline.mix; )" >
<!ENTITY % abbr.qname "abbr" >
<!ELEMENT %abbr.qname; %abbr.content; >
<!-- end of abbr.element -->]]>

<!ENTITY % abbr.attlist "INCLUDE" >
<![%abbr.attlist;[
<!ATTLIST %abbr.qname ;
 %Common.attrib;
> 
<!-- end of abbr.attlist -->]]>

<!ENTITY % acronym.element "INCLUDE" >
<![%acronym.element;[
<!ENTITY % acronym.content 
 "(%PCDATA | %Inline.mix; )" >
<!ENTITY % acronym.qname "acronym" >
<!ELEMENT %acronym.qname; %acronym.content; >
<!-- end of acronym.element -->]]>

<!ENTITY % acronym.attlist "INCLUDE" >
<![%acronym.attlist;[
<!ATTLIST %acronym.qname ;
 %Common.attrib;
> 
<!-- end of acronym.attlist -->]]>

<!ENTITY % cite.element "INCLUDE" >
<![%cite.element;[
<!ENTITY % cite.content 
 "(%PCDATA | %Inline.mix; )" >
<!ENTITY % cite.qname "cite" >
<!ELEMENT %cite.qname; %cite.content; >
<!-- end of cite.element -->]]>

<!ENTITY % cite.attlist "INCLUDE" >
<![%cite.attlist;[
<!ATTLIST %cite.qname ;
 %Common.attrib;
> 
<!-- end of cite.attlist -->]]>

<!ENTITY % code.element "INCLUDE" >
<![%code.element;[
<!ENTITY % code.content 
 "(%PCDATA | %Inline.mix; )" >
F.4.5. Inline Presentational

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-inlpres-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-inlpres-1.mod.

This is XHTTP, a reformulation of HTML as a modular XML application. Copyright 1998-2005 W3C (MIT, ERCIM, Keio), All Rights Reserved.

Revision: $Id: xhtml-inlpres-1.mod,v 4.0 2001/04/02 22:42:49 altheim Exp $ SMI

This DTD module is identified by the PUBLIC and SYSTEM identifiers:

PUBLIC "-//W3C//ELEMENTS XHTML Inline Presentation 1.0//EN"
SYSTEM "http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-inlpres-1.mod"

Revisions:
(non)

This module declares the elements and their attributes used to support inline-level presentational markup.

<!--
<!ENTITY % b.element "INCLUDE" >
<![%b.element;[
<!ENTITY % b.content 
"(#PCDATA | %Inline.mix; )"*
>
<!ENTITY % b.qname "b" >
<!ELEMENT %b.qname; %b.content; >
<!-- end of b.element -->]]>
</-- end of xhtml-inlpres-1.mod -->
F.4.6. Inline Structural

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-inlstruct-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-inlstruct-1.mod.
This is XHTML, a reformulation of HTML as a modular XML application.
Copyright 1998-2005 W3C (MIT, ERCIM, Keio), All Rights Reserved.
Revision: $Id: xhtml-instruct-1.mod,v 4.0 2001/04/02 22:42:49 altheim Exp $ SMI

This DTD module is identified by the PUBLIC and SYSTEM identifiers:

PUBLIC "//W3C//ELEMENTS XHTML Inline Structural 1.0//EN"
SYSTEM "http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-inlstruct-1.mod"

Revisions:
(none)

This module declares the elements and their attributes used to support inline-level structural markup.

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "//W3C//ELEMENTS XHTML Inline Structural 1.0//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-inlstruct-1.mod">

<!ELEMENT br ( %br.content; )>
<!ATTLIST br %Core.attrib;>

<!ELEMENT span ( #PCDATA | %Inline.mix; )>
<!ATTLIST span %Common.attrib;>
F.4.7. Param

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-param-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-param-1.mod.

