

PART 1: HTML TAGS AND ATTRIBUTES

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:

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



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

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

```
<!-- 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.

The HTML 2 standard is:

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

The HTML 3.2 standard is:

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

The HTML 4 standard is:

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

- Standard:** HTML 2
- Common:** Yes
- Paired:** No
- Sample:**

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



<A>

Also called the *anchor* tag, identifies a link or a location within a document. You commonly use this tag to create a hyperlink, using the HREF= attribute. You can also use the <A> tag to identify sections within a document, using the NAME= attribute.

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

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

Attribute Information

ACCESSKEY="..."

Assigns a key sequence to the element.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<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".

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<A HREF="help.html" CHARSET="ISO-8859-1">
HELP</a>
```

CLASS="..."

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

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<A HREF="next.html" CLASS="casual">
Next</A>
```

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.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

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

HREF="URL"

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

Standard: HTML 2

Common: Yes

Sample:

```
<A HREF="details.html">More Info</a>
```

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.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<A HREF="next.html" ID="123">Next</A>
```

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).

Standard: HTML 2

Common: Yes

Sample:

```
<A HREF="#ingredients">Ingredients</A><BR>
<A NAME="ingredients"><h1>Ingredients</H1>
```

REL="..."

Specifies relationship hyperlinks.

Standard: HTML 3.2

Common: No

Sample:

```
<A REV="made"
HREF="mailto:bob@company.com">
```

REV="..."

Specifies reverse relationship hyperlinks.

Standard: HTML 3.2

Common: No

Sample:

```
<A REV="Previous"
HREF="http://www.raycomm.com/firstdoc.htm">
```

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:

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

STYLE="..."

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

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<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:

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

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.

<ACRONYM>

Indicates an acronym in a document.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Paired: Yes

Sample:

```
<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:

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

ID="..."

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, onDb1Click, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMouseMove, onMouseOut, onKeyPress, onKeyDown, and onKeyUp attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

<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
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.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<ADDRESS ID="123">1600 Pennsylvania
</ADDRESS>
```

STYLE="..."

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

Standard: HTML 4

Common: Yes

Sample:

```
<ADDRESS 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 address text.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<ADDRESS TITLE="Address">
```

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.

<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:

```
<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}

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:

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

ALT="..."

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

Standard: HTML 3.2

Common: No

Sample:

```
<APPLET 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.
</APPLET>
```

CODE="URL"

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

Standard: HTML 3.2

Common: No

Sample:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<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:

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

```
</APPLET>
```

PARAM NAME="..."

Passes program parameters to the Java applet.

Standard: HTML 3.2

Common: No

Sample:

```
<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: 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:

```
<APPLET 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, onDb1Click, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMouseMove, onMouseOut, onKeyPress, onKeyDown, and 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.

Standard: HTML 3.2
Common: Yes
Sample:

```
<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.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

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

NOHREF

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

Standard: HTML 3.2
Common: Yes
Sample:

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

NOTAB

Excludes the image map area from the tab order.

Standard: Internet Explorer
Common: Yes
Sample:

```
<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.

Standard: HTML 3.2
Common: Yes
Sample:

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

STYLE="..."

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

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```
<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.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: Yes
Sample:

```
<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="...".

Standard: HTML 4
Common: Yes
Sample:

```
<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.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<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.

Standard: HTML 2

Common: Yes

Paired: Yes

Sample:

The afternoon was so hot!

Attribute Information**CLASS="..."**

Indicates which style class applies to the element.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

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

ID="..."

Assigns a unique ID selector to an instance of the tag. When you assign a style to that ID

selector, it affects only that one instance of the tag.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

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

STYLE="..."

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

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<B 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 boldface

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<B TITLE="Species">Dog Species</B>
```

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.

<BASE>

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

Standard: HTML 2

Common: Yes

Paired: No

Sample:

```
<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:

```
<BASE HREF="http://www.raycomm.com/">
```

TARGET="..."

Identifies in which named frame you load a document (see the HREF= attribute).

Standard: HTML 4
Common: Yes
Sample:

```
<BASE HREF="http://www.raycomm.com/frames/"
TARGET="main">
```

<BASEFONT>

Provides a font setting for normal text within a document. Font settings (see the 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:

```
<BASEFONT SIZE="5">
```

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:

```
<BASEFONT SIZE="2" COLOR="#FF00CC">
```

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:

```
<BASEFONT FACE="Avant Guard, Helvetica,
Arial">
```

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:

```
<BASEFONT SIZE="5">
```

<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:

```
<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.

Standard: Internet Explorer
Common: Yes
Paired: No
Sample:

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

Attribute Information

LOOP="{n, INFINITE}"

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

Standard: Internet Explorer
Common: No
Sample:

```
<BGSOUND SRC="bug1e.wav" LOOP="2">
```

SRC="{URL}"

Indicates the explicit or relative location of the sound file.

Standard: Internet Explorer
Common: No
Sample:

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

<BIG>

Indicates that text display in a larger font.

Standard: HTML 3.2
Common: Yes
Paired: Yes
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.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
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.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
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.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```
<BIG 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 <BIG> tags.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```
<BIG TITLE="Bigger">
```

Other Attributes

This tag also accepts the lang, dir, onClick, onDb1Click, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onmouseover, onMouseMove, onMouseOut, onKeyPress, onKeyUp, 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:

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">

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">

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.

<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.

Standard: HTML 2

Common: Yes

Paired: Yes

Sample:

```
<BODY>
<H1>HELLO!</H1>
</BODY>
```

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:

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

CLASS="..."

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

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

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

ID="n"

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

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<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:

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

STYLE="..."

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the document body.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<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:

```
<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, 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.

