XHTML: a simple example with CSS

View the example.

```
XHTML: a simple example with CSS

View the example.

```

And here is the stylesheet (simple-style.css):

```
.XHTML and HTML

Markup: XHTML and HTML

February 6, 2007
Harvard University
Division of Continuing Education
Extension School
Course Web Site: http://cscie12.dce.harvard.edu/
Copyright 1998-2007 David P. Heitmeyer
Instructor email: david_heitmeyer@harvard.edu
Course staff email: cscie12@fas.harvard.edu

XHTML: a simple example with CSS

View the example.

```

And here is the stylesheet (simple-style.css):

```
"""
XHTML and HTML

XHTML: a tree view

Amaya

A "tree" structure view of XHTML produced by Amaya, the open source Web editor/browser from the W3C.

Firefox DOM Inspector
Well-formed (X)HTML and Valid (X)HTML

### Well-formed XHTML

- elements must be properly nested
- elements must have a start and end tag
- element names case-sensitive
- attribute values must be enclosed in quote marks
- attributes may not be repeated

### Good practices for HTML

- Choose lower case conventions for element names and attributes.
- Use double quotes for all attribute values.
- Close tags even if they are optional in HTML.
- Use new lines and indentation (spaces or tabs) for readability.

### Valid

Well-formed + Conforms to DTD = Valid
Structure and Style

Extensible HyperText Markup Language (XHTML)
- Primary purpose: structure and content

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)
- Primary purpose: style, presentation, appearance

This is really more of a "separation of concerns" -- let each one do what they were designed for.
Examples from: CSS Zen Garden

CSS Zen Garden: The Beauty in CSS Design. A demonstration of what can be accomplished visually through CSS-based design.

Additional resources can be found on the CSS Zen Garden website. This site showcases the power of CSS in creating visually stunning web designs. The examples demonstrate how CSS can be used to create complex layouts, responsive designs, and dynamic effects. The site is a great resource for learning about CSS and for inspiration.

For more information, visit the CSS Zen Garden website: http://csszengarden.com/
Web Developer Extension for Firefox

- Mozilla Firefox
  - Web Developer Extension for Firefox

My Schools

Harvard University

XHTML: a simple example with CSS
HyperText Markup Language

W3C HyperText Markup Language Home Page

Specifications from the W3C

- XHTML 2.0 Working Draft
  July 2006
- XHTML 1.1, Module-based XHTML
  May 2001
- XHTML 1.0, a reformulation of HTML 4.01 into XML 1.0
  January 2000
- HTML 4.01
  December 1999
- HTML 4.0
  December 1997
- HTML 3.2
  January 1997
- HTML 2.0
  November 1995

Flavors: Strict, Transitional, and Frameset

HTML 4.0 and 4.01 and XHTML 1.0 have three flavors:

- Strict
- Transitional (“Loose”)
- Frameset

General Recommendation: XHTML 1.0 (Strict or Transitional)

Web Standards: Should I care?

What are some benefits?

- Improved Accessibility
  - People (Section 508, WAI)
  - Machines
    - Search Engines
    - Devices
- Stability
  - Forward-compatible and backward-compatible.
- Separation of Structure and Style
  - lighter, cleaner pages
  - maintenance
  - redesign
- Validation

(X)HTML Well-formedness and Validation Resources

- W3C HTML Validation Service
- HTML Tidy Library Project
  
  
  minerva tidy -help

Web Standards Project

The Web Standards Project is a grassroots coalition fighting for standards which ensure simple, affordable access to web technologies for all.

What are Web Standards and why should I use them?
Document Type Declaration and Document Type Definition (DTD)

The Document Type Declaration for an XHTML 1.0 strict document is:

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

A closer look at the components follows:

- **html**
  - The name of the root element.
- **PUBLIC**
  - An indication that the DTD is a public standard. Private standards would use "SYSTEM".
- "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
  - The formal public identifier (FPI) for the DTD (Document Type Declaration). This identifier can be used to locate the parser to a local copy of the DTD.
  - W3C
    - The owner of the DTD (in this case the W3C, the World Wide Web Consortium).
  - DTD
    - The type of document that is referenced (in this case a Document Type Definition, DTD).
  - XHTML 1.0 Strict
    - The name of the document that the public identifier references.
  - EN
    - The language identifier (in this case, "EN" = English). Note that the language code is case-sensitive.
- "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd"
  - The URI at which the parser can locate the referenced Document Type Declaration. If the parser has the DTD available in a local library, the URI is not necessary.

Common Document Type Declarations and DTDs

Some Document Type Declarations for HTML documents. Remember that the HTML document must conform to the rules of the Document Type Definition that is referenced in the Document Type Declaration:

- **XHTML 1.1**
  ```xml
  <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.1//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml11/DTD/xhtml11-flat.dtd">
  ```
- **XHTML 1.0 Transitional**
  ```xml
  <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
  ```
- **XHTML 1.0 Strict**
  ```xml
  <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
  ```
- **HTML 4.01 Strict**
  ```xml
  <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/html401/strict.dtd">
  ```
- **HTML 4.01 Transitional**
  ```xml
  <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/html401/loose.dtd">
  ```
- **HTML 4.01 Frameset**
  ```xml
  <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Frameset//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/html401/frameset.dtd">
  ```
- **HTML 3.2**
  ```xml
  <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 3.2 Final//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/html3.dtd">
  ```
- **HTML 2.0**
  ```xml
  <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//IETF//DTD HTML 2.0//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/MarkUp/html-2/Draft/html-2.dtd">
  ```
XHTML 1.0

XHTML 1.0 The Extensible HyperText Markup Language (Second Edition) from the W3C. XHTML 1.0 is a reformulation of HTML 4.0 in XML 1.0. It comes in three "flavors": strict, transitional, and frameset.

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

Documentation for XHTML 1.0

- XHTML 1.0 The Extensible HyperText Markup Language (Second Edition) (W3C)
  This is the official specification. It has very readable sections as well as the technical definitions.
- XHTML 1.0 Strict DTD (W3C)
  The DTD itself — more useful to parsers than to humans.
- XHTML 1.0 Annotated DTD (W3C)
  The annotated (with hyperlinks) version of the DTD. Very useful to humans.
- XHTML 1.0 Strict documentation (DTDParse)
  Documentation produced directly from the DTD by Norman Walsh's great Perl-based tool called DTDParse. Very useful to people.

XHTML Elements

Grouped by modules defined by XHTML modularization.

- Structural
  - body, head, html, title
- Text
  - abbr, acronym, address, blockquote, br, cite, code, dfn, div, em, h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6, kbd, p, pre, q, samp, span, strong, var
- Heading
  - h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6
- Block
  - address, blockquote, div, p, pre
- Inline
  - abbr, acronym, br, cite, code, dfn, em, kbd, q, samp, span, strong, var
- Flow
  - Heading, Block, Inline
- Hypertext
  - a
- List
  - dl, dt, dd, ol, ul, li
- Applet, deprecated.
  - applet, param
- Text Extensions
  - Presentation
    - b, big, hr, i, small, sub, sup, tt
  - Edit
    - del, ins
  - Bi-directional text
    - bdo
- Forms
  - Basic Forms
    - form, input, label, select, option, textarea
  - Forms
    - form, input, select, option, textarea, button, fieldset, label, legend, optgroup
- Tables
  - Basic Tables
    - caption, table, td, th, tr
  - Tables
    - caption, table, td, th, tr, col, colgroup, thead, tbody, thead, tfoot
- Image
  - img
- Client-side Imagemap
  - area, map
- Object
  - object, param
- Frames
  - frameset, frame, noframes
- Iframe
  - iframe
- Metainformation
  - meta
- Script
  - script, noscript
- Style
  - style
- Link
  - link
XHTML and HTML

- Base
  - `itembase`
- Legacy, deprecated
  - `baselfont`, `center`, `dir`, `font`, `isindex`, `menu`, `s`, `strike`, `u`

### Structural: `html`, `head`, `body`, `title`

**Firefox DOM Inspector:**

View the example.