This is XHTML, a reformulation of HTML as a modular XML application. Copyright 1998-2005 W3C (MIT, ERCIM, Keio), All Rights Reserved. Revision: $Id: xhtml-param-1.mod,v 4.0 2001/04/02 22:42:49 altheim Exp $ SMI

This DTD module is identified by the PUBLIC and SYSTEM identifiers:

PUBLIC "-//W3C//ELEMENTS XHTML Param Element 1.0//EN"
SYSTEM "http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-param-1.mod"

Revisions:
   (none)

Parameters for Java Applets and Embedded Objects

    param

This module provides declarations for the param element, used to provide named property values for the applet and object elements.

param: Named Property Value ................. -->

<!ENTITY % param.element "INCLUDE" >
<![%param.element;[
<!ENTITY % param.content "EMPTY" >
<!ENTITY % param.qname "param" >
<!ELEMENT %param.qname; %param.content; >
<!-- end of param.element -->]]>

<!ENTITY % param.attlist "INCLUDE" >
<![%param.attlist;[
<!ATTLIST %param.qname
   %XHTML.xmlns.attrib;
   %id.attrib;
   name       CDATA   #REQUIRED
   value      CDATA   #IMPLIED
   valuetype  ( data | ref | object ) 'data'
   type       %ContentType.datatype;  #IMPLIED
   -->
F.4.8. Legacy Redeclarations

You can download this version of this file from http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PER-xhtml-modularization-20100213/DTD/xhtml-legacy-redecl-1.mod. The latest version is available at http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/DTD/xhtml-legacy-redecl-1.mod.

This optional module replaces the Modular Framework module, interspersing redeclarations of various parameter entities to allow for inclusions of Transitional markup in the XHTML 1.1 document model. This instantiates the modules needed to support the XHTML modularization model, including:

- notations
- datatypes
- namespace-qualified names
- common attributes
- document model
- character entities

By default, the Object module is included, with Frames and IFrames ignored.

The Intrinsic Events module is ignored by default but occurs in this module because it must be instantiated prior to Attributes but after Datatypes.
<!-- Datatypes Module ............................................ -->
<!ENTITY % xhtml-datatypes.module "INCLUDE" >
<![%xhtml-datatypes.module;[
<!ENTITY % xhtml-datatypes.mod
PUBLIC "-//W3C//ENTITIES XHTML Datatypes 1.0//EN"
"xhtml-datatypes-1.mod" >
%xhtml-datatypes.mod;]]>

<!-- Qualified Names Module ...................................... -->
<!ENTITY % xhtml-qname.module "INCLUDE" >
<![%xhtml-qname.module;[
<!ENTITY % xhtml-qname.mod
PUBLIC "-//W3C//ENTITIES XHTML Qualified Names 1.0//EN"
"xhtml-qname-1.mod" >
%xhtml-qname.mod;]]>

<!-- Additional Qualified Names .................................. -->
<!-- xhtml-legacy-1.mod -->
<!ENTITY % font.qname     "%XHTML.pfx;font" >
<!ENTITY % basefont.qname "%XHTML.pfx;basefont" >
<!ENTITY % center.qname   "%XHTML.pfx;center" >
<!ENTITY % s.qname        "%XHTML.pfx;s" >
<!ENTITY % strike.qname   "%XHTML.pfx;strike" >
<!ENTITY % u.qname        "%XHTML.pfx;u" >
<!ENTITY % dir.qname      "%XHTML.pfx;dir" >
<!ENTITY % menu.qname     "%XHTML.pfx;menu" >
<!ENTITY % isindex.qname  "%XHTML.pfx;isindex" >

<!-- xhtml-frames-1.mod -->
<!ENTITY % frameset.qname "%XHTML.pfx;frameset" >
<!ENTITY % frame.qname    "%XHTML.pfx;frame" >
<!ENTITY %noframes.qname  "%XHTML.pfx;noframes" >

<!-- xhtml-iframe-1.mod -->
<!ENTITY % iframe.qname   "%XHTML.pfx;iframe" >

<!-- xhtml-events.module "IGNORE" >
<![%xhtml-events.module;[
<!ENTITY % xhtml-events.mod
PUBLIC "-//W3C//ENTITIES XHTML Intrinsic Events 1.0//EN"
"xhtml-events-1.mod" >
%xhtml-events.mod;]]>