Breaks a line of continuous text and prevents text alignment around images.

Standard: HTML 2

Common: Yes

Paired: No

Sample:

I live at:

```
<P>123 Nowhere Ave<BR>
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:

```
<IMG SRC="portrait.jpg" ALIGN="RIGHT">
<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
 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:

```
<BR ID="123">
```

STYLE="..."

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the
 tag.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<BR 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:

```
<BR CLEAR="ALL" TITLE="Stop image wrap">
```

<BUTTON>

Sets up a button to submit or reset a form as well as to activate a script. Use the tag between the opening and closing <BUTTON> tags to specify a graphical button.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Paired: Yes

Sample:

```
<BUTTON TYPE="BUTTON" VALUE="Run Program"
onClick(doit)>Click it</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, onDb1Click, onMouseDown,

onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMouseMove, onMouseOut, onKeyPress, onKeyDown, and onKeyUp attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

C

<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:

```
<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:

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

STYLE="..."

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

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<CAPTION 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 caption.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: Yes

Sample:

```
<CAPTION TITLE="Table caption">
```

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.

<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:

```
<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:

```
This came from <CITE CLASS="casual">
Emerson's Walden Pond</CITE>
```

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, onDb1Click, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMouseMove, onMouseOut, onKeyPress, onKeyDown, and onKeyUp attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

<CODE>

Embeds excerpts of program source code into your document text. This is useful if you want to show program source code inline within a paragraph of normal text. For showing formatted segments of source code longer than one line, use the <PRE> tag.

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

```
To display the value of the cost
variable use the
<CODE>printf("%0.2f\n", cost); </CODE>
function call.
```

Attribute Information

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:

```
<BODY 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:

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

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.

<COL>

Specifies attributes for a table column.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Paired: No

Sample:

```
<TABLE>
<COLGROUP>
  <COL ALIGN="RIGHT">
  <COL ALIGN="CENTER">
<TR> <TD>This cell is aligned right</TD>
  <TD>This cell is centered</TD>
</TR>
</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).

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<COL ALIGN="CENTER">
```

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:

```
<COL 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:

```
<COL ALIGN="CHAR" CHAR="," CHAROFF="7">
```

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.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<COL ID="123">
```

SPAN="n"

Indicates the number of columns in the group.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

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

STYLE="..."

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

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<COL 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 over the table column.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```
<COL TITLE="Table column">
```

WIDTH="n"

Specifies the horizontal dimension of a column (in pixels or as a percentage). Special values of "0*" force the column to the 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:

```
<COL WIDTH="100">
```

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 center of the column. VALIGN="BASELINE" aligns the contents with the baseline of the current text font.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```
<COL VALIGN="TOP">
```

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.

<COLGROUP>

Specifies characteristics for a group of table columns.

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

```
<TABLE>  
<COLGROUP VALIGN="TOP">  
  <COL ALIGN="RIGHT">  
  <COL ALIGN="CENTER">  
<TR>  
  <TD>This cell is aligned top and  
  right</TD>  
  <TD>This cell is aligned top and  
  centered</TD>  
</TR>  
</TABLE>
```

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).

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```
<COLGROUP ALIGN="CENTER">
```

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:

```
<COLGROUP 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:

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

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:

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

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:

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

STYLE="..."

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

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<COLGROUP STYLE="color: 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 column group.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<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:

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

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:

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

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.

<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
- 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`, `onMouseOver`, `onMouseMove`, `onMouseOut`, `onKeyPress`, `onKeyDown`, and `onKeyUp` attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

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:

```
<P>HTTP stands for HyperText
Transfer <DEL>Transport</DEL>Protocol</P>
```

Attribute Information

CITE="url"

Indicates address of reference (definitive source, for example) for deletion.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```
<DEL CITE="http://www.w3.org/">HTML 3.0 was
used for 10 years.</DEL>
```

CLASS="..."

Indicates which style class applies to the element.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

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

DATETIME="..."

Indicates the date and time in precisely this format: YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssTZD. 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:

```
<DEL DATETIME="1997-07-14T08:30:00Z">POP
stands for Post Office Protocol</DEL>
```

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:

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

STYLE="..."

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the deleted text.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

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

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:

```
<DEL TITLE="Definition">
More deleted text.</DEL>
```

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.

<DFN>

Indicates the definition of a term in the document.

Standard: HTML 3.2
Common: No

Paired: Yes
Sample:

<DFN>HTTP stands for HyperText Transfer Protocol</DFN>

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.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

<DFN TITLE="Definition">

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.

<DIR>

Contains a directory list. Use the tag to indicate list items within the list. Use , rather than this deprecated tag.

Standard: HTML 2; deprecated in HTML 4. Use instead.
Common: Yes
Paired: Yes
Sample:

Choose a music genre:<DIR>
Rock
Country
New Age
</DIR>

Attribute Information

CLASS="..."

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

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

<DIR CLASS="casual">
Apples
Kiwis
Mangos
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.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<DIR TITLE="Directory List">
```

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.

<DIV>

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>A11 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

Common: No

Sample:

```
<DIV ALIGN="RIGHT">
Look over here!</DIV>
<DIV ALIGN="LEFT">
Now, look over here!</DIV>
```

CLASS="..."

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

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

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

DATAFLD="..."

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

Standard: Internet Explorer 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<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:

```
<DIV DATAFORMATAS="HTML"
DATASRC="#data_table">
```

DATASRC="..."

Specifies the source of data for data binding.

Standard: Internet Explorer 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<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:

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

NOWRAP

Disables line-wrapping for the section.

