This section is a comprehensive reference guide to all HTML tags, including standard tags and those introduced by Netscape Navigator and Microsoft Internet Explorer. For each tag, we’ve provided sample code and indicated the following:

- The version of HTML with which the tag is associated
- Whether browsers widely support the tag
- Whether to pair the tag with a closing tag

For each tag’s attributes, we’ve provided sample code and indicated the following:

- The version of HTML with which the attribute is associated
- Whether browsers widely support the attribute

If tags and attributes appear in the HTML 4 standard, in the HTML 3.2 standard, or in the HTML 2 standard, the version number appears next to Standard. We indicate tags or attributes that are specific to a browser, such as Internet Explorer. In general, a variety of browsers recognize technology-specific tags, such as those for frames, and other browsers rarely recognize browser-specific tags. HTML 2 was the first official HTML standard. The number of tags that this standard defined is small compared with what is in use today. HTML 2 did not support tables, client-side image maps, or frames. You can safely use all HTML 2 tags and attributes.

HTML 3.2 remains backward compatible with HTML 2, but provides many new tags. Included in HTML 3.2 is support for tables, client-side image maps, embedded applets, and many new attributes that help control alignment of objects within documents. You can assume that most browsers support or soon will support all HTML 3.2 tags and attributes.

HTML 4 remains backward compatible with other versions of HTML and expands the capabilities to better address multiple languages and browser technologies such as speech or Braille. Additionally, most formatting tags and attributes are deprecated (strongly discouraged) in HTML 4 in favor of Style Sheets. At the time of writing, no production browsers completely supported HTML 4, although Microsoft claimed that Internet Explorer 4 would do so.
Specifying that a tag or an attribute is Common means that approximately 75 to 80 percent of browsers in common use accommodate the tag. All recent versions of both Internet Explorer and Netscape Navigator recognize Common tags and attributes.

We indicate variables as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>What You Substitute</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$n$</td>
<td>A number (such as a size)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td>Some form of address (as in a hyperlink)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#RRGGBB</td>
<td>A color value or a color name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>Some other value, such as a title or a name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<!—– ––>

Inserts comments into a document. Browsers do not display comments, although comments are visible in the document source.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>HTML 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paired</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<!-- Here is the picture of Fido -->

<IMG SRC="fidopic.jpg">

<!DOCTYPE>

Appears at the beginning of the document and indicates the HTML version of the document.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>HTML 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paired</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "//IETF//DTD//HTML 2 //EN">

The HTML 2 standard is:

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "//W3C//DTD//HTML 3.2 Final//EN”>

The HTML 3.2 standard is:

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "//W3C//DTD//HTML 4 Final//EN”>

The HTML 4 standard is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>HTML 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paired</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<A HREF="http://www.raycomm.com/">Visit RayComm</a>

Attribute Information

ACCESSKEY="..."

Assigns a key sequence to the element.
<A HREF="help.html" ACCESSKEY="H">HELP</a>

**CHARSET="..."**

Specifies character encoding of the data designated by the link. Use the name of a character set defined in RFC2045. The default value for this attribute, appropriate for all Western languages, is “ISO-8859-1”.

**CLASS="..."**

Indicates the style class to apply to the <A> element.

**COORDS="x1, y1, x2, y2"**

Identifies the coordinates that define a clickable area. Measure coordinates, in pixels, from the top left corner of the image.

**HREF="URL"**

Specifies the relative or absolute location of a file to which you want to provide a hyperlink.

**ID="..."**

Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the <A> tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the <A> tag.

**NAME="..."**

Marks a location within the current document with a name. The browser can then quickly move to specific information within a document. You can link to existing named locations in a document by using a fragment URL, consisting of a pound sign (#) and the name (from within that document), or by using a more complete URL, including a pound sign and a name (from other documents or sites).

**REL="..."**

Specifies relationship hyperlinks.

**REV="..."**

Specifies reverse relationship hyperlinks.
SHAPE="{RECT, CIRCLE, POLY}"

Specifies the type of shape used to represent the clickable area. SHAPE=RECT indicates that the shape is rectangular. SHAPE=CIRCLE specifies that the shape is a circle. SHAPE=POLY indicates that the shape is a polygon represented by three or more points.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<A SHAPE="RECT" COORDS="20,8,46,30" HREF="food.html">
</A>
```

**STYLE=“...”**

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the contents within the `<A>` tags.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<A STYLE="background: red" HREF="page2.html">Page 2</A>
```

**TABINDEX=“n”**

Indicates where the element appears in the tabbing order of the document.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<A HREF="food.html" TABINDEX="4">Food</A>
```

**TARGET=“...”**

Indicates the name of a specific frame into which you load the linked document. You establish frame names within the `<FRAME>` tag. The value of this attribute can be any single word.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** Yes  
**Sample:**

```html
<A HREF="/frames/frame2.html" TARGET="pages">Go to Page 2</A>
```

**TITLE=“...”**

Specifies text assigned to the tag that you can use for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the hyperlink.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** Yes  
**Sample:**

```html
<A HREF="page2.html" TITLE="Go to the next page">
</A>
```

**Other Attributes**

This tag also accepts the `lang`, `dir`, `onClick`, `onDblClick`, `onMouseDown`, `onMouseUp`, `onMouseOver`, `onMouseMove`, `onMouseOut`, `onKeyPress`, `onKeyDown`, and `onKeyUp` attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

**<ACRONYM>**

Indicates an acronym in a document.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Paired:** Yes  
**Sample:**

```html
<P><ACRONYM>HTTP</ACRONYM> stands for HyperText Transfer Protocol</P>
```

**Attribute Information**

**CLASS=“...”**

Indicates which style class applies to the `<ACRONYM>` element.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<P><ACRONYM CLASS="casual">HTTP</ACRONYM> stands for HyperText Transfer Protocol</P>
```
**<ACRONYM>**

Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the `<ACRONYM>` tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the `<ACRONYM>` tag.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```
<P><ACRONYM ID="123">HTTP</ACRONYM> stands for HyperText Transfer Protocol</P>
```

**STYLE="..."**

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the definition.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```
<P><ACRONYM STYLE="background: blue; color: white">ESP</ACRONYM> stands for extra-sensory perception.</P>
```

**TITLE="..."**

Specifies text assigned to the tag. For the `<ACRONYM>` tag, use this to provide the expansion of the term. You might also use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the text.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```
<P><ACRONYM TITLE="HyperText Transfer Protocol">HTTP</ACRONYM> stands for HyperText Transfer Protocol</P>
```

**Other Attributes**

This tag also accepts the `lang`, `dir`, `onClick`, `onDBClick`, `onMouseDown`, `onMouseUp`, `onMouseMove`, `onMouseOut`, `onKeyPress`, `onKeyDown`, and `onKeyUp` attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

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**<ADDRESS>**

In a document, distinguishes an address from normal document text.

- **Standard:** HTML 2
- **Common:** Yes
- **Paired:** Yes
- **Sample:**

```
I live at:
<ADDRESS>123 Nowhere Ave<br>City, State 12345</ADDRESS>
```

**Attribute Information**

**ALIGN={LEFT, RIGHT, CENTER}**

Indicates how the address text is aligned within the document. `ALIGN=LEFT` positions the address text flush with the left side of the document. `ALIGN=RIGHT` positions the address text flush with the right side of the document. `ALIGN=CENTER` centers the address text between the left and right edges of the document.

- **Standard:** HTML 3.2; deprecated in favor of Style Sheets
- **Common:** Yes
- **Sample:**

```
<ADDRESS ALIGN="CENTER">123 Anywhere St.</ADDRESS>
```

**CLASS="..."**

Indicates the style class to apply to the `<ADDRESS>` element.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```
<ADDRESS CLASS="casual">123 First Ave.</ADDRESS>
```

**ID="..."**

Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the `<ADDRESS>` tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the `<ADDRESS>` tag.
**ADDRESS**

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the contents within the `<ADDRESS>` tags.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```html
<ADDRESS STYLE="..." ID="123">1600 Pennsylvania</ADDRESS>
```

**STYLE="..."**

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the address text.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** Yes
- **Sample:**

```html
<ADDRESS STYLE="background: red">TITLE="..."
```

**TITLE="..."**

Specifies the horizontal alignment of the Java applet displayed. For example, a value of CENTER tells the browser to place the applet evenly spaced between the left and right edges of the browser window.

- **Standard:** HTML 3.2; deprecated in HTML 4 in favor of Style Sheets.
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```html
<APPLET ALIGN=CENTER CODE="http://www.raycomm.com/checkers.class">You lose. Would you like to play again? Hit the RELOAD button.<BR></APPLET>
```

**Other Attributes**

This tag also accepts the lang, dir, onClick, onDblClick, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMouseMove, onMouseOut, onKeyPress, onKeyDown, and onKeyUp attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

**<APPLET>**

Embeds a Java applet object into an HTML document. Typically, items that appear inside the `<APPLET>` tags allow browsers that do not support Java applets to view alternative text. Browsers that do support Java ignore all information between the `<APPLET>` tags.

- **Standard:** HTML 3.2; deprecated in HTML 4 in favor of `<OBJECT>`
- **Common:** Yes
- **Paired:** Yes
- **Sample:**

```html
<APPLET CODE="game.class">It appears your browser does not support Java. You're missing out on a whole world of neat things!</APPLET>
```

**Attribute Information**

**ALIGN={LEFT, CENTER, RIGHT}**

Displays a textual description of a Java applet, if necessary.

- **Standard:** HTML 3.2
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```html
<APPLET ALIGN=CENTER CODE="http://www.raycomm.com/checkers.class">ALT="A Game of checkers"
```

We could have had a relaxing game of checkers if your browser supported Java applets. I'll gladly play with you if you enable Java applets or upgrade to a browser that supports Java.

```html
</APPLET>
```
CODE="URL"

Specifies the relative or absolute location of the Java bytecode file on the server.

**Standard:** HTML 3.2  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<APPLET CODE="http://www.raycomm.com/checkers.class">
Dang! Your browser does not support Java applets. You may want to consider installing a newer web browser.
</APPLET>
```

CODEBASE="URL"

Specifies the directory where you can find all necessary Java class files on the WWW server. If you set this attribute, you need not use explicit URLs in other references to the class files. For example, you would not need an explicit reference in the CODE= attribute.

**Standard:** HTML 3.2  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<APPLET CODEBASE="http://www.raycomm.com/checkers.class" CODE="checkers.html">
If your browser supported inline Java applets, you'd be looking at a very attractive checkerboard right now.
</APPLET>
```

HEIGHT="n"

Specifies the height (measured in pixels) of the Java applet object within the document.

**Standard:** HTML 3.2  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<APPLET HEIGHT="200" CODE="checkers.class">
Since your browser does not support inline Java applets, we won't be playing checkers today. </APPLET>
```

HSPACE="n"

Specifies an amount of blank space (measured in pixels) to the left and right of the Java applet within the document.

**Standard:** HTML 3.2  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<APPLET HSPACE="10" CODE="/checkers.class">
Sorry. Due to the fact your browser does not support embedded Java applets, you'll have to play checkers the old way today.
</APPLET>
```

NAME="…"

Assigns the applet instance a name so that other applets can identify it within the document.

**Standard:** Internet Explorer  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<APPLET SRC="/checkers.class" NAME="Checkers">
</APPLET>
```

PARAM NAME="…"

Passes program parameters to the Java applet.

**Standard:** HTML 3.2  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<APPLET CODE="/checkers.class" PARAM COLOR="red">
Since your browser does not support inline Java applets, I win this game of checkers by forfeit.
</APPLET>
```

TITLE="…"

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the embedded applet.

**Standard:** 
**Common:** 
**Sample:**

```html
<APPLET CODE="/checkers.class" TITLE="...">
</APPLET>
```
Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

<APPLET SRC="/java/thing.class"
TITLE="Thing">
VSPACE="n"
Specifies the amount of vertical space (measured in pixels) above and below the Java applet.

Standard: HTML 3.2
Common: No
Sample:

<VSPACE="10"
CODE="/checkers.class"> If you had a Java-capable browser, you could be playing checkers!
</APPLET>

WIDTH="n"
Specifies the width (measured in pixels) of a Java applet within a document.

Standard: HTML 3.2
Common: No
Sample:

<APPLET WIDTH="350"
CODE="/checkers.class">
Checkers can be a lot of fun, but it's more fun if your browser supports Java. Sorry.
</APPLET>

Other Attributes
This tag also accepts the lang, dir, onClick, onDblClick, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMouseMove, onMouseOut, onKeyPress, onKeyUp attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

<AREA>
Defines an area within a client-side image map definition (see the <MAP> tag). It indicates an area where visitors can choose to link to another document.

Standard: HTML 3.2
Common: Yes
Paired: No
Sample:

<AREA SHAPE=RECT COORDS="20,8,46,30" HREF="food.html">

Attribute Information
ALT="…"
Provides a textual description for visitors who have text-only browsers.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: Yes
Sample:

<AREA ALT="This blue rectangle links to blue.html" HREF="blue.html">

CLASS="…"
Indicates the style class you want to apply to the <AREA> element.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

<AREA CLASS="casual" SHAPE="RECT" COORDS="20,8,46,30" HREF="food.html">

COORDS="x1, y1, x2, y2"
Identifies the coordinates within an image map that define the image map area. Measure coordinates, in pixels, from the top left corner of the image.

Standard: HTML 3.2
Common: Yes
Sample:

<AREA SHAPE="RECT" COORDS="20,8,46,30" HREF="food.html">
**HREF=”URL”**

Identifies the location of the document you want to load when the indicated image map area is selected.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>HTML 3.2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```html
<AREA SHAPE="RECT" COORDS="20,8,46,30" HREF="food.html">
```

**ID=“…”**

Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the `<AREA>` tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects this instance of the `<AREA>` tag.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>HTML 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```html
<AREA ID="123">
```

**NOHREF**

Defines an image map area that does not link to another document.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>HTML 3.2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```html
<AREA SHAPE="RECT" COORDS="20,8,46,30" NOHREF>
```

**NOTAB**

Excludes the image map area from the tab order.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Internet Explorer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```html
<AREA SHAPE="RECT" COORDS="20,8,46,30" HREF="food.html" NOTAB>
```

**SHAPE="(RECT, CIRCLE, POLY)"**

Specifies the type of shape used to represent the image map area. SHAPE=RECT indicates that the shape of the image map area is rectangular. SHAPE=CIRCLE specifies that the shape of the image map area is a circle. SHAPE=POLY indicates that the shape of the image map area is a polygon represented by three or more points.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>HTML 3.2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```html
<AREA SHAPE="RECT" COORDS="20,8,46,30" HREF="food.html">
```

**STYLE="…”**

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the image map area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>HTML 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```html
<AREA SHAPE="RECT" COORDS="20,8,46,30" HREF="food.html" STYLE="background: red">
```

**TABINDEX="n"**

Indicates where the image map area appears in the tabbing order of the document.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>HTML 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```html
<AREA SHAPE="RECT" COORDS="20,8,46,30" HREF="food.html" TABINDEX=4>
```

**TARGET="…”**

Identifies which named frame the linked document selected should load. For example, when visitors select an area within an image map, the linked document may load in the same frame or in a different frame, specified by TARGET="…".

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>HTML 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```html
<AREA SHAPE="RECT" COORDS="20,8,46,30" HREF="food.html" TARGET="leftframe">```
**TITLE="…"**

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the image map area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard:</th>
<th>HTML 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common:</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```html
<AREA SHAPE="RECT" COORDS="20,8,46,30" HREF="food.html" NAME="Food!">
```

**Other Attributes**

This tag also accepts the `lang` and `dir` attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

---

**<B>**

Indicates text that should appear in boldface.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard:</th>
<th>HTML 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paired:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The afternoon was `<B>so</B>` hot!

**Attribute Information**

**CLASS="…"**

Indicates which style class applies to the `<B>` element.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard:</th>
<th>HTML 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common:</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```html
<B CLASS="casual">Boom!</B>
```

**ID="…"**

Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the `<B>` tag. When you assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the `<B>` tag.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard:</th>
<th>HTML 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common:</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I work for `<B ID="123">Widgets Inc.</B>`

**STYLE="…"**

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the contents within the `<B>` tags.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard:</th>
<th>HTML 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common:</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```html
<B STYLE="background: red">Species</B>
```

**TITLE="…"**

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the boldface.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard:</th>
<th>HTML 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common:</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I work for `<B ID="123">Widgets Inc.</B>`

**Other Attributes**

This tag also accepts the `lang`, `dir`, `onClick`, `onDblClick`, `onMouseDown`, `onMouseUp`, `onMouseOver`, `onMouseMove`, `onMouseOut`, `onKeyPress`, `onKeyDown`, and `onKeyUp` attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

---

**<BASE>**

Identifies the location where all relative URLs in your document originate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard:</th>
<th>HTML 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paired:</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```html
<BASE HREF="http://www.raycomm.com/info/">
```
Attribute Information

**HREF=“URL”**
Indicates the relative or absolute location of the base document.

- **Standard:** HTML 2
- **Common:** Yes
- **Sample:**
  ```html```
  `<BASE HREF="http://www.raycomm.com/">`
  ```html```

**TARGET=“…”**
Identifies in which named frame you load a document (see the HREF= attribute).

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** Yes
- **Sample:**
  ```html```
  `<BASE HREF="http://www.raycomm.com/frames/" TARGET="main">`
  ```html```

**<BASEFONT>**
Provides a font setting for normal text within a document. Font settings (see the <FONT> tag) within the document are relative to settings specified with this tag. Use this tag in the document header (between the <HEAD> tags).

- **Standard:** HTML 3.2; deprecated in HTML 4 in favor of Style Sheets
- **Common:** Yes
- **Paired:** No
- **Sample:**
  ```html```
  `<BASEFONT SIZE="5">`
  ```html```

**Attribute Information**

**COLOR=“#RRGGBB” or “…”**
Sets the font color of normal text within a document. Color names may substitute for the explicit RGB hexadecimal values.

- **Standard:** HTML 3.2; deprecated in HTML 4 in favor of Style Sheets
- **Common:** Yes
- **Sample:**
  ```html```
  `<BASEFONT SIZE="2" COLOR="#FF00CC">`
  ```html```

**FACE=“…”**
Specifies the font face of normal text within a document. You can set this attribute to a comma-separated list of font names. The browser selects the first name matching a font available.

- **Standard:** HTML 3.2; deprecated in HTML 4 in favor of Style Sheets
- **Common:** Yes
- **Sample:**
  ```html```
  `<BASEFONT FACE="Avant Guard, Helvetica, Arial">`
  ```html```

**SIZE="n”**
Specifies the font size of normal text within a document. Valid values are integer numbers in the range 1 to 7 with 3 being the default setting.

- **Standard:** HTML 3.2; deprecated in HTML 4 in favor of Style Sheets
- **Common:** Yes
- **Sample:**
  ```html```
  `<BASEFONT SIZE="5">`
  ```html```

**<BDO>**
Indicates text that should appear with the direction (left to right or right to left) specified, overriding other language-specific settings.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Paired:** Yes
- **Sample:**
  ```html```
  `<P LANG="IW" DIR="RTL">This Hebrew text contains a number, <BDO="LTR">29381</BDO>, that must appear left to right.</P>`
Attribute Information

This tag accepts the `lang` and `dir` attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

<BGSOUND>

Embeds a background sound file within documents. Use in the document head of documents intended for visitors who use Internet Explorer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Paired</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SRC</td>
<td>URL</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOOP</td>
<td>&quot;(n, INFINITE)&quot;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample:

<BGSOUND SRC="scream.wav"> </BGSOUND>

Attribute Information

**LOOP="{(n, INFINITE)}"**

 Specifies the number of times a background sound file repeats. The value INFINITE is the default.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Paired</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SRC</td>
<td>URL</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOOP</td>
<td>&quot;(n, INFINITE)&quot;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample:

<BGSOUND SRC="bugle.wav" LOOP='2'> </BGSOUND>

Attribute Information

**SRC="URL"**

Indicates the explicit or relative location of the sound file.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Paired</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SRC</td>
<td>URL</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOOP</td>
<td>&quot;(n, INFINITE)&quot;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample:

<BGSOUND SRC="wah.wav"> </BGSOUND>

<BIG>

Indicates that text display in a larger font.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Paired</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>&quot;Bigger&quot;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample:

<BIG LUNCH</BIG>

<p>Lunch will be served at 2 p.m.

Attribute Information

**CLASS="..."**

Indicates which style class applies to the `<BIG>` element.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Paired</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CLASS</td>
<td>&quot;...&quot;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample:

<BIG CLASS="casual">Instructions</BIG>

ID="..."

Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the `<BIG>` tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the `<BIG>` tag.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Paired</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>&quot;...&quot;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample:

<BIG ID="123">REMINDER:</BIG>

Eat 5 servings of fruits and vegetables every day!

STYLE="..."

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the contents within the `<BIG>` tags.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Paired</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STYLE</td>
<td>&quot;background: red&quot;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample:

<BIG STYLE="background: red"> </BIG>

TITLE="..."

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the text inside the `<BIG>` tags.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Paired</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>&quot;Bigger&quot;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample:

<BIG TITLE="Bigger"> </BIG>

Other Attributes

This tag also accepts the `lang`, `dir`, `onClick`, `onDblClick`, `onMouseDown`, `onMouseUp`, `onmouse-over`, `onMouseMove`, `onMouseOut`, `onKeyPress`, `onKeyDown`, and `onKeyUp` attributes. See the
Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

**<BLINK>**

A Netscape-specific tag that makes text blink on and off.

- **Standard:** Netscape Navigator; Style Sheets offer the same functionality in a more widely recognized syntax.
- **Common:** No
- **Paired:** Yes
- **Sample:**

  `<p><BLINK>NEW INFO</BLINK>: We moved!`  

**Attribute Information**

- **CLASS=“…”**
  
  Indicates which style class applies to the `<BLINK>` element.
  
  - **Standard:** HTML 4
  - **Common:** No
  - **Sample:**

  `<BLINK CLASS="casual">NEW INFORMATION</BLINK>`

- **ID=“…”**
  
  Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the `<BLINK>` tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the `<BLINK>` tag.
  
  - **Standard:** HTML 4
  - **Common:** No
  - **Sample:**

  `<BLINK ID="123">12 Hour Sale!</BLINK>`

- **STYLE=“…”**
  
  Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the contents within the `<BLINK>` tags.
  
  - **Standard:** HTML 4
  - **Common:** No
  - **Sample:**

  `<BLINK STYLE="background: red">`

---

**<BLOCKQUOTE>**

Provides left and right indentation of affected text and is useful for quoting a direct source within a document. Use for indentation is deprecated. Use `<BLOCKQUOTE>` to signify only a block quotation.

- **Standard:** HTML 2
- **Common:** Yes
- **Paired:** Yes
- **Sample:**

  Dr. Henry’s remarks are below: `<BLOCKQUOTE>I really like the procedure.</BLOCKQUOTE>`

**Attribute Information**

- **CITE=“…”**
  
  Specifies a reference URL for the quotation.
  
  - **Standard:** HTML 4
  - **Common:** No
  - **Sample:**

  `<BLOCKQUOTE CITE="http://www.clement.moore.com/xmas.html">Twas the night…</BLOCKQUOTE>`

- **CLASS=“…”**
  
  Indicates which style class applies to the `<BLOCKQUOTE>` element.
  
  - **Standard:** HTML 4
  - **Common:** No
  - **Sample:**

  `<BLOCKQUOTE CLASS="casual">Twas the night before Christmas…</BLOCKQUOTE>`

- **ID=“…”**
  
  Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the `<BLOCKQUOTE>` tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the `<BLOCKQUOTE>` tag.
  
  - **Standard:** HTML 4
  - **Common:** No
  - **Sample:**

  `<BLOCKQUOTE STYLE="background: red">`
On July 12, John wrote a profound sentence in his diary:
<BLOCKQUOTE ID="123">I woke up this morning at nine and it was raining.</BLOCKQUOTE>

**STYLE="..."**

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the contents within the <BLOCKQUOTE> tags.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

<BLOCKQUOTE STYLE="background: red"></BLOCKQUOTE>

**TITLE="..."**

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the quoted text.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

<BLOCKQUOTE TITLE="Quotation"></BLOCKQUOTE>

**Other Attributes**

This tag also accepts the lang, dir, onClick, onDb1Click, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMouseMove, onMouseOut, onKeyPress, onKeyPress, and onKeyUp attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

**<BODY>**

Acts as a container for the body of the document. It appears after the <HEAD> tag and is followed by the </HTML> tag. In HTML 3.2, the <BODY> tag also sets various color settings and background characteristics of the document; however, in HTML 4, those formatting attributes are deprecated in favor of Style Sheets.

**Attribute Information**

**ALINK="#RRGGBB" or "..."**

Indicates the color of hyperlink text while the text is selected. Color names can substitute for the RGB hexadecimal values.

- **Standard:** HTML 3.2; deprecated in HTML 4 in favor of Style Sheets
- **Common:** Yes
- **Sample:**

<BODY BGCOLOR="#000ABC" TEXT="#000000" LINK="#FFFFFF" VLINK="#999999" ALINK="#FF0000">

**BACKGROUND="URL"**

Specifies the relative or absolute location of an image file that tiles across the document's background.

- **Standard:** HTML 3.2; deprecated in HTML 4 in favor of Style Sheets
- **Common:** Yes
- **Sample:**

<BODY BACKGROUND="images/slimey.gif">

**BGCOLOR="#RRGGBB" or "..."**

Indicates the color of a document's background. Color names can substitute for the RGB hexadecimal values.

- **Standard:** HTML 3.2; deprecated in HTML 4 in favor of Style Sheets
- **Common:** Yes
- **Sample:**

<BODY BGCOLOR="#000ABC" TEXT="#000000" LINK="#FFFFFF" VLINK="#999999" ALINK="#FF0000">
BGPROPERTIES="FIXED"

Specifies the behavior of the background image (see the BACKGROUND attribute.) BGPROPERTIES=FIXED indicates that the background image remains in place as you scroll the document, creating a watermark effect.

**Standard:** Internet Explorer
**Common:** No
**Sample:**

