#### caps (Display All Characters As Capital Letters)

This element specifies that any lowercase characters in this text run shall be formatted for display only as their capital letter character equivalents. This property does not affect any non-alphabetic character in this run, and does not change the Unicode character for lowercase text, only the method in which it is displayed.

This formatting property is a toggle property, which specifies that its [behavior](behavior.docx) differs [between](between.docx) its use within a style definition and its use as direct formatting. When used as part of a style definition, setting this property shall toggle the current state of that property as specified up to this point in the hierarchy (i.e. applied to not applied, and vice versa). Setting it to false (or an equivalent) shall [result](result.docx) in the current setting remaining unchanged. However, when used as direct formatting, setting this property to true or false shall set the absolute state of the resulting property.

If this element is not present, the default value is to leave the formatting applied at previous level in the style hierarchy. If this element is never applied in the style hierarchy, then the characters are not formatted as capital letters.

This element shall not be present with the [smallCaps](smallCaps.docx) (§) property on the same run, since they are mutually exclusive in terms of appearance.

[Example: Consider the words Hello World, which shall be displayed in all capital letters in a document. This constraint is specified as follows in the WordprocessingML:

<w:[r](r.docx)>

<w:[rPr](rPr.docx)>

<w:caps w:val="true" />

</w:[rPr](rPr.docx)>

<w:[t](t.docx)>Hello World</w:[t](t.docx)>

</w:[r](r.docx)>

This run will display as HELLO WORLD, even though the lowercase characters are used in the run contents due to the use of the caps element. If this property is removed, the original character forms will be displayed (they are not lost). end example]

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| Parent Elements |
| [rPr](rPr.docx) (§); [rPr](rPr.docx) (§); [rPr](rPr.docx) (§); [rPr](rPr.docx) (§); [rPr](rPr.docx) (§); [rPr](rPr.docx) (§); [rPr](rPr.docx) (§); [rPr](rPr.docx) (§); [rPr](rPr.docx) (§); [rPr](rPr.docx) (§) |

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| Attributes | Description |
| val (On/Off Value) | Specifies a binary value for the property defined by the parent [XML](XML.docx) element.  A value of on, 1, or true specifies that the property shall be explicitly applied. This is the default value for this attribute, and is implied when the parent element is present, but this attribute is omitted.  A value of off, 0, or false specifies that the property shall be explicitly turned off.  [Example: For example, consider the following on/off property:  <w:… w:val="off"/>  The val attribute explicitly declares that the property is turned off. end example]  The possible values for this attribute are defined by the [ST\_OnOff](ST_OnOff.docx) simple [type](type.docx) (§). |

The following [XML](XML.docx) Schema fragment defines the contents of this element:

<complexType [name](name.docx)="CT\_OnOff">

<attribute [name](name.docx)="val" [type](type.docx)="[ST\_OnOff](ST_OnOff.docx)"/>

</complexType>