Standard: Netscape Navigator

Common: No

Sample:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<DIV TITLE="Title" CLASS="casual">
```

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.

<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:

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

Attribute Information

CLASS="..."

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

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

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

```
<DL COMPACT>...
</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:

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

STYLE="..."

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

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```
<DL 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 definition list.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```
<DL TITLE="Definition 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.

<DT>

Contains the terms inside a definition list.
Place the <DT> tags inside <DL> tags.

Standard: HTML 2
Common: Yes
Paired: Yes, optional
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.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```
<DL>
<DT CLASS="casual">CUL&R
<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.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
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.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```
<DT 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 definition term.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```
<DT TITLE="Term">Programmer</DT>
<DD>A method for converting coffee into
applications.
```

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.

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

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

It is very important to read the instructions before beginning.

Attribute Information

CLASS="..."

Indicates which style class applies to the element.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
Did you say my house was on
<EM CLASS="casual">FIRE?!</EM>
```

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:

```
I have complained <EM ID="123">ten</EM>
times about the leaking faucet.
```

STYLE="..."

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

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<EM 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.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<EM TITLE="Emphasis">
```

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.

<EMBED>

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.

Standard: Netscape Navigator, supported by Internet Explorer

Common: No

Paired: No

Sample:

```
<EMBED SRC="fur_elise.midi">
```

Attribute Information

ACCESSKEY="..."

Specifies a key sequence that binds to the embedded object.

Standard: Internet Explorer 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<EMBED SRC="st.ocx" ACCESSKEY="E">
```

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 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. `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, onDb1Click, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMouseMove, onMouseOut, onKeyPress, onKeyDown, and onKeyUp attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

F**<FIELDSET>**

Groups related form elements.

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

```
<FORM ...>
<FIELDSET>
..logically related field elements...
</FIELDSET>
</FORM>
```

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 ID="123">now!</FIELDSET>
```

STYLE="..."

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

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, onDb1Click, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMouseMove, onMouseOut, onKeyPress, onKeyDown, and onKeyUp attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

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.

Common: Yes
Paired: Yes
Sample:

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:

```
<FONT COLOR=#FF0000><H2>Win A
Trip!</H2></FONT> <FONT COLOR=
"lightblue"><p>That's right!
A trip to Hawaii can be yours if you
scratch off the right number!</FONT>
```

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:

```
<FONT SIZE="+1 FACE="Avant Guard,
Helvetica, Lucida Sans, Arial">
```

SIZE=*n*

Specifies the size of the text affected by the FONT tag. You can specify the size relative to the base font size (see the <BASEFONT> tag) which is normally 3. You can also specify the size as a digit in the range 1 through 7.

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

Common: Yes
Sample:

```
<BASEFONT SIZE=4>
<FONT SIZE="+2>This is a font of size
6</FONT> <FONT SIZE=1>This is a font
of size 1</FONT>
```

<FORM>

Sets up a container for a form tag. Within the <FORM> tags, you can place form input tags such as <FIELDSET>, <INPUT>, <SELECT>, and <TEXTAREA>.

Standard: HTML 2
Common: Yes
Paired: 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
ACCEPT-CHARSET="ISO-8859-1"
ACTION="/stat-collector.cgi">
```

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>.

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/ttt.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">
Enter search keywords:
<INPUT TYPE=TEXT NAME="query" SIZE=20>
<INPUT TYPE=SUBMIT VALUE="Search">
</FORM>
```

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:

```
<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:

```
<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, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, 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:

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

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

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: Yes
Sample:

```
<FRAME SRC="hits.html" BORDER="2">
```

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:

```
<FRAME SRC="hits.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:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<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 <H1> representing the heading for the main heading in the document and <H3> 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:

```
<H1>Caring For Your Canary</H1>
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.
<H2>Feeding</H2>
```

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:

```
<H3 ALIGN=RIGHT>History Of The
Platypus</H3>
```

CLASS="..."

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

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```
<H1 CLASS="casual" ALIGN=LEFT>
River Tours</H1>
```

ID="..."

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

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```
<H2 ID="123">Paper Products</H2>
```

STYLE="..."

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the heading.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```
<H1 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 heading.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```
<H1 TITLE="Headline">
```

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.

<HEAD>

Contains document head information. You can place any of the following tags within the

document head: <LINK>, <META>, <TITLE>, <SCRIPT>, <BASE>, and <STYLE>.

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

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Making a Peanut-Butter and
Jelly Sandwich</TITLE>
<LINK REL=Parent
HREF="sandwiches.html">
</HEAD>
```

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.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```
<HEAD PROFILE="http://www.raycomm.com/
general.html">
</HEAD>
```

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.

Standard: HTML 2
Common: Yes
Paired: No
Sample:

```
<H2>Birthday Colors</H2>
<HR ALIGN=LEFT WIDTH="60%">
```

```
<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.

Standard: HTML 3.2; deprecated in HTML 4 in favor of Style Sheets

Common: Yes

Sample:

```
<H2 ALIGN=LEFT>Shopping List</H2>
<HR WIDTH="40%" ALIGN=LEFT>
<UL TYPE=SQUARE>
<LI>Eggs
<LI>Butter
<LI>Bread
<LI>Milk
</UL>
```

CLASS="..."

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

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<HR CLASS="casual" WIDTH="50%">
```

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

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

Standard: Internet Explorer. Style Sheets provide equivalent functionality.

Common: No

Sample:

```
<HR COLOR=#09334C>
```


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.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<HR ID="123">
```

NOSHADE

Specifies that the browser not shade the line.