```html
<BODY BACKGROUND="waves.jpg" BGPROPERTIES="FIXED">
```

CLASS="..."

Indicates which style class applies to the <BODY> element.

**Standard:** HTML 4
**Common:** No
**Sample:**

```html
<BODY CLASS="casual">
```

ID="n"

Assigns a unique ID selector to the <BODY> tag.

**Standard:** HTML 4
**Common:** No
**Sample:**

```html
<BODY ID="123">
```

LEFTMARGIN="n"

Specifies the width (in pixels) of a margin of white space along the left edge of the entire document.

**Standard:** Internet Explorer
**Common:** No
**Sample:**

```html
<BODY LEFTMARGIN="30">
```

LINK="#RRGGBB" or "..."

Indicates the color of hyperlink text within the document, which corresponds to documents not already visited by the browser. Color names can substitute for the RGB hexadecimal values.

**Standard:** HTML 3.2; deprecated in HTML 4 in favor of Style Sheets
**Common:** Yes
**Sample:**

```html
<BODY BGCOLOR="#000ABC" TEXT="#000000" LINK="#FFFFFF" VLINK="#999999" ALINK="#FF0000">
```

SCROLL="{YES, NO}"

Indicates whether scrolling is possible within the document body.

**Standard:** Internet Explorer 4
**Common:** No
**Sample:**

```html
<BODY BGCOLOR="silver" SCROLL="NO">
```

STYLE="..."

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the document body.

**Standard:** HTML 4
**Common:** No
**Sample:**

```html
<BODY STYLE="background: red">
```

TEXT="#RRGGBB" or "..."

Indicates the color of normal text within the document. Color names can substitute for the RGB hexadecimal values.

**Standard:** HTML 3.2; deprecated in HTML 4 in favor of Style Sheets.
**Common:** Yes
**Sample:**

```html
<BODY BGCOLOR="#000ABC" TEXT="#000000" LINK="#FFFFFF" VLINK="#999999" ALINK="#FF0000">
```

TITLE="..."

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips.
**Standard**: HTML 4  
**Common**: No  
**Sample**:  

```
<BODY TITLE="Document body">

TOPMARGIN="n"

Specifies the size (in pixels) of a margin of white space along the top edge of the entire document.

**Standard**: Internet Explorer  
**Common**: No  
**Sample**:  

```
<BODY TOPMARGIN="10">

VLINK="#RRGGBB" or "..."

Indicates the color of hyperlink text within the document, which corresponds to documents already visited by the browser. Color names can substitute for the RGB hexadecimal values.

**Standard**: HTML 3.2; deprecated in HTML 4 in favor of Style Sheets  
**Common**: Yes  
**Sample**:  

```
<BODY BGCOLOR="#000ABC" TEXT="#000000" LINK="#FFFFFF" VLINK="#999999" ALINK="#FF0000">

Other Attributes

This tag also accepts the `lang`, `dir`, `onload`, `onunload`, `onMouseOver`, `onMouseMove`, `onMouseOut`, `onKeyPress`, and `onKeyUp` attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

```
<BR CLASS="casual">

I live at:  

```
<P>123 Nowhere Ave  
New York, NY 12345
```

**Attribute Information**

**CLASS="..."**

Indicates which style class applies to the element.

**Standard**: HTML 4  
**Common**: No  
**Sample**:  

```
<BR CLASS="casual">

CLEAR="(ALL, LEFT, RIGHT, NONE)"

Discontinues alignment of text to inline graphic images. The sample demonstrates how you can force the text to appear after the image and not alongside it.

**Standard**: HTML 3.2  
**Common**: Yes  
**Sample**:  

```
<BR CLEAR="ALL">

```

```
<P>The above photo was taken when I was in Florida.
```

**ID="..."**

Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the `<BR>` tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the `<BR>` tag.

**Standard**: HTML 4  
**Common**: No  
**Sample**:  

```
<BR ID="123">

**STYLE="..."**

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the `<BR>` tag.

**Standard**: HTML 4  
**Common**: No  
**Sample**:  

```
<BR STYLE="background: red">

```

<BR CLEAR="ALL" TITLE="Stop image wrap">
</BUTTON>

Attribute Information

ACCESSKEY="…”

 Associates a key sequence with the button.

 Standard: HTML 4
 Common: Yes
 Sample:

 <BUTTON ACCESSKEY="B">Click Me!</BUTTON>

CLASS="…”

 Indicates which style class applies to the <BUTTON> element.

 Standard: HTML 4
 Common: No
 Sample:

 <BUTTON CLASS="casual" TYPE="SUBMIT" VALUE="Submit">“…”

DISABLED

 Denies access to the input method.

 Standard: HTML 4
 Common: No
 Sample:

 <BUTTON TYPE="SUBMIT" NAME="Pass" DISABLED>

ID="n"

 Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the <INPUT> tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the <INPUT> tag.

 Standard: HTML 4
 Common: No
 Sample:

 <BUTTON ID="123" TYPE="SUBMIT" VALUE="Submit">

NAME="…”

 Gives a name to the value you pass to the form processor.

 Standard: HTML 4
 Common: Yes
 Sample:

 <BUTTON TYPE="BUTTON" NAME="RUNPROG" VALUE="Click to Run">

STYLE="…”

 Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the element.

 Standard: HTML 4
 Common: No
 Sample:

 <BUTTON STYLE="background: red" TYPE="BUTTON" NAME="RUNPROG" VALUE="Click to Run">

TABINDEX="n"

 Specifies where the input method appears in the tab order. For example, TABINDEX=3 places
the cursor at the button element after the visitor presses the Tab key three times.

**Standard**: HTML 4  
**Common**: No  
**Sample**:

```
<BUTTON TYPE="BUTTON" NAME="RUNPROG"
VALUE="Click to Run" TABINDEX="3">

**TITLE="..."**

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the input method.

**Standard**: HTML 4  
**Common**: No  
**Sample**:

```
<BUTTON TYPE="SUBMIT" NAME="cc"
VALUE="visa" TITLE="Visa">

**TYPE="..."**

Indicates the kind of button to create. SUBMIT produces a button that, when selected, submits all the name-value pairs to the form processor. RESET sets all the input methods to their empty or default settings. BUTTON creates a button with no specific behavior that can interact with scripts.

**Standard**: HTML 4  
**Common**: Yes  
**Sample**:

```
<BUTTON TYPE="BUTTON" VALUE="Send Data...
onclick(verify())>
</FORM>

**VALUE="..."**

Sets the default value for the button face.

**Standard**: HTML 4  
**Common**: No  
**Sample**:

```
<BUTTON TYPE="BUTTON" NAME="id"
VALUE="Press Me">

**Other Attributes**

This tag also accepts the lang, dir, onfocus, onblur, onClick, onDblClick, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMove, onOut, onKeyPress, onKeyDown, and onKeyUp attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

<Caption>

**<CAPTION>**

Used inside **<TABLE>** tags to specify a description for a table.

**Standard**: HTML 3.2  
**Common**: Yes  
**Paired**: Yes  
**Sample**:

```
<TABLE>

**<CAPTION VALIGN="TOP" ALIGN="CENTER">
Test Grades For COOKING 101
</CAPTION>
<TR>

**<TH>Student</TH><TH>Grade</TH>
</TR>
<TR>

**<TD>B. Smith</TD><TD>88</TD>
</TR>
<TR>

**<TD>J. Doe</TD><TD>45</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>

**Attribute Information**

**ALIGN="{TOP, BOTTOM, LEFT, RIGHT}"**

Indicates whether the caption appears at the top, bottom, left, or right of the table.

**Standard**: HTML 3.2; LEFT and RIGHT added in HTML 4  
**Common**: Yes  
**Sample**:

```
<CAPTION ALIGN="TOP">
Seattle Staff Directory
</CAPTION>
CLASS="..."
Indicates which style class applies to the <CAPTION> element.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<CAPTION CLASS="casual">Hydrogen vs Oxygen</CAPTION>
```

**ID="..."**
Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the <CAPTION> tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the <CAPTION> tag.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<TABLE>
  <CAPTION ID="123">Great Painters</CAPTION>
</TABLE>
```

**STYLE="..."**
Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the contents of the <CAPTION> tags.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<CAPTION STYLE="background: red">&nbsp;</CAPTION>
```

**TITLE="..."**
Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the caption.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** Yes  
**Sample:**

```html
<CAPTION TITLE="Table caption">&nbsp;</CAPTION>
```

### Other Attributes

This tag also accepts the `lang`, `dir`, `onClick`, `onDblClick`, `onMouseDown`, `onMouseUp`, `onMouseMove`, `onMouseOut`, `onKeyPress`, `onKeyDown`, and `onKeyUp` attributes.

---

See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

---

### <CENTER>

Positions text an equal distance between the left and right edges of the document. This tag, now officially replaced by the `<DIV ALIGN="CENTER">` attribute, was included in HTML 3.2 only because of its widespread use.

**Standard:** HTML 3.2; deprecated in HTML 4  
**Common:** Yes  
**Paired:** Yes  
**Sample:**

```html
<CENTER><BLINK><H1>ONE-DAY SALE!</H1></BLINK></CENTER>
```

---

### <CITE>

Provides an in-text citation of a proper title such as the title of a book. Most browsers display the text inside the <CITE> tags in italics.

**Standard:** HTML 2  
**Common:** Yes  
**Paired:** Yes  
**Sample:**

I just finished reading <CITE>Being Digital</CITE> by Nicholas Negroponte.

---

### Attribute Information

CLASS="..."
Indicates which style class applies to the <CITE> element.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<CAPTION CLASS="casual">Emerson's Walden Pond</CAPTION>
```

**ID="..."**
Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the <CITE> tag. When you then assign a style to
that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the <CITE> tag.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

I read about this in <CITE ID="123">World Weekly News</CITE>

**STYLE=“…”**

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the contents within the <CITE> tags.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

<CITE STYLE="background: red">

**TITLE=“…”**

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the cited text.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

<CITE TITLE="Citation">FDA Vegetable Pamphlet</CITE>

**Other Attributes**

This tag also accepts the lang, dir, onClick, onDblClick, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMouseMove, onMouseOut, onKeyPress, onKeyUp attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

**CLASS="…”**

Indicates which style class applies to the <CODE> element.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

<CODE CLASS="casual">x++;</CODE>

**ID=“…”**

Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the <CODE> tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the <CODE> tag.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

<CODE ID="123">while(x) x--;</CODE>

**STYLE=“…”**

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the contents within the <CODE> tags.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

<CODE STYLE="background: red">

**TITLE=“…”**

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the code text.
**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<CODE TITLE="C Code">exit(1);</CODE>
```

**Other Attributes**

This tag also accepts the `lang`, `dir`, `onClick`, `onDb1Click`, `onMouseDown`, `onMouseUp`, `onMouseMove`, `onMouseOver`, `onMouseOut`, `onKeyPress`, `onKeyDown`, and `onKeyUp` attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

**<COL>**

Specifies attributes for a table column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;TABLE&gt;</code></td>
<td>HTML 4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;COLGROUP&gt;</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;COL ALIGN=&quot;RIGHT&quot;&gt;</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;COL ALIGN=&quot;CENTER&quot;&gt;</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;TR&gt; &lt;TD&gt;This cell is aligned right&lt;/TD&gt;</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;TD&gt;This cell is centered&lt;/TD&gt;</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;/TR&gt;</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;/TABLE&gt;</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Attribute Information**

**ALIGN="{LEFT, RIGHT, CENTER, JUSTIFY, CHAR}"**

Specifies how text within the table columns will line up with the edges of the table cells, or if `ALIGN=CHAR`, on a specific character (the decimal point).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;COL ALIGN=&quot;CENTER&quot;&gt;</code></td>
<td>HTML 4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHAR="…"**

Specifies the character on which cell contents will align, if `ALIGN=CHAR`. If you omit `CHAR=`, the default value is the decimal point in the specified language.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;COL ALIGN=&quot;CHAR&quot; CHAR=&quot;&quot;, CHAROFF=&quot;7&quot;&gt;</code></td>
<td>HTML 4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHAROFF="n"**

Specifies the number of characters from the left at which the alignment character appears.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;COL ALIGN=&quot;CHAR&quot; CHAR=&quot;&quot;, CHAROFF=&quot;7&quot;&gt;</code></td>
<td>HTML 4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ID="…"**

Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the `<COL>` tag. When you assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the `<COL>` tag.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;COL ID=&quot;123&quot;&gt;</code></td>
<td>HTML 4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SPAN="n"**

Indicates the number of columns in the group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;COLGROUP&gt;</code></td>
<td>HTML 4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;COL ALIGN=&quot;RIGHT&quot; SPAN=&quot;2&quot;&gt;</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STYLE="…"**

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the contents of the `<COL>` tags.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;COL STYLE=&quot;background: black&quot;&gt;</code></td>
<td>HTML 4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TITLE="..."

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the table column.

**Attribute Information**

**ALIGN="{LEFT, RIGHT, CENTER, JUSTIFY, CHAR}"**

Specifies how text within the table columns lines up with the edges of the table cells, or if ALIGN=CHAR, on a specific character (the decimal point).

**Attribute Information**

**CHAR="..."**

Specifies the character on which cell contents align, if ALIGN="CHAR". If you omit CHAR=, the default value is the decimal point in the specified language.

**Other Attributes**

This tag also accepts the `lang`, `dir`, `onClick`, `onDb1Click`, `onMouseDown`, `onMouseUp`, `onMouseOver`, `onMouseMove`, `onMouseOut`, `onKeyPress`, `onKeyDown`, and `onKeyUp` attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.
CHAROFF="n"

Specifies the number of characters from the left at which the alignment character appears.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<COLGROUP ALIGN="CHAR" CHAR="", CHAROFF="7">
</COLGROUP>
```

**ID="..."**

Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the tag.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<COLGROUP ID="123">
</COLGROUP>
```

**SPAN="n"**

Indicates how many consecutive columns exist in the column group and to which columns the specified attributes apply.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<COLGROUP>
  <COL ALIGN="RIGHT" SPAN="2">
</COLGROUP>
```

**STYLE="..."**

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the contents of the `<COLGROUP>` tags.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<COLGROUP STYLE="color: red">
</COLGROUP>
```

**TITLE="..."**

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the column group.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<COLGROUP TITLE="Column Group">
```

**WIDTH="n"**

Specifies the horizontal dimension of columns within the column group (in pixels or as a percentage). Special values of “0*” force the column to minimum required width, and “2*” requires that the column receive proportionately twice as much space as it otherwise would.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<COLGROUP WIDTH=100>
  <COL ALIGN="RIGHT">
</COLGROUP>
```

**VALIGN="{TOP, BOTTOM, BASELINE, MIDDLE}"**

Vertically positions the contents of the table column. VALIGN="TOP" positions the contents flush with the top of the column. VALIGN="BOTTOM" positions the contents flush with the bottom. VALIGN="CENTER" positions the contents at the vertical center of the column. VALIGN="BASELINE" aligns the contents with the baseline of the current text font.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<COLGROUP VALIGN="TOP">
```

Other Attributes

This tag also accepts the lang, dir, onClick, onDblClick, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMouseMove, onmouseout, onKeyPress, onKeydown, and onKeyUp attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.
<COMMENT>
Indicates an author comment. Because these
tags are Netscape-specific, we encourage you to
use the <!-- --> tags instead.

**Standard:** Netscape Navigator
**Common:** Yes
**Paired:** Yes
**Sample:**

<COMMENT>This document was created
September 19, 1997</COMMENT>

<DD>
Contains a definition in a definition list. Use
this tag inside <DL> tags. This tag can contain
block level elements.

**Standard:** HTML 2
**Common:** Yes, optional
**Paired:** Yes, optional
**Sample:**

<DL><DT>Butter
<DD>Butter is a dairy product.
</DL>

**Attribute Information**

**CLASS="..."**
Indicates which style class applies to the <DD>
element.

**Standard:** HTML 4
**Common:** No
**Sample:**

<DL>
<DT>HTML
<DD CLASS="casual">Hypertext Markup
Language
</DD>

**ID="..."**
Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of
the <DD> tag. When you then assign a style to
that ID selector, it affects only that one
instance of the <DD> tag.

**Standard:** HTML 4
**Common:** No
**Sample:**

<DL>
<DT>RS-232C
<DD ID='123'>A standard for serial
communication between computers.
</DL>

**STYLE="..."**
Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to
the definition.

**Standard:** HTML 4
**Common:** No
**Sample:**

<DD STYLE="background: blue; color: white">

**TITLE="..."**
Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might
use this attribute for context-sensitive help
within the document. Browsers may use this to
show tool tips over the definition.

**Standard:** HTML 4
**Common:** No
**Sample:**

<DD TITLE="Definition">

**Other Attributes**
This tag also accepts the lang, dir, onClick,
onDb1Click, onMouseDown, onMouseUp,
onMouseMove, onMoveOut,
onKeyPress, onKeyDown, and onKeyUp attributes.
See the Element-Independent Attributes section
of this reference for definitions and examples.
<DEL>
Indicates text marked for deletion in the document. May be either block-level or inline, as necessary.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Paired: Yes
Sample:

&lt;P&gt;HTTP stands for HyperText Transfer &lt;/DEL&gt;Transport&lt;/DEL&gt;Protocol&lt;/P&gt;

Attribute Information

CITE="url"
Indicates address of reference (definitive source, for example) for deletion.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

&lt;DEL CITE="http://www.w3.org/">HTML 3.0 was used for 10 years.&lt;/DEL&gt;

CLASS="..."
Indicates which style class applies to the &lt;DEL&gt; element.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

&lt;DEL CLASS="casual">POP stands for Post Office Protocol&lt;/DEL&gt;

DATETIME="..."
Indicates the date and time in precisely this format: YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssTZD. For example, 1997-07-14T08:00:07:00 indicates July 14, 1997, at 8:00 AM, in U.S. Mountain Time (7 hours from Greenwich time). This time could also be presented as 1997-07-14T08:00Z.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

&lt;DEL DATETIME="1997-07-14T08:00Z">POP stands for Post Office Protocol&lt;/DEL&gt;

ID="..."
Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the &lt;DEL&gt; tag.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

&lt;DEL ID="123">WWW stands for World Wide Web&lt;/DEL&gt;

STYLE="...
Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the deleted text.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

&lt;DEL STYLE="background: blue; color: white">ESP stands for extra-sensory perception.&lt;/DEL&gt;

TITLE="...
Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the text.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

&lt;DEL TITLE="Definition">More deleted text.&lt;/DEL&gt;

Other Attributes

This tag also accepts the lang, dir, onClick, onPress, onDblClick, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMouseMove, onMouseOut, onKeyPress, onKeyDown, and onKeyUp attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

&lt;DFN&gt;
Indicates the definition of a term in the document.

Standard: HTML 3.2
Common: No
**Attribute Information**

**CLASS=“…”**
Indicates which style class applies to the `<DFN>` element.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

  <DFN CLASS="casual">POP stands for Post Office Protocol</DFN>

**ID=“…”**
Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the `<DFN>` tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the `<DFN>` tag.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

  <DFN ID="123">WWW stands for World Wide Web</DFN>

**STYLE=“…”**
Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the definition.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

  <DFN STYLE="background: blue; color: white">ESP stands for extra-sensory perception.</DFN>

**TITLE=“…”**
Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the definition text.

- **Sample:**

  <DIR CLASS="casual">
  <LI>Apples
  <LI>Kiwis
  <LI>Mangos
  <LI>Oranges
  </DIR>

**Other Attributes**

This tag also accepts the `lang`, `dir`, `onClick`, `onDb1Click`, `onMouseDown`, `onMouseUp`, `onMouseOver`, `onMouseMove`, `onMouseOut`, `onKeyPress`, `onKeyDown`, and `onKeyUp` attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

**<DIR>**
Contains a directory list. Use the `<LI>` tag to indicate list items within the list. Use `<UL>`, rather than this deprecated tag.

- **Standard:** HTML 2; deprecated in HTML 4. Use `<UL>` instead.
- **Common:** Yes
- **Paired:** Yes
- **Sample:**

  Choose a music genre:<DIR>
  <LI><A HREF="rock/">Rock</A>
  <LI><A HREF="country/">Country</A>
  <LI><A HREF="na/">New Age</A>
  </DIR>

**Attribute Information**

**CLASS=“…”**
Indicates which style class applies to the `<dir>` element.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

  <DIR CLASS="casual">
  <LI>Apples
  <LI>Kiwis
  <LI>Mangos
  <LI>Oranges
  </DIR>
COMPACT

Causes the list to appear in a compact format. This attribute probably will not affect the appearance of the list as most browsers do not present lists in more than one format.

Standard: HTML 2; deprecated in HTML 4
Common: No
Sample: <DIR COMPACT>...
</DIR>

ID=“…”

Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the <dir> tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the <dir> tag.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample: <DIR ID="123">
  <LI>Thingie 1
  <LI>Thingie 2
</DIR>

STYLE=“…”

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the <DIR> element.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample: <DIR STYLE="background: blue; color: white">
  <LI>Thingie 1
  <LI>Thingie 2
</DIR>

TITLE=“…”

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the directory list.

Sample: <DIR TITLE="Directory List">

Other Attributes

This tag also accepts the lang, dir, onClick, onDb1Click, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMouseMove, onMouseOut, onKeyPress, onKeyDown, and onKeyUp attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

<DIR>

Indicates logical divisions within a document. You can use these to apply alignment, line-wrapping, and particularly Style Sheet attributes to a section of your document. <DIV ALIGN="CENTER"> is the official replacement for the <CENTER> tag.

Standard: HTML 3.2
Common: No
Paired: Yes
Sample: <DIV ALIGN="CENTER" STYLE="background: blue">
  <FONT SIZE=+2>All About Formic Acid</FONT>
</DIV>

Attribute Information

ALIGN="{LEFT, CENTER, RIGHT, JUSTIFY}"

Specifies whether the contents of the section align with the left or right margins (LEFT, RIGHT), are evenly spaced between them (CENTER), or if the text stretches between the left and right margins (JUSTIFY).

Standard: HTML 3.2; deprecated in HTML 4 in favor of Style Sheets
**CLASS=“…”**

Indicates which style class applies to the `<DIV>` element.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```html
<DIV CLASS="casual">
</DIV>
```

**DATAFLD=“…”**

Selects a column from a previously identified source of tabulated data (see the DATASRC= attribute).

- **Standard:** Internet Explorer 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```html
<DIV DATASRC="#data_table">
<DIV DATAFLD="name"></DIV>
</DIV>
```

**DATAFORMATAS=“{TEXT, HTML, NONE}”**

Indicates how tabulated data formats within the `<DIV>` element.

- **Standard:** Internet Explorer 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```html
<DIV DATASRC="#data_table" DATASRC="#data_table">
<HR>
<DIV ALIGN="LEFT" NOWRAP>
The contents of this section will not automatically wrap as you size the window.
</DIV><HR>
</DIV>
```

**DATASRC=“…”**

Specifies the source of data for data binding.