<!-- Additional Common Attributes ............................... -->
<!-- include historical 'lang' attribute (which should always match the value of 'xml:lang') -->
<!ENTITY % lang.attrib
"xml:lang    %LanguageCode.datatype;   #IMPLIED
  lang       %LanguageCode.datatype;   #IMPLIED" >
<!ENTITY % xhtml-attribs.module "INCLUDE" >
<![%xhtml-attribs.module;]
<!ENTITY % xhtml-attribs.mod
PUBLIC "-//W3C//ENTITIES XHTML Common Attributes 1.0//EN"
"xhtml-attrs-1.mod" >
%xhtml-attribs.mod;]

<!-- placeholder for content model redeclarations -->
<!ENTITY % xhtml-model.redecl "" >
%xhtml-model.redecl;

<!-- Document Model Redeclarations ...................................

<!ENTITY % InlPres.class
  "| %tt.qname; | %i.qname; | %b.qname; | %big.qname;
  | %small.qname; | %sub.qname; | %sup.qname;
  | %font.qname; | %basefont.qname; | %iframe.qname;
  | %s.qname; | %strike.qname; | %u.qname;"
>

<!ENTITY % InlSpecial.class
  "| %img.qname; | %map.qname;
  | %applet.qname; | %object.qname;"
>

<!ENTITY % BlkPres.class
  "| %hr.qname; | %center.qname;"
>

<!ENTITY % BlkSpecial.class
  "| %table.qname; | %form.qname; | %fieldset.qname;
  | %noframes.qname; | %isindex.qname;"
>

<!ENTITY % List.class
  "| %ul.qname; | %ol.qname; | %dl.qname;
  | %dir.qname; | %menu.qname;"
>

<!-- Document Model Module ...........................................

<!ENTITY % xhtml-model.module "INCLUDE" >
<![%xhtml-model.module;]

<!-- instantiate the Document Model module declared in the DTD driver -->
%xhtml-model.mod;]

<!ENTITY % blockquote.content
  "{ #PCDATA | %Flow.mix; }"*
>

<!ENTITY % noscript.content
  "{ #PCDATA | %Flow.mix; }"*
>

<!ENTITY % body.content
  "{ #PCDATA | %Flow.mix; }"*
>

<!-- redeclare content model of <html> to allow for either body or frame set content. The SGML markup minimization features used in HTML 4 do not apply, so the ambiguity
that necessitated separation into the separate Frameset
and Transitional DTDs is eliminated.

-->
<!ENTITY % html.content
   "( %head.qname;, ( %body.qname; | %frameset.qname; ) )"
>
<!ENTITY % xhtml-charent.module "INCLUDE" >
<![%xhtml-charent.module;[
<!ENTITY % xhtml-charent.mod
   PUBLIC "-//W3C//ENTITIES XHTML Character Entities 1.0//EN"
   "xhtml-charent-1.mod" >
%xhtml-charent.mod;]]>

<!-- end of xhtml-legacy-redecl-1.mod -->
G. References

This appendix is normative.

G.1. Normative References


[ISO10646] "Information Technology -- Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set (UCS)", ISO/IEC 10646:2003, as, from time to time, amended, replaced by a new edition or expanded by the addition of new parts. (See http://www.iso.org/iso/en/ISOOnline.openerpage for the latest version.)

[RFC1808] (obsoleted, see [URI [p. 264] ])


about SGML.

[SRGB]

[UNICODE]
[The Unicode Standard, Version 4.1], as updated from time to time by the publication of new versions, The Unicode Consortium. See http://www.unicode.org/unicode/standard/versions for the latest version and additional information on versions of the standard and of the Unicode Character Database).

[URL]

[XML]


G.2. Informative References

[MATH]
[SMIL]

[XHTMLBASIC]
The latest version is available at: http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml-basic/

[XHTML11]
The latest version is available at: http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml11/

[XLINK]

[XMLSTYLE]
H. Design Goals

This appendix is informative.