Standard: HTML 3.2

Common: Yes

Sample:

```
<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 thickness of the line (in pixels).

Standard: HTML 3.2; deprecated in HTML 4 in favor of Style Sheets

Common: Yes

Sample:

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

STYLE="..."

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the horizontal rule.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<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.

Standard: HTML 3.2; deprecated in HTML 4 in favor of Style Sheets

Common: Yes

Sample:

```
<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.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

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

Other Attributes

This tag also accepts the `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.

<HTML>

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

Standard: HTML 2

Common: Yes

Paired: Yes

Sample:

```
<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>

Italicizes text.

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

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.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

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.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

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

STYLE="..."

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to
 italicized text.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

<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.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

<I TITLE="Italicized">

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.

<IFRAME>

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

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

```
<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.

Standard: HTML 4; deprecated usage.
 Use Style Sheets instead.
Common: No
Sample:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<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:

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

HSPACE="n"

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

Standard: Internet Explorer 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<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.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

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

NORESIZE

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

Standard: Internet Explorer

Common: No

Sample:

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

SCROLLING={YES, NO}

Indicates whether the floating frame has scrollbars.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

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

SRC="URL"

Specifies the relative or absolute location of the document file to load in the floating frame.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

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

STYLE="..."

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the floating frame.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

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

WIDTH=*n*

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

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<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.

Standard: Internet Explorer 4

Common: No

Sample:

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

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.

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

Standard: HTML 2

Common: Yes

Paired: No

Sample:

```
<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 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
 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:

```
<IMG SRC="red_icon.gif" ALIGN=LEFT>
It's about time for volunteers to
pitch in.<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:

```
<IMG SRC="smiley.gif" ALT=":-")">
```

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:

```
<IMG SRC="portrait.jpg" BORDER=2>
```

CLASS="..."

Indicates which style class applies to the element.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<IMG CLASS="casual" SRC="dots.gif">
```

CONTROLS

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

Standard: Internet Explorer 2

Common: No

Sample:

```
<IMG DYN SRC="foo.avi" CONTROLS>
```

DATAFLD="..."

Indicates a column in previously identified tabular data.

Standard: Internet Explorer 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<IMG SRC="thing.gif" DATAFLD="color">
```

DATASRC="..."

Specifies the location of tabular data to be bound.

Standard: Internet Explorer 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<IMG SRC="thing.gif" DATASRC="#data_table">
```

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 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:

```
<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:

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

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:

```
<IMG DYN SRC="ship.vrm" START=MOUSOVER>
```

STYLE="..."

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the inline image.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<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:

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

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.

<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:

```
<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 tag.

Standard: HTML 3.2; deprecated in HTML 4 in favor of Style Sheets

Common: Yes

Sample:

```
<INPUT TYPE=IMAGE SRC="picture.gif"
ALIGN=RIGHT>
```

ACCEPT="..."

Specifies a list of acceptable MIME types for submitted files.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<INPUT CLASS="casual" TYPE=TEXT
NAME="age">
```

DATAFLD="..."

Selects a column from previously identified tabular data.

Standard: Internet Explorer 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<DIV DATASRC="#data_table">
<INPUT TYPE=TEXT NAME="color"
DATAFLD="colorvals">
```


DATASRC="..."

Specifies the location of tabular data to be bound.

Standard: Internet Explorer 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<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:

```
<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:

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:

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:

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:

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:

```
<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:

Your Age: <INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="Age" SIZE=5>

SRC="URL"

Implements a graphic image for a submit button. For this to work, indicate TYPE=IMAGE.

Standard: HTML 3.2

Common: Yes

Sample:

```
<INPUT TYPE=IMAGE SRC="/images/push-button.gif">
```

STYLE="..."

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the input element.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<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.

Standard: Internet Explorer

Common: No

Sample:

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:

```
<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.

Standard: HTML 2

Common: Yes

Sample:

```
<FORM METHOD=POST ACTION="/cgi-bin/thingie">
Name: <INPUT TYPE=TEXT NAME="name"><BR>
Password: <INPUT TYPE=PASSWORD
NAME="pass"><BR>
```

```
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, ondblclick, 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:ssTZD. 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, onDb1Click, 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: No

Sample:

```
<ISINDEX PROMPT="Keyword Search"
ACTION="/cgi-bin/search.cgi">
```

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="..."

Changes the input prompt for keyword index searches. If you don't specify PROMPT=, the browser displays a default prompt.

Standard: HTML 3.2

Common: Yes

Sample:

```
<ISINDEX 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:

<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, onDb1Click, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMouseMove, onMouseOut, onKeyPress, onKeyDown, and onKeyUp attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.



<LABEL>

Provides identifying text for a form widget.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Paired: Yes

Sample:

```
<LABEL FOR="idname">First Name</LABEL>
<INPUT TYPE="TEXT" ID="idname">
```

Attribute Information**ACCESSKEY="..."**

Assigns a keystroke to the element.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<LABEL FOR="idname" ACCESSKEY=H>
```

CLASS="..."

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

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<LABEL FOR="idname" CLASS="short">First
Name</LABEL>
<INPUT TYPE="TEXT" ID="idname">
```

FOR="..."