- **Standard:** Internet Explorer 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```html
<DIV DATASRC="#data_table">
```

**ID=“…”**

Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the `<DIV>` tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the `<DIV>` tag.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```html
<DIV ID="123">
```

**NOWRAP**

Disables line-wrapping for the section.

- **Standard:** Netscape Navigator
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```html
<HR><DIV ALIGN="LEFT" NOWRAP>
The contents of this section will not automatically wrap as you size the window.
</DIV><HR>
```

**STYLE=“…”**

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the contents within the `<DIV>` tags.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```html
<DIV STYLE="background: red">
```

**TITLE=“…”**

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the contents of the `<DIV>` tags.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```html
<DIV TITLE="Title" CLASS="casual">
```
Other Attributes

This tag also accepts the `lang`, `dir`, `onClick`, `onDblClick`, `onMouseDown`, `onMouseUp`, `onMouseOver`, `onMouseMove`, `onMouseOut`, `onKeyPress`, `onKeyDown`, and `onKeyUp` attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

<DL>
Contains the `<DT>` and `<DD>` tags that form the term and definition portions of a definition list.

**Standard:** HTML 2
**Common:** Yes
**Paired:** Yes
**Sample:**

```html
<DL>
  <DT>Hygiene</DT>
  <DD>Always wash your hands before preparing meat.</DD>
</DL>
```

Attribute Information

**CLASS="..."**
Indicates which style class applies to the `<DL>` element.

**Standard:** HTML 4
**Common:** No
**Sample:**

```html
<DL CLASS="casual">
  <DT>RAM</DT>
  <DD>Random Access Memory</DD>
</DL>
```

**COMPACT**
Causes the definition list to appear in a compact format. This attribute probably will not affect the appearance of the list as most browsers do not present lists in more than one format.

**Standard:** HTML 2; deprecated in HTML 4
**Common:** No
**Sample:**

```html
<DL COMPACT>
  <DT>Food</DT>
  <DD>We will be eating 3 meals/day.</DD>
</DL>
```

**ID="..."**
Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the `<DD>` tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the `<DD>` tag.

**Standard:** HTML 4
**Common:** No
**Sample:**

```html
<DL ID="123">
  <DT>Food</DT>
  <DD>We will be eating 3 meals/day.</DD>
</DL>
```

**STYLE="..."**
Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to contents within the `<DL>` tags.

**Standard:** HTML 4
**Common:** No
**Sample:**

```html
<DL STYLE="background: red">
</DL>
```

**TITLE="..."**
Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the definition list.

**Standard:** HTML 4
**Common:** No
**Sample:**

```html
<DL TITLE="Definition List">
</DL>
```

Other Attributes

This tag also accepts the `lang`, `dir`, `onClick`, `onDblClick`, `onMouseDown`, `onMouseUp`, `onMouseOver`, `onMouseMove`, `onMouseOut`, `onKeyPress`, `onKeyDown`, and `onKeyUp` attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.
<DT>
Contains the terms inside a definition list. Place the <DT> tags inside <DL> tags.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Paired</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CLASS</td>
<td>HTML 2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes, optional</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Style</td>
<td>HTML 4</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample: 
<DL><DT>Hygiene
<DD>Always wash your hands before preparing meat.</DL>

Attribute Information

CLASS="..."
Indicates which style class applies to the <DT> element.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Paired</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Style</td>
<td>HTML 4</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample:
<DL><DT CLASS="casual">CUL8R
<DD>See You Later</DL>

ID="...
Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the <DT> tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the <DT> tag.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Paired</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Style</td>
<td>HTML 4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample:
<DL><DT ID="123">Caffeine
<DD>Avoid caffeine during the stress management course.</DL>

STYLE="...
Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the contents within the <DT> tags.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Paired</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STYLE</td>
<td>HTML 4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample:
It is <EM>very</EM> important to read the instructions before beginning.

<EM>
Makes the text stand out. Browsers usually do this with italic or boldface.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Paired</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STYLE</td>
<td>HTML 2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample:
It is <EM>very</EM> important to read the instructions before beginning.

Attribute Information

CLASS="..."
Indicates which style class applies to the <EM> element.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Paired</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Style</td>
<td>HTML 4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
<EM>

Places an embedded object into a document. Examples of embedded objects include MIDI files and digital video files. Because the <EMBED> tag is not standard, we suggest you use the <OBJECT> tag instead. If the browser does not have built-in support for an object, visitors will need a plug-in to use the object within the document.

**Attribute Information**

**ACCESSKEY="..."**

Specifies a key sequence that binds to the embedded object.

**ALIGN="{LEFT, RIGHT, CENTER, ABSBOTTOM, ABSMIDDLE, BASELINE, BOTTOM, TEXTTOP, TOP}"**

Indicates how an embedded object is positioned relative to the document borders and surrounding contents. ALIGN="LEFT", ALIGN="RIGHT", or ALIGN="CENTER" makes the embedded object float between the edges of the frame either to the left, right, or evenly between. The behavior is similar to that of the ALIGN= attribute of the <IMG> tag.

ALIGN="TEXTTOP" or ALIGN="TOP" lines up the top of the embedded object with the top of the current text font. ALIGN="ABSMIDDLE" lines up the middle of the embedded object with the middle of the current text font. ALIGN="ABSBOTTOM" lines up the bottom of the embedded object with the bottom of the current text font.
up the bottom of the embedded object with the bottom of the current text font.
ALIGN="BASELINE" or ALIGN="BOTTOM" lines up the bottom of the embedded object with the baseline of the current text font.

**Standard:** Internet Explorer 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

<EMBED SRC="song.mid" ALIGN="CENTER">

**HEIGHT="n"**

Specifies the vertical dimension of the embedded object. (See the UNITS=attribute for how to measure dimensions.)

**Standard:** Netscape Navigator  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

<EMBED SRC="rocket.avi" WIDTH="50" HEIGHT="40">

**HIDDEN**

Indicates that the embedded object should not be visible.

**Standard:** Internet Explorer 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

<EMBED SRC="song.mid" HIDDEN>

**NAME="…"**

Gives the object a name by which other objects can refer to it.

**Standard:** Netscape Navigator  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

<EMBED SRC="running.avi" NAME="movie1">

**OPTIONAL PARAM="…"**

Indicates additional parameters. For example, AVI movies accept the AUTOSTART attribute.

**Standard:** Netscape Navigator  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

<EMBED SRC="explode.avi" AUTOSTART='true'>

**PALETTE="#RRGGBB|#RRGGBB"**

Indicates the foreground and background colors for the embedded object. You can specify colors with hexadecimal RGB values or with color names.

**Standard:** Netscape Navigator  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

<EMBED SRC="flying.avi" PALETTE="Red|Black">

**SRC="URL"**

Indicates the relative or absolute location of the file containing the object you want to embed.

**Standard:** Netscape Navigator  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

<EMBED SRC="beethoven_9.midi">

**TITLE="…"**

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the embedded object.

**Standard:** Internet Explorer 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

<EMBED SRC="explode.avi" TITLE="movie">

**UNITS="{PIXELS, EN}"**

Modifies the behavior of the HEIGHT= and WIDTH= attributes. UNITS=PIXELS measures attributes in pixels. UNITS=EN measures dimensions in EN spaces.

**Standard:** Netscape Navigator  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

<EMBED SRC="rocket.avi" WIDTH="50" HEIGHT="40">
 WIDTH="n"

Indicates the horizontal dimension of the embedded object. (See the UNITS= attribute for how to measure dimensions.)

Standard: Netscape Navigator
Common: No
Sample:

<EMBED SRC="cartoon.avi" WIDTH="50">

Other Attributes

This tag also accepts the lang, dir, onClick, onDblClick, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMouseMove, onMouseOut, onKeyPress, onKeyOver, and onKeyUp attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

<FIELDSET>

Groups related form elements.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Paired: Yes
Sample:

<FIELDSET ID='123'>now!</FIELDSET>

Attribute Information

CLASS="..."

Indicates which style class applies to the <FIELDSET> element.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

<FIELDSET CLASS='casual'>
Group Rates</FIELDSET>

ID="..."

Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the <FIELDSET> tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the <FIELDSET> tag.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

<FIELDSET STYLE='background: red'>
<TITLE="..."

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the font text.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

<FIELDSET TITLE='Personal data fields'>

Other Attributes

This tag also accepts the lang, dir, onClick, onDblClick, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMouseMove, onMouseOut, onKeyPress, onKeyOver, and onKeyUp attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

<FONT>

Alters or sets font characteristics of the font the browser uses to display text.

Standard: HTML 3.2; deprecated in HTML 4 in favor of Style Sheets.
The cat was really BIG!

Attribute Information

COLOR="#RRGGBB" or "..."
Indicates the color the browser uses to display text. Color names can substitute for the RGB hexadecimal values.

Standard: HTML 3.2; deprecated in HTML 4 in favor of Style Sheets.
Common: Yes
Sample:

<FORM METHOD=POST ACTION="/cgi-bin/search.pl">
Search: <INPUT TYPE=TEXT NAME="name" SIZE=20><BR>
<INPUT TYPE=SUBMIT VALUE="Start Search">
</FORM>

.Attribute Information

FACE="...,..."
Specifies a comma-separated list of font names the browser uses to render text. If the browser does not have access to the first named font, it tries the second, then the third, and so forth.

Standard: Netscape Navigator and Internet Explorer, not introduced in standard HTML in favor of Style Sheets.
Common: Yes
Sample:

<FORM METHOD=POST ACTION="/cgi-bin/search.pl">
Search: <INPUT TYPE=TEXT NAME="name" SIZE=20><BR>
<INPUT TYPE=SUBMIT VALUE="Start Search">
</FORM>

Attribute Information

ACCEPT-CHARSET="..."
Specifies the character encodings for input data that the server processing the form must accept. The value is a list of character sets as defined in RFC2045, separated by commas.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

<FORM METHOD=POST ACTION="/stat-collector.cgi">
ACCEPT-CHARSET='ISO-8859-1'
</FORM>
**ACCEPT=“…”**

Specifies a list of MIME types, separated by commas, that the server processing the form will handle correctly.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```
<FORM METHOD=POST ACCEPT="image/gif, image/jpeg" ACTION="/image-collector.cgi">
```

**ACTION=“URL”**

Specifies the explicit or relative location of the form processing CGI application.

- **Standard:** HTML 2
- **Common:** Yes
- **Sample:**

```
<FORM METHOD=POST ACTION="/stat-collector.cgi">
```

**CLASS=“…”**

Indicates which style class applies to the `<FORM>` tag.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```
<FORM METHOD=POST CLASS="casual" ACTION="/stat-collector.cgi">
```

**ENCTYPE=“…”**

Specifies the MIME type used to submit (post) the form to the server. The default value is "application/x-www-form-urlencoded". Use the value "multipart/form-data" when the returned document includes files.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```
<FORM METHOD=POST ENCTYPE="application/x-www-form-urlencoded" ACTION="/stat-collector.cgi">
```

**ID=“…”**

Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the `<FORM>` tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the `<FORM>` tag.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```
<FORM ACTION="/cgi-bin/htt.pl" METHOD=GET ID="123">
```

**METHOD= {POST, GET}**

Changes how form data is transmitted to the form processor. When you use METHOD=GET, the form data is given to the form processor in the form of an environment variable (QUERY_STRING). When you use METHOD=POST, the form data is given to the form processor as the standard input to the program.

- **Standard:** HTML 2
- **Common:** Yes
- **Sample:**

```
<FORM METHOD=POST ACTION="/cgi-bin/www-search">
```

**NAME=“…”**

Assigns the form a name accessible by bookmark, script, and applet resources.

- **Standard:** Internet Explorer
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```
<FORM METHOD=POST ACTION="/cgi-bin/ff.pl" NAME="ff">
```

**STYLE=“…”**

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the contents within the `<FORM>` tags.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```
<FORM STYLE="background: red">
```
TARGET=“…”

Identifies in which previously named frame the output from the form processor should appear.

- **Standard**: HTML 4
- **Common**: Yes
- **Sample**:

```html
<FORM TARGET="output" METHOD=GET ACTION="/cgi-bin/thingie.sh">
```

TITLE=“…”

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the fill-out form.

- **Standard**: HTML 4
- **Common**: No
- **Sample**:

```html
<FORM METHOD=POST ACTION="/cgi-bin/ff.pl" TITLE="Fill-out form">
```

**Other Attributes**

This tag also accepts the `lang`, `dir`, `onsubmit`, `onreset`, `onClick`, `onDblClick`, `onMouseMove`, `onMouseOut`, `onKeyPress`, `onKeyDown`, and `onKeyUp` attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

**<FRAME>**

Defines a frame within a frameset (see the `<FRAMESET>` tag). The `<FRAME>` tag specifies the source file and visual characteristics of a frame.

- **Standard**: HTML 4
- **Common**: Yes
- **Paired**: No
- **Sample**:

```html
<FRAMESET ROWS="*,70">
  <FRAME SRC="frames/body.html" NAME="body">
```

- **Sample**:

```html
<FRAME SRC="frames/buttons.html" NAME="buttons" SCROLLING=NO NORESIZE>
```

**Attribute Information**

**BORDER=“n”**

Specifies the thickness of the border (in pixels) around a frame. Use `BORDER=0` to specify a frame with no border.

- **Standard**: Netscape Navigator
- **Common**: No
- **Sample**:

```html
<FRAME SRC="weather.html" FRAMEBORDER=0>
```

**BORDERCOLOR=“#RRGGBB” or “…”**

Specifies the color of the border around the frame. Use the color's hexadecimal RGB values or the color name.

- **Standard**: Internet Explorer, Netscape Navigator
- **Common**: Yes
- **Sample**:

```html
<FRAME SRC="cats.html" BORDERCOLOR="red">
```

**FRAMEBORDER={1,0}**

Indicates whether the frame's border is visible. A value of 1 indicates that the border is visible, and a value of 0 indicates that it is not visible.

- **Standard**: HTML 4
- **Common**: No
- **Sample**:

```html
<FRAME SRC="weather.html" FRAMEBORDER=0>
```

**MARGINHEIGHT=“n”**

Specifies the vertical dimension (in number of pixels) of the top and bottom margins in a frame.

- **Standard**: HTML 4
- **Common**: No
- **Sample**:

```html
<FRAME SRC="cats.html" MARGINHEIGHT=10>
```
MARGINWIDTH="n"

Specifies the horizontal dimension (in pixels) of the left and right margins in a frame.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

<FRAME SRC="dogs.html" MARGINWIDTH=10>

NAME="..."

Gives the frame you are defining a name. You can use this name later to load new documents into the frame (see the TARGET= attribute) and within scripts to control attributes of the frame. Reserved names with special meaning include _blank, _parent, _self, and _top.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: Yes
Sample:

<FRAME SRC="/cgi-bin/weather.cgi" NAME="weather">

NORESIZE

Makes a frame's dimensions unchangeable. Otherwise, if a frame's borders are visible, visitors can resize the frame by selecting a border and moving it with the mouse.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: Yes
Sample:

<FRAME SRC="bottom.html" NAME="bottom" NORESIZE SCROLLING=NO>

SCROLLING={YES, NO, AUTO}

Indicates whether a scrollbar is present within a frame when text dimensions exceed the dimensions of the frame. Set SCROLLING=NO when using a frame to display only an image.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: Yes
Sample:

<FRAME NAME="titleimg" SRC="title.html" SCROLLING=NO>

SRC="URL"

Specifies the relative or absolute location of a document that you want to load within the defined frame.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: Yes
Sample:

<FRAME NAME="main" SRC="intro.html">

<FRAMESET>

Contains frame definitions and specifies frame spacing, dimensions, and attributes. Place <FRAME> tags inside <FRAMESET> tags.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: Yes
Paired: Yes
Sample:

<FRAMESET COLS="*,70">
  <FRAME SRC="frames/body.html" NAME="body">
  <FRAME SRC="frames/side.html" NAME="side">
</FRAMESET>

Attribute Information

BORDER="n"

Specifies the thickness of borders (in pixels) around frames defined within the frameset. You can also control border thickness with the <FRAME> tag.

Standard: Netscape Navigator
Common: No
Sample:

<FRAMESET COLS="*,150" BORDER=5>
  <FRAME SRC="left.html" NAME="main">
  <FRAME SRC="side.html" NAME="side">
</FRAMESET>
BORDERCOLOR=“#RRGGBB” or “…"

Sets the color of the frame borders. Color names can substitute for the hexadecimal RGB color values.

**Standard:** Netscape Navigator, Internet Explorer

**Common:** Yes

**Sample:**

```html
<FRAMESET BORDERCOLOR="Red"
ROWS="100,*">
  <FRAME SRC="top.html" NAME="title">
  <FRAME SRC="story.html" NAME="Story">
</FRAMESET>
```

**COLS=“…”**

Specifies the number and dimensions of the vertical frames within the current frameset.

Set COLS= to a comma-separated list of numbers or percentages to indicate the width of each frame. Use the asterisk (*) to represent a variable width. A frame of variable width fills the space left over after the browser formats space for the other frames (<FRAMESET COLS="100,400,10% *">).

Setting COLS= with percentage values controls the ratio of frame horizontal space relative to the amount of space available within the browser (<FRAMESET COLS="10%,*">).

You cannot use COLS= and ROWS= in the same tag.

**Standard:** HTML 4

**Common:** Yes

**Sample:**

```html
<FRAMESET COLS="*,100,*">
  <FRAME SRC="left.html" NAME="left">
  <FRAME SRC="middle.html" NAME="middle">
  <FRAMESET ROWS=2>
    <FRAME SRC="top.html" NAME="top">
    <FRAME SRC="bottom.html" NAME="bottom">
  </FRAMESET>
</FRAMESET>
```

**FRAMESPACING=“n”**

Specifies the space (in pixels) between frames within the browser window.

**Standard:** Internet Explorer

**Common:** No

**Sample:**

```html
<FRAMESET ROWS="*,100" FRAMESpacing=10>
  <FRAME SRC="top.html" NAME="top">
  <FRAME SRC="middle.html" NAME="middle">
</FRAMESET>
```

**ROWS=“…”**

 Specifies the number and dimensions of the horizontal frames within the current frameset.

Set ROWS= to a comma-separated list of numbers or percentages to indicate the height of each frame. Use the asterisk (*) to represent a variable height. A frame of variable height fills the space remaining after the browser formats space for the other frames (<FRAMESET ROWS="100,400,*">).

Setting ROWS= to a comma-separated list of percentages allows you to control the ratio of frame vertical space relative to the space available within the browser (<FRAMESET ROWS="10%,*">).

You cannot use ROWS= and COLS= in the same tag.

**Standard:** HTML 4

**Common:** Yes

**Sample:**

```html
<FRAMESET ROWS="*,100,*">
  <FRAME SRC="top.html" NAME="top">
  <FRAME SRC="middle.html" NAME="middle">
  <FRAMESET COLS=2>
    <FRAME SRC="bottom1.html" NAME="left">
    <FRAME SRC="bottom2.html" NAME="right">
  </FRAMESET>
</FRAMESET>
```

**Other Attributes**

This tag also accepts the onload and onunload attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.
<Hn>

Specifies headings in a document. Headings are numbered 1–6, with &lt;H1&gt; representing the heading for the main heading in the document and &lt;H3&gt; representing a heading for a nested subtopic. Generally, text inside heading tags appears in boldface and may be larger than normal document text.

**Standard:** HTML 2  
**Common:** Yes  
**Paired:** Yes  
**Sample:**

&lt;H1&gt;Caring For Your Canary&lt;/H1&gt;  
This document explains how you should take care of a canary. With proper care, you and your new bird will have a lasting, happy relationship.  
&lt;H2&gt;Feeding&lt;/H2&gt;

**Attribute Information**

**ALIGN={LEFT, CENTER, RIGHT}**

Positions the heading in the left, right, or center of a document.

**Standard:** HTML 3.2; deprecated in HTML 4 in favor of Style Sheets  
**Common:** Yes  
**Sample:**

&lt;H3 ALIGN=RIGHT&gt;History Of The Platypus&lt;/H3&gt;

**CLASS="…"**

Indicates which style class applies to the &lt;Hn&gt; element.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

&lt;H1 STYLE="background: red"&gt;  
Replace &lt;/H1&gt; with the desired style attribute.

**ID="..."**

Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the &lt;Hn&gt; tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the &lt;Hn&gt; tag.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

&lt;H2 ID="123">Paper Products&lt;/H2&gt;

**STYLE="..."**

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the heading.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

&lt;H1 STYLE="background: red"&gt;  
Replace &lt;/H1&gt; with the desired style attribute.

**TITLE="..."**

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the heading.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

&lt;H1 TITLE="Headline"&gt;  
Replace &lt;/H1&gt; with the desired title attribute.

**Other Attributes**

This tag also accepts the lang, dir, onClick, onDblClick, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMouseMove, onMouseOut, onKeyPress, onKeyUp and onKeyUp attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

&lt;HEAD&gt;

Contains document head information. You can place any of the following tags within the
document head: `<LINK>, `<META>, `<TITLE>, `<SCRIPT>, `<BASE>, and `<STYLE>.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Paired</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HTML 2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td><code>&lt;HTML&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;HEAD&gt;</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;TITLE&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;LINK REL=Parent HREF=&quot;sandwiches.html&quot;&gt;</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;LINK REL=Parent HREF=&quot;sandwiches.html&quot;&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Attribute Information**

**PROFILE="URL"**

Specifies the address of data profiles. You might use this attribute to specify the location of, for example, `<META>` tag information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Paired</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HTML 4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;HEAD PROFILE=&quot;http://www.raycomm.com/general.html&quot;&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;HEAD&gt;</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;HEAD&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other Attributes**

This tag also accepts the `lang` and `dir` attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

**<HR>**

Draws horizontal lines (rules) in your document. This is useful for visually separating document sections.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Paired</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HTML 2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td><code>&lt;H2&gt;Birthday Colors&lt;/H2&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;H2&gt;</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;H2&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**<P>Birthdays are usually joyous celebrations so we recommend bright colors.**

**Attribute Information**

**ALIGN={LEFT, CENTER, RIGHT}**

Positions the line flush left, flush right, or in the center of the document. These settings are irrelevant unless you use the `WIDTH=` attribute to make the line shorter than the width of the document.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Paired</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HTML 3.2; deprecated in HTML 4 in favor of Style Sheets</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;H2 ALIGN=LEFT&gt;Shopping List&lt;/H2&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;HR WIDTH=&quot;40%&quot; ALIGN=LEFT&gt;</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;HR WIDTH=&quot;40%&quot; ALIGN=LEFT&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;UL TYPE=SQUARE&gt;</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;UL TYPE=SQUARE&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;LI&gt;Eggs</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;LI&gt;Eggs&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;LI&gt;Butter</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;LI&gt;Butter&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;LI&gt;Bread</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;LI&gt;Bread&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;LI&gt;Milk</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;LI&gt;Milk&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;UL&gt;</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;UL&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CLASS="..."**

Indicates which style class applies to the `<HR>` element.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Paired</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HTML 4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;HR CLASS=&quot;casual&quot; WIDTH=&quot;50%&quot;&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COLOR="#RRGGBB" or "..."**

Specifies the color of the line. The color name can substitute for the hexadecimal RGB values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Paired</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Internet Explorer. Style Sheets provide equivalent functionality.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;HR COLOR=#09334C&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;HR COLOR=#09334C&gt;</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;HR COLOR=#09334C&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ID=“n”**

Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the `<HR>` tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the `<HR>` tag.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>HTML 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```html
<HR ID='123'>
```

**NOSHADE**

Specifies that the browser not shade the line.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>HTML 3.2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```html
<HR NOSHADE ALIGN=CENTER WIDTH="50%">
<IMG SRC="Bobby.jpg" ALIGN=CENTER BORDER=0 ALT="Bobby">
<br CLEAR=ALL>
<HR NOSHADE ALIGN=CENTER WIDTH="50%">
```

**SIZE=“n”**

Specifies the thicknes of the line (in pixels).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>HTML 3.2; deprecated in HTML 4 in favor of Style Sheets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```html
<HR SIZE=10>
```

**STYLE=“…”**

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the horizontal rule.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>HTML 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```html
<HR WIDTH="50%" STYLE="color: red">
```

**WIDTH=“n”**

Specifies the length of the line. You can specify the value with an absolute number of pixels or as a percentage to indicate how much of the total width available is used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>HTML 3.2; deprecated in HTML 4 in favor of Style Sheets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```html
<H2 ALIGN=CENTER>The End!</H2>  
<HR WIDTH="85%">  
<P ALIGN=CENTER>  
<A HREF="/index.html">Home</A> |  
<A HREF="Story3.html">Next Story</A> |  
<A HREF="Story1.html">Prev Story</A> 
```

