



HTML5

A vocabulary and associated APIs for HTML and XHTML

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Abstract

This specification defines the 5th major revision of the core language of the World Wide Web: the Hypertext Markup Language (HTML). In this version, new features are introduced to help Web application authors, new elements are introduced based on research into prevailing authoring practices, and special attention has been given to defining clear conformance criteria for user agents in an effort to improve interoperability.

Status of This document

This section describes the status of this document at the time of its publication. Other documents may supersede this document. A list of current W3C publications and the latest revision of this technical report can be found in the [W3C technical reports index](#) at <http://www.w3.org/TR/>.

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work on extending this specification typically proceeds through [extension specifications](#) which should be consulted to see what new features are being reviewed.

The bulk of the text of this specification is also available in the WHATWG [HTML Living Standard](#), under a license that permits reuse of the specification text.

The working groups maintains [a list of all bug reports that the editors have not yet tried to address](#) and [a list of issues for which the chairs have not yet declared a decision](#). You are very welcome to [file a new bug](#) for any problem you may encounter. These bugs and issues apply to multiple HTML-related specifications, not just this one.

Implementors should be aware that this specification is not stable. **Implementors who are not taking part in the discussions are likely to find the specification changing out from under them in incompatible ways.** Vendors interested in implementing this specification before it eventually reaches the Candidate Recommendation stage should join the aforementioned mailing lists and take part in the discussions.

Publication as a Editor's Draft of a Candidate Recommendation does not imply endorsement by the W3C Membership. This is a draft document and may be updated, replaced or obsoleted by other documents at any time. It is inappropriate to cite this document as other than work in progress.

The latest stable version of the editor's draft of this specification is always available on [the W3C HTML git repository](#).

The W3C [HTML Working Group](#) is the W3C working group responsible for this specification's progress. This specification is the 1 January 2014 Editor's Draft. This specification is intended to become a W3C Recommendation.

Work on this specification is also done at the [WHATWG](#). The W3C HTML working group actively pursues convergence of the HTML specification with the WHATWG living standard, within the bounds of the [W3C HTML working group charter](#). There are various ways to follow this work at the WHATWG:

- Commit-Watchers mailing list (complete source diffs): <http://lists.whatwg.org/listinfo.cgi/commit-watchers-whatwg.org>
- Annotated summary with unified diffs: <http://html5.org/tools/web-apps-tracker>
- Raw Subversion interface: `svn checkout http://svn.whatwg.org/webapps/`

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

This section is non-normative.

The World Wide Web's markup language has always been HTML. HTML was primarily designed as a language for semantically describing scientific documents, although its general design and adaptations over the years have enabled it to be used to describe a number of other types of documents.

The main area that has not been adequately addressed by HTML is a vague subject referred to as Web Applications. This specification attempts to rectify this, while at the same time updating the HTML specifications to address issues raised in the past few years.

1.2 Audience

This section is non-normative.

This specification is intended for authors of documents and scripts that use the features defined in this specification, implementors of tools that operate on pages that use the features defined in this specification, and individuals wishing to establish the correctness of documents or implementations with respect to the requirements of this specification.

This document is probably not suited to readers who do not already have at least a passing familiarity with Web technologies, as in places it sacrifices clarity for precision, and brevity for completeness. More approachable tutorials and authoring guides can provide a gentler introduction to the topic.

In particular, familiarity with the basics of DOM is necessary for a complete understanding of some of the more technical parts of this specification. An understanding of Web IDL, HTTP, XML, Unicode, character encodings, JavaScript, and CSS will also be helpful in places but is not essential.

1.3 Scope

This section is non-normative.

This section is non-normative.

This specification is limited to providing a semantic-level markup language and associated semantic-level scripting APIs for authoring accessible pages on the Web ranging from static documents to dynamic applications.

The scope of this specification does not include providing mechanisms for media-specific customization of presentation (although default rendering rules for Web browsers are included at the end of this specification, and several mechanisms for hooking into CSS are provided as part of the language).

The scope of this specification is not to describe an entire operating system. In particular, hardware configuration software, image manipulation tools, and applications that users would be expected to use with high-end workstations on a daily basis are out of scope. In terms of applications, this specification is targeted specifically at applications that would be expected to be used by users on an occasional basis, or regularly but from disparate locations, with low CPU requirements. Examples of such applications include online purchasing systems, searching systems, games (especially multiplayer online games), public telephone books or address books, communications software (e-mail clients, instant messaging clients, discussion software), document editing software, etc.

1.4 History

This section is non-normative.

For its first five years (1990–1995), HTML went through a number of revisions and experienced a number of extensions, primarily hosted first at CERN, and then at the IETF.