Specifies the ID of the widget associated with the label.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<LABEL FOR="idname">First Name</LABEL>
<INPUT TYPE="TEXT" ID="idname">
```

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:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
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:

```
<INPUT TYPE=RADIO NAME="cc"
VALUE="visa" TITLE="Visa">
```

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.

<LAYER>

Defines a layer within a document, which you can then 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:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<LAYER SRC="frame.gif" ABOVE="bg"
NAME="frame" WIDTH=200 HEIGHT=200>
```

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:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<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
Paired: Yes
Sample:

```
<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:

```
<LEGEND ALIGN=TOP>
Seattle Staff Directory
</LEGEND>
```

CLASS="..."

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

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```
<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:

```
<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, onDb1Click, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMouseMove, onMouseOut, onKeyPress, onKeyDown, and onKeyUp attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

Places items into ordered (see the tag), menu (see the <MENU> tag), directory (see the <dir> tag), and unordered (see the 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 element.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<LI CLASS="casual">Dogs
```

ID=*n*

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:

```
<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 tag) or the numbering for each ordered list item (see the 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:

```
<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 tag.

Because unordered lists do not increment, the VALUE= attribute is meaningless when used with them.

Standard: HTML 3.2

Common: Yes

Sample:

```
<OL TYPE=1>
  <LI VALUE=5>Watch
  <LI>Compass
</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.

<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:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<LINK MEDIA=SCREEN REL="STYLESHEET"
HREF="/global.css">
```

NAME="..."

Specifies a name by which bookmarks, scripts, and applets can reference the relationship.

Standard: Internet Explorer 4
Common: No
Sample:

```
<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=Copyright 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:

```
<LINK REL=Help HREF="/Help/index.html">
<LINK REL=Style Sheet HREF="sitehead.css">
</HEAD>
```

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:

```
<LINK REV=made
HREF="mailto:jdoh@somewhere.com">
```

TARGET="..."

Specifies the name of a frame in which the referenced link appears.

Standard: Internet Explorer 4
Common: No
Sample:

```
<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.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: Yes

Sample:

```
<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: No

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>
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
</LISTING>
```

M

<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 tag.

Standard: HTML 3.2

Common: Yes

Sample:

```
<MAP NAME="housemap">
. . .
<IMG SRC="house.gif" USEMAP="#housemap"
BORDER=0 ALT="Map of House">
```

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">
```

<MARQUEE>

Displays a scrolling text message within a document. Only Internet Explorer recognizes this tag.

Standard: Internet Explorer

Common: No

Paired: Yes

Sample:

```
<MARQUEE DIRECTION=LEFT BEHAVIOR=SCROLL
SCROLLDELAY=250 SCROLLAMOUNT=10>
Big sale today on fuzzy wuzzy widgets!
</MARQUEE>
```

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="red" DIRECTION=LEFT>
Order opera tickets here!
</MARQUEE>
```

DATAFLD="..."

Selects a column from a block of tabular data.

Standard: Internet Explorer 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<MARQUEE DATASRC="#data_table"
DATAFLD="nitems">
```

DIRECTION={LEFT, RIGHT}

Indicates the direction in which the marquee text scrolls.

Standard: Internet Explorer

Common: No

Sample:

```
<MARQUEE DIRECTION=LEFT>
Order opera tickets here!
</MARQUEE>
```

HEIGHT="n"

Specifies the vertical dimension of the marquee (in pixels).

Standard: Internet Explorer

Common: No

Sample:

```
<MARQUEE WIDTH=300 HEIGHT=50>
GO BEARS!</MARQUEE>
```

HSPACE="n"

Specifies the size of the margins (in pixels) to the left and right of the marquee.

Standard: Internet Explorer

Common: No

Sample:

```
<MARQUEE DIRECTION=LEFT HSPACE=25>
Check out our detailed product
descriptions!</MARQUEE>
```

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:

```
<MARQUEE ID="3d4">
```

LOOP={n, INFINITE}

Controls the appearance of the marquee text.

Standard: Internet Explorer

Common: No

Sample:

```
<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:

```
<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
Common: No
Sample:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<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
Common: No
Sample:

```
<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
Common: No
Sample:

```
<MARQUEE WIDTH=300>
Go Bears!</MARQUEE>
```

<MENU>

Defines a menu list. Use the tag to indicate list items. Use instead of this deprecated element.

Standard: HTML 2; deprecated
in HTML 4
Common: No
Paired: Yes
Sample:

```
Now you can:<MENU>
<LI>Eat the sandwich
<LI>Place the sandwich in the fridge
<LI>Feed the sandwich to the dog
</MENU>
```

Attribute Information

CLASS="..."

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

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```
<MENU CLASS="casual">
<LI>Information
<LI>Members
<LI>Guests
</MENU>
```

COMPACT

Specifies that the menu list appear in a space-saving form.

Standard: HTML 2; deprecated
in HTML 4
Common: Yes
Sample:

```
<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, onDb1Click, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMouseMove, onMouseOut, onKeyPress, onKeyDown, and onKeyUp 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%">
```

N

<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.

Standard: Netscape Navigator
Common: No
Sample:

You'll need the following:
<NOBR ID="123">

STYLE="..."

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the nonbreaking text.

Standard: Netscape Navigator
Common: Yes
Sample:

<NOBR STYLE="background: black">

<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.

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>
<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.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

<NOFRAMES TITLE="HTML for nonframed browsers">

<NOSCRIPT>

Provides HTML content for browsers that do not support scripts. Use the <NOSCRIPT> tags inside a script definition.

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

<NOSCRIPT>
Because you can see this, you can tell that your browser will not run (or is set not to run) scripts. </NOSCRIPT>



<OBJECT>

Embeds a software object into a document. The object can be an ActiveX object, a Quick-Time movie, or any other objects or data that a browser supports.

Use the <PARAM> tag to supply parameters to the embedded object. You can place messages and other tags between the <OBJECT> tags for browsers that do not support embedded objects.

