

	CONTENTS	
---	----------	---

Chapter 2. Block-Level Elements in HTML 4.0

- [2.1 Headings](#)
- [2.2 Basic Text Elements](#)
- [2.3 Numbered, Bulleted, and Indented Lists](#)
- [2.4 Tables](#)
- [2.5 Fill-Out Forms](#)
- [2.6 Miscellaneous Block-Level Elements](#)
- [2.7 Summary](#)

Topics in This Chapter

- Section headings
- Basic paragraph types
- Bulleted and numbered lists
- Tables
- Horizontal separator lines
- Options for setting default paragraph alignment

This chapter describes how to specify the major paragraph types or text blocks that appear in the `BODY` portion of an HTML document. These "block-level" elements define how blocks of text are formatted and displayed by the Web browser. They are in contrast to text-level elements that only affect the appearance of the text. Block-level elements can contain text, text-level elements, and other block-level elements, whereas, text-level elements can only contain text and other text-level elements.

The HTML 4.0 specification adds JavaScript event-handling attributes (`ONCLICK`, `ONDBLCLICK`, `ONKEYDOWN`, `ONKEYPRESS`, `ONKEYUP`, `ONMOUSEDOWN`, `ONMOUSEMOVE`, `ONMOUSEOUT`, `ONMOUSEOVER`, and `ONMOUSEUP`) to *all* elements except `APPLET`, `BASE`, `BASEFONT`, `BDO`, `BR`, `FRAME`, `FRAMESET`, `HEAD`, `HTML`, `IFRAME`, `META`, `PARAM`, `SCRIPT`, `STYLE`, and `TITLE`. These attributes are discussed only where commonly used in HTML documents. See [Chapter 24](#) (JavaScript: Adding Dynamic Content to Web Pages) for details on event handling with JavaScript.

In addition, the cascading style sheet specification adds `CLASS`, `ID`, and `STYLE` attributes to *all* elements except `BASE`, `BASEFONT` (`ID` allowed), `HEAD`, `HTML`, `META`, `PARAM` (`ID` allowed), `SCRIPT`, `STYLE`, and `TITLE`. These three style sheet attributes are covered in [Chapter 5](#) (Cascading Style Sheets) and are not discussed for each HTML element.

Furthermore, the HTML 4.0 specification adds `DIR`, and `LANG` attributes for *all* elements except for `APPLET`, `BASE`, `BASEFONT`, `BR`, `FRAME`, `FRAMESET`, `IFRAME`, `PARAM`, and `SCRIPT`. These two attributes are covered in [Section 1.4](#) (The Basic Structure of HTML Documents) and are not discussed separately for each HTML element.

Lastly, the `TITLE` attribute, also covered in [Section 1.6](#) (`BODY`-Creating the Main Document)

is allowed for *all* elements except `BASE`, `BASEFONT`, `HEAD`, `HTML`, `META`, `PARAM`, `SCRIPT`, and `TITLE`. The `TITLE` attribute is not covered individually for each element.

2.1 Headings

HTML Element:	<code><H1 ...> ... </H1></code> <code><H2 ...> ... </H2></code> <code><H3 ...> ... </H3></code> <code><H4 ...> ... </H4></code> <code><H5 ...> ... </H5></code> <code><H6 ...> ... </H6></code>
Attributes:	<code>ALIGN</code>

`H1` through `H6` are used for document headings, with `H1` being the first or top-level section headings, `H2` second-level headings, `H3` third-level headings, and so forth. However, a common style is to start the `BODY` with a level-one heading containing the same text as the `TITLE` element, treating `H1` as a document title. In the remainder of the document, level-two headings (`H2`) are used for the major section headings, `H3` for section subheadings, and so forth.

Most browsers render headings in boldface, with `H1` the largest size and `H6` the smallest size. The smaller headings should be used with caution because, depending on the browser being used and the user's selection of font sizes, the minor headings may be rendered smaller than the default paragraph text. A paragraph break is placed directly beneath the heading. Unlike many other block-level elements, headings cannot contain or be contained in most other block-level items except for `TABLE` cells and input `FORMs`. They can, however, contain text-level elements. Thus, the two headings of [Listing 2.1](#) are legal because the text-level elements that italicize the text and create an anchor for a hypertext link are completely contained within the heading element.

Listing 2.1 Properly formatted headings containing text-level elements

```
<H2><I>An Italic Heading</I></H2>
```

```
<H2><A id="Section5">Section Five</A></H2>
```

On the other hand, the two headings of [Listing 2.2](#) are illegal because they are embedded in text-level elements.

Listing 2.2 Illegally formatted headings contained inside text-level elements

```
<I><H2>An Italic Heading</H2></I>
```

```
<A id="Section5"><H2>Section Five</H2></A>
```

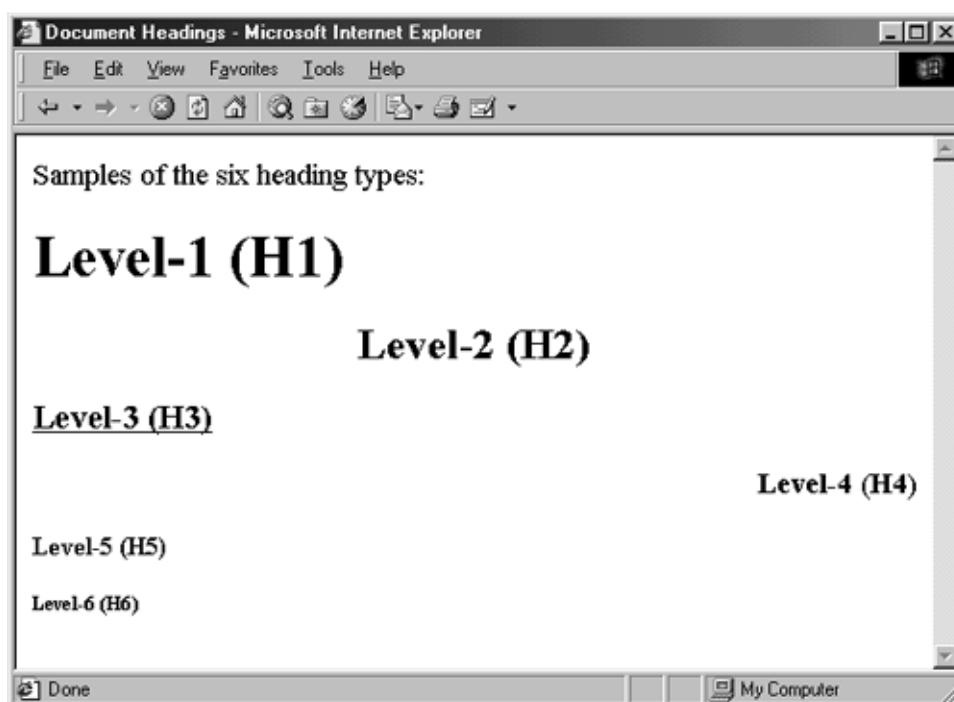
This example also illustrates the benefits of a formal HTML validator. Because most, but not necessarily all, browsers display both sets of headings identically, authors could conclude that

both formats are fine, leaving a heading that displays poorly on more rigid browsers.