**TITLE=“…”**

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the horizontal rule.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>HTML 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```html
<HR TITLE="A line">
```

**Other Attributes**

This tag also accepts the `onClick`, `onDBClick`, `onMouseDown`, `onMouseUp`, `onMouseMove`, `onMouseOut`, `onKeyPress`, `onKeyDown`, and `onKeyUp` attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

**<HTML>**

Contains the entire document. Place these tags at the top and bottom of your HTML file.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>HTML 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paired</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```html
<HTML>
<HEAD><TITLE>Test Page</TITLE></HEAD>
<BODY>
  <H1>Is this working?</H1>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```
Attribute Information

This tag accepts the lang and dir attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

<i>
Italizes text.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>HTML 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paired</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After this, Tom told me to read <i>Mastering HTML</i>. I had no choice but to do so.

Attribute Information

CLASS="..."
Indicates which style class applies to the <i> element.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>HTML 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This mouse is <i CLASS="casual">enhanced</i>

ID="..."
Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the <i> tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the <i> tag.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>HTML 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

He called it a <i ID="123">Doo-Dad</i>!

STYLE="..."
Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to italicized text.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>HTML 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<i STYLE="color: green">

TITLE="..."
Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the italicized text.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>HTML 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<ipt TITLE="Italicized">

Other Attributes

This tag also accepts the lang, dir, onClick, onDblClick, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMouseMove, onMouseOut, onKeyPress, onKeyDown, and onKeyUp attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

<iframe>
Creates floating frames within a document. Floating frames differ from normal frames because they are independently manipulable elements within another HTML document.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>HTML 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<iframe NAME="new_win" SRC="http://www.raycomm.com"> </iframe>

Attribute Information

ALIGN={LEFT, CENTER, RIGHT}
Specifies how the floating frame lines up with respect to the left and right sides of the browser window.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>HTML 4; deprecated usage. Use Style Sheets instead.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<iframe ALIGN=LEFT SRC="goats.html" NAME="g1">
BORDER="\"n\"
Indicates the thickness of a border around a floating frame (in pixels).

**Standard:** Internet Explorer 4
**Common:** No
**Sample:**
```html
<iframe src='joe.html' name='Joe'
border=5>
```

BORDERCOLOR="#RRGGBB" or "..."
Specifies (in hexadecimal RGB values or the color name) the color of the border around a floating frame.

**Standard:** Internet Explorer 4
**Common:** No
**Sample:**
```html
<iframe src='joe.html' name='Joe'
bordercolor=#5A3F2E>
```

FRAMEBORDER={0,1}
Indicates whether the floating frame has visible borders. A value of 0 indicates no border, and a value of 1 indicates a visible border.

**Standard:** HTML 4
**Common:** No
**Sample:**
```html
<iframe src='main.html' name='main'
frameborder=0>
```

FRAMESPACING="n"
Indicates the space (in pixels) between adjacent floating frames.

**Standard:** Internet Explorer 4
**Common:** No
**Sample:**
```html
<iframe src='joe.html' name='Joe'
framespacing=10>
```

HEIGHT="n"
Specifies the vertical dimension (in pixels) of the floating frame.

**Standard:** HTML 4
**Common:** No
**Sample:**
```html
<iframe src='joe.html' name='Joe'
height=200 width=500>
```

HSPACE="n"
Indicates the size (in pixels) of left and right margins within the floating frame.

**Standard:** Internet Explorer 4
**Common:** No
**Sample:**
```html
<iframe src='joe.html' name='Joe'
hspace=10 vspace=10>
```

ID="..."
Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the `<iframe>` tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the `<iframe>` tag.

**Standard:** HTML 4
**Common:** No
**Sample:**
```html
<iframe src='Joe.html' name='Joe'
id='123'>
```

MARGINHEIGHT="n"
Specifies the size of the top and bottom margins (in pixels) within the floating frame.

**Standard:** HTML 4
**Common:** No
**Sample:**
```html
<iframe src='top.html' name='topbar'
marginheight=50>
```

MARGINWIDTH="n"
Specifies the size of the left and right margins (in pixels) within the floating frame.

**Standard:** HTML 4
**Common:** No
**Sample:**
```html
<iframe src='body.html' name='body'
marginwidth=50>
```
NAME="…"
Assigns the frame a unique name. You can use this name within other frames to load new documents in the frame and to manipulate the attributes of the frame.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HTML 4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
<IFRAME SRC="joe.html" NAME="Joe"
WIDTH=500 HEIGHT=200>
```

NORESIZE
Specifies that the floating frame cannot resize. Because the HTML 4 specification forbids re-sizable inline frames, this attribute is only relevant to Internet Explorer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internet Explorer</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
<IFRAME SRC="joe.html" NAME="Joe"
NORESIZE>
```

SCROLLING={YES, NO}
Indicates whether the floating frame has scrollbars.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HTML 4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
<IFRAME SRC="top.html" SCROLLING=NO>
```

SRC="URL"
Specifies the relative or absolute location of the document file to load in the floating frame.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HTML 4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
<IFRAME NAME="pics" SRC="pics/">
```

STYLE="…"
Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the floating frame.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HTML 4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
<IFRAME SRC="dots.html" NAME="dots"
STYLE="background: red">
```

WIDTH=n
Specifies the horizontal dimension (in pixels) of the floating frame.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HTML 4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
<IFRAME SRC="joe.html" NAME="Joe"
WIDTH=500 HEIGHT=200>
```

VSPACE=n
Indicates the size (in pixels) of top and bottom margins within the floating frame.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internet Explorer 4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
<IFRAME SRC="joe.html" NAME="Joe"
HSPACE=10 VSPACE=10>
```

Other Attributes
This tag also accepts the lang, dir, onclick, onDb1Clck, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMouseMove, onMouseOut, onKeyDown, onKeyPress, onMouseOut attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

<IMG>
Places an inline image in a document. You can use the attributes ISMAP= and USEMAP= with the <IMG> tag to implement image maps.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HTML 2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
<IMG SRC="images/left_arrow.gif" ALT=""/>
```
Attribute Information

ALIGN={LEFT, RIGHT, TOP, MIDDLE, BOTTOM}

Specifies the appearance of text that is near an inline graphic image. For example, if you use RIGHT, the image appears flush to the right edge of the document, and the text appears to its left. Using LEFT produces the opposite effect.

HTML 2 mentions only attribute values of TOP, MIDDLE, and BOTTOM. TOP aligns the top of the first line of text after the <IMG> tag to the top of the image. BOTTOM (the default) aligns the bottom of the image to the baseline of the text. MIDDLE aligns the baseline of the first line of text with the middle of the image.

HTML 3.2 added LEFT and RIGHT to the list of attribute values.

You can use the <BR> tag to control specific points where text stops wrapping around an image and continues below the instance of the image.

**Standard**: HTML 2; deprecated in HTML 4 in favor of Style Sheets

**Common**: Yes

**Sample**:<BR CLEAR=ALL>

ALT="…"

Provides a textual description of images, which is useful for visitors who have text-only browsers. Some browsers may also display the ALT= text as a floating message when the visitor places the mouse pointer over the image.

**Standard**: HTML 2

**Common**: Yes

**Sample**:<BR CLEAR=ALL>

BORDER="n"

Specifies the width (in pixels) of a border around an image. The default value is usually 0 (no border). The border color is the color of normal text within your document.

**Standard**: HTML 3.2

**Common**: Yes

**Sample**:<BR CLEAR=ALL>

CLASS="…"

Indicates which style class applies to the <IMG> element.

**Standard**: HTML 4

**Common**: No

**Sample**:<BR CLEAR=ALL>

CONTROLS

If the image is a video file, indicates the playback controls that appear below the image.

**Standard**: Internet Explorer 2

**Common**: No

**Sample**:<BR CLEAR=ALL>

DATAFLD="…"

Indicates a column in previously identified tabular data.

**Standard**: Internet Explorer 4

**Common**: No

**Sample**:<BR CLEAR=ALL>

DATASRC="…"

Specifies the location of tabular data to be bound.

**Standard**: Internet Explorer 4

**Common**: No

**Sample**:<BR CLEAR=ALL>
**DYNSRC=“URL”**

Specifies the relative or absolute location of a dynamic image (VRML, video file, and so on).

- **Standard:** Internet Explorer 2
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

  `<IMG DYNSRC='foo.avi'>`

**HEIGHT=“n”**

Specifies the vertical dimension of the image (in pixels). If you don’t use this attribute, the image appears in the default height. Use this attribute, along with the WIDTH= attribute, to fit an image within a space. You can fit a large image into a smaller space, and you can spread a smaller image. Some Web designers use the WIDTH= and HEIGHT= attributes to spread a single pixel image over a large space to produce the effect of a larger solid-color image.

- **Standard:** HTML 3.2
- **Common:** Yes
- **Sample:**

  `<IMG SRC="images/smiley.jpg" WIDTH=50 HEIGHT=50>`

**HSPACE=“n”**

Establishes a margin of white space (in pixels) to the left and right of a graphic image. (See the VSPACE= attribute for how to control the top and bottom margins around an image.)

- **Standard:** HTML 3.2
- **Common:** Yes
- **Sample:**

  `<IMG SRC="pics/pinetree.jpg" HSPACE=20 VSPACE=15>`

**ID=n**

Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the `<IMG>` tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the `<IMG>` tag.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

  `<IMG SRC="grapes.jpg" ID='123'>`

**ISMAP**

Indicates that the graphic image functions as a clickable image map. The ISMAP= attribute instructs the browser to send the pixel coordinates to the server image map CGI application when a visitor selects the image with the mouse pointer. When HTML 2 established the ISMAP= attribute, image maps were implemented in a server-side fashion only. Now, client-side image maps are more popular (see the USEMAP= attribute).

- **Standard:** HTML 2
- **Common:** Yes
- **Sample:**

  `<A HREF="/cgi-bin/image map/mymap"><IMG ISMAP SRC="images/main.gif"></A>`

**LOWSRC=“URL”**

Indicates the absolute or relative location of a lower resolution version of an image.

- **Standard:** Netscape Navigator
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

  `<IMG SRC="bigpic.jpg" LOWSRC="lilpic.jpg">`

**LOOP={n, INFINITE}**

Indicates the number of times a video file plays back.

- **Standard:** Internet Explorer 2
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

  `<IMG DYNSRC="bar.avi" LOOP=INFINITE>`

**NAME=“…”**

Specifies a name by which bookmarks, scripts, and applets can reference the image.

- **Standard:** Internet Explorer 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

  `<IMG SRC="tweakie.jpg" NAME="img_1">`
**SRC=”URL”**

Specifies the relative or absolute location of a file that contains the graphic image you want to embed in a document.

- **Standard:** HTML 2
- **Common:** Yes
- **Sample:**

```html
<IMG SRC="images/left_arrow.gif" ALT='&lt;-'>
```

**START={FILEOPEN, MOUSEOVER}**

Specifies the event that triggers the playback of a dynamic image. START=FILEOPEN starts playback when the browser has completely downloaded the file. START=MOUSEOVER starts playback when a visitor places the mouse pointer over the image.

- **Standard:** Internet Explorer 2
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```html
<IMG DYNSRC="ship.vrm" START=MOUSEOVER>
```

**STYLE="..."**

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the inline image.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```html
<IMG SRC="dots.gif" STYLE="background: red">
```

**TITLE="..."**

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the image.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```html
<IMG SRC="pics/jill.jpg" TITLE="Image">
```

**USEMAP="URL"**

Specifies the location of the client-side image map data (see the `<MAP>` tag). Because the `<MAP>` tag gives the map data an anchor name, be sure to include the name with the URL of the document that contains the map data.

- **Standard:** HTML 3.2
- **Common:** Yes
- **Sample:**

```html
<IMG ISMAP SRC="map1.gif" USEMAP="maps.html#map1">
```

**VRML="..."**

Specifies the absolute or relative location of a VRML world to embed in a document.

- **Standard:** Internet Explorer 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```html
<IMG VRML="vr/myroom.vrml">
```

**VSPACE=“n”**

Establishes a margin of white space (in pixels) above and below a graphic image. (See the HSPACE= attribute for how to control the left and right margins of an image.)

- **Standard:** HTML 3.2
- **Common:** Yes
- **Sample:**

```html
<IMG SRC="pics/pinetree.jpg" HSPACE=20 VSPACE=15>
```

**WIDTH=“n”**

Specifies the horizontal dimension of the image (in pixels). If you don’t use this attribute, the image appears in the default width. Use this attribute, along with the HEIGHT= attribute, to fit an image within a space. You can fit a large image into a smaller space, and you can spread a smaller image. Some Web designers use WIDTH= and HEIGHT= to spread a single pixel image over a large space to produce the effect of a larger solid-color image.
Standard: HTML 3.2  
Common: Yes  
Sample: 

```html
<IMG SRC="images/smiley.jpg" WIDTH=50 HEIGHT=50>
```

Other Attributes

This tag also accepts the lang, dir, onClick, onDblClick, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMouseMove, onMouseOut, onKeyPress, onKeyDown, and onKeyUp attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

```
〈INPUT TYPE=IMAGE SRC="picture.gif" ALIGN=RIGHT>
```

### `<INPUT>`

Identifies several input methods for forms.  
This tag must appear between the opening and closing `<FORM>` tags.

Standard: HTML 2  
Common: Yes  
Paired: No  
Sample: 

```html
<FORM ACTION="/cgi-bin/order/" METHOD=POST>
〈INPUT NAME="qty" TYPE="TEXT" SIZE=5>
〈INPUT TYPE="submit" VALUE="Order">
</FORM>
```

#### Attribute Information

**ALIGN={LEFT, CENTER, RIGHT}**

Lines up a graphical submit button (TYPE=IMAGE). The behavior of this tag is identical to that of the ALIGN= attribute of the `<IMG>` tag.

Standard: HTML 3.2; deprecated in HTML 4 in favor of Style Sheets  
Common: Yes  
Sample: 

```html
〈INPUT TYPE=IMAGE SRC="picture.gif" ALIGN=RIGHT>
```

**ACCEPT="..."**

Specifies a list of acceptable MIME types for submitted files.

Standard: HTML 4  
Common: Yes  
Sample: 

```html
<INPUT TYPE=FILE ACCEPT="image/gif">  
Please submit a GIF image.
```

**CHECKED**

Use with TYPE=RADIO or TYPE=CHECKBOX to set the default state of those input methods to True.

Standard: HTML 2  
Common: Yes  
Sample: 

```html
〈INPUT TYPE=CHECKBOX CHECKED NAME="foo" VALUE="1">〈BR>
2 〈INPUT TYPE=CHECKBOX NAME="foo" VALUE="2">〈BR>
```

**CLASS="..."**

Indicates which style class applies to the `<INPUT>` element.

Standard: HTML 4  
Common: No  
Sample: 

```html
〈INPUT CLASS="casual" TYPE=TEXT NAME="age">
```

**DATAFLD="..."**

Selects a column from previously identified tabular data.

Standard: Internet Explorer 4  
Common: No  
Sample: 

```html
〈DIV DATASRC="#data_table">  
〈INPUT TYPE=TEXT NAME="color" DATAFLD="colorvals">
```

```html
</HTML>
```
DATASRC="..."

Specifies the location of tabular data to be bound.

- **Standard**: Internet Explorer 4
- **Common**: No
- **Sample**: 

  ```html
  <INPUT TYPE=TEXT DATASRC="$data_table" DATAFLD="dataval1">
  ```

DISABLED="..."

Disables an instance of the input method so that data cannot be accepted or submitted.

- **Standard**: HTML 4
- **Common**: No
- **Sample**: 

  ```html
  <INPUT TYPE=PASSWORD NAME="Pass" DISABLED>
  ```

ID="n"

Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the `<INPUT>` tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the `<INPUT>` tag.

- **Standard**: HTML 4
- **Common**: No
- **Sample**: 

  ```html
  Age: <INPUT TYPE=TEXT NAME="age" ID="123">
  ```

MAXLENGTH="n"

Indicates the number of characters you can enter into a text input field and is only useful to input methods of type `TEXT` or `PASSWORD`. Contrary to the `SIZE` attribute, `MAXLENGTH` does not affect the size of the input field shown on the screen.

- **Standard**: HTML 2
- **Common**: Yes
- **Sample**: 

  ```html
  Phone: <INPUT TYPE=TEXT NAME="phone" MAXLENGTH=11>
  ```

NAME="..."

Gives a name to the value you pass to the form processor. For example, if you collect a person’s last name with an input method of type `TEXT`, you assign the `NAME` attribute something like “lastname.” This establishes a *name-value pair* for the form processor.

- **Standard**: HTML 2
- **Common**: Yes
- **Sample**: 

  ```html
  Enter your phone number: <INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="phone" SIZE=10>
  ```

NOTAB

Removes the input element from the tab order.

- **Standard**: Internet Explorer
- **Common**: No
- **Sample**: 

  ```html
  Hair color: <INPUT TYPE=TEXT NAME="hcolor" NOTAB>
  ```

READONLY

Indicates that changes to the input method data cannot occur.

- **Standard**: HTML 4
- **Common**: No
- **Sample**: 

  ```html
  <INPUT TYPE=TEXT NAME="desc" VALUE="1/4 inch flange assy" READONLY>
  ```

SIZE="n"

Specifies the width of the input method (in characters). This applies only to input methods of type `TEXT` or `PASSWORD`. HTML 4 specifies size measurements in pixels for all other input methods, but pixel size specification is little supported.

- **Standard**: HTML 2
- **Common**: Yes
- **Sample**: 

  ```html
  Your Age: <INPUT TYPE='text' NAME='Age' SIZE=5><BR>
  ```
**SRC=“URL”**

Implements a graphic image for a submit button. For this to work, indicate TYPE=IMAGE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>HTML 3.2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```html
<INPUT TYPE=IMAGE SRC="/images/push-button.gif">
```

**STYLE=“…”**

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the input element.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>HTML 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common:</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```html
<INPUT TYPE=RADIO NAME="food" VALUE="1" STYLE="background: red">
```

**TABINDEX=“n”**

Specifies where the input method appears in the tab order. For example, TABINDEX=3 places the cursor at the input element after the visitor presses the Tab key three times.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Internet Explorer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common:</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```html
Credit card number:
<INPUT TYPE=TEXT NAME="ccard" TABINDEX=5>
```

**TITLE=“…”**

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the input method.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>HTML 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common:</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```html
<INPUT TYPE=RADIO NAME="cc" VALUE="visa" TITLE="Visa">
```

**TYPE=“…”**

Indicates the kind of input method to use. Valid values are TEXT, PASSWORD, RADIO, CHECKBOX, SUBMIT, RESET, IMAGE, FILE, HIDDEN, and BUTTON.

**TEXT** produces a simple one-line text input field that is useful for obtaining simple data such as a person’s name, a person’s age, a dollar amount, and so on. To collect multiple lines of text, use the `<TEXTAREA>` tag.

**PASSWORD** gives the visitor a simple one-line text input field similar to the TEXT type. When visitors enter data into the field, however, they do not see what they type.

**TYPE=RADIO** produces a small radio button that can be turned on and off. Use radio buttons when you want a visitor to select only one of several items. For multiple-value selections, see the CHECKBOX type or the `<SELECT>` tag.

**SUBMIT** produces a button that, when selected, submits all the name-value pairs to the form processor.

**RESET** sets all the input methods to their empty or default settings.

**TYPE=IMAGE** replaces the submit button with an image. The behavior of this value is identical to that of the submit button, except that the x,y coordinates of the mouse position over the image when selected are also sent to the form processor.

**BUTTON** creates a button with no specific behavior that can interact with scripts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>HTML 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```html
<FORM METHOD=POST ACTION="/cgi-bin/thingie">
Name: <INPUT TYPE=TEXT NAME="name"><BR>
Password: <INPUT TYPE=PASSWORD NAME="pass"><BR>
```

```html
```
Ice Cream: vanilla<input type=radio value="1" checked name="ice_cream"> chocolate<input type=radio value="2" name="ice_cream"><br> <input type=submit value="Send Data...">
</form>

usemap="URL"
Indicates the relative or absolute location of a client-side image map to use with the form.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:
<input src="mapimage.gif" usemap="maps.html#map1">

value="..."
Sets the default input value method. Required when <input> is set to Type=RADIO or CHECKBOX.

Standard: HTML 2
Common: Yes
Sample:
<input type=hidden name="id" value="123">

Other Attributes
This tag also accepts the lang, dir, onfocus, onblur, onselect, onchange, onclick, ondbclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, and onkeyup attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

<ins>
Indicates text to be inserted in the document. May be either block-level or inline, as necessary.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Paired: Yes
Sample:

P>HTTP stands for HyperText
<INS>Transfer</INS>Protocol</P>

Attribute Information

cite="URL"
Indicates address of reference (definitive source, for example) for insertion.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:
<ins cite="http://www.w3.org/">HTML 2 was used for 2 years.</INS>

class="..."
Indicates which style class applies to the <ins> element.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:
<INS class="joeadd">POP stands for Post Office Protocol</INS>

datetime="..."
Indicates the date and time in precisely this format: YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssZ. For example, 1997-07-14T08:30:00-07:00 indicates July 14, 1997, at 8:30 AM, in U.S. Mountain Time (7 hours from Greenwich time). This time could also be presented as 1997-07-14T08:30:00Z.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:
<INS datetime="1997-07-14T08:30:00Z">POP stands for Post Office Protocol</INS>

id="..."
Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the <INS> tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the <INS> tag.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:
<INS ID='123'>WWW stands for World Wide Web</INS>

**STYLE=“…”**

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the inserted text.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

<INS STYLE="background: blue; color: white">ESP stands for extra-sensory perception.</INS>

**TITLE=“…”**

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the inserted text.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

<INS TITLE="Definition">More deleted text.</INS>

### Other Attributes

This tag also accepts the lang, dir, onClick, onDblClick, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMouseMove, onMouseOut, onKeyPress, onKeyDown, and onKeyUp attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

#### <ISINDEX>

Inserts an input field into the document so that visitors can enter search queries. The queries then go to a CGI application indicated by the ACTION= attribute.

- **Standard:** HTML 2; deprecated in HTML 4 in favor of <FORM>
- **Common:** Yes
- **Paired:** Yes
- **Sample:**

<ISINDEX ACTION="/cgi-bin/index-search"
         PROMPT="…">

### Attribute Information

**ACTION=“URL”**

Specifies the URL of the application that processes the search query. If you don’t include ACTION=, the query goes to a URL formed from the document base (see the <BASE> tag).

- **Standard:** HTML 2
- **Common:** Yes
- **Sample:**

<ISINDEX ACTION="/cgi-bin/index-search"
         PROMPT="Search for something">

#### <KBD>

Specifies keyboard input within a document.

- **Standard:** HTML 2
- **Common:** Yes
- **Paired:** Yes
- **Sample:**

Press <KBD>CTRL+S</KBD> to save your document.

### Attribute Information

**CLASS=“…”**

Indicates which style class applies to the <KBD> element.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

Now press the <KBD CLASS="casual">F4</KBD> key!
**ID=“...”**

Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the `<KBD>` tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the `<KBD>` tag.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

Press `<KBD ID="123">F1</KBD>` for help.