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

```
<OBJECT CLASSID="/thingie.py">
  <PARAM NAME="thing" VALUE=1>
  Sorry. Your browser does not support
  embedded objects. If it supported these
  objects you would not see this message.
</OBJECT>
```

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 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:

```
<OBJECT DATA="shocknew.dcr"
TYPE="application/director" WIDTH=288
HEIGHT=200 ALIGN=RIGHT>
```

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:

```
<OBJECT DATA="shocknew.dcr"
TYPE="application/director" WIDTH=288
HEIGHT=200 BORDER=10>
```

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:

```
<OBJECT CODEBASE="/~fgm/code/">
</OBJECT>
```

CODETYPE="..."

Specifies the MIME type for the embedded object's code.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<OBJECT
CODETYPE="application/x-msword">
</OBJECT>
```

CLASS="..."

Indicates which style class applies to the element.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<OBJECT CLASS="casual"
CODETYPE="application/x-msword">
</OBJECT>
```

CLASSID="..."

Specifies the URL of an object resource.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<OBJECT
CLASSID="http://www.raycomm.com/
bogus.class">
```

DATA="URL"

Specifies the absolute or relative location of the embedded object's data.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<OBJECT DATA="/~fgm/goo.AVI">
</OBJECT>
```

DATAFLD="..."

Selects a column from a block of tabular data.

Standard: Internet Explorer 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<OBJECT 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:

```
<OBJECT DATA="dataview.ocx"
DATASRC="#data_table">
```

DECLARE

Defines the embedded object without actually loading it into the document.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<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:

```
<OBJECT DATA="shocknew.dcr"
TYPE="application/director" WIDTH=288
HEIGHT=200 VSPACE=10 HSPACE=10>
```

HSPACE="n"

Specifies the size of the margins (in pixels) to the left and right 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>
```

ID="..."

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:

```
<OBJECT DATA="shocknew.dcr"
TYPE="application/director" WIDTH=288
HEIGHT=200 VSPACE=10 HSPACE=10
ID="swave2">
```

NAME="..."

Specifies the name of the embedded object.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<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:

```
<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>
```

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">
```

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>
```

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.

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 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>
```

ID="n"

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:

```
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>
```

STYLE="..."

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the ordered list.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: Yes
Sample:

```
<OL 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 ordered list.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```
<OL TITLE="Ordered list">
```

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:

```
<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, onDbClick, 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:

```
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:

```
<OPTION NAME="color" CLASS="casual">
```

DISABLED="..."

Denies access to the input method.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<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: No

Sample:

```
<OPTION ID="123">Mastercard
```

SELECTED

Marks a selection list item as preselected.

Standard: HTML 2

Common: Yes

Sample:

```
<OPTION SELECTED VALUE=1>Ice Cream
</OPTION>
```

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:

```
<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 2
Common: Yes
Sample:

```
<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>
```

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!
```

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.
```

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!
```

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">
```

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">
```


WIDTH="n"

Specifies the horizontal dimension of the paragraph (in pixels).

Standard: Internet Explorer 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<P WIDTH=250>
```

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.

<PARAM>

Specifies parameters passed to an embedded object. Use the <PARAM> tag within the <OBJECT> or <APPLET> tags.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Paired: No

Sample:

```
<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:

```
<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="..."

Indicates the name of the parameter passed to the embedded object.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<PARAM NAME="startyear" VALUE="1920">
```

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:

```
<PARAM TITLE="Object parameter"
  NAME="size" VALUE="0">
```

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:

```
<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:

```
<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:

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:

```
<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:
<PRE ID="123">
:-)
</PRE>

STYLE="..."

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

Standard: HTML 4
Common: Yes
Sample:

```
<PRE 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 preformatted text.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```
<PRE TITLE="preformatted text">
```

WIDTH="n"

Specifies the horizontal dimension of the preformatted text (in pixels).

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<PRE WIDTH=80>
```

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.



```
<Q>
```

Quotes a direct source within a paragraph. Use <BLOCKQUOTE> to signify only a longer or block quotation.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Paired: Yes

Sample:

Dr. Henry remarked

```
<Q>I really like the procedure.</Q>
```

Attribute Information**CITE="..."**

Specifies a reference URL for a 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:

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">
```

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">
```

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:**

<SAMP 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:**

<SAMP TITLE="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">
```

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="c1r">
```

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:

```
<SELECT ID="123" NAME="salary">
```

MULTIPLE

Indicates that a visitor can select more than one selection list item at the same time.

Standard: HTML 2
Common: Yes
Sample:

```
<SELECT MULTIPLE>
```

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:

```
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:

```
<SELECT NAME="color" READONLY>
```

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:

```
<SELECT SIZE=3>
```

STYLE="..."

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

Standard: HTML 4
Common: Yes
Sample:

```
<SELECT STYLE="background: red"
NAME="color">
```

TABINDEX="n"

Indicates where in the tabbing order the selection list is placed.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```
<SELECT NAME="salary" 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 selection list.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```
<SELECT TITLE="Select List"
NAME="Car">
```

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:

```
Most insects are <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?
```

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 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 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 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:

```
<SPAN ID="123">
```

STYLE="..."

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the contents within the 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, onDb1Click, 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>Enthusiastic.

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.

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 Get out of there!

Attribute Information

CLASS="..."

Indicates which style class applies to the element.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
Did you say my dog is
<STRONG CLASS="casual">DEAD?!</STRONG>
```

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:

```
Sure, you can win at gambling. But
it's more likely you will
<STRONG ID="123">lose</STRONG>.
```

STYLE="..."

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

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<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.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
I mean it was <STRONG TITLE="emphasis">
HOT!</STRONG>
```

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.

<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.