ALIGN Headings are left-aligned by default, but centered or right-aligned headings can be created with the **ALIGN** attribute (legal values **LEFT**, **RIGHT**, **CENTER**, **JUSTIFY**). For headings greater than the width of the browser window, **JUSTIFY** aligns the text to both the left and right margin. The default alignment can be changed with the **DIV** tag (Section 2.6). The **ALIGN** attribute for headings is deprecated in HTML 4.0 in favor of style sheets. See Chapter 5 (Cascading Style Sheets) for details.

A sample of the six heading types with various alignment options is shown in Listing 2.3. The third heading is underlined. Figure 2-1 shows a typical result in Internet Explorer 5.0 on Windows 2000 Professional.

Figure 2-1. Typical rendering of Document-Headings.html.



Listing 2.3 Document-Headings.html

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Transitional//EN">
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <TITLE>Document Headings</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
Samples of the six heading types:
<H1>Level-1 (H1)</H1>
<H2 ALIGN="CENTER">Level-2 (H2)</H2>
<H3><U>Level-3 (H3)</U></H3>
<H4 ALIGN="RIGHT">Level-4 (H4)</H4>
<H5>Level-5 (H5)</H5>
<H6>Level-6 (H6)</H6>
```

```
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

2.2 Basic Text Elements

The basic text section elements include `P` (basic paragraph), `PRE` (preformatted text where white space is preserved), `ADDRESS` (for listing contact information), and `BLOCKQUOTE` (for large quotations or for regular paragraphs with indented left and right margins).

Basic Paragraphs

HTML Element:	<code><P ...> ... </P></code> (End Tag Optional)
Attributes:	<code>ALIGN</code>

The `P` element designates basic paragraphs, resulting in a section of text with blank space above and below. Although `P` is a container, the end tag is optional and most other block-level elements imply an end to the previous paragraph. Furthermore, body text not appearing inside any other block-level element is assumed to be inside a `P` element. Thus, many authors treat `P` as though it was a paragraph *separator*, even though it is really a paragraph *container*. [Listing 2.4](#) illustrates the use of the paragraph tag, where in example (a) the ending tag is explicitly listed, and in (b) the ending tag is implied.

Extra white space inside a basic paragraph is ignored, with the text filled to fit the space currently available. Multiple consecutive `P` tags do not result in extra blank space. Cascading Style Sheets ([Chapter 5](#)) enable you to specify the size of the top and bottom paragraph margins. In the absence of style sheets, you can use the `BR` element (see [Section 3.7](#), "Controlling Line Breaks") or a `PRE` element (discussed next) to put blank lines in a Web page.

Listing 2.4 (a) Explicit and (b) implied ending paragraph tags

<code><BODY></code>	<code><BODY></code>
<code><P></code>	Paragraph 1
Paragraph 1	<code><P></code>
<code></P></code>	Paragraph 2
<code><P></code>	<code><P></code>
Paragraph2	Paragraph 3
<code></P></code>	<code></BODY></code>
<code><P></code>	
Paragraph 3	
<code></P></code>	
<code></BODY></code>	
(a)	(b)

Core Warning



Multiple consecutive `<P>` entries generally do not result in multiple blank lines.

ALIGN The `ALIGN` attribute of `P` is used just like `ALIGN` in headings. Like

headings, basic paragraphs are aligned flush left with a ragged right margin by default, but can be centered or right-aligned by use of the `ALIGN` attribute (legal values are `LEFT`, `RIGHT`, `CENTER`, `JUSTIFY`). For a multiple-line paragraph, `JUSTIFY` aligns the text to both the left and right margin. The default alignment can be changed with the `DIV` tag (Section 2.6) or style sheets (Chapter 5). Again, `ALIGN` is deprecated in HTML 4.0 in favor of style sheets.

Paragraphs with White Space Preserved

HTML Element:	<code><PRE> ... </PRE></code>
Attributes:	<code>WIDTH</code>

Normally, extra white space (such as carriage returns and multiple spaces) in an HTML document is not displayed by the browser. The `PRE` element specifies a preformatted paragraph that maintains the white space from the source document and uses a fixed-width font. The `PRE` element is often used to display sections of code from sample programs. HTML elements that do change the font size are not allowed within the `PRE` declaration. As a result, sample code containing `<` or `&` can also be interpreted as HTML markup. For example, `if (a < b && c < d)` will likely cause formatting errors within a preformatted paragraph, since the `< b` will be interpreted as the beginning of a `` tag. Correct such text by replacing `<` with `<` and `&` with `&`.

In general, any ISO 8859-1 (Latin-1) character can be inserted by `&#xxx;`, where `xxx` is the decimal value of the character in the ISO Latin-1 character set. For instance, `©` results in ©. In addition, most characters have a mnemonic entity reference, such as `©` in the case of the copyright symbol. A full list of the Latin-1 character set, with mnemonic character entities, can be found at <http://www.htmlhelp.com/reference/html40/entities/latin1.html>.

Table 2.1 lists popular entity references supported by all HTML 4.0 browsers. These characters are considered plain-text and thus can be used in the `TITLE` element, as labels of `SUBMIT` buttons and in other places that prohibit HTML markup.

Table 2.1. Special characters in HTML

<i>Desired Character</i>	<i>HTML Required</i>
<code><</code>	<code>&lt;</code>
<code>></code>	<code>&gt;</code>
<code>&</code>	<code>&amp;</code>
<code>"</code>	<code>&quot;</code>
Nonbreaking space	<code>&nbsp;</code>

WIDTH The `WIDTH` attribute is deprecated and not widely supported. The intent is to specify the expected width in *characters* so that the browser can choose an appropriate font and indentation.

Indented Quotations

HTML Element:	<code><BLOCKQUOTE> ... </BLOCKQUOTE></code>
Attributes:	<code>CITE</code>

The `BLOCKQUOTE` element is intended for long quotations. The majority of browsers display `BLOCKQUOTE` sections with indented left and right margins. However, because this indentation is technically not required, authors should be wary of using `BLOCKQUOTE` purely for indentation unless it is for an internal application where they can be confident of the browsers that are used to read the pages. Style sheets are the preferred way to control indentation, but in a few circumstances, `BLOCKQUOTE` or a borderless `TABLE` can be used instead. The `CITE` attribute, not rendered by the browser, allows specification of a URL from which the quotation originated.

Core Approach



HTML 4.0 does not define an element to give indented left and right margins. Some authors use `BLOCKQUOTE` or a centered, borderless `TABLE` as a way to implement indentation. Both approaches have drawbacks, so use style sheets instead.