With the creation of the W3C, HTML's development changed venue again. A first abortive attempt at extending HTML in 1995 known as HTML 3.0 then made way to a more pragmatic approach known as HTML 3.2, which was completed in 1997. HTML4 quickly followed later that same year.

The following year, the W3C membership decided to stop evolving HTML and instead begin work on an XML-based equivalent, called XHTML. This effort started with a reformulation of HTML4 in XML, known as XHTML 1.0, which added no new features except the new serialization, and which was completed in 2000. After XHTML 1.0, the W3C's focus turned to making it easier for other working groups to extend XHTML, under the banner of XHTML Modularization. In parallel with this, the W3C also worked on a new language that was not compatible with the earlier HTML and XHTML languages, calling it XHTML2.

Around the time that HTML's evolution was stopped in 1998, parts of the API for HTML developed by browser vendors were specified and published under the name DOM Level 1 (in 1998) and DOM Level 2 Core and DOM Level 2 HTML (starting in 2000 and culminating in 2003). These efforts then petered out, with some DOM Level 3 specifications published in 2004 but the working group being closed before all the Level 3 drafts were completed.

In 2003, the publication of XForms, a technology which was positioned as the next generation of Web forms, sparked a renewed interest in evolving HTML itself, rather than finding replacements for it. This interest was borne from the realization that XML's deployment as a Web technology was limited to entirely new technologies (like RSS and later Atom), rather than as a replacement for existing deployed technologies (like HTML).

A proof of concept to show that it was possible to extend HTML4's forms to provide many of the features that XForms 1.0 introduced, without requiring browsers to implement rendering engines that were incompatible with existing HTML Web pages, was the first result of this renewed interest. At this early stage, while the draft was already publicly available, and input was already being solicited from all sources, the specification was only under Opera Software's copyright.

The idea that HTML's evolution should be reopened was tested at a W3C workshop in 2004, where some of the principles that underlie the HTML5 work (described below), as well as the aforementioned early draft proposal covering just forms-related features, were presented to the W3C jointly by Mozilla and Opera. The proposal was rejected on the grounds that the proposal conflicted with the previously chosen direction for the Web's evolution; the W3C staff and membership voted to continue developing XML-based replacements instead.

Shortly thereafter, Apple, Mozilla, and Opera jointly announced their intent to continue working on the effort under the umbrella of a new venue called the WHATWG. A public mailing list was created, and the draft was moved to the WHATWG site. The copyright was subsequently amended to be jointly owned by all three vendors, and to allow reuse of the specification.

The WHATWG was based on several core principles, in particular that technologies need to be backwards compatible, that specifications and implementations need to match even if this means changing the specification rather than the implementations, and that specifications need to be detailed enough that implementations can achieve complete interoperability without reverse-engineering each other.

The latter requirement in particular required that the scope of the HTML5 specification include what had previously been specified in three separate documents: HTML4, XHTML1, and DOM2 HTML. It also meant including significantly more detail than had previously been considered the norm.

In 2006, the W3C indicated an interest to participate in the development of HTML5 after all, and in 2007 formed a working group chartered to work with the WHATWG on the development of the HTML5 specification. Apple, Mozilla, and Opera allowed the W3C to publish the specification under the W3C copyright, while keeping a version with the less restrictive license on the WHATWG site.

For a number of years, both groups then worked together under the same editor: Ian Hickson. In 2011, the groups came to the conclusion that they had different goals: the W3C wanted to draw a line in the sand for features for a HTML5 Recommendation, while the WHATWG wanted to continue working on a Living Standard for HTML, continuously maintaining the specification and adding new features. In mid 2012, a new editing team was introduced at the W3C to take care of creating a HTML5 Recommendation and prepare a Working Draft for the next HTML version.

Since then, the W3C HTML WG has been cherry picking patches from the WHATWG that resolved bugs registered on the W3C HTML specification or more accurately represented implemented reality in UAs. The W3C HTML editors have also added patches that resulted from discussions and decisions made by the W3C HTML WG as well a bug fixes from bugs not shared by the WHATWG.

A separate document is published to document the differences between the HTML specified in this document and the language described in the HTML4 specification. [\[HTMLDIFF\]](#)

1.5 Design notes

This section is non-normative.

It must be admitted that many aspects of HTML appear at first glance to be nonsensical and inconsistent.

HTML, its supporting DOM APIs, as well as many of its supporting technologies, have been developed over a period of several decades by a wide array of people with different priorities who, in many cases, did not know of each other's existence.

Features have thus arisen from many sources, and have not always been designed in especially consistent ways. Furthermore, because of the unique characteristics of the Web, implementation bugs have often become de-facto, and now de-jure, standards, as content is often unintentionally written in ways that rely on them before they can be fixed.