Standard: HTML 3.2

Common: No

Paired: Yes

Sample:

```
<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 }
-->
</STYLE>
</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.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Washington DC Taverns</TITLE>
<STYLE TYPE="text/css" MEDIA="all">
<!--
```

```
@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:

```
<STYLE TITLE="Stylesheet 1"TYPE="text/css">
<!-- H1 { background: black; color:
yellow }
LI DD { background: silver; color:
black }
-->
</SCRIPT>
```

TYPE="..."

Specifies the MIME type of the Style Sheet specification standard used.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Washington DC Taverns</TITLE>
<STYLE TYPE="text/css">
<!--
@import url(Error! Bookmark not defined.
H1 { background: black; color: white}
LI DD { background: silver; color:
darkgreen }
-->
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
```

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
Paired: Yes
Sample:

```
<P>Chemists refer to water as
H<SUB>2</SUB>O.
```

Attribute Information**CLASS="..."**

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

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```
<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:

```
. . . 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:

```
<SUB 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 subscripted text.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

Before he died, he uttered, "Groovy."
₂

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.

<SUP>

Indicates superscript text.

Standard: HTML 3.2

Common: Yes

Paired: Yes

Sample:

<P>Einstein's most famous equation is probably $E=mc^2$ </SUP>.

Attribute Information

CLASS="..."

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

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<STYLE>
<!--
  SUP.casual {background: black;
             color: yellow}
-->
</STYLE>
. . .
z<SUP CLASS="casual">2</SUP> =
x<SUP CLASS="casual">2</SUP> +
y<SUP CLASS="casual">2</SUP>
```

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 <SUP> tag.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<STYLE>
<!--
  #123 {background: black;
       color: yellow}
-->
</STYLE>
. . . Pythagorean theorem says
z<SUP ID="123">2</SUP>=4+16.
```

STYLE="..."

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

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<SUP 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 superscripted text.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
x<SUP TITLE="Exponent">2</SUP>
```

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.

T

<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:

```
<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.</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:

```
<TABLE ALIGN=CENTER>
```

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:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<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.

Standard: Internet Explorer 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<TABLE BORDERCOLORDARK="white">
```

CELLPADDING="n"

Specifies the space (in pixels) between the edges of table cells and their contents.

Standard: HTML 3.2

Common: Yes

Sample:

```
<TABLE CELLPADDING=5>
```

CELLSPACING="n"

Specifies the space (in pixels) between the borders of table cells and the borders of adjacent cells.

Standard: HTML 3.2

Common: Yes

Sample:

```
<TABLE BORDER=2 CELLSPACING=5>
```

CLASS="..."

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

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<TABLE CLASS="casual" BORDER=2>
```

COLS="n"

Specifies the number of columns in the table.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<TABLE BORDER=2 COLS=5>
```

FRAME={VOID, BORDER, ABOVE, BELOW, HSIDES, LHS, RHS, VSIDES, BOX}

Specifies the external border lines around the table. For the FRAME= attribute to work, set the BORDER= attribute with a non-zero value.

FRAME=VOID indicates no border lines.

FRAME=BOX or FRAME=BORDER indicates border lines around the entire table. This is the default.

FRAME=ABOVE specifies a border line along the top edge.

FRAME=BELOW draws a border line along the bottom edge.

FRAME=HSIDES draws border lines along the top and bottom edges.

FRAME=LHS indicates a border line along the left side.

FRAME=RHS draws a border line along the right edge.

FRAME=VSIDES draws border lines along the left and right edges.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<TABLE BORDER=2 RULES=ALL FRAME=VSIDES>
```

ID="n"

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

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<TABLE ID="123">
```

RULES={NONE, ROWS, COLS, GROUPS, ALL}

Specifies where rule lines appear inside the table. For the RULES= attribute to work, set the BORDER= attribute.

RULES=NONE indicates no rule lines.

RULES=ROWS indicates rule lines between rows.

RULES=COLS draws rule lines between columns.

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:

```
<TABLE BORDER=2 RULES=BASIC>
STYLE="..."
```

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the contents of cells in the table.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```
<TABLE 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.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```
<TABLE TITLE="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:

```
<TABLE ALIGN=CENTER WIDTH="60%">
```

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:

```
<TABLE>
<THEAD>...
</THEAD>
<TFOOT>...
</TFOOT>
<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:

```
<TR>
<THEAD>
  <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="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, onDb1Click, 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:

```
<TR>
  <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:

```
<TD AXES="TV,
Programs"><B>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:

```
<TR>
<TD><B>Television</B></TD>
<TD>
<IMG SRC="tv.gif" ALT="TV" BORDER=0>
</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:

```
<TD 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:

```
<TD ALIGN="CHAR" CHAR="," CHAROFF="7">
```

CLASS="..."

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

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<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:

```
<TR><TD COLSPAN=2>Students</TD></TR>
<TR><TD>Bob Smith</TD><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:

```
<TD 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:

```
<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.

Standard: Internet Explorer 2

Common: No

Sample:

```
<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.

Standard: Internet Explorer 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<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.

Standard: Internet Explorer 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<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.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<TD ID="123">
```

NOWRAP

Disables the default word-wrapping within a table cell, thus maximizing the amount of the cell's horizontal space.

Standard: Deprecated in HTML 4 in favor of Style Sheets

Common: No

Sample:

```
<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.

Standard: HTML 3.2

Common: Yes

Sample:

```
<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.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<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.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<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, onDb1Click, 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 DATASRC="#data_table"
DATAFLD="name" NAME="st1">
```

DATASRC="..."

Specifies the source of data for data binding.

Standard: Internet Explorer 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<TEXTAREA DATASRC="#data_table"
DATAFLD="name" NAME="st1">
```

DISABLED

Denies access to the text input field.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<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:

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

TABINDEX=n

Indicates where <TEXTAREA> appears in the tabbing order.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<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:

```
<TEXTAREA COLS=10 ROWS=2 NAME="tt"
TITLE="Text Entry Box">
```

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.