Addresses

HTML Element:	<code><ADDRESS> ... </ADDRESS></code>
Attributes:	None

The `ADDRESS` element supplies author and contact information for the current document and usually appears at the top or bottom of the document. Most browsers display the address in italics. With `ADDRESS`, just as with most section types other than `PRE`, the browser wraps the resulting text. If you want line breaks in specific places, you must explicitly insert `BR`.

2.3 Numbered, Bulleted, and Indented Lists

HTML enables you to create numbered or ordered lists (`OL`), bulleted or unordered lists (`UL`), and definition lists (`DL`) with left-indented sections but without a number or bullet. Lists can be nested and can appear inside table cells. The older `MENU` and `DIR` lists are still supported by browsers, but because these lists have been superseded by newer constructs, we do not discuss them here.

Numbered Lists

HTML Element:	<code><OL ...> ... </code>
Attributes:	<code>TYPE, START, COMPACT</code>

The `OL` element creates numbered (ordered) lists. The `LI` (list item) element specifies individual entries within a list and can contain most other block-level elements (including tables and other lists) except for heading (`H1` through `H6`) and `ADDRESS` elements. For instance, [Listing 2.5](#) shows a simple ordered list. [Figure 2-2](#) shows the result in Netscape 4.0 on a Sun/Solaris workstation.

Figure 2-2. Numbers in `OL` lists, like this one from [Listing 2.5](#), are generated automatically.

A sample list:

1. List Item One
2. List Item Two
3. List Item Three

Listing 2.5 A simple numbered list

A sample list:

```
<OL>
  <LI>List Item One
  <LI>List Item Two
  <LI>List Item Three
</OL>
```

The `OL` tag has three optional attributes: `TYPE`, `START`, and `COMPACT`.

TYPE The `TYPE` attribute specifies the style of numbering to use. Legal values for `TYPE` are summarized in [Table 2.2](#). Officially, `TYPE` is deprecated in favor of style sheets, but many authors find its use convenient.

START `START`, also technically deprecated, is an integer specifying where numbering should start. It can be used with any value of `TYPE`. There is no option to specify a prefix to appear before each number.

Table 2.2. Values for the `TYPE` attribute of numbered lists

Value	Meaning
1	Arabic: 1, 2, 3, etc. Default.
A	Alphabetic uppercase: A, B, C, etc.
a	Alphabetic lowercase: a, b, c, etc.
I	Roman numeral uppercase: I, II, III, IV, etc.
i	Roman numeral lowercase: i, ii, iii, iv, etc.

COMPACT `COMPACT` specifies that the list should be rendered more compactly (i.e., in less space) than usual but is deprecated and not widely supported.

[Listing 2.6](#) gives a more complex use of numbered lists; [Figure 2-3](#) shows a typical result. Note that nested lists are indented and are numbered starting at 1, not at the last value of the outer list.

Figure 2-3. Nested lists, like this one from [Listing 2.6](#), are automatically indented.

- I. Headings
- II. Basic Text Sections
- III. Lists
 - A. Ordered
 - 1. The OL tag
 - a. TYPE
 - b. START
 - c. COMPACT
 - 2. The LI tag
 - B. Unordered
 - 1. The UL tag
 - 2. The LI tag
 - C. Definition
 - 1. The DL tag
 - 2. The DT tag
 - 3. The DD tag
- IV. Miscellaneous

Listing 2.6 Nested ordered lists

```

<OL TYPE="I">
<LI>Headings
  <LI>Basic Text Sections
  <LI>Lists
    <OL TYPE="A">
      <LI>Ordered
        <OL TYPE="1">
          <LI>The OL tag
            <OL TYPE="a">
              <LI>TYPE
              <LI>START
              <LI>COMPACT
            </OL>
          <LI>The LI tag
        </OL>
      <LI>Unordered
        <OL TYPE="1">
          <LI>The UL tag
          <LI>The LI tag
        </OL>
      <LI>Definition
        <OL TYPE="1">
          <LI>The DL tag
          <LI>The DT tag
          <LI>The DD tag
        </OL>
      </OL>
    <LI>Miscellaneous
  </OL>

```


HTML Element:	<code><LI ...> ... </code> (End Tag Optional)
Attributes:	(When inside <code>OL</code>) <code>VALUE</code> , <code>TYPE</code>

`LI` entries support different attributes depending on what type of list they are in. Numbered lists support the `VALUE` and `TYPE` attributes in list items. Strictly speaking, `LI` is a container element, but in many cases the end tag is omitted.

VALUE The `VALUE` attribute, technically deprecated in favor of style sheets, specifies a specific number for an entry in a list. the `VALUE` attribute affects not just the current `LI`, but all the subsequent `LI` elements in the list.

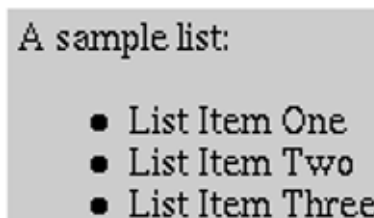
TYPE List items can also have a `TYPE` attribute with the same potential values as in the `OL` element, used in the rare case when you want to switch numbering styles within a list.

Bulleted Lists

HTML Element:	<code><UL ...> ... </code>
Attributes:	<code>TYPE</code> , <code>COMPACT</code>

The `UL` element creates bulleted (unordered) lists. The `LI` (*list item*) tag specifies individual entries within a list. For instance, [Listing 2.7](#) shows a simple bulleted list; [Figure 2-4](#) shows the result in Netscape 4.0 on Sun/Solaris workstation.

Figure 2-4. The `UL` element generates bullets for each `LI` item.



Listing 2.7 A simple bulleted list

```
A sample list:
<UL>
  <LI>List Item One
  <LI>List Item Two
  <LI>List Item Three
</UL>
```

The `UL` tag has two optional attributes: `TYPE` and `COMPACT`.

TYPE The `TYPE` attribute, officially deprecated in favor of style sheets, specifies which bullet style to use. Legal values for `TYPE` are summarized in [Table 2.3](#).

COMPACT `COMPACT`, also deprecated, signifies that the list should take up less space than usual. `COMPACT` is not widely supported.

Table 2.3. Values for the `TYPE` attribute of bulleted lists

Value	Meaning
DISC	A solid circle. Often the default for nonnested lists.
CIRCLE	A hollow circle. Often the default for nested lists.
SQUARE	A solid or hollow square, depending on the browser.
HTML Element:	<code><LI ...> ... </code> (End Tag Optional)
Attributes:	(When inside <code>UL</code>) <code>TYPE</code>

Depending on the type of list, different attributes are supported by the `LI` element. In bulleted lists, only the `TYPE` attribute is supported in list elements. `LI` is a container element, but the end tag is omitted in many cases.

TYPE The `TYPE` attribute, deprecated in favor of style sheets, specifies the bullet type of the particular list element. It has the same allowable values as the `TYPE` attribute for `UL` itself (legal values are `DISC`, `CIRCLE`, or `SQUARE`).