**STYLE=“...”**

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the text within the `<KBD>` tags.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<KBD STYLE="background: red">F10</KBD>
```

**TITLE=“...”**

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the keyboard text.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

Now press the `<KBD TITLE="Keyboard stuff">F4</KBD>` key.

**Other Attributes**

This tag also accepts the `lang`, `dir`, `onClick`, `onDbClick`, `onMouseDown`, `onMouseUp`, `onMouseOver`, `onMouseMove`, `onMouseOut`, `onKeyPress`, `onKeyDown`, and `onKeyUp` attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.
ID="n"

Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the <INPUT> tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the <INPUT> tag.

  **Standard:** HTML 4  
  **Common:** No  
  **Sample:**

  ```html
  <LABEL FOR="idname" ID="234">First Name</LABEL>
  <INPUT TYPE="TEXT" ID="idname">
  ```

**STYLE="..."**

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the input element.

  **Standard:** HTML 4  
  **Common:** No  
  **Sample:**

  ```html
  <LABEL FOR="idname" STYLE="background : red">First Name</LABEL>
  <INPUT TYPE="TEXT" ID="idname">
  ```

**TABINDEX="n"**

Specifies where the input method appears in the tab order. For example, TABINDEX=3 places the cursor at the input element after the visitor presses the Tab key three times.

  **Standard:** HTML 4  
  **Common:** No  
  **Sample:**

  ```html
  Credit card number:
  <INPUT TYPE=TEXT NAME="ccard" TABINDEX=5>
  ```

**TITLE="..."**

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the input method.

  **Standard:** HTML 4  
  **Common:** No  
  **Sample:**

  ```html
  <INPUT TYPE=RADIO NAME="cc" VALUE="visa" TITLE="Visa">
  ```

**Other Attributes**

This tag also accepts the lang, dir, onfocus, onblur, onselect, onchange, onClick, onDblClick, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMouseMove, onMouseOut, onKeyPress, onKeyDown, and onKeyUp attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

**<LAYER>**

Defines a layer within a document, which you can than manipulate with JavaScript. Specify the layer's contents by placing HTML between the <LAYER> tags or by using the SRC= attribute.

  **Standard:** Netscape Navigator 4  
  **Common:** No  
  **Paired:** Yes  
  **Sample:**

  ```html
  <LAYER SRC="top.html" HEIGHT=100 WIDTH=100 Z-INDEX=4 NAME="top" VISIBILITY=SHOW>
  </LAYER>
  ```

**Attribute Information**

**ABOVE="..."**

Specifies the name of a layer above which the current layer should appear.

  **Standard:** Netscape Navigator 4  
  **Common:** No  
  **Sample:**

  ```html
  <LAYER SRC="grass.gif" Z-INDEX=1 NAME="Grass" VISIBILITY=SHOW>
  <LAYER SRC="dog.gif" ABOVE="Grass" NAME="Dog">
  ```
BACKGROUND="URL"

Specifies the relative or absolute location of an image file that the browser tiles as the background of the layer.

- **Standard**: Netscape Navigator 4
- **Common**: No
- **Sample**:

```html
<LAYER Z-INDEX=5 NAME="info" BACKGROUND="goo.gif">
  <H1>Hi there</H1>
</LAYER>
```

BELOW="...

Specifies the name of a layer below which the current layer should appear.

- **Standard**: Netscape Navigator 4
- **Common**: No
- **Sample**:

```html
<LAYER BACKGROUND="road.jpg" NAME="Road" UNDER="Car">
</LAYER>
```

BGCOLOR="#RRGGBB" or "...

Specifies the background color of the layer. Use either the hexadecimal RGB values or the color name.

- **Standard**: Netscape Navigator 4
- **Common**: No
- **Sample**:

```html
<LAYER BGCOLOR="#FF0011">
  <DIV ALIGN=CENTER>
    <H1><BLINK>EAT AT JOES!</BLINK></H1>
  </DIV>
</LAYER>
```

CLIP="x1, y1, x2, y2"

Indicates the dimensions of a clipping rectangle that specifies which areas of the layer are visible. Areas outside this rectangle become transparent.

You can give the x and y coordinates in pixels or as percentages to indicate relative portions of the layer. You can omit x1 and y1 if you want to clip from the top left corner of the layer.

- **Standard**: Netscape Navigator 4
- **Common**: No
- **Sample**:

```html
<LAYER SRC="hawk.jpg" CLIP="20%,20%">
</LAYER>
```

HEIGHT="n"

Specifies the vertical dimension of the layer (in pixels or as a percentage of the browser window height).

- **Standard**: Netscape Navigator 4
- **Common**: No
- **Sample**:

```html
<LAYER SRC="frame.gif" ABOVE="bg" NAME="frame" WIDTH=200 HEIGHT=200>
</LAYER>
```

LEFT="n"

Specifies the layer's horizontal position (in pixels) relative to the left edge of the parent layer. Use the TOP= attribute for vertical positioning.

- **Standard**: Netscape Navigator 4
- **Common**: No
- **Sample**:

```html
<LAYER LEFT=100 TOP=150>
  This layer is at (100,150)
</LAYER>
```

NAME="...

Gives the layer a name by which other layer definitions and JavaScript code can reference it.

- **Standard**: Netscape Navigator 4
- **Common**: No
- **Sample**:

```html
<LAYER SRC="car.gif" NAME="CarPic" ABOVE="Road">
</LAYER>
```

SRC="URL"

Specifies the relative or absolute location of the file containing the contents of the layer.

- **Standard**: Netscape Navigator 4
- **Common**: No
- **Sample**:

```html
<LAYER SRC="ocean.jpg"></LAYER>
```
TOP="n"

Specifies the layer's vertical position (in pixels) relative to the top edge of the parent layer. Use the LEFT= attribute for horizontal positioning.

**Standard:** Netscape Navigator 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<LAYER LEFT=100 TOP=150>
This layer is at (100,150)
</LAYER>
```

**VISIBILITY={SHOW, HIDE, INHERIT}**

Indicates whether the layer is initially visible. VISIBILITY=SHOW indicates the layer is initially visible. VISIBILITY=HIDE indicates the layer is not initially visible. VISIBILITY=INHERIT indicates the layer has the same initial visibility attribute as its parent layer.

**Standard:** Netscape Navigator 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<LAYER SRC="grass.gif" Z-INDEX=1 NAME="Grass" VISIBILITY=SHOW>
```

**WIDTH="n"**

Specifies the horizontal dimension of the layer (in pixels or as a percentage of the browser window width).

**Standard:** Netscape Navigator 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<LAYER SRC="frame.gif" ABOVE="bg" NAME="frame" WIDTH=200 HEIGHT=200>
```

**Z-INDEX="n"**

Specifies where the layer appears in the stack of layers. Higher values indicate a position closer to the top of the stack.

**Standard:** Netscape Navigator 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<LAYER Z-INDEX=0 NAME="Bottom">
You may never see this text if other layers are above it.
</LAYER>
```

---

**<LEGEND>**

Specifies a description for a fieldset. Use inside `<FIELDSET>` tags.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<FORM><FIELDSET>
<LEGEND VALIGN=TOP ALIGN=CENTER>
Test Grades For COOKING 101
</LEGEND>...
</FORM>
```

**Attribute Information**

**ALIGN={TOP, BOTTOM, LEFT, RIGHT}**

Indicates whether the legend appears at the top, bottom, left, or right of the fieldset.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<LEGEND ALIGN=TOP>
Seattle Staff Directory
</LEGEND>
```

**CLASS="..."**

Indicates which style class applies to the `<LEGEND>` element.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<LEGEND CLASS="casual">Hydrogen vs Oxygen</LEGEND>
```

**ID="..."**

Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the `<LEGEND>` tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the `<LEGEND>` tag.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<LEGEND ID='123'>Great Painters</LEGEND>
```
**STYLE="..."**

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the contents of the `<LEGEND>` tags.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

  `<LEGEND STYLE="background: red">`

**TITLE="..."**

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the legend.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** Yes
- **Sample:**

  `<LEGEND TITLE="of Sleepy Hollow">`

### Other Attributes

This tag also accepts the `lang`, `dir`, `onClick`, `onDblClick`, `onMouseDown`, `onMouseUp`, `onMouseMove`, `onMouseOver`, `onKeyDown`, and `onKeyUp` attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

### `<LI>`

Places items into ordered (see the `<OL>` tag), menu (see the `<MENU>` tag), directory (see the `<dir>` tag), and unordered (see the `<UL>` tag) lists.

- **Standard:** HTML 2
- **Common:** Yes
- **Paired:** Yes, optional
- **Sample:**

  My favorite foods are:<UL>
  <LI>Pepperoni Pizza
  <LI>Lasagna
  <LI>Taco Salad
  <LI>Bananas
  </UL>

### Attribute Information

#### **CLASS="..."**

Indicates which style class applies to the `<LI>` element.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

  `<LI CLASS="casual">Dogs`

#### **ID=n**

Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the `<LI>` tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the `<LI>` tag.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

  `<LI ID="123">Bees</LI>`

#### **STYLE="..."**

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the list item.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

  `<LI STYLE="background: red">`

#### **TITLE="..."**

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the list item.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

  `<LI TITLE="List Item">Thingie`

#### **TYPE="..."**

Specifies the bullets for each unordered list item (see the `<UL>` tag) or the numbering for each ordered list item (see the `<OL>` tag). If you omit the `TYPE=` attribute, the browser chooses a default type.
Valid TYPE values for unordered lists are DISC, SQUARE, and CIRCLE.

Valid TYPE values for ordered lists are 1 for arabic numbers, a for lowercase letters, A for uppercase letters, i for lowercase roman numerals, and I for uppercase roman numerals.

**Standard:** HTML 3.2  
**Common:** Yes  
**Sample:**

```html
<UL>
  <LI TYPE=SQUARE>Food
<OL>
  <LI TYPE=1>Spaghetti
  <LI TYPE=1>Tossed Salad
</OL>
</UL>
```

**VALUE=“…”**

Sets a number in an ordered list. Use this attribute to continue a list after interrupting it with something else in your document. You can also set a number in an ordered list with the START= attribute of the <OL> tag.

Because unordered lists do not increment, the VALUE= attribute is meaningless when used with them.

**Standard:** HTML 3.2  
**Common:** Yes  
**Sample:**

```html
<OL TYPE=1>
  <LI VALUE=5>Watch
  <LI>Compass
</OL>
```

**Other Attributes**

This tag also accepts the lang, dir, onClick, onDblClick, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMouseMove, onMouseOut, onKeyPress, onKeydown, and onKeyUp attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

**<LINK>**

Establishes relationships between the current document and other documents. Use this tag within the <HEAD> section. For example, if you access the current document by choosing a hyperlink from the site’s home page, you can establish a relationship between the current document and the site’s home page (see the REL= attribute). At this time, however, most browsers don’t use most of these relationships. You can place several <LINK> tags within the <HEAD> section of your document to define multiple relationships.

With newer implementations of HTML, you can also use the <LINK> tag to establish information about Cascading Style Sheets. Some other relationships that the <LINK> tag defines include the following:

- **CONTENTS**: A table of contents.
- **INDEX**: An index.
- **GLOSSARY**: A glossary of terms.
- **COPYRIGHT**: A copyright notice.
- **NEXT**: The next document in a series (use with REL=).
- **PREVIOUS**: The previous document in a series (use with REV=).
- **START**: The first document in a series.
- **HELP**: A document offering help or more information.
- **BOOKMARK**: A bookmark links to a important entry point within a longer document.
- **STYLESHEET**: An external Style Sheet.
- **ALTERNATE**: Different versions of the same document. When used with lang, ALTERNATE implies a translated document; when used with MEDIA, it implies a version for a different medium.

**Standard:** HTML 2  
**Common:** Yes  
**Paired:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Prices</TITLE>
<LINK REL=Top HREF="http://www.raycomm.com/">  
<LINK REL=Search HREF="http://www.raycomm.com/search.html">  
</HEAD>
```
Attribute Information

HREF="URL"
Indicates the relative or absolute location of the resource you are establishing a relationship to/from.
Standard: HTML 2
Common: Yes
Sample:
```html
<Link REL="Prev" HREF="page1.html">
```

MEDIA="…"
Specifies the destination medium for style information. It may be a single type or a comma-separated list. Media types include the following:
Screen—for online viewing (default setting)
Print—for traditional printed material and for documents on screen viewed in print preview mode
Projection—for projectors
Braille—for Braille tactile feedback devices
Speech—for a speech synthesizer
All—applies to all devices
Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:
```html
<Link MEDIA=SCREEN REL="STYLEHEET" HREF="/global.css">
```

NAME="…”
Specifies a name by which bookmarks, scripts, and applets can reference the relationship.
Standard: Internet Explorer 4
Common: No
Sample:
```html
<Link REL="Search" HREF="/search.html" NAME="Search">
```

REL="…”
Defines the relationship you are establishing between the current document and another resource. The HTML 3.2 specification includes several standard values for the REL= attribute.
REL=Top defines the site home page or the top of the site hierarchy.
REL=Contents usually defines the location of a resource that lists the contents of the site.
REL=Index provides a link to an index of the site.
REL=Glossary indicates the location of a glossary resource.
REL=Copyrighth indicates the location of a copyright statement.
REL=Next and REL=Previous establish relationships between documents or resources in a series.
REL=Help indicates the location of a help resource.
REL=Search specifies the location of a search resource.
REL=Style Sheet specifies information about Style Sheets.
Standard: HTML 2
Common: Yes
Sample:
```html
<Link REL=Help HREF="/Help/index.html">
<Link REL=Style Sheet HREF="sitehead.css">
```

REV="…”
Establishes reverse relationships between the current document and other resources. One common use is REV="made", after which you can set the HREF= attribute to a mailto: URL to contact the author of the document.
Standard: HTML 2
Common: Yes
Sample:
```html
<Link REV="made" HREF="mailto:jdoe@somewhere.com">
```

TARGET="…”
Specifies the name of a frame in which the referenced link appears.
Standard: Internet Explorer 4
Common: No
Sample:
```html
<Link TARGET="_blank" REL="Home" HREF="http://www.mememe.com/">
```

TITLE="…”
Specifies text assigned to the tag that can be used for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips.
<LINK REL='Top' HREF="/index.html" TITLE="Home Page">

**TYPE="..."**

Specifies the MIME type of a Style Sheet to import with the <LINK> tag.

| Standard: HTML 4 | Common: Yes | Sample: |

<LINK REL=STYLESHEET TYPE="text/css" HREF="/style/main.css">

### Other Attributes

This tag also accepts the lang, dir, onfocus, onblur, onchange, onselect, onclick, onDblClick, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMouseMove, onMouseOut, onKeyPress, onKeyDown, and onKeyUp attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

### <LISTING>

Specifies preformatted text to include within a document. Unlike the <PRE> tags, the browser does not interpret HTML tags within the <LISTING> tags. HTML 3.2 declared this tag obsolete, so use <PRE> instead.

| Standard: Obsolete | Common: Yes | Paired: Yes | Sample: |

The output from these reports is shown below.

<LISTING>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Q1</th>
<th>Q2</th>
<th>Q3</th>
<th>Q4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Widget Inc.</td>
<td>4.5m</td>
<td>4.6m</td>
<td>6.2m</td>
<td>4.5m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acme Widget</td>
<td>5.9m</td>
<td>10.2m</td>
<td>7.3m</td>
<td>6.6m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Widget</td>
<td>2.2m</td>
<td>1.3m</td>
<td>3.1m</td>
<td>6.1m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
</LISTING>

### <MAP>

Specifies a container for client-side image map data. Inside the <MAP> container, you place instances of the <AREA> tag.

| Standard: HTML 3.2 | Common: Yes | Paired: Yes | Sample: |

<MAP NAME="mainmap">  <AREA NOHREF ALT="Home" SHAPE=RECT COORDS="0,0,100,100">  <AREA HREF="yellow.html" ALT="Yellow" SHAPE=RECT COORDS="100,0,200,100">  <AREA HREF="blue.html" ALT="Blue" SHAPE=RECT COORDS="0,100,100,200">  <AREA HREF="red.html" ALT="Red" SHAPE=RECT COORDS="100,100,200,200"> </MAP>

### Attribute Information

**CLASS="..."**

Indicates which style class applies to the element.

| Standard: HTML 4 | Common: No | Sample: |

<MAP CLASS="casual" NAME="simba">

**ID="..."**

Indicates an identifier to associate with the map. You can also use this to apply styles to the object.

| Standard: HTML 4 | Common: No | Sample: |

<MAP ID='123' NAME='simba'>
NAME="…"
Establishes a name for the map information you can later reference by the USEMAP=attribute of the <IMG> tag.

Standard: HTML 3.2
Common: Yes
Sample:
<MAP NAME="housemap">
...
<IMG SRC="house.gif" USEMAP="#housemap" BORDER=0 ALT="Map of House">
</MAP>

STYLE="…"
Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the contents within the <MAP> tags.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:
<MAP STYLE="background: black">

TITLE="…"
Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:
<MAP TITLE="Image map spec">

Attribute Information
ALIGN={LEFT, CENTER, RIGHT, TOP, BOTTOM}
Specifies the alignment of text outside the marquee.

Standard: Internet Explorer
Common: No
Sample:
<MARQUEE WIDTH=200 HEIGHT=50 ALIGN=LEFT DIRECTION=LEFT>
How To Groom Your Dog</MARQUEE>

BEHAVIOR={SLIDE, SCROLL, ALTERNATE}
Indicates the type of scrolling. BEHAVIOR=SCROLL scrolls text from one side of the marquee, across, and off the opposite side. BEHAVIOR=SLIDE scrolls text from one side of the marquee, across, and stops when the text reaches the opposite side. BEHAVIOR=ALTERNATE bounces the marquee text from one side to the other.

Standard: Internet Explorer
Common: No
Sample:
<MARQUEE DIRECTION=LEFT BEHAVIOR=ALTERNATE>
GO BEARS! WIN WIN WIN!
</MARQUEE>

BGCOLOR="#RRGGBB" or "…"
Specifies the background color of the marquee. Use a hexadecimal RGB color value or a color name.

Standard: Internet Explorer
Common: No
Sample:
<MARQUEE BGCOLOR="#ff0000" DIRECTION=LEFT>
Order opera tickets here!
</MARQUEE>

<MAP DIRECTION=LEFT BEHAVIOR=SCROLL SCROLLDELAY=250 SCROLLAMOUNT=10>
Big sale today on fuzzy wuzzy widgets!
</MAP>
DATAFLD="…"
Selects a column from a block of tabular data.

- **Standard**: Internet Explorer 4
- **Common**: No
- **Sample**: 

```html
<MARQUEE DATASRC="#data_table"
DATAFLD="nitems">
```

**DATAFORMATAS={TEXT, HTML, NONE}**
Specifies how items selected from tabular data format within the document.

- **Standard**: Internet Explorer 4
- **Common**: No
- **Sample**: 

```html
<MARQUEE DATASRC="#data_table"
DATAFLD="nitems" DATAFORMATAS=HTML>
```

**DATASRC="…"**
Specifies the location of tabular data to be bound within the document.

- **Standard**: Internet Explorer 4
- **Common**: No
- **Sample**: 

```html
<MARQUEE DATASRC="#data_table"
DATAFLD="nitems">
```

**DIRECTION={LEFT, RIGHT}**
Indicates the direction in which the marquee text scrolls.

- **Standard**: Internet Explorer
- **Common**: No
- **Sample**: 

```html
<MARQUEE DIRECTION=LEFT>
```

**HEIGHT="n"**
Specifies the vertical dimension of the marquee (in pixels).

- **Standard**: Internet Explorer
- **Common**: No
- **Sample**: 

```html
<MARQUEE WIDTH=300 HEIGHT=50>
```

**HSPACE="n"**
Specifies the size of the margins (in pixels) to the left and right of the marquee.

- **Standard**: Internet Explorer
- **Common**: No
- **Sample**: 

```html
<MARQUEE DIRECTION=LEFT HSPACE=25>
```

**ID="…"**
Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the `<MARQUEE>` tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the `<MARQUEE>` tag.

- **Standard**: Internet Explorer 4
- **Common**: No
- **Sample**: 

```html
<MARQUEE ID='3d4'>
```

**LOOP={n, INFINITE}**
Controls the appearance of the marquee text.

- **Standard**: Internet Explorer
- **Common**: No
- **Sample**: 

```html
<MARQUEE LOOP=5>
December 12 is our big, all-day sale!
</MARQUEE>
```

**SCROLLAMOUNT="n"**
Indicates how far (in pixels) the marquee text shifts between redraws. Decrease this value for a smoother (but slower) scroll; increase it for a faster (but bumpier) scroll.

- **Standard**: Internet Explorer
- **Common**: No
- **Sample**: 

```html
<MARQUEE SCROLLAMOUNT=10
SCROLLDELAY=40>Plant a tree for Arbor Day!
</MARQUEE>
```

**SCROLLDELAY="n"**
Indicates how often (in milliseconds) the marquee text redraws. Increase this value to slow
the scrolling action; decrease it to speed the scrolling action.

**Standard:** Internet Explorer 4

**Common:** No

**Sample:**

```html
<marquee direction=right scrolldelay=30>Eat at Joe's!</marquee>
```

**STYLE=“…”**

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the text within the `<marquee>` tags.

**Standard:** Internet Explorer 4

**Common:** No

**Sample:**

```html
<marquee style="background: red">...
```

**TITLE=“…”**

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the marquee.

**Standard:** Internet Explorer 4

**Common:** No

**Sample:**

```html
<marquee title="Scrolling Marquee">...
```

**VSPACE="n"**

Specifies the size of the margins (in pixels) at the top and bottom of the marquee.

**Standard:** Internet Explorer 4

**Common:** No

**Sample:**

```html
<marquee direction=left vspace=25>
Check out our detailed product descriptions!</marquee>
```

**WIDTH="n"**

Specifies the horizontal dimension (in pixels) of the marquee.

**Standard:** Internet Explorer 4

**Common:** No

**Sample:**

```html
<marquee width=300>
Go Bears!</marquee>
```

**<MENU>**

Defines a menu list. Use the `<li>` tag to indicate list items. Use `<ul>` instead of this deprecated element.

**Standard:** HTML 2; deprecated in HTML 4

**Common:** No

**Sample:**

```html
<menu>
<li>Eat the sandwich</li>
<li>Place the sandwich in the fridge</li>
<li>Feed the sandwich to the dog</li>
</menu>
```

**Attribute Information**

**CLASS=“…”**

Indicates which style class applies to the `<menu>` element.

**Standard:** HTML 4

**Common:** No

**Sample:**

```html
<menu class="casual">
<li>Information</li>
<li>Members</li>
<li>Guests</li>
</menu>
```

**COMPACT**

Specifies that the menu list appear in a space-saving form.

**Standard:** HTML 2; deprecated in HTML 4

**Common:** Yes

**Sample:**

```html
<h2>Drinks Available</h2>
<menu compact>
<li>Cola</li>
<li>Fruit Drink</li>
<li>Orange Juice</li>
<li>Water</li>
</menu>
```
ID="..."

Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the <MENU> tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the <MENU> tag.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

You'll need the following:
<MENU ID="123">
  <LI>Extra socks
  <LI>Snack crackers
  <LI>Towel
</MENU>

STYLE="..."

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the menu list.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: Yes
Sample:

<MENU STYLE="background: black; color: white">

TITLE="..."

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the menu list.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

<MENU TITLE="Menu List">

Other Attributes

This tag also accepts the lang, dir, onClick, onDblClick, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMove, onKeyPress, onKeyUp, and onMouseOut attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

<META>

Specifies information about the document to browsers, applications, and search engines. Place the <META> tag within the document head. For example, you can use the <META> tag to instruct the browser to load a new document after 10 seconds (client-pull), or you can specify keywords for search engines to associate with your document.

Standard: HTML 2
Common: Yes
Paired: No
Sample:

<HEAD>
<TITLE>Igneous Rocks In North America</TITLE>
<META HTTP-EQUIV="Keywords" CONTENT="Geology, Igneous, Volcanos">
</HEAD>

Attribute Information

CONTENT="..."

Assigns values to the HTTP header field. When using the REFRESH HTTP header, assign a number along with a URL to the CONTENT= attribute; the browser then loads the specified URL after the specified number of seconds.

Standard: HTML 2
Common: Yes
Sample:

<META HTTP-EQUIV="Refresh" CONTENT="2; URL=nextpage.html">

HTTP-EQUIV="..."

Indicates the HTTP header value you want to define, such as Refresh, Expires, or Content-Language. Other header values are listed in RFC2068.

Standard: HTML 2
Common: Yes
Sample:

<META HTTP-EQUIV="Expires" CONTENT= "Tue, 04 Aug 1997 22:39:22 GMT"
NAME="..."