<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:

```
<TR>
<THEAD>
<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="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 <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:

```
<TFooter ALIGN=Center VALIGN=TOP>
```

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.

<TH>

Contains table cell headings. The <TH> tags are identical to the <TD> tags except that text inside <TH> is usually emphasized with bold-face font and centered within the cell.

Standard: HTML 3.2
Common: Yes
Paired: Yes, optional
Sample:

```
<TABLE>
<TH>Name</TH><TH>Phone No</TH>
<TD>John Doe</TD><TD>555-1212</TD>
<TD>Bob Smith</TD><TD>555-2121</TD>
</TABLE>
```

Attribute Information**AXIS="..."**

Specifies an abbreviated cell name.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```
<TH AXIS="TV"><B>Television</B></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><B>Television</B></TH>
<TH>
<IMG SRC="tv.gif" ALT="TV" BORDER=0>
</TH>
</TR>
```

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:

```
<TH 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:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<TH 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.

Standard: Internet Explorer 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<TH BORDERCOLORLIGHT=#FFFFFF
BORDERCOLORDARK=#88AA2C>
```

CLASS="..."

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

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<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:

```
<TR><TH COLSPAN=2>Students</TH></TR>
<TR><TD>Bob Smith</TDH>
<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:

```
<TH ID="123">
```

NOWRAP

Disables default word-wrapping within a table cell, maximizing the the cell's horizontal space.

Standard: Deprecated in HTML 4 in favor of Style Sheets.

Common: No

Sample:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<TH 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.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<TH 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:

```
<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:

```
<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:

```
<TABLE RULES=ROWS>
<THEAD>
<TR><TD>Column 1
<TD>Column 2
</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).

Standard: HTML 4

Common: Yes

Sample:

```
<TR>
<THEAD>
  <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 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="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 <THEAD> element.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<THEAD CLASS="casual">
```

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.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<THEAD ID="123">
```

STYLE="..."

Specifies Style Sheet commands that apply to the contents between the <THEAD> tags.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<THEAD 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 head.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<THEAD TITLE="Table Heading">
```

VALIGN={TOP, MIDDLE, BOTTOM, BASELINE}

Aligns the contents of the table header with respect to the top and bottom edges of the header container.

Standard: HTML 4

Common: No

Sample:

```
<THEAD ALIGN=LEFT VALIGN=TOP>
```

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>
<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:**

```
<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 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 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:**

```
<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:**

```
<TR BORDERCOLOR="#3F2A55">
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT
VALIGN=MIDDLE>Computers</TD>
<TD><IMG SRC="Computers.jpg"></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 BORDERCOLORLIGHT="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 CLASS="casual">
<TD>Uranium</TD>
<TD>Plutonium</TD>
<TD>Radon</TD>
</TR>
```

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, onDb1Click, onMouseDown, onMouseUp, onMouseOver, onMouseMove, onMouseOut, 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, onDb1Click, 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:

Have you seen <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

Common: No

Sample:

<U ID="123">

STYLE="..."

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

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

<U 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 underlined text.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

Read the book <U TITLE="BookTitle">
 Walden</U> and you'll be enlightened.

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.

Contains a bulleted (unordered) list. You can then use the (List Item) tag to add bulleted items to the list.

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

Before you can begin, you need:
 Circular saw
 Drill with phillips bit
 Wood screws

Attribute Information

CLASS="..."

Indicates which style class applies to the element.

Standard: HTML 4
Common: No
Sample:

```
<UL CLASS="casual">
  <LI>Hexagon</LI>
  <LI>Pentagon</LI>
  <LI>Octagon</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 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:

```
<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, onMouseOut, onKeyPress, onKeyDown, and onKeyUp attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

V

<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 <SAMP>COPY <VAR>file1</VAR> <VAR>file2</VAR></SAMP> 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:

<VAR 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 <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, onMouseOut, onKeyPress, onKeyDown, and onKeyUp attributes. See the Element-Independent Attributes section of this reference for definitions and examples.

W

<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>

X

<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.

```
<XMP>
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
</XMP>
```

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:**

```
<P>The following quote is in German.
<Q LANG="DE">Guten Tag!</Q></P>
```

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:**

```
<P>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></P>
```

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.

onDbClick="..."

Occurs when a visitor double-clicks the mouse over an element. This handler works with most elements.

onMouseDown="..."

Occurs when a visitor presses the mouse button over an element. This handler works with most elements.

onMouseUp="..."

Occurs when a visitor releases the mouse button over an element. This handler works with most elements.

onMouseOver="..."

Occurs when a visitor moves the mouse over an element. This handler works with most elements.

onMouseMove="..."

Occurs when a visitor moves the mouse while still over an element. This handler works with most elements.

onMouseOut="..."

Occurs when a visitor moves the mouse away from an element. This handler works with most elements.

onFocus="..."

Occurs 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="..."

Occurs 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="..."

Occurs when a visitor presses and releases a key over an element. This handler works with most elements.

onKeyDown="..."

Occurs when a visitor presses a key over an element. This handler works with most elements.

onKeyUp="..."

Occurs when a visitor releases a key over an element. This handler works with most elements.

onSubmit="..."

Occurs when a visitor submits a form. This handler works only with <FORM>.

onReset="..."

Occurs when a visitor resets a form. This handler works only with <FORM>.

onSelect="..."

Occurs when a visitor selects text in a text field. This handler works with the <INPUT> and <TEXTAREA> elements.

onChange="..."

Occurs when a visitor modifies a field and moves the input focus to a different control. This handler works with <INPUT>, <SELECT>, and <TEXTAREA>.