Definition Lists

HTML Element:	<code><DL ...> ... </DL></code>
Attributes:	<code>COMPACT</code>
HTML Element:	<code><DT> ... </DT></code> (End Tag Optional)
Attributes:	None
HTML Element:	<code><DD> ... </DD></code> (End Tag Optional)
Attributes:	None

The `DL` element creates lists containing both indented and nonindented items. Items are not numbered or bulleted. The standard use is for definition terms (`DT`) to have normal margins and the definition descriptions (`DD`) to have indented left margins. For instance, [Listing 2.8](#) shows a simple definition list, with the result shown in [Figure 2-5](#). `DL` has an optional `COMPACT` attribute, but it is deprecated and not widely supported. Strictly, `DT` and `DD` are container elements, but the end tags are optional.

Figure 2-5. This rendering of [Listing 2.8](#) illustrates the typical indentation of the `DD` element.

```
Term One
    The definition of term
    number one.
Term Two
    The definition of term
    number two.
```

Listing 2.8 A simple definition list

```
<DL>
  <DT>Term One
```

```

<DD>The definition of term number one.
<DT>Term Two
<DD>The definition of term number two.
</DL>

```

DD elements are allowed to contain other block-level elements except for headings and addresses. A **DD** element can appear in a **DL** list without an associated **DT**; it is the only HTML block-level element that is normally rendered with an indented left margin but a standard right margin. In previous HTML releases, **DD** elements (and borderless tables with empty, fixed-width, left columns) were used to implement left-indented paragraphs. In HTML 4.0, style sheets are a more flexible and reliable alternative.

2.4 Tables

HTML tables are widely used not only for traditional tables (data presented in tabular format) but also to control layout and group related items. The majority of the most popular Web sites use tables to control the overall layout of the main page. Table entries can contain images, multiple paragraph types including lists, and even other tables. The border around the table and between cells can be suppressed so that the reader is unaware that a table is being used. Creating complex tables by hand can be tedious and error prone, especially if there are nested tables or entries that span rows and columns. HTML editors that let you lay out tables visually can be a big help, especially if they let you go back to the "raw" HTML to add features (such as **BGCOLOR**) that they might not support.

The Basic Table Structure

A basic HTML table consists of the **TABLE** element containing an optional **CAPTION** element, followed by table rows specified by **TR**. The rows can contain either **TH** (table heading) elements or **TD** (table data) elements. **TH** uses centered, bold text by default, and **TD** uses normal, left-aligned text. This structure is exemplified in [Listing 2.9](#), with a typical result shown in [Figure 2-6](#). Note that the **</TR>**, **</TH>**, and **</TD>** end tags are optional but help to organize the HTML.

Figure 2-6. This is a typical rendering of the simple table given in Listing 2.9.

Table Caption	
Heading1	Heading2
Row1 Col1 Data	Row1 Col2 Data
Row2 Col1 Data	Row2 Col2 Data
Row3 Col1 Data	Row3 Col2 Data

In addition to the basic structure of individual rows in a table, the HTML 4.0 specification adds new elements for grouping table rows (**THEAD**, **TBODY**, and **TFOOT**), and new elements for grouping table columns (**COLGROUP** and **COL**). These new elements, provide formatting control of individual or grouped columns. We talk about table grouping elements after our discussion of the basic **TABLE** structure.

Listing 2.9 A simple HTML table

```

<TABLE BORDER=1>
<CAPTION>Table Caption</CAPTION>
  <TR><TH>Heading1</TH>      <TH>Heading2</TH></TR>
  <TR><TD>Row1 Col1 Data</TD><TD>Row1 Col2 Data</TD></TR>
  <TR><TD>Row2 Col1 Data</TD><TD>Row2 Col2 Data</TD></TR>
  <TR><TD>Row3 Col1 Data</TD><TD>Row3 Col2 Data</TD></TR>
</TABLE>

```

HTML Element:	<code><TABLE...> ... </TABLE></code>
Attributes:	BORDER, ALIGN, WIDTH, CELSPACING, CELLPADDING, FRAME, RULES, SUMMARY, BGCOLOR, BORDERCOLOR (nonstandard), BORDERCOLORDARK (nonstandard), BORDERCOLORLIGHT (nonstandard), BACKGROUND (nonstandard)

The `<TABLE>` tag can be used with no attributes, yielding a borderless left-aligned table. For more control, the following attributes can be specified.

ALIGN The `ALIGN` attribute, deprecated in favor of style sheets, gives the horizontal alignment of the table as a whole. Legal values are `LEFT`, `RIGHT`, and `CENTER`, with `LEFT` being the default. Note that text immediately after a right-aligned table is displayed on the left side of the table in the browser. To force the text to appear below the table use `<BR CLEAR="ALL">`. See [Section 3.7](#) (Controlling Line Breaks) for discussion of the `BR` element.

BORDER The main purpose of the `BORDER` attribute is to control the width in pixels of the the visible border around the table. However, if set to zero (the default), `BORDER` also turns off the dividing lines between table cells. This width is *in addition* to the border around each cell (`CELLSPACING`). Some browsers allow `<TABLE BORDER>` to mean the same as `<TABLE BORDER=1>`. The latter should be avoided because it prevents validation by the formal HTML validators.

Core Note



The thickness of the outside border is the sum of `BORDER` and `CELLSPACING`, assuming `BORDER` is not zero.

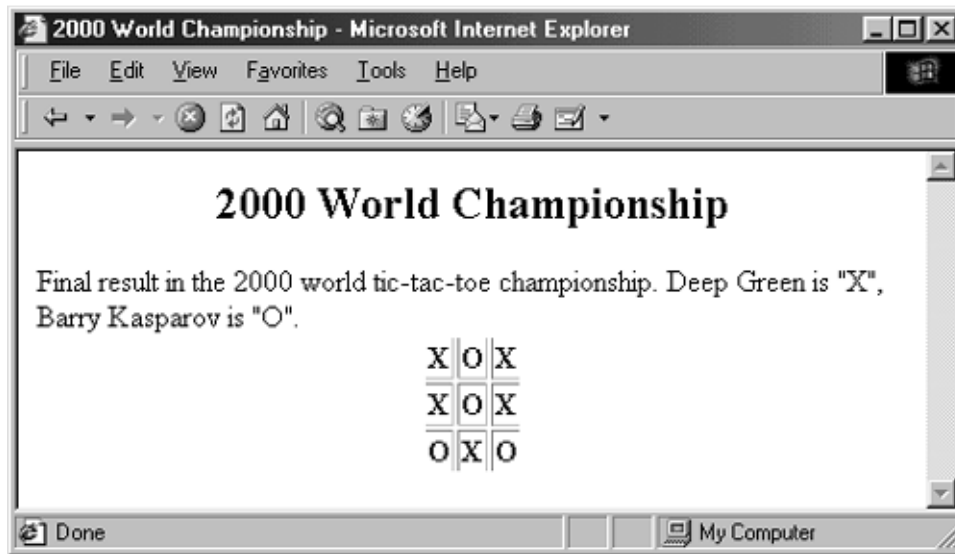
CELLSPACING `CELLSPACING` gives the space in pixels between adjacent table cells. The space is drawn as a 3D line if `BORDER` is nonzero; otherwise, the space is simply drawn in the background color. The default space size is usually three pixels.