Specifies the name of the association you are defining, such as Keywords or Description.

| Standard: | HTML 2 |
| Common:   | Yes    |
| Sample:   |        |

```
<META NAME="Keywords" CONTENT="travel,automobile">
<META NAME="Description" CONTENT="The Nash Metro moves fast and goes beep beep.">
```

**Other Attributes**

This tag also accepts the lang and dir attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

**<MULTICOL>**

Formats text into newspaper-style columns.

| Standard: | Netscape Navigator 4 |
| Common:   | No                   |
| Paired:   | Yes                  |
| Sample:   |                      |

```
<MULTICOL COLS=2 GUTTER=10>
...
</MULTICOL>
```

**Attribute Information**

**COLS=“n”**

Indicates the number of columns.

| Standard: | Netscape Navigator 4 |
| Common:   | No                   |
| Sample:   |                      |

```
<MULTICOL COLS=4>
```

**GUTTER=“n”**

Indicates the width of the space (in pixels) between multiple columns.

| Standard: | Netscape Navigator 4 |
| Common:   | No                   |
| Sample:   |                      |

```
<MULTICOL COLS=3 GUTTER=15>
```

**WIDTH=“n”**

Indicates the horizontal dimension (in pixels or as a percentage of the total width available) of each column.

| Standard: | Netscape Navigator 4 |
| Common:   | No                   |
| Sample:   |                      |

```
<MULTICOL COLS=2 WIDTH="30%">
```

**<NOBR>**

Disables line-wrapping for a section of text. To force a word-break within a <NOBR> clause, use the <WBR> tag.

| Standard: | Netscape Navigator |
| Common:   | Yes               |
| Paired:   | Yes               |
| Sample:   |                    |

```
<NOBR>This entire line of text will remain on one single line in the browser window until the closing tag appears. That doesn't happen until right now.</NOBR>
```

**Attribute Information**

**CLASS=“...”**

Indicate which style class applies to the element.

| Standard: | Netscape Navigator |
| Common:   | No                 |
| Sample:   |                    |

```
<NOBR CLASS="casual">
```

**ID=“...”**

Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the <NOBR> tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the <NOBR> tag.
You'll need the following:

```html
<NOSRIPT TITLE="HTML for nonframed browsers">
</NOSRIPT>
```

**<NOFRAMES>**

Provides HTML content for browsers that do not support frames or are configured not to present frames. You can include a `<BODY>` tag within the `<NOFRAMES>` section to provide additional formatting and Style Sheet features.

```html
<NOFRAMES>
   <p>Your browser doesn't support frames. Please follow the links below for the rest of the story.
   <p><a href="Prices.html">Prices</a> | <a href="About.html">About Us</a> | <a href="Contact.html">Contact Us</a>
</NOFRAMES>
```

**Attribute Information**

**TITLE="..."**

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips.

```html
<TITLE>Some Title</TITLE>
```
Attribute Information

**ALIGN={LEFT, CENTER, RIGHT, TEXTTOP, MIDDLE, TEXTMIDDLE, BASELINE, TEXTBOTTOM, BASELINE}**

Indicates how the embedded object lines up relative to the edges of the browser windows and/or other elements within the browser window.

Using ALIGN=LEFT, ALIGN=RIGHT, or ALIGN= CENTER will cause the embedded object to float between the edges of the window either to the left, right, or evenly between. The behavior is similar to that of the ALIGN= attribute of the <IMG> tag.

ALIGN=TEXTTOP aligns the top of the embedded object with the top of the surrounding text.

ALIGN=TEXTMIDDLE aligns the middle of the embedded object with the middle of the surrounding text.

ALIGN=TEXTBOTTOM aligns the bottom of the embedded object with the bottom of the surrounding text.

ALIGN=BASELINE aligns the bottom of the embedded object with the baseline of the surrounding text.

ALIGN=MIDDLE aligns the middle of the embedded object with the baseline of the surrounding text.

Standard: HTML 4; deprecated in favor of Style Sheets
Common: No
Sample:

```html
<Object Data='shoknew.dcr'
Type='application/director' Width=288
Height=200 Align=RIGHT>
</Object>
```

**BORDER=“n”**

Indicates the width (in pixels) of a border around the embedded object. BORDER=0 indicates no border.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```html
<Object Data='shoknew.dcr'
Type='application/director' Width=288
Height=200 Border=10>
</Object>
```

**CODEBASE=“…”**

Specifies the absolute or relative location of the base directory in which the browser will look for data and other implementation files.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```html
<Object Codebase="/~fgm/code/">
</Object>
```

**CODETYPE=“…”**

Specifies the MIME type for the embedded object’s code.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```html
<Object CodeType='application/x-msword'>
</Object>
```

**CLASS=“…”**

Indicates which style class applies to the element.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```html
<Object Class='casual'
CodeType='application/x-msword'>
</Object>
```

**CLASSID=“…”**

Specifies the URL of an object resource.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```html
<Object Classid='http://www.raycomm.com/bogus.class'>
</Object>
```
DATA="URL"

Specifies the absolute or relative location of the embedded object's data.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```html
<OBJECT DATA="/~fgm/goo.AVI">
</OBJECT>
```

DATAFLD="…"

Selects a column from a block of tabular data.

Standard: Internet Explorer 4
Common: No
Sample:

```html
<OBJECT DATA="dataview.ocx"
DATASRC="#data_table"
DATAFLD="datafld1">
</OBJECT>
```

DATASRC="…"

Specifies the location of tabular data to be bound within the document.

Standard: Internet Explorer 4
Common: No
Sample:

```html
<OBJECT DATA="dataview.ocx"
DATASRC="#data_table">
</OBJECT>
```

DECLARE

Defines the embedded object without actually loading it into the document.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```html
<OBJECT CLASSID="clsid:99B42120-6EC7-11CF-A6C7-00AA00A47DD3" DECLARE>
</OBJECT>
```

HEIGHT="n"

Specifies the vertical dimension (in pixels) of the embedded object.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```html
<OBJECT DATA="shocknew.dcr"
TYPE="application/director" WIDTH=288
HEIGHT=200 VSPACE=10 HSPACE=10>
HSPACE="n"
</OBJECT>
```

Specifies the size of the margins (in pixels) to the left and right of the embedded object.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```html
<OBJECT DATA='shocknew.dcr'
TYPE='application/director' WIDTH=288
HEIGHT=200 VSPACE=10 HSPACE=10>
ID="…"
</OBJECT>
```

Indicates an identifier to associate with the embedded object. You can also use this to apply styles to the object.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```html
<OBJECT DATA='shocknew.dcr'
TYPE='application/director' WIDTH=288
HEIGHT=200 VSPACE=10 HSPACE=10
ID='swave2'>
NAME="…"
</OBJECT>
```

Specifies the name of the embedded object.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```html
<OBJECT CLASSID="clsid:99B42120-6EC7-11CF-A6C7-00AA00A47DD3" NAME="Very Cool Thingie">
</OBJECT>
```

SHAPES

Indicates that the embedded object has shaped hyperlinks (that is, image maps).

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```html
<OBJECT DATA='navbar.gif' SHAPES>
```
STANDBY="…”

Specifies a message that the browser displays while the object is loading.

Standard: HTML 4  
Common: No  
Sample:  

<OBJECT  
STANDBY="Please wait. Movie loading."  
WIDTH=100 HEIGHT=250>  
<PARAM NAME=SRC VALUE="TheEarth.AVI">  
<PARAM NAME=AUTOSTART VALUE=TRUE>  
<PARAM NAME=PLAYBACK VALUE=FALSE>  
</OBJECT>

TABINDEX="n"

Indicates the place of the embedded object in the tabbing order.

Standard: HTML 4  
Common: No  
Sample:  

<OBJECT  
CLASSID='clsid:99B42120-6EC7-11CF-A6C7-00AA00A47DD3' TABINDEX=3>  
</OBJECT>

TITLE="…”

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the embedded object.

Standard: HTML 4  
Common: No  
Sample:  

<OBJECT  
TITLE="Earth Movie" WIDTH=100 HEIGHT=250>  
<PARAM NAME=SRC VALUE="TheEarth.AVI">  
<PARAM NAME=AUTOSTART VALUE=TRUE>  
<PARAM NAME=PLAYBACK VALUE=FALSE>  
</OBJECT>

TYPE="…”

Indicates the MIME type of the embedded object.

Standard: HTML 4  
Common: No  
Sample:  

<OBJECT DATA='shocknew.dcr'  
TYPE="application/x-director" WIDTH=288 HEIGHT=200 VSPACE=10 HSPACE=10>  
</OBJECT>

USEMAP="URL"

Indicates the relative or absolute location of a client-side image map to use with the embedded object.

Standard: HTML 4  
Common: No  
Sample:  

<OBJECT USEMAP="maps.html#map1">  
</OBJECT>

VSPACE="n"

Specifies the size of the margin (in pixels) at the top and bottom of the embedded object.

Standard: HTML 4  
Common: No  
Sample:  

<OBJECT DATA='shocknew.dcr'  
TYPE="application/director" WIDTH=288 HEIGHT=200 VSPACE=10 HSPACE=10>  
</OBJECT>

WIDTH="n"

Indicates the horizontal dimension (in pixels) of the embedded object.

Standard: HTML 4  
Common: No  
Sample:  

<OBJECT DATA='shocknew.dcr'  
TYPE="application/director" WIDTH=288 HEIGHT=200 VSPACE=10 HSPACE=10>  
</OBJECT>

Other Attributes

This tag also accepts the lang, dir, onClick, onDbClClick, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMouseMove, onMouseOut, onKeyPress, onKeyDown, and onKeyUp attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.
<OL>
Contains a numbered (ordered) list.

**Standard:** HTML 2  
**Common:** Yes  
**Paired:** Yes  
**Sample:**

<OL TYPE=i>
  <LI>Introduction
  <LI>Part One
  <OL TYPE=A>
    <LI>Chapter 1
    <LI>Chapter 2
  </OL>
</OL>

**Attribute Information**

**CLASS=“…”**
Indicates which style class applies to the <OL> element.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

<OL CLASS="casual">
  <LI>Check engine oil
  <LI>Check tire pressures
  <LI>Fill with gasoline
</OL>

**COMPACT**
Indicates that the ordered list appears in a compact format. This attribute may not affect the appearance of the list as most browsers do not present lists in more than one format.

**Standard:** HTML 2, deprecated in HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

<OL COMPACT>
</OL>

**ID=“n”**
Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the <OL> tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the <OL> tag.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

Recommended bicycle accessories:
<OL ID="123">
  <LI>Water bottle
  <LI>Helmet
  <LI>Tire pump
</OL>

**START="…”**
Specifies the value at which the ordered list should start.

**Standard:** HTML 2  
**Common:** Yes  
**Sample:**

<OL TYPE=A START=F>
</OL>

**STYLE="…”**
Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the ordered list.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** Yes  
**Sample:**

<OL STYLE="background: black; color: white">
</OL>

**TITLE="…”**
Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the ordered list.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

<OL TITLE="Ordered list">
</OL>

**TYPE="…”**
Specifies the numbering style of the ordered list. Possible values are 1 for arabic numbers, i for lower case roman numerals, I for uppercase
roman numerals, a for lowercase letters, and A for uppercase letters.

**Standard**: HTML 2  
**Common**: Yes  
**Sample**: 

```html
<OL TYPE=a>
  <LI>Breakfast
  <LI>Mrs. Johnson will speak
  <LI>Demonstration
  <LI>Lunch
</OL>
```

### Other Attributes

This tag also accepts the `lang`, `dir`, `onClick`, `onDb1Click`, `onMouseDown`, `onMouseUp`, `onMouseOver`, `onMouseMove`, `onMouseOut`, `onKeyPress`, `onKeyDown`, and `onKeyUp` attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

### `<OPTION>`

Indicates items in a fill-out form selection list (see the `<SELECT>` tag).

**Standard**: HTML 2  
**Common**: Yes  
**Paired**: No  
**Sample**: 

```html
<Select an artist from the 1970s:<SELECT NAME="artists">
  <OPTION>Boston
  <OPTION SELECTED>Pink Floyd
  <OPTION>Reo Speedwagon
</SELECT>
```

### Attribute Information

#### CLASS="..."

Indicate which style class applies to the element.

**Standard**: HTML 4  
**Common**: No  
**Sample**: 

```html
<OPTION NAME="color" CLASS="casual">
```

#### DISABLED="..."

Denies access to the input method.

**Standard**: HTML 4  
**Common**: No  
**Sample**: 

```html
<OPTION VALUE="Bogus" DISABLED>Nothing here
```

#### ID="n"

Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the `<OPTION>` tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the `<OPTION>` tag.

**Standard**: HTML 4  
**Common**: Yes  
**Sample**: 

```html
<OPTION ID="123">Mastercard
```

#### SELECTED

Marks a selection list item as preselected.

**Standard**: HTML 2  
**Common**: Yes  
**Sample**: 

```html
<OPTION SELECTED VALUE=1>Ice Cream
```

#### TITLE="..."

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the selection list option.

**Standard**: HTML 4  
**Common**: No  
**Sample**: 

```html
<OPTION TITLE="Option">Thingie
```

#### VALUE="..."

Indicates which data is sent to the form processor if you choose the selection list item. If the VALUE= attribute is not present within the `<OPTION>` tag, the text between the `<OPTION>` tags is sent instead.

**Standard**: HTML 4  
**Common**: No  
**Sample**: 

```html
<OPTION VALUE="Bogus">Nothing here
```
**Standard:** HTML 2  
**Common:** Yes  
**Sample:**

```html
<OPTION VALUE=2>Sandwiches</OPTION>
```

**Other Attributes**

This tag also accepts the lang, dir, onfocus, onblur, onchange, onselect, onClick, onDb1Click, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMouseMove, onMouseOut, onKeyPress, onKeyDown, and onKeyUp attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

```
P
```

**<P>**

Indicates a paragraph in a document.

**Standard:** HTML 2  
**Common:** Yes  
**Paired:** Yes, optional  
**Sample:**

```
<P>As soon as she left, the phone began ringing. "Hello," I said after lifting the receiver.\</P>
<P>'Is she gone yet?' said the voice on the other end.\</P>
```

**Attribute Information**

**ALIGN={LEFT, CENTER, RIGHT}**

Aligns paragraph text flush left, flush right, or in the center of the document.

**Standard:** HTML 3.2; deprecated in HTML 4 in favor of Style Sheets  
**Common:** Yes  
**Sample:**

```
<P ALIGN=CENTER>There will be fun and games for everyone!</P>
```

**CLASS="..."**

Indicates which style class applies to the <P> element.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```
<P CLASS="casual">Tom turned at the next street and stopped.</P>
```

**ID="n"**

Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the <P> tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the <P> tag.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```
<P ID="123">This paragraph is yellow on black!</P>
```

**STYLE="..."**

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the contents of the paragraph.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```
<P STYLE="background: red; color: white">\</P>
```

**TITLE="..."**

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the paragraph.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```
<P TITLE="Paragraph">\</P>
```
<P WIDTH=250>

Other Attributes
This tag also accepts the lang, dir, onClick, onDblClick, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMove, onMouseOut, onKeyPress, onKeyDown, and onKeyUp attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

<PARAM>
Specifies parameters passed to an embedded object. Use the <PARAM> tag within the <OBJECT> or <APPLET> tags.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample: No

<OBJECT CLASSID="/thingie.py">
<PARAM NAME="thing" VALUE="1">
Sorry. Your browser does not support embedded objects.
</OBJECT>

Attribute Information
DATAFLD="...">
Selects a column from a block of tabular data.

Standard: Internet Explorer 4
Common: No
Sample: No

<PARAM DATA="dataview.ocx"
DATASRC="#data_table"
DATAFLD="datafld1">

DATASRC="...">
Specifies the location of tabular data to be bound within the document.

Standard: Internet Explorer 4
Common: No
Sample:

<PARAM DATA="dataview.ocx"
DATASRC="#data_table"
NAME="Startyear" VALUE="1920">

NAME="...">
Indicates the name of the parameter passed to the embedded object.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

<TITLE="...">
Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

<TYPE="...">
Specifies the MIME type of the data found at the specified URL. Use this attribute with the VALUETYPE=REF attribute.

Standard: HTML 44
Common: No
Sample:

<PARAM NAME="data"
VALUE="/data/sim1.zip"
VALUETYPE=REF
TYPE="application/x-zip-compressed">

VALUE="...">
Specifies the value associated with the parameter passed to the embedded object.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

<PARAM NAME="startyear" VALUE="1920">
VALUETYPE={REF, OBJECT, DATA}

Indicates the kind of value passed to the embedded object. VALUETYPE=REF indicates a URL passed to the embedded object. VALUETYPE=OBJECT indicates that the VALUE attribute specifies the location of object data. VALUETYPE=DATA indicates that the VALUE attribute is set to a plain text string. Use this for passing alphanumeric data to the embedded object.

**Standard:** Internet Explorer 3, HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<PARAM NAME="length" VALUE="9" VALUETYPE=DATA>
```

**<PLAINTEXT>**

Specifies that text appears as preformatted. This tag is obsolete; the <PRE> tags has replaced it.

**Standard:** Obsolete  
**Common:** No  
**Paired:** Yes  
**Sample:**

```html
<PLAINTEXT>Now go to the store and buy:  
Wrapping paper  
Tape  
Markers  
</PLAINTEXT>
```

**<PRE>**

Contains preformatted plain text. This is useful for including computer program output or source code within your document.

**Standard:** HTML 2  
**Common:** Yes  
**Paired:** Yes  
**Sample:**

```html
Here's the source code:  
<PRE>  
#include <stdio.h>  
void main()  
{  
 printf("Hello World!\n");  
}  
</PRE>
```

**Attribute Information**

**CLASS=“...”**

Indicates which style class applies to the <PRE> element.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<PRE CLASS="casual">BBQ INFO</PRE>
```

**ID=“...”**

Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the <PRE> tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the <PRE> tag.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

An example of an emoticon:

```html
<PRE ID="123">  
:-)  
</PRE>
```

**STYLE=“...”**

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the contents within the <PRE> tags.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** Yes  
**Sample:**

```html
<PRE STYLE="background : red">  
</PRE>
```

**TITLE=“...”**

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the preformatted text.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<PRE TITLE="preformatted text">  
```
**WIDTH=“n”**

Specifies the horizontal dimension of the preformatted text (in pixels).

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```html
<pre width=80>
</pre>
```

**Other Attributes**

This tag also accepts the `lang`, `dir`, `onClick`, `onDBlClick`, `onMouseDown`, `onMouseUp`, `onMouseMove`, `onMouseOver`, `onMouseOut`, `onKeyPress`, `onKeyDown`, and `onKeyUp` attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

**<Q>**

Quotes a direct source within a paragraph. Use `<BLOCKQUOTE>` to signify only a longer or block quotation.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** Yes
- **Sample:**

```html
<q>
Dr. Henry remarked
</q>
```

**Attribute Information**

**CITE=“…”**

Specifies a reference URL for a quotation.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```html
<blockquote cite="http://www.clement.moore.com/xmas.html">
Twas the night before Christmas...
</blockquote>
```

**CLASS=“…”**

Indicates which style class applies to the `<BLOCKQUOTE>` element.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```html
<blockquote class="casual">
Twas the night before Christmas...
</blockquote>
```

**ID=“…”**

Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the `<BLOCKQUOTE>` tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the `<BLOCKQUOTE>` tag.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```html
On July 12, John wrote a profound sentence in his diary:
<blockquote id="123">I woke up this morning at nine and it was raining.
</blockquote>
```

**STYLE=“…”**

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the contents within the `<BLOCKQUOTE>` tags.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```html
<blockquote style="background: red">
</blockquote>
```

**TITLE=“…”**

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the quoted text.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```html
<blockquote title="Quotation">
</blockquote>
```
Other Attributes
This tag also accepts the lang, dir, onClick, onDb1Click, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMouseMove, onMouseOut, onKeyPress, onKeyDown, and onKeyUp attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

<SAMP>
Indicates a sequence of literal characters.

| Standard | HTML 2 |
| Common  | Yes    |
| Paired  | Yes    |
| Sample: |        |

An example of a palindrome is the word <SAMP>TOOT</SAMP>.

Attribute Information

CLASS="..."
Indicates which style class applies to the <SAMP> element.

| Standard | HTML 4 |
| Common  | No     |
| Sample: |        |

The PC screen read:
<SAMP CLASS="casual">Command Not Found</SAMP>

ID="..."
Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the <SAMP> tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the <SAMP> tag.

| Standard | HTML 4 |
| Common  | No     |
| Sample: |        |

Just for fun, think of how many words end with the letters <SAMP ID="123">ing</SAMP>.

STYLE="..."
Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the contents within the <SAMP> tags.

| Standard | HTML 4 |
| Common  | Yes    |
| Sample: |        |

<TITLE="..."
Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips.

| Standard | HTML 4 |
| Common  | No     |
| Sample: |        |

Other Attributes
This tag also accepts the lang, dir, onClick, onDb1Click, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMouseMove, onMouseOut, onKeyPress, onKeyDown, and onKeyUp attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

<SCRIPT>
Contains browser script code. Examples include JavaScript and VBScript. It is a good idea to place the actual script code within the comment tags so that browsers that don’t support the <SCRIPT> tag code can ignore it.

| Standard | HTML 3.2 |
| Common  | Yes     |
| Paired  | Yes     |
| Sample: |         |

<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">
<!-- . . . -->
</SCRIPT>
Attribute Information

**LANGUAGE="..."**
Indicates the type of script.

- **Standard:** HTML 4, Internet Explorer
- **Common:** Yes
- **Sample:**

<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">
</SCRIPT>

**SRC="URL"**
Specifies the relative or absolute location of a script to include in the document.

- **Standard:** HTML 4, Internet Explorer
- **Common:** Yes
- **Sample:**

<SCRIPT type="text/javascript" SRC="http://www.some.com/sc/script.js">
</SCRIPT>

**TYPE="..."**
Indicates the MIME type of the script. This is an alternative to the LANGUAGE tag for declaring the type of scripting.

- **Standard:** HTML 3.2
- **Common:** Yes
- **Sample:**

<SCRIPT type="text/javascript">
document.write ('<EM>Great!</EM>')
</SCRIPT>

**<SELECT>**
Specifies a selection list within a form. Use the <OPTION> tags to specify items in the selection list.

- **Standard:** HTML 2
- **Common:** Yes
- **Paired:** Yes
- **Sample:**

What do you use our product for?<BR>
<SELECT MULTIPLE NAME="use">
 <OPTION VALUE=1>Pest control
 <OPTION VALUE=2>Automotive lubricant
 <OPTION VALUE=3>Preparing pastries
 <OPTION SELECTED VALUE=4>Personal hygiene
 <OPTION VALUE=5>Other
</SELECT>

Attribute Information

**ACCESSKEY="..."**
Indicates a keystroke sequence associated with the selection list.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

<SELECT NAME="size" ACCESSKEY=S>
CLASS="..."
Indicates which style class applies to the element.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

<SELECT NAME="color" CLASS="casual">
DATAFLD="..."
Indicates a column from previously identified tabular data.

- **Standard:** Internet Explorer 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

<SELECT NAME="color" DATASRC="#data_table" DATAFLD="clr">
DISABLED
Denies access to the selection list.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

<SELECT NAME="color" DISABLED>
ID="..."
Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the <SELECT> tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the <SELECT> tag.
**Standard:** Internet Explorer 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<SELECT ID="123" NAME="salary">
</SELECT>
```

**MULTIPLE**

Indicates that a visitor can select more than one selection list item at the same time.

**Standard:** HTML 2  
**Common:** Yes  
**Sample:**

```html
<SELECT MULTIPLE NAME="…">
</SELECT>
```

**NAME=“…”**

Gives a name to the value you are passing to the form processor. This establishes a *name-value pair* with which the form processor application can work.

**Standard:** HTML 2  
**Common:** Yes  
**Sample:**

```html
What is your shoe size?  
<SELECT SIZE=4 NAME='size'>  
  <OPTION>5  
  <OPTION>6  
  <OPTION>7  
  <OPTION>8  
  <OPTION>9  
  <OPTION>10  
</SELECT>
```

**READONLY**

Indicates that your visitor cannot modify values within the selection list.