In this appendix, design goals are identified with a label "Gn", and requirements are identified with a label "Rn.n". There are four major design goals for the modularization framework for XHTML:

- [G1] To group semantically related parts of XHTML together.
- [G2] Using DTD technology, to support the creation of related languages (subsets, supersets) for specific purposes (small devices, special-purpose devices), while guaranteeing commonality of the overlapping parts.
- [G3] To facilitate future development by allowing parts of the language to be replaced by improved modules (for instance, forms) without disturbing the rest of the language.
- [G4] To encourage and facilitate the reuse of modules in other languages.

H.1. Requirements

The design goals listed in the previous section lead to a large number of requirements for the modularization framework. These requirements, summarized in this section, can be further classified according to the major features of the framework to be described.

H.1.1. Granularity

Collectively the requirements in this section express the desire that the modules defined within the framework hit the right level of granularity:

- [R1.1] Abstract modules should promote and maintain content portability.
- [R1.2] Abstract modules should promote platform profile standardization.
- [R1.3] Abstract modules should be large enough to promote interoperability.
- [R1.4] Abstract modules should be small enough to avoid the need for subsets.
- [R1.5] Abstract modules should collect elements with similar or related semantics.
- [R1.6] Abstract modules should separate elements with dissimilar or unrelated semantics.
- [R1.7] Modules should be small enough to allow single element document type modules.

H.1.2. Composibility

The composibility requirements listed here are intended to ensure that the modularization framework be able to express the right set of target modules required by the communities that will be served by the framework:

- [R2.1] The module framework should allow construction of abstract modules for XHTML 1.0.
- [R2.2] The module framework should allow construction of abstract modules that closely approximate HTML 4.
- [R2.3] The module framework should allow construction of abstract modules for other W3C
Recommendations.

- [R2.4] The module framework should allow construction of abstract modules for other XML document types.
- [R2.5] The module framework should allow construction of abstract modules for a wide range of platform profiles.

H.1.3. Ease of Use

The modularization framework will only receive widespread adoption if it describes mechanisms that make it easy for our target audience to use the framework:

- [R3.1] The module framework should make it easy for document type designers to subset and extend XHTML abstract modules.
- [R3.2] The module framework should make it easy for document type designers to create abstract modules for other XML document types.
- [R3.3] The module framework should make it easy for document authors to validate elements from different abstract modules.

H.1.4. Compatibility

The intent of this document is that the modularization framework described here should work well with the XML and other standards being developed by the W3C Working Groups:

- [R4.1] The module framework should strictly conform to the XML 1.0 Recommendation.
- [R4.2] The module framework should be compatible with the XML Linking Language (XLink) specification.
- [R4.3] The module framework should be compatible with the Associating Style Sheets with XML documents specification.
- [R4.4] The module framework should be able to adopt new W3C Recommendations where appropriate.
- [R4.5] The module framework should not depend on W3C work in progress.
- [R4.6] The module framework should not depend on work done outside W3C.

H.1.5. Conformance

The effectiveness of the framework will also be measured by how easy it is to test the behavior of modules developed according to the framework, and to test the documents that employ those modules for validation:

- [R5.1] It should be possible to validate documents constructed using elements and attributes from abstract modules.
- [R5.2] It should be possible to explicitly describe the behavior of elements and attributes from abstract modules.
- [R5.3] It should be possible to verify the behavior of elements and attributes from abstract modules.
- [R5.4] It should be possible to verify a hybrid document type as an XHTML document type.
[R5.5] Modules defined in accordance with the methods in this document shall not duplicate the names of elements or parameter entities defined in XHTML modules.
J. Acknowledgements

This appendix is informative.

This specification was prepared by the W3C XHTML 2 Working Group. The members at the time of publication of version 1.0 were:

- Steven Pemberton, CWI (HTML Working Group Chair)
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- Daniel Austin, Mozquito Technologies
- Jonny Axelsson, Opera Software
- Mark Baker, Sun Microsystems
- Wayne Carr, Intel
- Tantek Çelik, Microsoft
- Doug Dominiak, Openwave Systems
- Andrew W. Donoho, IBM
- Herman Elenbaas, Philips Electronics
- Beth Epperson, Netscape/AOL
- Masayasu Ishikawa, W3C (HTML Activity Lead)
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- Peter Stark, Ericsson
- Michel Suignard, Microsoft
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• Alessio Cartocci, International Webmasters Association / HTML Writers Guild (IWA-HWG)
• Alexander Graf, University of Innsbruck
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• John Kugelman, Progeny Systems
• Luca Mascaro, International Webmasters Association / HTML Writers Guild (IWA-HWG)
• Shane McCarron, Aptest
• Michael Rawling, IVIS Group Limited
• Gregory Rosmaita, Invited Expert
• Sebastian Schnitzenbaumer, Dreamlab Technologies AG
• Richard Schwerdtfeger, IBM
• Elias Torres, IBM
• Masataka Yakura, Mitsue-Links Co., Ltd.
• Toshihiko Yamakami, ACCESS Co., Ltd.
I. Changes from XHTML Modularization 1.0

This appendix is informative.

This specification supercedes XHTML Modularization 1.0. This section describes at a high level the changes from that version. This section does not attempt to address the various editorial corrections that were made. For a detailed comparison, see the "diff marked" version from that recommendation.

- Global Changes
  - Introduction of an XML Schema implementation. This includes the development of a Modularization technique to be used with XML Schema, and the actual implementation of the abstract modules using that technique.
  - Clarified that in XHTML Family Languages the "default" behavior of XML whitespace processing is "preserve" as defined in [XML][p.264].
- Section 2 - Terms and Definitions
  - Added a definition of the term "facilities".
- Section 3 - Conformance Definition
  - Clarified that attributes from the XHTML namespace can be used on elements NOT in the XHTML namespace, but they should be namespace-qualified.
  - Clarified the rules for processing of unrecognized elements in conforming user agents.
  - Removed the whitespace handling rules, deferring instead to the rules in [CSS2][p.263].
- Section 4 - Defining Abstract Modules
  - Removed PCDATA from the table of attribute types, since it is not an attribute type.
  - Clarified that Language Codes are defined by [RFC3066][p.263] or its successor.
  - Added a note that additional LinkTypes can be defined, but should be described in a profile.
  - Added a definition for the datatypes QName and QNames.
  - Clarified that the datatype URI is the same as that of anyURI in [XMLSCHEMA][p.264].
- Section 5 - Attribute Collections
  - Clarified that attributes defined in XHTML attribute collections are available for use on elements in other namespaces if they are referenced using their namespace qualified form.
  - Added xml:space to the Core attribute collection, so that it is available on all elements. Also removed any explicit references to xml:space from other elements.
  - Corrected the definition of xml:lang to take CDATA, not NMTOKEN.
  - Added the id attribute to every element.
  - Corrected the minimal content model for blockquote.
  - Clarified that the Basic Forms Module cannot be used in conjunction with the Forms Module.
  - Clarified that the Basic Tables Module cannot be used in conjunction with the Tables Module.
  - Corrected the minimal content model for legend so that it can be empty.
I. Changes from XHTML Modularization 1.0

- Corrected the types of attributes on the table element in the Basic Tables Module.
- Formally deprecated the Legacy Module.
- Corrected the align attribute values on the img element in the Legacy Module.
- Corrected the height attribute type on the th element in the Legacy Module.
- Corrected the width attribute type on the td element in the Legacy Module.

- Appendices A, B, C - XML Schema Implementation
  
  This is new content in this specification. It was developed independently and has already gone through the W3C processes including Last Call.

- Appendix D - Building DTD Modules
  
  - Corrected an XMLNS reference in the Inventory module example.
  - Migrated references to XHTML Modules to "w3.org/MarkUp/" space instead of "TR" space.

- Appendix E - Developing DTDs with defined and extended modules
  
  - Migrated references to XHTML Modules to "w3.org/MarkUp/" space instead of "TR" space.
  - Corrected the handling of prefixed elements in the MyML example.

- Appendix F - XHTML DTD Module Implementations
  
  - Migrated references to XHTML Modules to "w3.org/MarkUp/" space instead of "TR" space.
  - Added "prefixed" declarations of global attributes for use in other, non-XHTML namespace markup languages.
  - Corrected the content model of body so that the body is permitted to be empty.

- Appendix G - References
  
  Updated references to make them current.

  - Added reference to [RFC3987][p.263].