CELLPADDING `CELLPADDING` determines the empty space, in pixels, between the cell's border and the cell data. The default is usually one pixel.

FRAME The `FRAME` attribute is new in HTML 4.0 and specifies which outer borders are drawn. All four borders are drawn if this attribute is omitted. Legal values are `BORDER` or `BOX` (all), `VOID` (none), `ABOVE` (top), `BELOW` (bottom), `HSIDES` (top and bottom, despite the somewhat confusing name), `VSIDES` (left and right), `LHS` (left), and `RHS` (right). [Listing 2.10](#) gives a simple example, with the result shown in

Figure 2-7. The `FRAME` attribute is not supported in Netscape, at least as of Netscape version 4.7.

Figure 2-7. A table with the outside borders turned off.



Listing 2.10 TicTacToe.html

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Transitional//EN">
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <TITLE>2000 World Championship</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H2 ALIGN="CENTER">2000 World Championship</H2>
Final result in the 2000 world tic-tac-toe championship.
Deep Green is "X", Barry Kasparov is "O".
<TABLE ALIGN="CENTER" BORDER=1 FRAME="VOID" >
  <TR><TH>X<TH>O<TH>X
  <TR><TH>X<TH>O<TH>X
  <TR><TH>O<TH>X<TH>O
</TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Core Warning



Netscape does not support the `FRAME` attribute of the `TABLE` element.

RULES This new HTML 4.0 attribute, supported by Internet Explorer, but not Netscape, specifies which inner dividing lines are drawn. All are drawn if this attribute is omitted. Legal values are `NONE`, `ROWS`, `COLS`, `ALL`, and `GROUPS`.

Core Warning



Netscape does not support the `RULES` attribute of the `TABLE` element.

SUMMARY The `SUMMARY` attribute, new in HTML 4.0, provides a description of the table for user agents rendering the document in nonvisual media such as speech or Braille.

WIDTH The `WIDTH` attribute specifies the width of the table, either in pixels (`<TABLE WIDTH=250>`) or as a percentage of the current browser window width (`<TABLE WIDTH="75%">`). Specify absolute sizes with caution—in most cases you know little about the window sizes used by visitors to your page. If you specify a percentage, be sure to enclose the value in double quotes. The default size is derived from the size of table elements.

BGCOLOR Specifying colors for tables (or individual table rows or cells) adds greatly to the appearance of Web pages. You can use the `BGCOLOR` attribute of `TABLE` to specify the color of the whole table (alternatively, you can use style sheets as discussed in [Chapter 5](#)). The advantage of style sheets is that if you change your mind about the specific colors, you only have to make a single modification to effect changes on all pages that use the same style sheet.

BORDERCOLOR, BORDERCOLORDARK, BORDERCOLORLIGHT These nonstandard attributes, supported only by Internet Explorer 4.0 and above, specify the colors to use for the borders of the table. `BORDERCOLOR` defines the main color, and `BORDERCOLORDARK` and `BORDERCOLORLIGHT` define the colors to use for the 3D shading. They are applicable only when the `BORDER` attribute is nonzero.

BACKGROUND This attribute is an Internet Explorer-specific method to specify an image file that will be tiled as the background of the table. With borders turned off, this attribute provides a way to overlay images with text, but it is not portable to other browsers. Style sheets provide the same capability in a manner supported by many new browsers, so avoid the `BACKGROUND` attribute even for internal applications that primarily use Internet Explorer.

HTML Element:	<code><CAPTION ...> ... </CAPTION></code>
Attributes:	<code>ALIGN</code>

The `CAPTION` element, placed between the `TABLE` tags, adds a title above (`ALIGN="TOP"`) or below (`ALIGN="BOTTOM"`) the table. The default placement is `TOP`. Many developers forego the use of `CAPTION` and create captions using HTML elements that give them more control over the caption format.

Defining Table Rows

HTML Element:	<code><TR ...> ... </TR></code> (End Tag Optional)
Attributes:	<code>ALIGN</code> , <code>VALIGN</code> , <code>BGCOLOR</code> , <code>BORDERCOLOR</code> (nonstandard), <code>BORDERCOLORDARK</code> (nonstandard), <code>BORDERCOLORLIGHT</code> (nonstandard), <code>CHAR</code> , <code>CHAROFF</code>

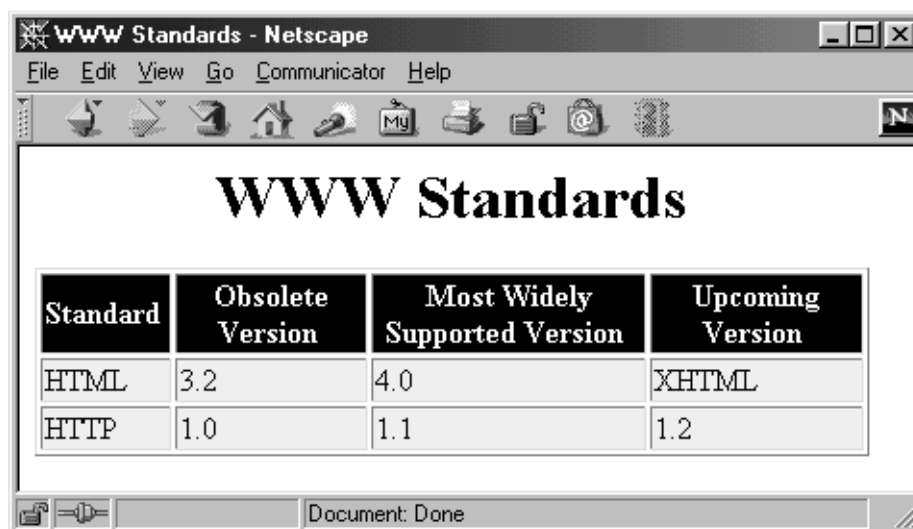
TR defines each row in the table. Each row will then contain **TH** or **TD** entries.

ALIGN **ALIGN** (legal values are **LEFT**, **RIGHT**, **CENTER**, **JUSTIFY**, or **CHAR**) sets the horizontal alignment for the content of the table cells. **LEFT** is the default. Neither Netscape nor Internet Explorer support **JUSTIFY** or **CHAR** cell alignments.

VALIGN **VALIGN** (legal values are **TOP**, **MIDDLE**, **BOTTOM**, or **BASELINE**) sets the vertical alignment for the content of the table cells. **BASELINE** positions the *first* line of text in each cell to a common baseline. **MIDDLE** is the default.