**Standard:** Internet Explorer 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<SELECT NAME="color" READONLY>
</SELECT>
```

**SIZE=“n”**

Specifies the number of visible items in the selection list. If there are more items in the selection list than are visible, a scrollbar provides access to the other items.

**Standard:** HTML 2  
**Common:** Yes  
**Sample:**

```html
<SELECT SIZE=3>
</SELECT>
```

**STYLE=“…”**

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the contents within the `<SELECT>` tags.

**Standard:** HTML 2  
**Common:** Yes  
**Sample:**

```html
<SELECT STYLE="background: red" NAME="color">
</SELECT>
```

**TABINDEX=“n”**

Indicates where in the tabbing order the selection list is placed.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<SELECT NAME='salary TABINDEX=3>
</SELECT>
```

**TITLE=“…”**

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the selection list.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<SELECT TITLE="Select List" NAME="Car">
</SELECT>
```

**Other Attributes**

This tag also accepts the `lang`, `dir`, `onfocus`, `onblur`, `onchange`, `onselect`, `onClick`, `onDblClick`, `onMouseDown`, `onMouseUp`, `onMouseOver`, `onMouseMove`, `onmouseout`, `onKeyPress`, `onKeyDown`, and `onKeyUp` attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.
<SMALL>

Specifies text that should appear in a small font.

- **Standard:** HTML 3.2
- **Common:** Yes
- **Paired:** Yes
- **Sample:**

  `<P>Our lawyers said we need to include some small print:<P>
  `<SMALL>By reading this document, you are breaking the rules and will be assessed a $2000 fine.</SMALL>`

### Attribute Information

- **CLASS=“…”**

  Indicates which style class applies to the `<SMALL>` element.

  - **Standard:** HTML 4
  - **Common:** No
  - **Sample:**

    `<SMALL CLASS="casual">Void where prohibited</SMALL>`

- **ID=“…”**

  Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the `<SMALL>` tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the `<SMALL>` tag.

  - **Standard:** HTML 4
  - **Common:** No
  - **Sample:**

    `<SMALL ID="123">small</SMALL>`

- **STYLE=“…”**

  Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the contents within the `<SMALL>` tags.

  - **Standard:** HTML 4
  - **Common:** Yes
  - **Sample:**

    `<SMALL STYLE="background: red">`

- **TITLE=“…”**

  Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the text inside the `<SMALL>` tags.

  - **Standard:** HTML 4
  - **Common:** No
  - **Sample:**

    `<SMALL TITLE="Legalese">Actually doing any of this will subject you to risk of criminal prosecution.</SMALL>`

### Other Attributes

This tag also accepts the `lang`, `dir`, `onClick`, `onDb1Click`, `onMouseDown`, `onMouseUp`, `onMouseOver`, `onMouseMove`, `onMouseOut`, `onKeyPress`, `onKeyDown`, and `onKeyUp` attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

<SPACER>

A Netscape-specific tag that specifies a blank space within the document. We recommend using Style Sheets or other formatting techniques unless you’re developing documents exclusively for visitors using Netscape Navigator.

- **Standard:** Netscape Navigator 4
- **Common:** No
- **Paired:** No
- **Sample:**

    `<SPACER TYPE=HORIZONTAL SIZE=150>`

    Doctors Prefer MediWidget 4 to 1

### Attribute Information

- **SIZE=“n”**

  Specifies the dimension of the spacer (in pixels).

  - **Standard:** Netscape Navigator 3
  - **Common:** No
  - **Sample:**

    `<SPACER TYPE=HORIZONTAL SIZE=50>`

    `<IMG SRC="rosebush.jpg">`
TYPE={HORIZONTAL, VERTICAL}
Indicates whether the spacer measures from left to right or from top to bottom.

**Standard:** Netscape Navigator 3
**Common:** No
**Sample:**

<P>After you've done this, take a moment to review your work.
<SPACER TYPE=VERTICAL SIZE=400>
<P>Now, isn't that better?

<SPAN>
Defines an inline section of a document affected by Style Sheet attributes. Use <DIV> to apply styles at the block element level.

**Standard:** HTML 4
**Common:** No
**Paired:** Yes
**Sample:**

<SPAN STYLE='background: red'>..</SPAN>

Attribute Information

CLASS=“…”
Indicates which style class applies to the <SPAN> element.

**Standard:** HTML 4
**Common:** No
**Sample:**

<SPAN CLASS='casual'>
DATAFLD=“…”
Selects a column from a previously identified source of tabular data (see the DATASRC= attribute).

**Standard:** Internet Explorer 4
**Common:** No
**Sample:**

<SPAN DATASRC='#data_table'>
<SPAN DATAFLD='name'></SPAN>
</SPAN>

DATAFORMATAS={TEXT, HTML, NONE}
Indicates the format of tabular data within the <SPAN> element.

**Standard:** Internet Explorer 4
**Common:** No
**Sample:**

<SPAN DATAFORMATAS=HTML DATASRC='#data_table'>
DATASRC=“…”
Specifies the source of data for data binding.

**Standard:** Internet Explorer 4
**Common:** No
**Sample:**

<SPAN DATASRC='#data_table'>
ID=“…”
Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the <SPAN> tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the <SPAN> tag.

**Standard:** HTML 4
**Common:** No
**Sample:**

<SPAN ID='123'>
STYLE=“…”
Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the contents within the <SPAN> tags.

**Standard:** HTML 4
**Common:** No
**Sample:**

<SPAN STYLE='background: red'>
TITLE=“…”
Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips.

**Standard:** HTML 4
**Common:** No
**Sample:**

<SPAN TITLE='Section'
STYLE='background: red'>
Other Attributes

This tag also accepts the `lang`, `dir`, `onClick`, `onDblClick`, `onMouseDown`, `onMouseUp`, `onMouseOver`, `onMouseMove`, `onMouseOut`, `onKeyPress`, `onKeyDown`, and `onKeyUp` attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

**<STRIKE>, <S>**

Indicate a strikethrough text style.

- **Standard**: HTML 3.2; deprecated in HTML 4 in favor of Style Sheets
- **Common**: Yes
- **Paired**: Yes
- **Sample**: My junior high biology teacher was <STRIKE>sorta</STRIKE> really smart.

**Attribute Information**

CLASS=“…”

Indicates which style class applies to the `<STRIKE>` element.

- **Standard**: HTML 4
- **Common**: No
- **Sample**: `<STRIKE CLASS="casual">Truman</STRIKE> lost.`

ID=“…”

Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the `<STRIKE>` tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the `<STRIKE>` tag.

- **Standard**: HTML 4
- **Common**: No
- **Sample**: Don <STRIKE ID="123">ain't</STRIKE> isn't coming tonight.

STYLE=“…”

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the contents within the `<STRIKE>` tags.

- **Standard**: HTML 4
- **Common**: No
- **Sample**: `<STRIKE STYLE="background: red">`

TITLE=“…”

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the text.

- **Standard**: HTML 4
- **Common**: No
- **Sample**: He was <STRIKE TITLE="omit">Ambitious</STRIKE><B>Enthusiastic</B>.

Other Attributes

This tag also accepts the `lang`, `dir`, `onClick`, `onDblClick`, `onMouseDown`, `onMouseUp`, `onMouseOver`, `onMouseMove`, `onMouseOut`, `onKeyPress`, `onKeyDown`, and `onKeyUp` attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

**<STRONG>**

Indicates strong emphasis. The browser will probably display the text in a boldface font.

- **Standard**: HTML 2
- **Common**: Yes
- **Paired**: Yes
- **Sample**: If you see a poisonous spider in the room then <STRONG>Get out of there!</STRONG>

**Attribute Information**

CLASS=“…”

Indicates which style class applies to the `<STRONG>` element.
Did you say my dog is <STRONG CLASS="casual">DEAD</STRONG>!?

**ID="..."**

Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the `<STRONG>` tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the `<STRONG>` tag.

**<STRONG STYLE="background: red">**

**TITLE="..."**

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the emphasized text.

**Other Attributes**

This tag also accepts the `lang`, `dir`, onClick, onDb1Click, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMouseMove, onMouseOut, onKeyPress, onKeyRelease, and onKeyUp attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

**<STYLE>**

Contains Style Sheet definitions and appears in the document head (see the `<HEAD>` tag). Place Style Sheet data within the comment tags `<!-- ... -->` to accommodate browsers that do not support the `<STYLE>` tag.

**<HTML>**

**<HEAD>**

**<TITLE>**Edible Socks: Good or Bad**?**</TITLE>

**<STYLE TYPE="text/css">**

```
@import url(http://www.raycomm.com/mhtml/styles.css)
H1 { background: black; color: yellow }
LI DD { background: silver; color: black }
```

**</HEAD>**

**Attribute Information**

**MEDIA="..."**

Specifies the destination medium for style information. It may be a single type or a comma-separated list. Media types include the following:

- Screen—for online viewing (default setting).
- Print—for traditional printed material and for documents on screen viewed in print preview mode.
- Projection—for projectors.
- Braille—for Braille tactile feedback devices.
- Speech—for a speech synthesizer.
- All—applies to all devices.
<STYLE TITLE="..."
@import url( Error! Bookmark not defined.)
H1 { background: black; color: white} 
LI DD { background: silver; color: darkgreen} 
-->
</STYLE>
</HEAD>

**TITLE="..."**

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<TITLE>Washington DC Taverns</TITLE>

<STYLE TYPE="text/css">
@import url( Error! Bookmark not defined.)
H1 { background: black; color: yellow} 
LI DD { background: silver; color: black} 
-->
</STYLE>

```

**TYPE="..."**

Specifies the MIME type of the Style Sheet specification standard used.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<STYLE TYPE="text/css">
@import url( Error! Bookmark not defined.)
H1 { background: black; color: yellow} 
LI DD { background: silver; color: black} 
-->
</STYLE>

```

### Other Attributes

This tag also accepts the `lang` and `dir` attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

---

**<SUB>**

Indicates subscript text.

**Standard:** HTML 3.2  
**Common:** Yes  
**Sample:**

```html
<p>Chemists refer to water as H<SUB>2</SUB>O.</p>
```

#### Attribute Information

**CLASS="..."**

Indicates which style class applies to the `<SUB>` element.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<SUB CLASS="casual">2</SUB>
```

**ID="..."**

Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the `<SUB>` tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the `<SUB>` tag.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
... At the dentist I ask for lots of NO<SUB ID="123">2</SUB>.
```

**STYLE="..."**

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the contents within the `<SUB>` tags.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<SUB STYLE="background: red">2</SUB>
```

**TITLE="..."**

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the subscripted text.

---

@import url( Error! Bookmark not defined.)
H1 { background: black; color: white} 
LI DD { background: silver; color: darkgreen} 
--> 
</STYLE> 
</HEAD>
Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

Before he died, he uttered, "Groovy."

Other Attributes
This tag also accepts the lang, dir, onClick, onDblClick, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMouseMove, onMouseOut, onKeyPress, onKeyUp, and onKeyUp attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

<SUP>
Indicates superscript text.

Standard: HTML 3.2
Common: Yes
Paired: Yes
Sample:

Einstein's most famous equation is probably E=mc<SUP>2</SUP>.

Attribute Information

CLASS="..."
Indicates which style class applies to the <SUP> element.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

STYLE="..."
Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the contents within the <SUP> tags.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

TITLE="..."
Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the superscripted text.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

Other Attributes
This tag also accepts the lang, dir, onClick, onDblClick, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMouseMove, onMouseOut, onKeyPress, onKeyUp, and onKeyUp attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.
<TABLE>

Specifies a container for a table within your document. Inside these tags you can place <TR>, <TD>, <TH>, <CAPTION>, and other <TABLE> tags.

**Standard:** HTML 3.2  
**Common:** Yes  
**Paired:** Yes  
**Sample:**

```html
<TABLE BORDER=0>
  <TR>
    <TD><IMG SRC="Pine.jpg" BORDER=0 ALT="Pine"></TD>
    <TD VALIGN=MIDDLE><P>Pine trees naturally grow at higher elevations. They require less water and do not shed leaves in the fall.</P></TD>
  </TR>
</TABLE>
```

### Attribute Information

**ALIGN={LEFT, CENTER, RIGHT}**

Positions the table flush left, flush right, or in the center of the window.

**Standard:** HTML 3.2  
**Common:** Yes  
**Sample:**

```html
<TABLE ALIGN=CENTER>
</TABLE>
```

**BACKGROUND=""URL""**

Specifies the relative or absolute location of a graphic image file loaded as a background image for the entire table.

**Standard:** Internet Explorer 3, Netscape Navigator 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<TABLE BACKGROUND="paper.jpg">
```

**bgcolor=""#RRGGBB"" or ""...""**

Specifies the background color within all table cells in the table. You can substitute color names for the hexadecimal RGB values.

**Standard:** Deprecated in HTML 4 in favor of Style Sheets  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<TABLE bgcolor="Peach">
```

**BORDER=""n""**

Specifies the thickness (in pixels) of borders around each table cell. Use a value of 0 to produce a table with no visible borders.

**Standard:** HTML 3.2  
**Common:** Yes  
**Sample:**

```html
<TABLE BORDER=0>
```

**BORDERCOLOR=""#RRGGBB"" or ""...""**

Specifies the color of the borders of all the table cells in the table. You can substitute color names for the hexadecimal RGB values.

**Standard:** Internet Explorer 3.0  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<TABLE BORDERCOLOR="#3F9A11">
```

**BORDERCOLORDARK=""#RRGGBB"" or ""...""**

Specifies the darker color used to draw 3-D borders around the table cells. You can substitute color names for the hexadecimal RGB values.

**Standard:** Internet Explorer 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<TABLE BORDERCOLORDARK="silver">
```

**BORDERCOLORLIGHT=""#RRGGBB"" or ""...""**

Specifies the lighter color used to draw 3-D borders around the table cells. You can substitute color names for the hexadecimal RGB values.

```html
<TABLE BORDERCOLORLIGHT="#3F9A11">
```
**Standard:** Internet Explorer 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<TABLE BORDERCOLORDARK="white">

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CELLPADDING=&quot;n&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specifies the space (in pixels) between the edges of table cells and their contents.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Standard:** HTML 3.2  
| **Common:** Yes  
| **Sample:** |
| ```html
| <TABLE CELLPADDING=5> |
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CELLSPACING=&quot;n&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specifies the space (in pixels) between the borders of table cells and the borders of adjacent cells.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Standard:** HTML 3.2  
| **Common:** Yes  
| **Sample:** |
| ```html
| <TABLE BORDER=2 CELLSPACING=5> |
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLASS=&quot;...&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indicates which style class applies to the &lt;TABLE&gt; element.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Standard:** HTML 4  
| **Common:** No  
| **Sample:** |
| ```html
| <TABLE CLASS="casual" BORDER=2> |
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLS=&quot;n&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specifies the number of columns in the table.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Standard:** HTML 4  
| **Common:** No  
| **Sample:** |
| ```html
| <TABLE BORDER=2 COLS=5> |
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FRAME={VOID, BORDER, ABOVE, BELOW, HSIDES, LHS, RHS, VSIDES, BOX}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specifies the external border lines around the table. For the FRAME= attribute to work, set the BORDER= attribute with a non-zero value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Standard:** HTML 4  
| **Common:** No  
| **Sample:** |
| ```html
| <TABLE BORDER=2 COLS=5 FRAME=VSIDES)> |
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID=&quot;n&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the &lt;TABLE&gt; tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the &lt;TABLE&gt; tag.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Standard:** HTML 4  
| **Common:** No  
| **Sample:** |
| ```html
| <TABLE ID="123" RULES=ALL FRAME=VSIDES> |
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RULES={NONE, ROWS, COLS, GROUPS, ALL}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specifies where rule lines appear inside the table. For the RULES= attribute to work, set the BORDER= attribute.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Standard:** HTML 4  
| **Common:** No  
| **Sample:** |
| ```html
| <TABLE ID="123" RULES=ALL FRAME=VSIDES> |
```
RULES=ALL draws all possible rule lines.

RULES=GROUPS specifies rule lines between the groups defined by the <TFOOT>, <THEAD>, <TBODY>, and <COLGROUP> tags.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```html
<TABLE BORDER=2 RULES=BASIC>
</TABLE>
```

**STYLE="..."**

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the contents of cells in the table.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```html
<TABLE STYLE="background: red">
</TABLE>
```

**TITLE="..."**

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the table.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```html
<TABLE TITLE="Table">
</TABLE>
```

**WIDTH="n"**

Specifies the width of the table. You can set this value to an absolute number of pixels or to a percentage amount so that the table is proportionally as wide as the available space.

- **Standard:** HTML 3.2
- **Common:** Yes
- **Sample:**

```html
<TABLE ALIGN=CENTER WIDTH='60%'>
</TABLE>
```

### Other Attributes

This tag also accepts the `lang`, `dir`, `onClick`, `onDb1Click`, `onMouseDown`, `onMouseUp`, `onMouseOver`, `onMouseMove`, `onMouseOut`, `onKeyPress`, `onKeyDown`, and `onKeyUp` attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

---

### `<TBODY>`

 Defines the table body within a table. This tag must follow the `<TFOOT>` tag.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Paired:** Yes
- **Sample:**

```html
<TBODY>
</TBODY>
```

### Attribute Information

**ALIGN="{LEFT, RIGHT, CENTER, JUSTIFY, CHAR}"**

Specifies how text within the table footer will line up with the edges of the table cells, or if `ALIGN=CHAR`, on a specific character (the decimal point).

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** Yes
- **Sample:**

```html
<THEAD ALIGN="CHAR" CHAR=",">

```

**CHAR="..."**

Specifies the character on which cell contents will align, if `ALIGN='CHAR'`. If you omit `CHAR=`, the default value is the decimal point in the specified language.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```html
<TFOOT CHAR=""></FOOT>
```

---

**<TR>**

### Attribute Information

**<THEAD>**

### Attribute Information

**<TH>**

### Attribute Information
CHAROFF="n"

Specifies the number of characters from the left at which the alignment character appears.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```
<THEAD ALIGN="CHAR" CHAR="", CHAROFF="7">
```

**CLASS="..."**

Indicates which style class applies to the `<TBODY>` element.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```
<TBODY CLASS="casual">
```

**ID="n"**

Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the `<TBODY>` tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the `<TBODY>` tag.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```
<TBODY ID="123">
```

**STYLE="..."**

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the contents between the `<TBODY>` tags.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```
<TBODY STYLE="background: red">
```

**TITLE="..."**

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the table body.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```
<TBODY TITLE="Table Body">
```

**VALIGN={TOP, BOTTOM, MIDDLE, BASE-LINE}**

Specifies the vertical alignment of the contents of the table body.

- **Standard:** Internet Explorer 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```
<TBODY VALIGN=MIDDLE>
```

**Other Attributes**

This tag also accepts the `lang`, `dir`, `onclick`, `onDblClick`, `onMouseDown`, `onMouseUp`, `onMouseOver`, `onMouseMove`, `onMouseOut`, `onKeyPress`, `onKeyDown`, and `onKeyUp` attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

**<TD>**

Contains a table cell. These tags go inside the `<TR>` tags.

- **Standard:** HTML 3.2
- **Common:** Yes
- **Paired:** Yes
- **Sample:**

```
<TD>Bob Jones</TD>
<TD>555-1212</TD>
<TD>Democrat</TD>
</TR>
```

**Attribute Information**

**AXIS="..."**

Specifies an abbreviated cell name.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```
<TD AXIS="TV"><B>Television</B></TD>
```
AXES="…"

Lists AXIS values that pertain to the cell.

- **Standard**: HTML 4
- **Common**: No
- **Sample**: 

  ```html
  <TD AXES="TV, Programs">Television</B></TD>
  ```

ALIGN={LEFT, RIGHT, CENTER, JUSTIFY, CHAR}

Specifies how text within the table header will line up with the edges of the table cells, or if ALIGN=CHAR, on a specific character (the decimal point).

- **Standard**: HTML 4
- **Common**: Yes
- **Sample**: 

  ```html
  <TR>
  <TD><B>Television</B></TD>
  </TR>
  ```

CHAR="…"

Specifies the character on which cell contents will align, if ALIGN=CHAR. If you omit CHAR=, the default value is the decimal point in the specified language.

- **Standard**: HTML 4
- **Common**: No
- **Sample**: 

  ```html
  <TD ALIGN="CHAR" CHAR="","></TD>
  ```

CHAROFF="n"

Specifies the number of characters from the left at which the alignment character appears.

- **Standard**: HTML 4
- **Common**: No
- **Sample**: 

  ```html
  <TD ALIGN="CHAR" CHAR=""," CHAROFF="7"> </TD>
  ```

CLASS="…"

Indicates which style class applies to the <TD> element.

- **Standard**: HTML 4
- **Common**: No
- **Sample**: 

  ```html
  <TD CLASS="casual">Jobs Produced</TD>
  ```

COLSPAN="n"

Specifies that a table cell occupy one column more than the default of one. This is useful when you have a category name that applies to more than one column of data.

- **Standard**: HTML 3.2
- **Common**: Yes
- **Sample**: 

  ```html
  <TR><TD COLSPAN=2>Students</TD></TR>
  <TR><TD>Bob Smith</TD><TD>John Doe</TD></TR>
  ```

BACKGROUND="URL"

Specifies the relative or absolute location of a graphic image file for the browser to load as a background graphic for the table cell.

- **Standard**: Internet Explorer, Netscape Navigator
- **Common**: No
- **Sample**: 

  ```html
  <TD BACKGROUND="waves.gif"> </TD>
  ```

BGCOLOR="#RRGGBB" or "...

Specifies the background color inside a table cell. You can substitute the hexadecimal RGB values for the appropriate color names.

- **Standard**: Deprecated in HTML 4 in favor of Style Sheets
- **Common**: No
- **Sample**: 

  ```html
  <TR><TD BGCOLOR="Pink">Course Number</TD><TD BGCOLOR="Blue">Time taught</TD></TR>
  ```
BORDERCOLOR=""#RRGGBB" or "..."
Indicates the color of the border of the table cell. You can specify the color with hexadecimal RGB values or by the color name.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internet Explorer 2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample:

```html
<TR><TD BORDERCOLOR='Blue'>
```

BORDERCOLORDARK=""#RRGGBB" or "..."
Indicates the darker color used to form 3-D borders around the table cell. You can specify the color with its hexadecimal RGB values or with its color name.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internet Explorer 4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample:

```html
<TD BORDERCOLORLIGHT=#FFFFFF BORDERCOLORDARK=#88AA2C>
```

BORDERCOLORLIGHT=""#RRGGBB" or "..."
Indicates the lighter color used to form 3-D borders around the table cell. You can specify the color with its hexadecimal RGB values or with its color name.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internet Explorer 4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample:

```html
<TD BORDERCOLORLIGHT=#FFFFFF BORDERCOLORDARK=#88AA2C>
```

ID=""n"
Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the `<TD>` tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the `<TD>` tag.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HTML 4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample:

```html
<TD ID="123">
```

NOWRAP
Disables the default word-wrapping within a table cell, thus maximizing the amount of the cell's horizontal space.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deprecated in HTML 4 in favor of Style Sheets</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample:

```html
<TD NOWRAP>The contents of this cell will not wrap at all</TD>
```

ROWSPAN=""n"
Specifies that a table cell occupy more rows than the default of 1. This is useful when several rows of information are related to one category.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HTML 3.2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample:

```html
<TR><TD VALIGN=MIDDLE ALIGN=RIGHT ROWSPAN=3>Pie Entries</TD>
<TD>Banana Cream</TD>
<TD>Mrs. Robinson</TD></TR>
<TR><TD>Strawberry Cheesecake</TD>
<TD>Mrs. Barton</TD></TR>
<TR><TD>German Chocolate</TD>
<TD>Mrs. Larson</TD></TR>
```

STYLE=""...
Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the contents of the table cell.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HTML 4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample:

```html
<TD STYLE="background: red">
```

TITLE=""...
Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the table header.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HTML 4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample:

```html
<TD TITLE="Table Cell Heading">
```
VALIGN={TOP, MIDDLE, BOTTOM, BASELINE}

Aligns the contents of a cell with the top, bottom, baseline, or middle of the cell.

- **Standard:** HTML 3.2
- **Common:** Yes
- **Sample:**

```
<TD VALIGN=TOP><IMG SRC='images/bud.gif' BORDER=0></TD>
```

**WIDTH="n"**

Specifies the horizontal dimension of the cell in pixels or as a percentage of the table width.

- **Standard:** HTML 3.2; not listed in HTML 4
- **Common:** Yes
- **Sample:**

```
<TD WIDTH=200 ALIGN=LEFT><H2>African Species</H2></TD>
```

**Other Attributes**

This tag also accepts the lang, dir, onClick, onDblClick, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMouseMove, onMouseOut, onKeyPress, onKeyDown, and onKeyUp attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

**<TEXTAREA>**

Defines a multiple-line text input field within a form. Place the `<TEXTAREA>` tags inside the `<FORM>` tags. To specify a default value in a `<TEXTAREA>` field, place the text between the `<TEXTAREA>` tags.

- **Standard:** HTML 2
- **Common:** Yes
- **Paired:** Yes
- **Sample:**

```
Enter any comments here:
<TEXTAREA NAME="comments" COLS=40 ROWS=5>
No Comments.
</TEXTAREA>
```

**Attribute Information**

**ACCESSKEY="..."**

Assigns a keystroke sequence to the `<TEXTAREA>` element.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```
<TEXTAREA COLS=40 ROWS=10 NAME="Story" ACCESSKEY=S>
```

**CLASS="..."**

Indicates which style class applies to the `<TEXTAREA>` element.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```
<TEXTAREA CLASS="casual">
```

**COLS="n"**

Indicates the width (in character widths) of the text input field.

- **Standard:** HTML 2
- **Common:** Yes
- **Sample:**

```
<TEXTAREA NAME="desc" COLS=50 ROWS=3></TEXTAREA>
```

**DATAFLD="..."**

Selects a column from a previously identified source of tabular data (see the DATASRC= attribute).