Despite all this, efforts have been made to adhere to certain design goals. These are described in the next few subsections.

1.5.1 Serializability of script execution

This section is non-normative.

To avoid exposing Web authors to the complexities of multithreading, the HTML and DOM APIs are designed such that no script can ever detect the simultaneous execution of other scripts. Even with workers, the intent is that the behavior of implementations can be thought of as completely serializing the execution of all scripts in all [browsing contexts](#).

Note: The [navigator.vendorForStorageUpdates\(\)](#) method, in this model, is equivalent to allowing other scripts to run while the calling script is blocked.

1.5.2 Compliance with other specifications

This section is non-normative.

This specification interacts with and relies on a wide variety of other specifications. In certain circumstances, unfortunately, conflicting needs have led to this specification violating the requirements of these other specifications. Whenever this has occurred, the transgressions have each been noted as a "willful violation", and the reason for the violation has been noted.

1.6 HTML vs XHTML

This section is non-normative.

This specification defines an abstract language for describing documents and applications, and some APIs for interacting with in-memory representations of resources that use this language.

The in-memory representation is known as "DOM HTML", or "the DOM" for short.

There are various concrete syntaxes that can be used to transmit resources that use this abstract language, two of which are defined in this specification.

The first such concrete syntax is the HTML syntax. This is the format suggested for most authors. It is compatible with most legacy Web browsers. If a document is transmitted with the [text/html MIME type](#), then it will be processed as an HTML document by Web browsers. This specification defines version 5.0 of the HTML syntax, known as "HTML 5.0".

The second concrete syntax is the XHTML syntax, which is an application of XML. When a document is transmitted with an [XML MIME type](#), such as [application/xhtml+xml](#), then it is treated as an XML document by Web browsers, to be parsed by an XML processor. Authors are reminded that the processing for XML and HTML differs; in particular, even minor syntax errors will prevent a document labeled as XML from being rendered fully, whereas they would be ignored in the HTML syntax. This specification defines version 5.0 of the XHTML syntax, known as "XHTML 5.0".

The DOM, the HTML syntax, and the XHTML syntax cannot all represent the same content. For example, namespaces cannot be represented using the HTML syntax, but they are supported in the DOM and in the XHTML syntax. Similarly, documents that use the [noscript](#) feature can be represented using the HTML syntax, but cannot be represented with the DOM or in the XHTML syntax. Comments that contain the string "-->" can only be represented in the DOM, not in the HTML and XHTML syntaxes.

1.7 Structure of this specification

This section is non-normative.

This specification is divided into the following major sections:

[Introduction](#)

Non-normative materials providing a context for the HTML standard.

[Common infrastructure](#)

The conformance classes, algorithms, definitions, and the common underpinnings of the rest of the specification.

[Semantics, structure, and APIs of HTML documents](#)

Documents are built from elements. These elements form a tree using the DOM. This section defines the features of this DOM, as well as introducing the features common to all elements, and the concepts used in defining elements.

[The elements of HTML](#)

Each element has a predefined meaning, which is explained in this section. Rules for authors on how to use the element, along with user agent requirements for how to handle each element, are also given. This includes large signature features of HTML such as video playback and subtitles, form controls and form submission, and a 2D graphics API known as the HTML canvas.

[Loading Web pages](#)

HTML documents do not exist in a vacuum — this section defines many of the features that affect environments that deal with multiple pages, such as Web browsers and offline caching of Web applications.

[Web application APIs](#)

This section introduces basic features for scripting of applications in HTML.

[User interaction](#)

HTML documents can provide a number of mechanisms for users to interact with and modify content, which are described in this section, such as how focus works, and drag-and-drop.

[The HTML syntax](#)

[The XHTML syntax](#)

All of these features would be for naught if they couldn't be represented in a serialized form and sent to other people, and so these sections define the syntaxes of HTML and XHTML, along with rules for how to parse content using those syntaxes.

[Rendering](#)

This section defines the default rendering rules for Web browsers.

There are also some appendices, listing [obsolete features](#) and [IANA considerations](#), and several indices.

1.7.1 How to read this specification

This specification should be read like all other specifications. First, it should be read cover-to-cover, multiple times. Then, it should be read backwards at least once. Then it should be read by picking random sections from the contents list and following all the cross-references.

As described in the conformance requirements section below, this specification describes conformance criteria for a variety of conformance classes. In particular, there are conformance requirements that apply to *producers*, for example authors and the documents they create, and there are conformance requirements that apply to *consumers*, for example Web browsers. They can be distinguished by what they are requiring: a requirement on a producer states what is allowed, while a requirement on a consumer states how software is to act.