BGCOLOR **BGCOLOR** sets the color for the table row, overriding any values set for the table as a whole by the **BGCOLOR** attribute of **TABLE**. It, in turn, can be overridden by a **BGCOLOR** attribute in a **TD** or **TH** entry in the row. This feature is useful for making tables in which the header row is shaded differently from the remaining rows. For instance, [Listing 2.11](#) defines a table with the headers presented with white text on a black background, and the other rows presented with black text on a light gray background. The result shown in [Figure 2-8](#) is a common table format that is preferred by a number of users.

Figure 2-8. The **BGCOLOR** attribute makes some tables look nicer.



BORDERCOLOR, **BORDERCOLORDARK**, **BORDERCOLORLIGHT** Supported only by Internet Explorer, these attributes specify the color to use for the borders of the row. **BORDERCOLOR** define the main color, **BORDERCOLORDARK** and **BORDERCOLORLIGHT** defines the colors to use for 3D shading. The attributes are only applicable when the **BORDER** attribute of the **TABLE** is nonzero.

Lastly, the HTML 4.0 specification defines **CHAR** and **CHAROFF** attributes for **TR**, **TH**, **TD**, **THEAD**, **TBODY**, and **TFOOT** elements. For the **CHAR** attribute, the browser will align each cell in a row so that the given character, for example, a decimal point, always appears in the same relative location. The **CHAROFF** attribute specifies an offset to the first alignment character. Neither Netscape nor Internet Explorer support these two attributes, and we do not discuss them for each of the table elements.

Listing 2.11 BG-Colors.html

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Transitional//EN">
```



```

<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <TITLE>WWW Standards</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY BGCOLOR="WHITE">
<H1 ALIGN="CENTER">WWW Standards</H1>

<TABLE BORDER=1 BGCOLOR="#EEEEEE">
  <TR BGCOLOR="BLACK">
    <TH><FONT COLOR="WHITE">Standard</FONT>
    <TH><FONT COLOR="WHITE">Obsolete Version</FONT>
    <TH><FONT COLOR="WHITE">Most Widely Supported
      Version</FONT>
    <TH><FONT COLOR="WHITE">Upcoming Version</FONT>
  <TR><TD>HTML
    <TD>3.2
    <TD>4.0
    <TD>XHTML
  <TR><TD>HTTP
    <TD>1.0
    <TD>1.1
    <TD>1.2
</TABLE>

</BODY>
</HTML>

```

Table Headings and Data Cells

HTML Element:	<TH ...> ... </TH> (End Tag Optional) <TD ...> ... </TD> (End Tag Optional)
Attributes:	COLSPAN, ROWSPAN, ALIGN, VALIGN, WIDTH, HEIGHT, NOWRAP, BGCOLOR, BACKGROUND (nonstandard), BORDERCOLOR (nonstandard), BORDERCOLORDARK (nonstandard), BORDERCOLORLIGHT (nonstandard), ABBR, AXIS, HEADERS, SCOPE

COLSPAN COLSPAN defines a heading or cell data entry that spans multiple columns. Listing 2.12 gives a simple example, and Figure 2-9(a) shows a typical result.

Figure 2-9. (a) This is a typical result from the column-spanning example of Listing 2.12. (b) This is a typical result from the row-spanning example of Listing 2.13.

Col 1&2 Heading		Col3 Heading
Col1 Data	Col2 Data	Col3 Data

(a)

Heading1	Heading2
Data for Row 1&2, Col1	Row1 Col2 Data
	Row2 Col2 Data

(b)

Listing 2.12 A heading that spans two columns

```
<TABLE BORDER=1>
  <TR><TH COLSPAN=2 >Col 1&2 Heading
    <TH>Col3 Heading
  <TR><TD>Col1 Data
    <TD>Col2 Data
    <TD>Col3 Data
</TABLE>
```

ROWSPAN `ROWSPAN` defines a heading or cell data entry that spans multiple rows. Listing 2.13 gives a simple example, and Figure 2-9(b) shows a typical result.

Listing 2.13 A data cell that spans two rows