- **Standard:** Internet Explorer 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```
<TEXTAREA DATAFLD="#data_table" DATASRC="#data_table" NAME="st1">
```

**DATASRC="..."**

Specifies the source of data for data binding.
**Standard:** Internet Explorer 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<TEXTAREA DATASRC="#data_table" DATAFLD="name" NAME="st1">

DISABLED

Denies access to the text input field.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<TEXTAREA ROWS=10 COLS=10 NAME="Comments" DISABLED>

ID="n"

Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the `<TEXTAREA>` tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the `<TEXTAREA>` tag.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<TEXTAREA id="123">

NAME="…"

Names the value you pass to the form processor. For example, if you collect personal feedback, assign the `NAME` attribute something like "comments". This establishes a *name-value pair* with which the form processor can work.

**Standard:** HTML 2  
**Common:** Yes  
**Sample:**

```html
<TEXTAREA COLS=30 ROWS=10 NAME="recipe"></TEXTAREA>

READONLY

Specifies that the visitor cannot change the contents of the text input field.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<TEXTAREA ROWS=10 COLS=10 NAME="Notes" READONLY>

ROWS="n"

Indicates the height (in lines of text) of the text input field.

**Standard:** HTML 2  
**Common:** Yes  
**Sample:**

```html
<TEXTAREA NAME="desc" COLS=50 ROWS=3></TEXTAREA>

STYLE="...

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the `<TEXTAREA>` tag.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<TEXTAREA STYLE="background: red">

TABINDEX="n"

Indicates where `<TEXTAREA>` appears in the tabbing order.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<TEXTAREA ROWS=5 COLS=40 NAME="story" TABINDEX=2>

TITLE="…"

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the text entry input method.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<TEXTAREA COLS=10 ROWS=2 NAME="tt" TITLE="Text Entry Box">

Other Attributes

This tag also accepts the `lang`, `dir`, `onfocus`, `onblur`, `onchange`, `onselect`, `onMouseOver`, `onMouseMove`, `onMouseOut`, `onKeyPress`, `onKeyDown`, and `onKeyUp` attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.
<TFOOT>
Defines a table footer within a table. It must precede the <TBODY> tag.

Standard: HTML 4  
Common: No  
Paired: Yes  
Sample:
<TFOOT>
  <TR>
    <TD>Totals</TD><TD>$100.25</TD></TR>
  </TFOOT>
</TABLE>

Attribute Information

ALIGN={LEFT, RIGHT, CENTER, JUSTIFY, CHAR}
Specifies how text within the table footer will line up with the edges of the table cells, or if ALIGN=CHAR, on a specific character (the decimal point).

Standard: HTML 4  
Common: Yes  
Sample:
<TFOOT>
  <TR>
    <TH><B>Television</B></TH>
    <TH><IMG SRC="tv.gif" ALT="TV" BORDER=0></TH>
  </THEAD>
  </TR>
CHAR="..."
Specifies the character on which cell contents will align, if ALIGN="CHAR". If you omit CHAR=, the default value is the decimal point in the specified language.

Standard: HTML 4  
Common: No  
Sample:
<THEAD ALIGN="CHAR" CHAR="", CHAROFF="7">
CLASS="...
Indicates which style class applies to the <TFOOT> element.

Standard: HTML 4  
Common: No  
Sample:
<TFOOT CLASS="casual">
ID="n"
Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the <TFOOT> tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the <TFOOT> tag.

Standard: HTML 4  
Common: No  
Sample:
<TFOOT ID="123">
STYLE="..."
Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the contents between the <TFOOT> tags.

Standard: HTML 4  
Common: No  
Sample:
<TFOOT STYLE="background: red">
TITLE="...
Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the table footer.

Standard: HTML 4  
Common: No  
Sample:
<TFOOT TITLE="Table Footer">
**VALIGN={TOP, BOTTOM, MIDDLE, BASELINE}**

Aligns the contents of the table footer with the top, bottom, or middle of the footer container.

- **Standard:** Internet Explorer 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

  `<FOOT ALIGN=CENTER VALIGN=TOP>`

**Other Attributes**

This tag also accepts the `lang`, `dir`, `onClick`, `onDblClick`, `onMouseDown`, `onMouseUp`, `onMouseOver`, `onMouseMove`, `onMouseOut`, `onKeyPress`, `onKeyDown`, and `onKeyUp` attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

**<TH>**

Contains table cell headings. The `<TH>` tags are identical to the `<TD>` tags except that text inside `<TH>` is usually emphasized with boldface font and centered within the cell.

- **Standard:** HTML 3.2
- **Common:** Yes
- **Paired:** Yes, optional
- **Sample:**

  `<TABLE>
  <TH>1</TH>
  <TH>2</TH>
  </TABLE>`

**Attribute Information**

**AXIS="…”**

Specifies an abbreviated cell name.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

  `<TH AXIS="TV">Television</TH>`

**AXES="…”**

Lists AXIS values that pertain to the cell.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

  `<TH AXES="TV, Programs"><B>Television</B></TH>`

**ALIGN={LEFT, RIGHT, CENTER, JUSTIFY, CHAR}**

Specifies how text within the table header will line up with the edges of the table cells, or if ALIGN=CHAR, on a specific character (the decimal point).

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** Yes
- **Sample:**

  `<TR>
  <TH ALIGN="CHAR" CHAR="", CHAROFF="7">
  <TH ALIGN="CHAR" CHAR="", CHAROFF="7">
BACKGROUND="URL"

Specifies the relative or absolute location of a graphic image file for the browser to load as a background graphic for the table cell.

**Standard:** Internet Explorer, Netscape Navigator

**Common:** No

**Sample:**

```html
<TH BACKGROUND="waves.gif">
```

BGCOLOR="#RRGGBB" or "...

Specifies the background color inside a table cell. You can substitute the hexadecimal RGB values for the appropriate color names.

**Standard:** Deprecated in HTML 4 in favor of Style Sheets

**Common:** No

**Sample:**

```html
<TR><TH BGCOLOR="Pink">Course Number</TH>
<TH BGCOLOR="Blue">Time taught</TH></TR>
```

BORDERCOLOR="#RRGGBB" or "...

Indicates the color of the border of the table cell. You can specify the color with hexadecimal RGB values or by the color name.

**Standard:** Internet Explorer 2

**Common:** No

**Sample:**

```html
<TR><TH BORDERCOLOR="Blue">
```

BORDERCOLORDARK="#RRGGBB" or "...

Indicates the darker color used to form 3-D borders around the table cell. You can specify the color with its hexadecimal RGB values or with its color name.

**Standard:** Internet Explorer 4

**Common:** No

**Sample:**

```html
<TH BORDERCOLORDARK="#88AA2C">
```

CLASS="...

Indicates which style class applies to the \(<TH>\) element.

**Standard:** HTML 4

**Common:** No

**Sample:**

```html
<TH CLASS="casual">Jobs Produced</TH>
```

COLSPAN="n"

Specifies that a table cell occupy more columns than the default of one. This is useful if a category name applies to more than one column of data.

**Standard:** HTML 3.2

**Common:** Yes

**Sample:**

```html
<TR><TH COLSPAN="2">Students</TH></TR>
<TR><TD>Bob Smith</TD><TD>John Doe</TD></TR>
```

ID="n"

Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the \(<TH>\) tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the \(<TH>\) tag.

**Standard:** HTML 4

**Common:** No

**Sample:**

```html
<TH ID="123">
```
**NOWRAP**

Disables default word-wrapping within a table cell, maximizing the cell’s horizontal space.

- **Standard:** Deprecated in HTML 4 in favor of Style Sheets.
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```html
<TH NOWRAP>The contents of this cell will not wrap at all</TH>
```

**ROWSPAN="n"**

Specifies that a table cell occupy more rows than the default of 1. This is useful if several rows of information relate to one category.

- **Standard:** HTML 3.2
- **Common:** Yes
- **Sample:**

```html
<TR><TH VALIGN=MIDDLE ALIGN=RIGHT ROWSPAN=3>Pie Entries</TH>
<TD>Banana Cream</TD>
<TD>Mrs. Robinson</TD></TR>
<TR><TD>Strawberry Cheesecake</TD>
<TD>Mrs. Barton</TD></TR>
<TR><TD>German Chocolate</TD>
<TD>Mrs. Larson</TD></TR>
```

**STYLE="..."**

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the contents of the table cell.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```html
<TH STYLE="background: red"></TH>
```

**TITLE="..."**

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the table header.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```html
<TH TITLE="Table Cell Heading"> </TH>
```

**VALIGN={TOP, MIDDLE, BOTTOM, BASELINE}**

Aligns the contents of a cell with the top, bottom, baseline, or middle of the cell.

- **Standard:** HTML 3.2
- **Common:** Yes
- **Sample:**

```html
<TH VALIGN=TOP><IMG SRC="images/bud.gif BORDER=0"></TH>
```

**WIDTH="n"**

Specifies the horizontal dimension of the cell in pixels or as a percentage of the table width.

- **Standard:** HTML 3.2; not listed in HTML 4
- **Common:** Yes
- **Sample:**

```html
<TH WIDTH=200 ALIGN=LEFT><H2>African Species</H2></TH>
```

**Other Attributes**

This tag also accepts the `lang`, `dir`, `onClick`, `onDb1Click`, `onMouseDown`, `onMouseUp`, `onMouseOver`, `onMouseMove`, `onMouseOut`, `onKeyPress`, `onKeyDown`, and `onKeyUp` attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

**<THEAD>**

Defines a table header section. At least one table row must go within `<THEAD>`.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Paired:** Yes
- **Sample:**

```html
<TABLE RULES=ROWS>
<THEAD>
<TR><TH>Column 1</TH><TH>Column 2</TH></TR>
</THEAD>
```
Attribute Information

**ALIGN=**{LEFT, RIGHT, CENTER, JUSTIFY, CHAR}

Specifies how text within the table header will line up with the edges of the table cells, or if ALIGN=CHAR, on a specific character (the decimal point).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HTML 4</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHAR="..."**

Specifies the character on which cell contents align, if ALIGN="CHAR". If you omit CHAR=, the default value is the decimal point in the specified language.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HTML 4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHAROFF="n"**

Specifies the number of characters from the left at which the alignment character appears.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HTML 4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CLASS="..."**

Indicates which style class applies to the <THEAD> element.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HTML 4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ID="n"**

Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the <THEAD> tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the <THEAD> tag.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HTML 4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STYLE="..."**

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the contents between the <THEAD> tags.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HTML 4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TITLE="..."**

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the table head.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HTML 4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VALIGN={TOP, MIDDLE, BOTTOM, BASELINE}**

Aligns the contents of the table header with respect to the top and bottom edges of the header container.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Common</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HTML 4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other Attributes**

This tag also accepts the lang, dir, onClick, onDb1Click, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMouseMove, onMouseOut, onKeyPress, onKeyDown, and onKeyUp attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.
<TITLE>
Gives the document an official title. The <TITLE> tags appear inside the document header inside the <HEAD> tags.

**Standard:** HTML 2  
**Common:** Yes  
**Paired:** Yes  
**Sample:**

```html
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>How To Build A Go-Cart</TITLE>
</HEAD>

Attribute Information

This tag also accepts the lang and dir attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

<TR>
Contains a row of cells in a table. You must place the <TR> tags inside the <TABLE> container, which can contain <TH> and <TD> tags.

**Standard:** HTML 3.2  
**Common:** Yes  
**Paired:** Yes, optional  
**Sample:**

```html
<TABLE>
<TR><TH COLSPAN=3>Test Scores</TH></TR>
<TR>
<TD>Bob Smith</TD>
<TD>78</TD>
<TD>85</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
<TD>John Doe</TD>
<TD>87</TD>
<TD>85</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

Attribute Information

**ALIGN={LEFT, RIGHT, CENTER, JUSTIFY, CHAR}**

Specifies how text within the table row will line up within the table cells, or if ALIGN=CHAR, on a specific character (the decimal point).

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** Yes  
**Sample:**

```html
<TR ALIGN=CENTER >
<TD><B>Television</B></TD>
<TD><IMG SRC="tv.gif" ALT="TV" BORDER=0></TD>
</TR>
```

**BGCOLOR="#RRGGBB" or "..."**

Specifies the background color of table cells in the row. You can substitute the color names for the hexadecimal RGB values.

**Standard:** Deprecated in HTML 4 in favor of Style Sheets.
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<TR BGCOLOR="Yellow">
<TD><IMG SRC="Bob.jpg" ALT="Bob" BORDER=0></TD>
<TD ALIGN=LEFT VALIGN=MIDDLE>Bob Smith sitting at his desk on a July afternoon.</TD>
</TR>
```

**BORDERCOLOR="#RRGGBB" or "..."**

Specifies the color of cell borders within the row. Currently, only Internet Explorer accepts this attribute. You can substitute color names for the hexadecimal RGB values.

**Standard:** Internet Explorer 2  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<TR BORDERCOLOR="#3F2A55">
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT VALIGN=MIDDLE>Computers</TD>
</TR>
```
**BORDERCOLORDARK**=""#RRGGBB" or "...

Indicates the darker color for the 3-D borders around the table row. You can specify the color with its hexadecimal RGB values or with its color name.

**Standard:** Internet Explorer 4

**Common:** No

**Sample:**

```
<TR BORDERCOLORLIGH="silver"
     BORDERCOLORDARK="black">
```

**BORDERCOLORLIGHT**=""#RRGGBB" or "...

Indicates the lighter color for 3-D borders around the table row. You can specify the color with its hexadecimal RGB values or with its color name.

**Standard:** Internet Explorer 4

**Common:** No

**Sample:**

```
<TR BORDERCOLORLIGHT="silver"
     BORDERCOLORDARK="black">
```

**CHAR**="...

Specifies the character on which cell contents align, if ALIGN="CHAR". If you omit CHAR=, the default value is the decimal point in the specified language.

**Standard:** HTML 4

**Common:** No

**Sample:**

```
<TR ALIGN="CHAR" CHAR="",">
```

**CHAROFF**="n"

Specifies the number of characters from the left at which the alignment character appears.

**Standard:** HTML 4

**Common:** No

**Sample:**

```
<TR ALIGN="CHAR" CHAR="", CHAROFF="7">
```

**CLASS**="...

Indicates which style class applies to the <TR> element.

**Standard:** HTML 4

**Common:** No

**Sample:**

```
<TR STYLE="background: red">
```

**ID**="n"

Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the <TR> tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the <TR> tag.

**Standard:** HTML 4

**Common:** No

**Sample:**

```
<TR ID="123">
```

**NOWRAP**

Indicates that text within table cells in the row not wrap. This may cause the table to expand beyond the horizontal dimensions of the current document.

**Standard:** Internet Explorer 3; deprecated in HTML 4 in favor of Style Sheets

**Common:** No

**Sample:**

```
<TR NOWRAP>
  <TD>In this table cell I’m going to type a lot of stuff.</TD>
  <TD>In this table cell I’m going to continue to type a lot of stuff.</TD>
</TR>
```

**STYLE**="...

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to all cells in the table row.

**Standard:** HTML 4

**Common:** No

**Sample:**

```
<TR STYLE="background: red">
```
**TITLE=“...”**
Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```
<TR TITLE="Table Row">
```

**VALIGN={TOP, MIDDLE, BOTTOM, BASELINE}**
Specifies the vertical alignment of the contents of all cells within the row.

- **Standard:** HTML 3.2
- **Common:** Yes
- **Sample:**

```
<TR VALIGN=TOP>
  <TD ALIGN=Center>John Smith</TD>
  <TD ALIGN=Center>Bob Doe</TD>
</TR>
```

**Other Attributes**
This tag also accepts the `lang`, `dir`, `onClick`, `onDblClick`, `onMouseDown`, `onMouseUp`, `onMouseMove`, `onMouseOver`, `onKeyPress`, `onKeyDown`, and `onKeyUp` attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

**<TT>**
Displays text in a monospace font.

- **Standard:** HTML 2
- **Common:** Yes
- **Paired:** Yes
- **Sample:**

```
After I typed in help, the words <TT>help: not found</TT> appeared on my screen.
```

**Attribute Information**

**CLASS=“...”**
Indicates which style class applies to the `<TT>` element.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```
I sat down and began to type. <P><TT CLASS="casual">It was a dark and stormy night.</TT>
```

**ID="n"**
Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the `<TT>` tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the `<TT>` tag.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```
<TT ID="123">
```

**STYLE=“...”**
Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the contents within the `<TT>` tags.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```
<TT STYLE="background: red">
```

**TITLE=“...”**
Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the text within the `<TT>` tags.

- **Standard:** HTML 4
- **Common:** No
- **Sample:**

```
Now, type <TT TITLE="User Typing">
MAIL</TT> and hit the <KBD>ENTER</KBD> key.
```
Other Attributes

This tag also accepts the lang, dir, onClick, onDblClick, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMouseMove, onMouseOut, onKeyPress, onKeyDown, and onKeyUp attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

〈U〉

Underlines text in a document. Use this tag with moderation since underlined text can confuse visitors accustomed to seeing hyperlinks as underlined text.

Standard: HTML 2; deprecated in HTML 4 in favor of Style Sheets
Common: Yes
Paired: Yes
Sample:

After waterskiing, I was 〈U〉really</U> tired.

Attribute Information

CLASS="..."

Indicates which style class applies to the 〈U〉 element.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

〈U CLASS="casual">True Lies</U> yet?

ID="n"

Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the 〈U〉 tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the 〈U〉 tag.

Standard: HTML 4
Attribute Information

CLASS="...

Indicates which style class applies to the <UL> element.

 Standard: HTML 4
 Common: No
 Sample: 
 <UL CLASS="casual">
   <LI>Hexagon</LI>
   <LI>Pentagon</LI>
   <LI>Octogon</LI>
 </UL>

COMPACT

Indicates that the unordered list appears in a compact format. This attribute may not affect the appearance of the list as most browsers do not present lists in more than one format.

 Standard: HTML 2; deprecated in HTML 4
 Common: No
 Sample: 
 <UL COMPACT>
   <LI>Flour
   <LI>Sugar
   <LI>Wheat
   <LI>Raisins
 </UL>

ID="n"

Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the <UL> tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the <UL> tag.

 Standard: HTML 4
 Common: No
 Sample: 
 <UL ID="123">

SRC="URL"

Specifies the relative or absolute location of an image file to use for the bullets in the unordered list. Style Sheets provide a browser-independent method that is equivalent to this attribute.

 Standard: Internet Explorer 4
 Common: No
 Sample: 
 <UL SRC="blueball.gif">

STYLE="...

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the contents of the unordered list.

 Standard: HTML 4
 Common: No
 Sample: 
 <UL STYLE="background: red">

TITLE="...

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the unordered list.

 Standard: HTML 4
 Common: No
 Sample: 
 <UL TITLE="Food List">
   <LI>Spaghetti
   <LI>Pizza
   <LI>Fettuccini Alfredo
 </UL>

TYPE={SQUARE, CIRCLE, DISC}

Specifies the bullet type for each unordered list item. If you omit the TYPE= attribute, the browser chooses a default type.

 Standard: HTML 2
 Common: Yes
 Sample: 
 <UL TYPE=DISC>
   <LI>Spaghetti
   <UL TYPE=SQUARE>
     <LI>Noodles
     <LI>Sauce
     <LI>Cheese
   </UL>
 </UL>
Other Attributes

This tag also accepts the lang, dir, onClick, onDb1Click, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMouseMove, on.MouseDown, onKeyPress, onKeyDown, and onKeyUp attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

<VAR>

Indicates a placeholder variable in document text. This is useful when describing commands for which the visitor must supply a parameter.

**Standard:** HTML 2  
**Common:** Yes  
**Paired:** Yes  
**Sample:**

To copy a file in DOS type <VAR>file1</VAR> <VAR>file2</VAR></VAR> and press the ENTER key.

Attribute Information

CLASS=""...

Indicates which style class applies to the <VAR> element.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

I, <VAR CLASS="casual">your name</VAR>, solemnly swear to tell the truth.

ID="n"

Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the <VAR> tag. When you then assign a style to that ID selector, it affects only that one instance of the <VAR> tag.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

<VAR ID='123'>

STYLE="..."

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the contents within the <VAR> tags.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

<TITLE="..."

Specifies text assigned to the tag. You might use this attribute for context-sensitive help within the document. Browsers may use this to show tool tips over the text within the <VAR> tags.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

Use a H<VAR TITLE="Heading Level Number">n</VAR> tag.

Other Attributes

This tag also accepts the lang, dir, onClick, onDb1Click, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMouseMove, onKeyUp attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

<WBR>

Forces a word break. This is useful in combination with the <NOBR> tag to permit line-breaks where they could otherwise not occur.

**Standard:** Netscape Navigator  
**Common:** No  
**Paired:** No  
**Sample:**

<NOBR>

This line would go on forever, except that I have this neat tag called WBR that does <WBR>this!</NOBR>
<XMP>
Includes preformatted text within a document. Unlike the <PRE> tag, the browser does not interpret HTML tags within the <XMP> tags. HTML 3.2 declared this tag obsolete; so use <PRE> instead.

**Standard:** Obsolete  
**Common:** No  
**Paired:** Yes  
**Sample:**

The output from these reports is shown below.

```html
<Company> Q1  Q2  Q3  Q4
———- ——- ——- ——- 
Widget Inc  4.5m  4.6m  6.2m  4.5m
Acme Widget 5.9m  10.2m 7.3m  6.6m
West Widget 2.2m  1.3m  3.1m  6.1m
</Company>
```

**Element-Independent Attributes and Event Handlers**

Many HTML elements accept the attributes and event handlers described in this section. See the cross-references from individual elements for specific support information.

**Attributes**

**`lang`="..."**

Specifies the language used within the section. This attribute is used most often within documents to override site-wide language specifications. Use standard codes for languages, such as DE for German, FR for French, IT for Italian, and IW for Hebrew. See ISO Specification 639 at www.sil.org/sgml/iso639a.html

for more information about language codes.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<br>The following quote is in German. <q lang="DE">Guten Tag!</q></br>
```

**`dir`="(LTR, RTL)"**

Specifies the direction (left to right or right to left) for the text used within the section. This attribute is used most often within documents to override site-wide language direction specifications.

**Standard:** HTML 4  
**Common:** No  
**Sample:**

```html
<br>The following quote is in Hebrew, therefore written right to left, not left to right. <q lang="IW" dir="RTL">Hebrew text goes here and is presented right to left, not left to right.</q></br>
```

**Event Handlers**

Each of the following event handlers helps link visitor actions to scripts. See the JavaScript reference for a fuller explanation of their use, and see Chapter 11 for JavaScript instructions.

**`onLoad`="..."**

Occurs when the browser finishes loading a window or all frames within a `<FRAMESET>`. This handler works with `<BODY>` and `<FRAMESET>` elements.

**`onUnload`="..."**

Occurs when the browser removes a document from a window or frame. This handler works with `<BODY>` and `<FRAMESET>` elements.

**`onClick`="..."**

Occurs when a visitor clicks the mouse over an element. This handler works with most elements.
onDoubleClick="..."
Occurrences when a visitor double-clicks the mouse over an element. This handler works with most elements.

onMouseDown="..."
Occurrences when a visitor presses the mouse button over an element. This handler works with most elements.

onMouseUp="..."
Occurrences when a visitor releases the mouse button over an element. This handler works with most elements.

onMouseMove="..."
Occurrences when a visitor moves the mouse while still over an element. This handler works with most elements.

onMouseOut="..."
Occurrences when a visitor moves the mouse away from an element. This handler works with most elements.

onFocus="..."
Occurrences when a visitor moves the focus to an element either with the mouse or the tab key. This handler works with <LABEL>, <INPUT>, <SELECT>, <TEXTAREA>, and <BUTTON>.

onBlur="..."
Occurrences when a visitor moves focus from an element either with the mouse or the tab key.

This handler works with <LABEL>, <INPUT>, <SELECT>, <TEXTAREA>, and <BUTTON>.

onKeyPress="..."
Occurrences when a visitor presses and releases a key over an element. This handler works with most elements.

onKeyDown="..."
Occurrences when a visitor presses a key over an element. This handler works with most elements.

onKeyUp="..."
Occurrences when a visitor releases a key over an element. This handler works with most elements.

onSubmit="..."
Occurrences when a visitor submits a form. This handler works only with <FORM>.

onReset="..."
Occurrences when a visitor resets a form. This handler works only with <FORM>.

onSelect="..."
Occurrences when a visitor selects text in a text field. This handler works with the <INPUT> and <TEXTAREA> elements.

onChange="..."
Occurrences when a visitor modifies a field and moves the input focus to a different control. This handler works with <INPUT>, <SELECT>, and <TEXTAREA>.