Code Example:

For example, "the `foo` attribute's value must be a [valid integer](#)" is a requirement on producers, as it lays out the allowed values; in contrast, the requirement "the `foo` attribute's value must be parsed using the [rules for parsing integers](#)" is a requirement on consumers, as it describes how to process the content.

Requirements on producers have no bearing whatsoever on consumers.

Code Example:

Continuing the above example, a requirement stating that a particular attribute's value is constrained to being a [valid integer](#) emphatically does *not* imply anything about the requirements on consumers. It might be that the consumers are in fact required to treat the attribute as an opaque string, completely unaffected by whether the value conforms to the requirements or not. It might be (as in the previous example) that the consumers are required to parse the value using specific rules that define how invalid (non-numeric in this case) values are to be processed.

1.7.2 Typographic conventions

This is a definition, requirement, or explanation.

Note: This is a note.

This is an example.

This is an open issue.

Warning! *This is a warning.*

IDL
`interface Example {
 // this is an IDL definition
};`

variable = object . method([optionalArgument])

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

This is a note to authors describing the usage of an interface.

`/* this is a CSS fragment */`

The defining instance of a term is marked up like **this**. Uses of that term are marked up like [this](#) or like [this](#).

The defining instance of an element, attribute, or API is marked up like **this**. References to that element, attribute, or API are marked up like [this](#).

Other code fragments are marked up like **this**.

Variables are marked up like **this**.

This is an implementation requirement.

In an algorithm, steps in [synchronous sections](#) are marked with □.

1.8 Privacy concerns

This section is non-normative.

Some features of HTML trade user convenience for a measure of user privacy.

In general, due to the Internet's architecture, a user can be distinguished from another by the user's IP address. IP addresses do not perfectly match to a user; as a user moves from device to device, or from network to network, their IP address will change; similarly, NAT routing, proxy servers, and shared computers enable packets that appear to all come from a single IP address to actually map to multiple users. Technologies such as onion routing can be used to further anonymize requests so that requests from a single user at one node on the Internet appear to come from many disparate parts of the network.

However, the IP address used for a user's requests is not the only mechanism by which a user's requests could be related to each other. Cookies, for example, are designed specifically to enable this, and are the basis of most of the Web's session features that enable you to log into a site with which you have an account.

There are other mechanisms that are more subtle. Certain characteristics of a user's system can be used to distinguish groups of users from each other; by collecting enough such information, an individual user's browser's "digital fingerprint" can be computed, which can be as good, if not better, as an IP address in ascertaining which requests are from the same user.

Grouping requests in this manner, especially across multiple sites, can be used for both benign (and even arguably positive) purposes, as well as for malevolent purposes. An example of a reasonably benign purpose would be determining whether a particular person seems to prefer sites with dog illustrations as opposed to sites with cat illustrations (based on how often they visit the sites in question) and then automatically using the preferred illustrations on subsequent visits to participating sites. Malevolent purposes, however, could include governments combining information such as the person's home address (determined from the addresses they use when getting driving directions on one site) with their apparent political affiliations (determined by examining the forum sites that they participate in) to determine whether the person should be prevented from voting in an election.

Since the malevolent purposes can be remarkably evil, user agent implementors are encouraged to consider how to provide their users with tools to minimize leaking information that could be used to fingerprint a user.

Unfortunately, as the first paragraph in this section implies, sometimes there is great benefit to be derived from exposing the very information that can also be used for fingerprinting purposes, so it's not as easy as simply blocking all possible leaks. For instance, the ability to log into a site to post under a specific identity requires that the user's requests be identifiable as all being from the same user, more or less by definition. More subtly, though, information such as how wide text is, which is necessary for many effects that involve drawing text onto a canvas (e.g. any effect that involves drawing a border around the text) also leaks information that can be used to group a user's requests. (In this case, by potentially exposing, via a brute force search, which fonts a user has installed, information which can vary considerably from user to user.)



Features in this specification which can be **used to fingerprint the user** are marked as this paragraph is.

Other features in the platform can be used for the same purpose, though, including, though not limited to:

- The exact list of which features a user agents supports.
- The maximum allowed stack depth for recursion in script.
- Features that describe the user's environment, like Media Queries and the `Screen` object. [\[MQ\]](#) [\[CSSOMVIEW\]](#)
- The user's time zone.

1.9 A quick introduction to HTML

This section is non-normative.