```
<TABLE BORDER=1>
<TR><TH>Heading1<TH>Heading2
  <TR><TD ROWSPAN=2 >Data for Row 1&2, Col1
    <TD>Row1 Col2 Data
  <TR><TD>Row2 Col2 Data
</TABLE>
```

ALIGN and VALIGN The `ALIGN` attribute (legal values are `LEFT`, `RIGHT`, `CENTER`, `JUSTIFY`, or `CHAR`) specifies the horizontal alignment of items in a table cell. The default is `LEFT` for `TD` and `CENTER` for `TH`, unless overridden by the `ALIGN` attribute of `TR`. The `VALIGN` attribute (legal values are `TOP`, `MIDDLE`, `BOTTOM`, or `BASELINE`) specifies the vertical alignment of the table cell items. See the `TR` element for definitions of `CHAR` and `BASELINE`. The default is `MIDDLE`.

WIDTH and HEIGHT In the absence of `WIDTH` and `HEIGHT` attributes, cell sizes are set by the browser, based on the window size and the data contained in the cell. The `WIDTH` and `HEIGHT` attributes enable you to specify an exact size in pixels. Use absolute sizes with caution because they may prevent reasonable formatting if the browser window is not the size the document author expected. HTML authors sometimes use fixed-size cells when implementing toolbars with images, since the image size is known and at least one other column or row in the table is specified with a variable size. According to the HTML 4.0 specification, percent values are not allowed. However, both Netscape and Internet Explorer support using the value as a percentage of the *table* width or height (not of the *browser* window width or height). Both `WIDTH` and `HEIGHT` are deprecated in favor of style sheets.

NOWRAP The `NOWRAP` attribute, deprecated in favor of style sheets, suppresses word wrapping within a cell. A similar effect can be achieved with nonbreaking spaces (` `) between words or with a `PRE` paragraph inside a cell (this also results in a fixed-width font and an unwanted carriage return in some browsers). `NOWRAP` should be used with caution because it can result in text extending beyond the browser limits if the browser window is not sized appropriately.

BGCOLOR and BACKGROUND The `BGCOLOR` attribute, officially deprecated in

HTML 4.0, sets a background color for the particular table cell. The `BACKGROUND` attribute, supported by Internet Explorer 3.0 and later, specifies an image file that will be tiled as the background of the cell.

BORDERCOLOR, BORDERCOLORDARK, BORDERCOLORLIGHT Supported only by Internet Explorer, these attributes specify the color to use for the borders of the cell. `BORDERCOLOR` defines the main color; `BORDERCOLORDARK` and `BORDERCOLORLIGHT` define the colors to use for 3D shading. The attributes are applicable only when the `BORDER` attribute of the `TABLE` is nonzero.

Finally, the new HTML 4.0 attributes, `ABBR`, `HEADERS`, `SCOPE`, and `AXIS`, are not yet widely supported. `ABBR`, `HEADERS`, and `SCOPE` provide simplified information for nonvisual browsers. The `AXIS` attribute (unsupported) can assign a category to one or more table cells for selection by a browser query.

Grouping Table Contents

HTML Element:	<code><THEAD ...> ... </THEAD></code> (End Tag Optional) <code><TBODY ...> ... </TBODY></code> (End Tag Optional) <code><TFOOT ...> ... </TFOOT></code> (End Tag Optional)
Attributes:	<code>ALIGN</code> , <code>VALIGN</code>

The elements `THEAD`, `TBODY`, and `TFOOT` group parts of a table into logical sections that, when used in conjunction with the `TABLE` attribute `RULES="GROUPS"`, are displayed separated by a horizontal rule. Technically, only one header and footer section is allowed in the table; however, multiple body sections are permitted. Each section group can contain one or more table rows, `TR`, with formatting applied to *all* rows in a group simultaneously. This approach is more advantageous than setting the format for *each* row separately. Interestingly, these grouping elements originated as Internet Explorer extensions and were later adopted as standard in HTML 4.0. However, Netscape 4.x does not support these elements.

Core Alert

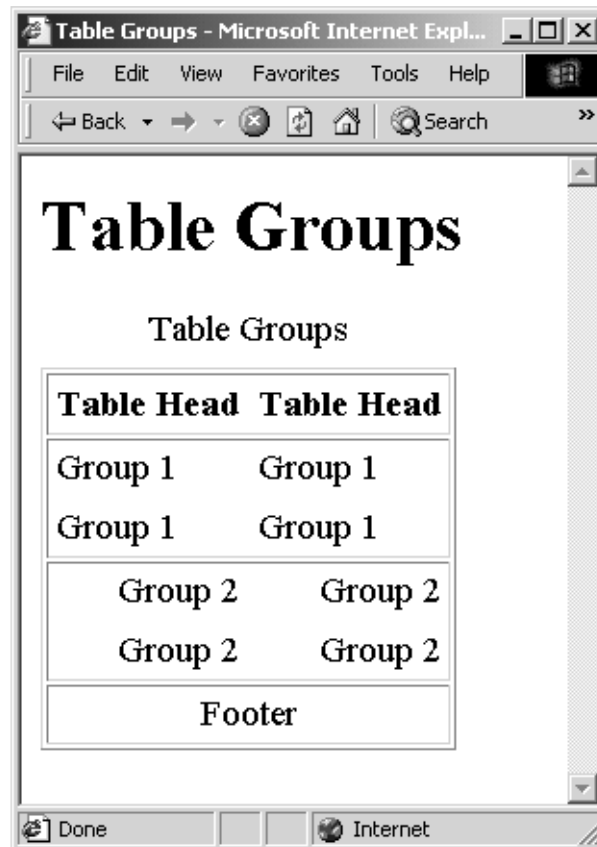


Netscape 4.x does not support the table grouping elements `THEAD`, `TBODY`, and `TFOOT`.

ALIGN and VALIGN The `ALIGN` attribute (legal values are `LEFT`, `RIGHT`, `CENTER`, `JUSTIFY`, or `CHAR`) specifies the horizontal alignment of all cells in the section group. The default is `CENTER` for `THEAD`, and `LEFT` for `TBODY` and `TFOOT`. See the `TR` element for a definition of the `CHAR` alignment. The `VALIGN` attribute (`TOP`, `MIDDLE`, `BOTTOM`, or `BASELINE`) specifies the vertical alignment. See the `ALIGN` attribute of `TR` for a definition of `BASELINE`. The default is `MIDDLE`.

[Listing 2.14](#) gives a simple example of a table divided into a header, a footer, and two body sections. The result, as displayed by Internet Explorer 5.0 on Windows 2000 Professional, is shown in [Figure 2-10](#). Specifying `GROUPS` for the table `RULES` causes a horizontal line to be displayed to separate each of the four defined table sections.

Figure 2-10. Result of Listing 2.14; the table borders are delimited by groups.



Listing 2.14 A table divided into group sections

```
<TABLE BORDER=1 CELLPADDING=4 RULES="GROUPS" >
  <CAPTION>Table Groups
  <THEAD>
    <TR><TH>Table Head<TH>Table Head
  <TBODY>
    <TR><TD>Group 1<TD>Group 1
    <TR><TD>Group 1<TD>Group 1
  <TBODY ALIGN="RIGHT">
    <TR><TD>Group 2<TD>Group 2
    <TR><TD>Group 2<TD>Group 2
  <TFOOT ALIGN="CENTER">
    <TR><TD COLSPAN=2>Footer
</TABLE>
```

HTML Element:	<code><COLGROUP ...> ... </COLGROUP></code> (End Tag Optional) <code><COL ...> ... </COL></code> (End Tag Optional)
Attributes:	ALIGN, VALIGN, SPAN, WIDTH

Originally an Internet Explorer extension, the `COLGROUP` element establishes a common group of columns in the table. The `COLGROUP` element provides a big advantage for controlling the format of different columns. Without this element, formatting of cells in a table is

only accessible on a row-by-row basis using `TR` and `TD`. The most common application of `COLGROUP` is to control the horizontal alignment of text in one or more columns. When displayed by the browser, the boundary of each `COLGROUP` is delimited by a vertical line (when used in conjunction with the `TABLE` attribute `RULES="GROUPS"`). If individual columns *within* a `COLGROUP` require different formatting attributes, then provide individual control through the `COL` element. Note that the `COL` element must appear immediately after a `COLGROUP` element; note also that the `COLGROUP` element must appear before the `THEAD` or `TBODY` element.

ALIGN and VALIGN The `ALIGN` attribute (legal values `LEFT`, `RIGHT`, `CENTER`, `JUSTIFY`, or `CHAR`) specifies the horizontal alignment of all cells in the `COLGROUP` or `COL`. The default is `LEFT`, unless the cells are in the `THEAD`, in which case the default horizontal alignment is `CENTER`. Unfortunately, specifying an alignment for a column overrides the default alignment for the header cell, which is `CENTER`. By adding an `ALIGN` attribute for the individual `TH` cell or by using style sheets, you can easily resolve this side effect. The `CHAR` alignment is defined by the `TR` element. The `VALIGN` attribute (`TOP`, `MIDDLE`, `BOTTOM`, or `BASELINE`) specifies the vertical alignment of all cells in the column group. The default is `MIDDLE`. A definition of `BASELINE` is provided by the `TR` `ALIGN` attribute. Not all browsers support `JUSTIFY`, `CHAR`, or `BASELINE` attribute values.

SPAN and WIDTH The `SPAN` attribute specifies how many consecutive columns are governed by the corresponding `COLGROUP` or `COL` element. The `WIDTH` attributes defines what percentage of the total table width the `COLGROUP` or `COL` should occupy.

[Listing 2.15](#) gives a simple example of grouping the columns in a table and controlling the alignment of individual columns. Prior to the `THEAD` element, one `COLGROUP` is associated with the first three columns, and a second `COLGROUP` is associated with the remaining column. The alignment of each column in the first group is individually controlled through the `COL` element. The result, as displayed by Internet Explorer 5.0 on Windows 2000 Professional, is shown in [Figure 2-11](#). Specifying `GROUPS` for the table `RULES` causes the two column groups to be separated by a horizontal line.

Figure 2-11. Result of Listing 2.15; `COLSPAN` and `COL` control column borders and alignment.

Table Colgroups

Stout Medal Award

Year	Cultivar	Bloom Season	Cost
1965	Luxury Lace	M	11.75
1976	Green Flutter	M	7.50
1984	My Belle	E	12.00
1985	Stella De Oro	E-L	5.00
1989	Brocaded Gown	E	14.50
E-early M-midseason L-late			

Listing 2.15 Controlling column alignment and borders