```html
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My Schools</title>
    <!-- this is the reference to the CSS -->
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="simple-style.css" type="text/css"/>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>My Schools</h1>
    <ul>
      <li>
        <a href="http://www.harvard.edu/">Harvard University</a>
        <br/>
        <img src="images/veritas.gif" alt="Harvard Shield" height="84" width="72"/>
      </li>
      <li>
        <a href="http://www.ku.edu/">University of Kansas</a>
        <br/>
        <img src="images/KUSeal.gif" alt="University of Kansas Seal" height="73" width="72"/>
      </li>
    </ul>
  </body>
</html>
```
**Reading the DTD**

Three main things to be concerned with:

1. Content Model
2. Attribute List
3. Expanding defined entities (e.g. %Block, %Inline)

Some notations important for reading DTDs:

- *, asterisk
  - zero or more
- +, plus
  - one or more
- ( ), parentheses
  - grouping
- |, pipe
  - or

What are the content model and attributes for the element "body"?

- body, W3C annotated DTD
- body, DTDParse

Reading the XHTML Specification

You can start with the HTML 4.01 Specification

XHTML in particular...

- Element Prohibitions
- HTML Compatibility Guidelines
Hypertext

The `a` element.

[Example 2.1]

Example 2.1

Example 2.1 Source:

```html
1. <a href="http://cscie12.dce.harvard.edu/">CSCIE-12 Web Site</a>
2. david_heitmeyer@harvard.edu
3. Slide 2
4. W3C
5. Harvard University Extension School
```

Example 2.1 Rendered:

- CSCIE-12 Web Site
- david_heitmeyer@harvard.edu
- Slide 2
- W3C
- Harvard University Extension School

---

An aside: Absolute and Relative Locations

Absolute, or fully-qualified, URIs specify the complete information.

[Example 2.2]

Example 2.2 Source:

```html
1. Diplomacy of Lewis and Clark stressed in exhibit
```

Example 2.2 Rendered:

Diplomacy of Lewis and Clark stressed in exhibit

Relative, or partial, URIs specify partial information. The information not provided is resolved from the current location (or from base element or from metadata in HTTP response).

[Example 2.3]

Example 2.3 Source:

```html
1. Is this relative or absolute? Scheme, host, and port would be resolved from current location, but path is absolute
```

Example 2.3 Rendered:

Is this relative or absolute? Scheme, host, and port would be resolved from current location, but path is absolute

Relative Paths to Parent Locations

- `../` refers to the parent directory
- `./` refers to current directory

[Example 2.5]

Example 2.5 Source:

```html
1. Up a level
```

Example 2.5 Rendered:

Up a level
See Resolving Relative URIs in the Links section of the HTML 4.01 specification for more details.

Example 2.6

**Example 2.6 Source:**

```
1. <h3>A Third Level Heading</h3>
2. &lt;p&gt;Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit...&lt;/p&gt;
3. <h4>A Fourth Level Heading</h4>
4. &lt;p&gt;Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit...&lt;/p&gt;
5. <h5>A Fifth Level Heading</h5>
6. &lt;p&gt;Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit...&lt;/p&gt;
7. <h6>A Sixth Level Heading</h6>
8. &lt;p&gt;Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit...&lt;/p&gt;
```

**Example 2.6 Rendered:**

```
A Third Level Heading
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit...

A Fourth Level Heading
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit...

A Fifth Level Heading
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit...

A Sixth Level Heading
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit...
```
Heading

Heading elements (h1, h2, etc.) combined with CSS are very powerful. Headings can remain headings in markup and CSS can style them as desired.

Text: Block

Example 2.7 Source:

```html
Example 2.7 Rendered:

Division (div) elements are block-level and will be very useful when we discuss stylesheets.


Donec dignissim, est vel auctor blandit, ante est laoreet neque, non pellentesque mauris turpis eu purus.


Curious about the Lorem Ipsum text?
```

Example 2.8 Source:

```html
Example 2.8 Rendered:

The address of the Science Center is:

1 Oxford St., Cambridge, Massachusetts, 02138

It is where some sections for CSCI E-12 are held.
```

Example 2.9 Source:
In his "I Have a Dream" speech delivered in August 1963, Martin Luther King Jr. said:

I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal.

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.

I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.

I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character. I have a dream today!

I have a dream that one day, down in Alabama, with its vicious racists, with its governor having his lips dripping with the words of interposition and nullification; one day right there in Alabama little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers. I have a dream today!

I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, and every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be made plain, and the crooked places will be made straight, and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed and all flesh shall see it together.
Text: Inline

Text Chapter from HTML 4.01 Specification

abbr, acronym, br, cite, code, dfn, em, kbd, q, samp, span, strong, var

Example 2.12
Example 2.12 Source:

```
1. <p>Web clients and servers communicate via <abbr title="hypertext transfer protocol">HTTP</abbr>.</p>
```

Example 2.12 Rendered:

Web clients and servers communicate via HTTP.

Example 2.13
Example 2.13 Source:

```
1. <acronym title="National Aeronautics and Space Administration">NASA</acronym> was founded in 1958. </p>
```

Example 2.13 Rendered:

NASA was founded in 1958.

Example 2.14
Example 2.14 Source:

```
1. <p> <span style="color: white; background-color: red;">span elements</span> are useful in CSS. They are an <em>inline</em> partner with the block level <strong>div</strong> elements.</p>
```

Example 2.14 Rendered:

span elements are useful in CSS. They are an inline partner with the block level div elements.

Example 2.15
Example 2.15 Source:

```
1. <p>Martin Luther King Jr. said, “Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.”</p>
```

Example 2.15 Rendered:

Martin Luther King Jr. said, “Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.”

Example 2.16
Example 2.16 Source:

```
1. <p><strong>Strong text</strong> and <strong>bold text</strong> should not be confused. They may be rendered in the same way on visual browsers. However, remember that "strong" is semantic and "bold" is presentational.</p>
2. <p><em>Emphasized text</em> should not be confused with <i>italicized text</i>. The former (<code>em</code>) is semantic, the latter (<code>i</code>) is presentational.</p>
```

Example 2.16 Rendered:

Strong text and bold text should not be confused. They may be rendered in the same way on visual browsers. However, remember that "strong" is semantic and "bold" is presentational.

Likewise, emphasized text should not be confused with italicized text. The former (<em>) is semantic, the latter (<i>) is presentational.

Example 2.17
Example 2.17 Source:

```
1. <div>Whitespace, including spaces, tabs, carriage returns, and line feeds, are generally "collapsed" in XHTML. If you need a line break, you can use the <code>br</code> element.</div>
```

Example 2.17 Rendered:

Whitespace, including spaces, tabs, carriage returns, and line feeds, are generally "collapsed" in XHTML. If you need a line break, you can use the br element.
Lists

List Chapter from HTML 4.01 Specification

ul, li, ol, dl, dt, dd

Example 2.18

Example 2.18 Source:

Some of my favorite food categories:

- Tea
- Bread
- Cheese
- Chips
- Ice Cream

Example 2.18 Rendered:

Some of my favorite food categories:

- Tea
- Bread
- Cheese
- Chips
- Ice Cream

Example 2.19

Example 2.19 Source:

1.  
2.  
3.  
4.  
5.  
6.  
7.  
8.  

Example 2.19 Rendered:

- Tea
  - Kenyan
  - Sikkim Temi
  - Formosa Oolong Fancy
- Potato Chips
  - Dirty's
  - Art's and Mary's
  - Tim's Cascade

Example 2.20

Example 2.20 Source:

1.  
2.  
3.  
4.  
5.  

Example 2.20 Rendered:

1. Boil water
2. Measure tea (approximately 1 tsp. per 6 oz. cup)
3. Steep tea for 3 to 5 minutes
4. Enjoy!

Example 2.21

Example 2.21 Source:

1.  
2.  
3.  
4.  
5.  
6.  
7.  
8.  
9.  
10. 

Example 2.21 Rendered:

- bread
  - a usually baked and leavened food made of a mixture whose basic constituent is flour or meal
- butter
  - a solid emulsion of fat globules, air, and water made by churning milk or cream and used as food
Lists and CSS

Lists combined with CSS are very powerful. Lists can remain lists in markup (navigation, content items, etc.) and CSS can style them as desired.

Image

Objects, Images, Applets Chapter from HTML 4.01 Specification

HTML documents do not contain the images themselves, but merely contain references to the images to be displayed. Common image file types are:

- GIF, Graphics Interchange Format, ".gif"
- JPEG, Joint Photographic Experts Group, ".jpg", ".jpeg"
- PNG, Portable Network Graphics, ".png"

Example 2.22

Example 2.22 Source:

Example 2.22 Rendered:

Example 2.23

Example 2.23 Source:

Example 2.23 Rendered:
Tables

Tables are great for data. Tables are often co-opted for page layout purposes.

Basic Tables

table, tr, td, th, caption

Example 2.24

Example 2.24 Source:

```
<table style="width: 80%;">

1. <caption>A table</caption>
2. <tr>
3. <th>Column 1</th>
4. <th>Column 2</th>
5. <th>Column 3</th>
6. </tr>
7. <tr>
8. <td>row 1 column 1</td>
9. <td>row 1 column 2</td>
10. <td>row 1 column 3</td>
11. </tr>
12. <tr>
13. <td>row 2 column 1</td>
14. <td>row 2 column 2</td>
15. <td>row 2 column 3</td>
16. </tr>
17. <tr>
18. <td>row 3 column 1</td>
19. <td>row 3 column 2</td>
20. <td>row 3 column 3</td>
21. </tr>
22. </table>
```

Example 2.24 Rendered:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
<th>Column 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>row 1 column 1</td>
<td>row 1 column 2</td>
<td>row 1 column 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>row 2 column 1</td>
<td>row 2 column 2</td>
<td>row 2 column 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>row 3 column 1</td>
<td>row 3 column 2</td>
<td>row 3 column 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments

Example 2.25

Example 2.25 Source:

```
<p>You can make comments in XHTML. <!-- Browsers will not display comments -->
You should get into the habit of using comments in your XHTML. <!-- Comments can be seen in the source of the page though! --></p>
```

Example 2.25 Rendered:

You can make comments in XHTML. Comments can be very useful to the person who maintains the page. You should get into the habit of using comments in your XHTML.
**XHTML/HTML Character Entities**

XHTML/HTML Character entities can be defined by:
- name (\&name;)
- decimal numeric value (\&#nnn;)
- hexadecimal numeric value (\&#xnnn;)

**Character Entities Defined for XML/SGML**

Critical character entities are:
- &gt;
- &lt;
- &amp;
- &apos;
- &apos;

**Character Entities defined specifically for XHTML/HTML**

And Because we have deficient input devices...

**Copyright symbol:**

- \&copy;
- \&copy;
- \&copy;
- \&copy;

**List of XHTML 1.0 Entity Sets and Character Entities**

---

**URI to Filename Mapping**

**User directories**

Web documents for each user are kept in the user's home directory, in a directory traditionally named public_html. As an example, for the user jharvard whose home directory is /home/courses/j/h/jharvard

- **URI:** http://minerva.dce.harvard.edu/~jharvard/index.html
- **File:** /home/courses/j/h/jharvard/public_html/index.html

**Document Root**

The Web documents are typically kept under a single directory, traditionally named htdocs. The full path to this directory is called the “document root” of the Web server, for example, /www/htdocs.

- **URI:** http://www.fas.harvard.edu/academics/index.html
- **File:** /www/htdocs/academics/index.html
Directory Requests and index.html

Directory without index.html. Note that this assumes the directory permissions are set to rwx--r-xr-x. If not, you may see Forbidden.

Example 2.26

Example 2.26 Source:

| 1. | <a href="http://cscie12.dce.harvard.edu/images/" >Images from the CSCIE12 Web Site</a> |
| 2. | |
| 3. | |

Example 2.26 Rendered:

Images from the CSCIE12 Web Site

Directory with index.html:

Example 2.27

Example 2.27 Source:

| 2. | |

Example 2.27 Rendered:

Harvard Academics (index.html)

Software Tools

HTTP Clients

- Mozilla Firefox
  - Web Developer Extension for Firefox
- Microsoft Internet Explorer
- Opera
- Safari (Mac)

SSH Clients and SFTP Clients

SSH

- PuTTY
- OpenSSH
- SecureCRT available from FAS Software Downloads

File Transfer

- WinSCP
- SecureFX available from FAS Software Downloads

Text or HTML Editor

- Windows
  - Your favorite text editor
  - Eclipse (XML Buddy)
  - Notepad++, Editpad, Wordpad, or Notepad
  - Dreamweaver
- Macintosh
  - Your favorite text editor
  - BBEdit by BareBones Software
  - SimpleText
  - Dreamweaver
- Linux/UNIX
  - Your favorite text editor
  - Emacs
    - Note that Emacs is available for UNIX, Windows, Macintosh
      - nXML mode for Emacs

(X)HTML Well-formedness and Validation Resources

- W3C HTML Validation Service
- HTML Tidy Library Project

```
minerva% tidy -help
```
HTML Tidy

My favorite tidy options:
- -wrap 0
- -indent
- -asxhtml
- -e
- -m
- -n

minerva:
Download/Viewing Source of a Web Page from another site.

- **Browser:** "View Source" or "Save"
- **GNU Wget**
  - Minerva Account:
    - m Minerva$ wget -h
    - m Minerva$ man wget
      => `links.html.1'
      Resolving cscie12.dce.harvard.edu... 140.247.197.240
      Connecting to cscie12.dce.harvard.edu[140.247.197.240]:80... connected.
      HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
      Length: 26,743 [text/html]
      100%[======================================] 26,743 26.1 KB/s
      13:49:48 (104.10 MB/s) - `links.html.1' saved [26,743/26,743]

- **Minerva Account:**
  - m Minerva$ lwp-download
    - m Minerva$ lwp-download --help
    - m Minerva$ perl doc -F /usr/bin/lwp-download
      Saving to 'links.html'...
      26.1 KB received