```
<TABLE CELLPADDING=3 RULES="GROUPS" >
  <CAPTION>Stout Medal Award</CAPTION>
  <COLGROUP>
    <COL ALIGN="CENTER">
    <COL ALIGN="LEFT">
    <COL ALIGN="CENTER">
    <COLGROUP ALIGN="RIGHT">
  <THEAD>
    <TR><TH>Year<TH>Cultivar<TH>Bloom Season<TH>Cost
  <TBODY>
    <TR><TD>1965<TD>Luxury Lace <TD>M <TD>11.75
    <TR><TD>1976<TD>Green Flutter<TD>M <TD> 7.50
    <TR><TD>1984<TD>My Belle <TD>E <TD>12.00
    <TR><TD>1985<TD>Stella De Oro<TD>E-L<TD> 5.00
    <TR><TD>1989<TD>Brocaded Gown<TD>E <TD>14.50
  <TFOOT>
    <TR><TD COLSPAN=4>E-early M-midseason L-late
</TABLE>
```

2.5 Fill-Out Forms

HTML `FORM` elements enable you to create data-entry documents that can be filled out by the reader and to send data to programs on a server for processing. Common `FORM` elements include textfields, text areas, password fields, check boxes, radio buttons, combo boxes, list

boxes, image maps, and button controls. These HTML form elements are discussed in detail in [Chapter 18](#) (HTML Forms).

2.6 Miscellaneous Block-Level Elements

The remaining block-level elements include `HR` for a horizontal rule used as a divider, `DIV` for setting up default alignments for other block-level elements, and `CENTER` for centering a section of text.

HTML Element:	<code><HR ...> (No End Tag)</code>
Attributes:	<code>ALIGN</code> , <code>WIDTH</code> , <code>SIZE</code> , <code>NOSHADE</code> , <code>COLOR</code> (nonstandard)

Horizontal rules, indicated by the `HR` element, divide sections by drawing a horizontal "etched" line all or partway across the browser window. The following paragraphs summarize the five optional attributes, all of which are deprecated in favor of style sheets.

ALIGN `ALIGN` specifies the horizontal alignment. Legal options are `LEFT`, `RIGHT`, and `CENTER`, with `CENTER` being the default.

WIDTH This attribute gives the width in pixels (`<HR WIDTH=75>`) or as a percentage of current window width (`<HR WIDTH="50%">`). The default is 100%.

SIZE `SIZE` is the thickness of the line in pixels. This thickness is in addition to any shadowing used to make the line etched. The default is about one pixel.

NOSHADE If present, `NOSHADE` tells the browser to use a solid color instead of the default etched line.

COLOR `COLOR` is a nonstandard attribute supported by Internet Explorer that changes the color of the line. Color names and RGB values are legal (see [Table 1.1](#) for values).

HTML Element:	<code><DIV ...> ... </DIV></code>
Attributes:	<code>ALIGN</code>

The `DIV` element divides a document into distinct sections. Through use of the `ALIGN` attribute or style sheets, the alignment of large sections of the document can be independently controlled. Acceptable values for the `ALIGN` attribute are `LEFT`, `RIGHT`, `CENTER`, or `JUSTIFY`. Style sheets are preferred for aligning divisions because the `ALIGN` attribute is deprecated in HTML 4.0.

HTML Element:	<code><CENTER> ... </CENTER></code>
Attributes:	None

Officially deprecated in the HTML 4.0 specification, `<CENTER>` is shorthand for `<DIV ALIGN="CENTER">` and is still widely used to accommodate earlier browser versions.

HTML Element:	<code><SCRIPT TYPE="..." ...>...</SCRIPT></code>
Attributes:	<code>TYPE</code> (required), <code>LANGUAGE</code> , <code>SRC</code> , <code>DEFER</code> , <code>CHARSET</code>

`SCRIPT` is used for embedded programs, usually JavaScript. See [Chapter 24](#) (JavaScript: Adding Dynamic Content to Web Pages) for details.

HTML Element:	<code><NOSCRIPT>...</NOSCRIPT></code>
Attributes:	None

The intention of `NOSCRIPT` is that the contents be ignored by browsers that support JavaScript, and thus, `NOSCRIPT` provides alternative text for browsers that do not support JavaScript. See [Chapter 24](#) (JavaScript: Adding Dynamic Content to Web Pages) for details.

HTML Element:	<code><MULTICOL COLS=xxx ...> ... </MULTICOL></code> (Nonstandard)
Attributes:	<code>COLS</code> (required), <code>GUTTER</code> , <code>WIDTH</code>

`MULTICOL` is a Netscape-specific extension introduced in Navigator 3.0 to support multicolumn text, as in a newspaper or magazine. Creating multicolumn text with `MULTICOL` differs from standard HTML tables ([Section 2.4](#)) in that `MULTICOL` lets text flow from one column to another but requires that all the columns be the same width. Tables, on the other hand, require you to assign sections of text to table cells in advance but let the columns be of varying sizes. Tables in Netscape and Internet Explorer also let you assign different background colors to different cells, something that `MULTICOL` does not support.

COLS This required attribute specifies the number of columns of text, which should be two or greater.

GUTTER This optional attribute specifies the number of pixels between the columns. The default is 10.

WIDTH This optional attribute specifies the width in pixels of each of the columns. If `WIDTH` is omitted, then Netscape divides the space available, after the gutters, evenly among all the columns.

2.7 Summary

Block-level elements enable you to define the major sections of your Web page. You can define headings, several different paragraph types, lists, tables, data-input forms, and a few miscellaneous elements. However, in order to specify formatting changes within a text section, you must use the text-level elements discussed in the next chapter.

Finally, remember that many of the HTML 3.2 elements and attributes are deprecated in the newer HTML 4.0 specification, as indicated throughout the chapter. Though still supported by Netscape and Internet Explorer, deprecated elements or attributes in a document require the *transitional* `DOCTYPE` statement to validate as legal HTML 4.0. Furthermore, a lot of the newer constructs (like `THEAD`, `COLGROUP`, and `MULTICOL`) are not supported by all browsers, and authors should use them with care.

	CONTENTS	
---	--------------------------	---