A basic HTML document looks like this:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Sample page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Sample page</h1>
    <p>This is a <a href="demo.html">simple</a> sample.</p>
    <!-- this is a comment -->
  </body>
</html>
```

HTML documents consist of a tree of elements and text. Each element is denoted in the source by a **start tag**, such as "`<body>`", and an **end tag**, such as "`</body>`". (Certain start tags and end tags can in certain cases be **omitted** and are implied by other tags.)

Tags have to be nested such that elements are all completely within each other, without overlapping:

```
<p>This is <em>very <strong>wrong</em>!</strong></p>
<p>This <em>is <strong>correct</strong>.</em></p>
```

This specification defines a set of elements that can be used in HTML, along with rules about the ways in which the elements can be nested.

Elements can have attributes, which control how the elements work. In the example below, there is a **hyperlink**, formed using the `a` element and its `href` attribute:

```
<a href="demo.html">simple</a>
```

Attributes are placed inside the start tag, and consist of a `name` and a `value`, separated by an "=" character. The attribute value can remain **unquoted** if it doesn't contain **space characters** or any of " ` = < or >. Otherwise, it has to be quoted using either single or double quotes. The value, along with the "=" character, can be omitted altogether if the value is the empty string.

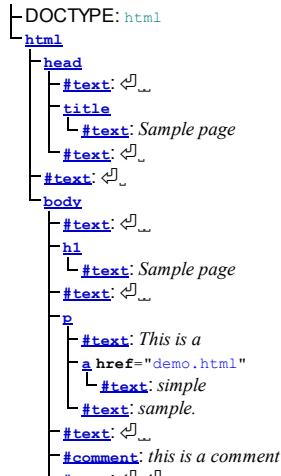
```
<!-- empty attributes -->
<input name=address disabled>
<input name=address disabled="">

<!-- attributes with a value -->
<input name=address maxlength=200>
<input name=address maxlength='200'>
<input name=address maxlength="200">
```

HTML user agents (e.g. Web browsers) then *parse* this markup, turning it into a DOM (Document Object Model) tree. A DOM tree is an in-memory representation of a document.

DOM trees contain several kinds of nodes, in particular a `DocumentType` node, `Element` nodes, `Text` nodes, `Comment` nodes, and in some cases `ProcessingInstruction` nodes.

The [markup snippet at the top of this section](#) would be turned into the following DOM tree:



The [root element](#) of this tree is the [html](#) element, which is the element always found at the root of HTML documents. It contains two elements, [head](#) and [body](#), as well as a [Text](#) node between them.

There are many more [Text](#) nodes in the DOM tree than one would initially expect, because the source contains a number of spaces (represented here by `" "`) and line breaks (`"\n"`) that all end up as [Text](#) nodes in the DOM. However, for historical reasons not all of the spaces and line breaks in the original markup appear in the DOM. In particular, all the whitespace before [head](#) start tag ends up being dropped silently, and all the whitespace after the [body](#) end tag ends up placed at the end of the [body](#).

The [head](#) element contains a [title](#) element, which itself contains a [Text](#) node with the text "Sample page". Similarly, the [body](#) element contains an [h1](#) element, a [p](#) element, and a comment.

This DOM tree can be manipulated from scripts in the page. Scripts (typically in JavaScript) are small programs that can be embedded using the [script](#) element or using [event handler content attributes](#). For example, here is a form with a script that sets the value of the form's [output](#) element to say "Hello World":

```
<form name="main">
  Result: <output name="result"></output>
  <script>
    document.forms.main.elements.result.value = 'Hello World';
  </script>
</form>
```

Each element in the DOM tree is represented by an object, and these objects have APIs so that they can be manipulated. For instance, a link (e.g. the [a](#) element in the tree above) can have its [href](#) attribute changed in several ways:

```
var a = document.links[0]; // obtain the first link in the document
a.href = 'sample.html'; // change the destination URL of the link
a.protocol = 'https'; // change just the scheme part of the URL
a.setAttribute('href', 'http://example.com/'); // change the content attribute directly
```

Since DOM trees are used as the way to represent HTML documents when they are processed and presented by implementations (especially interactive implementations like Web browsers), this specification is mostly phrased in terms of DOM trees, instead of the markup described above.

HTML documents represent a media-independent description of interactive content. HTML documents might be rendered to a screen, or through a speech synthesizer, or on a braille display. To influence exactly how such rendering takes place, authors can use a styling language such as CSS.

In the following example, the page has been made yellow-on-blue using CSS.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Sample styled page</title>
    <style>
      body { background: navy; color: yellow; }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Sample styled page</h1>
    <p>This page is just a demo.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

For more details on how to use HTML, authors are encouraged to consult tutorials and guides. Some of the examples included in this specification might also be of use, but the novice author is cautioned that this specification, by necessity, defines the language with a level of detail that might be difficult to understand at first.

1.9.1 Writing secure applications with HTML

This section is non-normative.

When HTML is used to create interactive sites, care needs to be taken to avoid introducing vulnerabilities through which attackers can compromise the integrity of the site itself or of the site's users.

A comprehensive study of this matter is beyond the scope of this document, and authors are strongly encouraged to study the matter in more detail. However, this section attempts to provide a quick introduction to some common pitfalls in HTML application development.

The security model of the Web is based on the concept of "origins", and correspondingly many of the potential attacks on the Web involve cross-origin actions. [\[ORIGIN\]](#)

Not validating user input

Cross-site scripting (XSS)

SQL injection

When accepting untrusted input, e.g. user-generated content such as text comments, values in URL parameters, messages from third-party sites, etc, it is imperative that the data be validated before use, and properly escaped when displayed. Failing to do this can allow a hostile user to perform a variety of attacks, ranging from the potentially benign, such as providing bogus user information like a negative age, to the serious, such as running scripts every time a user looks at a page that includes the information, potentially propagating the attack in the process, to the catastrophic, such as deleting all data in the server.

When writing filters to validate user input, it is imperative that filters always be whitelist-based, allowing known-safe constructs and disallowing all other input. Blacklist-based filters that disallow known-bad inputs and allow everything else are not secure, as not everything that is bad is yet known (for example, because it might be invented in the future).

Code Example:

For example, suppose a page looked at its URL's query string to determine what to display, and the site then redirected the user to that page to display a message, as in:

```
<ul>
  <li><a href="message.cgi?say=Hello">Say Hello</a>
  <li><a href="message.cgi?say>Welcome">Say Welcome</a>
  <li><a href="message.cgi?say=Kittens">Say Kittens</a>
</ul>
```

If the message was just displayed to the user without escaping, a hostile attacker could then craft a URL that contained a script element:

```
http://example.com/message.cgi?say=%3Cscript%3Ealert%28%27oh%20no%21%27%29%3C/script%3E
```

If the attacker then convinced a victim user to visit this page, a script of the attacker's choosing would run on the page. Such a script could do any number of hostile actions, limited only by what the site offers: if the site is an e-commerce shop, for instance, such a script could cause the user to unknowingly make arbitrarily many unwanted purchases.

This is called a cross-site scripting attack.

There are many constructs that can be used to try to trick a site into executing code. Here are some that authors are encouraged to consider when writing whitelist filters:

- When allowing harmless-seeming elements like `img`, it is important to whitelist any provided attributes as well. If one allowed all attributes then an attacker could, for instance, use the `onload` attribute to run arbitrary script.
- When allowing URLs to be provided (e.g. for links), the scheme of each URL also needs to be explicitly whitelisted, as there are many schemes that can be abused. The most prominent example is "`javascript:`", but user agents can implement (and indeed, have historically implemented) others.
- Allowing a `base` element to be inserted means any `script` elements in the page with relative links can be hijacked, and similarly that any form submissions can get redirected to a hostile site.

Cross-site request forgery (CSRF)

If a site allows a user to make form submissions with user-specific side-effects, for example posting messages on a forum under the user's name, making purchases, or applying for a passport, it is important to verify that the request was made by the user intentionally, rather than by another site tricking the user into making the request unknowingly.

This problem exists because HTML forms can be submitted to other origins.

Sites can prevent such attacks by populating forms with user-specific hidden tokens, or by checking `origin` headers on all requests.

Clickjacking

A page that provides users with an interface to perform actions that the user might not wish to perform needs to be designed so as to avoid the possibility that users can be tricked into activating the interface.

One way that a user could be so tricked is if a hostile site places the victim site in a small `iframe` and then convinces the user to click, for instance by having the user play a reaction game. Once the user is playing the game, the hostile site can quickly position the iframe under the mouse cursor just as the user is about to click, thus tricking the user into clicking the victim site's interface.

To avoid this, sites that do not expect to be used in frames are encouraged to only enable their interface if they detect that they are not in a frame (e.g. by comparing the `window` object to the value of the `top` attribute).

1.9.2 Common pitfalls to avoid when using the scripting APIs

This section is non-normative.

Scripts in HTML have "run-to-completion" semantics, meaning that the browser will generally run the script uninterrupted before doing anything else, such as firing further events or continuing to parse the document.

On the other hand, parsing of HTML files happens asynchronously and incrementally, meaning that the parser can pause at any point to let scripts run. This is generally a good thing, but it does mean that authors need to be careful to avoid hooking event handlers after the events could have possibly fired.

There are two techniques for doing this reliably: use `event handler content attributes`, or create the element and add the event handlers in the same script. The latter is safe because, as mentioned earlier, scripts are run to completion before further events can fire.

Code Example:

One way this could manifest itself is with `img` elements and the `load` event. The event could fire as soon as the element has been parsed, especially if the image has already been cached (which is common).

Here, the author uses the `onload` handler on an `img` element to catch the `load` event:

```

```

If the element is being added by script, then so long as the event handlers are added in the same script, the event will still not be missed:

```
<script>
  var img = new Image();
  img.src = 'games.png';
  img.alt = 'Games';
  img.onload = gamesLogoHasLoaded;
  // img.addEventListener('load', gamesLogoHasLoaded, false); // would work also
</script>
```

However, if the author first created the `img` element and then in a separate script added the event listeners, there's a chance that the `load` event would be fired in between, leading it to be missed:

```
<!-- Do not use this style, it has a race condition! -->


<!-- the 'load' event might fire here while the parser is taking a
     break, in which case you will not see it! -->
<script>
  var img = document.getElementById('games');
  img.onload = gamesLogoHasLoaded; // might never fire!
</script>
```

1.10 Conformance requirements for authors

This section is non-normative.

Unlike previous versions of the HTML specification, this specification defines in some detail the required processing for invalid documents as well as valid documents.

However, even though the processing of invalid content is in most cases well-defined, conformance requirements for documents are still

important: in practice, interoperability (the situation in which all implementations process particular content in a reliable and identical or equivalent way) is not the only goal of document conformance requirements. This section details some of the more common reasons for still distinguishing between a conforming document and one with errors.

1.10.1 Presentational markup

This section is non-normative.

The majority of presentational features from previous versions of HTML are no longer allowed. Presentational markup in general has been found to have a number of problems:

The use of presentational elements leads to poorer accessibility

While it is possible to use presentational markup in a way that provides users of assistive technologies (ATs) with an acceptable experience (e.g. using ARIA), doing so is significantly more difficult than doing so when using semantically-appropriate markup. Furthermore, even using such techniques doesn't help make pages accessible for non-AT non-graphical users, such as users of text-mode browsers.

Using media-independent markup, on the other hand, provides an easy way for documents to be authored in such a way that they work for more users (e.g. text browsers).

Higher cost of maintenance

It is significantly easier to maintain a site written in such a way that the markup is style-independent. For example, changing the color of a site that uses `` throughout requires changes across the entire site, whereas a similar change to a site based on CSS can be done by changing a single file.

Larger document sizes

Presentational markup tends to be much more redundant, and thus results in larger document sizes.

For those reasons, presentational markup has been removed from HTML in this version. This change should not come as a surprise; HTML4 deprecated presentational markup many years ago and provided a mode (HTML4 Transitional) to help authors move away from presentational markup; later, XHTML 1.1 went further and obsoleted those features altogether.

The only remaining presentational markup features in HTML are the `style` attribute and the `style` element. Use of the `style` attribute is somewhat discouraged in production environments, but it can be useful for rapid prototyping (where its rules can be directly moved into a separate style sheet later) and for providing specific styles in unusual cases where a separate style sheet would be inconvenient. Similarly, the `style` element can be useful in syndication or for page-specific styles, but in general an external style sheet is likely to be more convenient when the styles apply to multiple pages.

It is also worth noting that some elements that were previously presentational have been redefined in this specification to be media-independent: `b`, `i`, `hr`, `s`, `small`, and `u`.

1.10.2 Syntax errors

This section is non-normative.

The syntax of HTML is constrained to avoid a wide variety of problems.

Unintuitive error-handling behavior

Certain invalid syntax constructs, when parsed, result in DOM trees that are highly unintuitive.

Code Example:

For example, the following markup fragment results in a DOM with an `hr` element that is an *earlier* sibling of the corresponding `table` element:

```
<table><hr>...
```

Errors with optional error recovery

To allow user agents to be used in controlled environments without having to implement the more bizarre and convoluted error handling rules, user agents are permitted to fail whenever encountering a [parse error](#).

Errors where the error-handling behavior is not compatible with streaming user agents

Some error-handling behavior, such as the behavior for the `<table><hr>...` example mentioned above, are incompatible with streaming user agents (user agents that process HTML files in one pass, without storing state). To avoid interoperability problems with such user agents, any syntax resulting in such behavior is considered invalid.

Errors that can result in infoset coercion

When a user agent based on XML is connected to an HTML parser, it is possible that certain invariants that XML enforces, such as comments never containing two consecutive hyphens, will be violated by an HTML file. Handling this can require that the parser coerce the HTML DOM into an XML-compatible infoset. Most syntax constructs that require such handling are considered invalid.

Errors that result in disproportionately poor performance

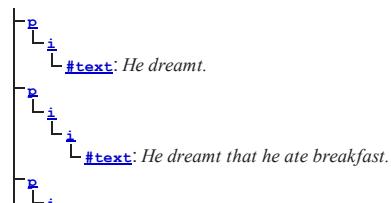
Certain syntax constructs can result in disproportionately poor performance. To discourage the use of such constructs, they are typically made non-conforming.

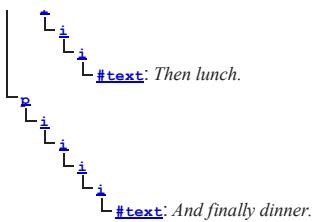
Code Example:

For example, the following markup results in poor performance, since all the unclosed `i` elements have to be reconstructed in each paragraph, resulting in progressively more elements in each paragraph:

```
<p><i>He dreamt.
<p><i>He dreamt that he ate breakfast.
<p><i>Then lunch.
<p><i>And finally dinner.
```

The resulting DOM for this fragment would be:





Errors involving fragile syntax constructs

There are syntax constructs that, for historical reasons, are relatively fragile. To help reduce the number of users who accidentally run into such problems, they are made non-conforming.

Code Example:

For example, the parsing of certain named character references in attributes happens even with the closing semicolon being omitted. It is safe to include an ampersand followed by letters that do not form a named character reference, but if the letters are changed to a string that *does* form a named character reference, they will be interpreted as that character instead.

In this fragment, the attribute's value is "?bill&ted":

```
<a href="?bill&ted">Bill and Ted</a>
```

In the following fragment, however, the attribute's value is actually "?art©", *not* the intended "?art©", because even without the final semicolon, "©" is handled the same as "©" and thus gets interpreted as "©":

```
<a href="?art&copy">Art and Copy</a>
```

To avoid this problem, all named character references are required to end with a semicolon, and uses of named character references without a semicolon are flagged as errors.

Thus, the correct way to express the above cases is as follows:

```
<a href="?bill&ted">Bill and Ted</a> <!-- &ted is ok, since it's not a named character reference -->
<a href="?art&copy">Art and Copy</a> <!-- the & has to be escaped, since &copy is a named character reference -->
```

Errors involving known interoperability problems in legacy user agents

Certain syntax constructs are known to cause especially subtle or serious problems in legacy user agents, and are therefore marked as non-conforming to help authors avoid them.

Code Example:

For example, this is why the `''` (U+0060) character is not allowed in unquoted attributes. In certain legacy user agents, it is sometimes treated as a quote character.

Code Example:

Another example of this is the DOCTYPE, which is required to trigger [no-quirks mode](#), because the behavior of legacy user agents in [quirks mode](#) is often largely undocumented.

Errors that risk exposing authors to security attacks

Certain restrictions exist purely to avoid known security problems.

Code Example:

For example, the restriction on using UTF-7 exists purely to avoid authors falling prey to a known cross-site-scripting attack using UTF-7. [\[UTF7\]](#)

Cases where the author's intent is unclear

Markup where the author's intent is very unclear is often made non-conforming. Correcting these errors early makes later maintenance easier.

Code Example:

For example, it is unclear whether the author intended the following to be an `h1` heading or an `h2` heading:

```
<h1>Contact details</h2>
```

Cases that are likely to be typos

When a user makes a simple typo, it is helpful if the error can be caught early, as this can save the author a lot of debugging time. This specification therefore usually considers it an error to use element names, attribute names, and so forth, that do not match the names defined in this specification.

Code Example:

For example, if the author typed `<caption>` instead of `<caption>`, this would be flagged as an error and the author could correct the typo immediately.

Errors that could interfere with new syntax in the future

In order to allow the language syntax to be extended in the future, certain otherwise harmless features are disallowed.

Code Example:

For example, "attributes" in end tags are ignored currently, but they are invalid, in case a future change to the language makes use of that syntax feature without conflicting with already-deployed (and valid!) content.

Some authors find it helpful to be in the practice of always quoting all attributes and always including all optional tags, preferring the consistency derived from such custom over the minor benefits of terseness afforded by making use of the flexibility of the HTML syntax. To aid such authors, conformance checkers can provide modes of operation wherein such conventions are enforced.

1.10.3 Restrictions on content models and on attribute values

This section is non-normative.

Beyond the syntax of the language, this specification also places restrictions on how elements and attributes can be specified. These restrictions are present for similar reasons:

Errors involving content with dubious semantics

To avoid misuse of elements with defined meanings, content models are defined that restrict how elements can be nested when such nestings would be of dubious value.

For example, this specification disallows nesting a `section` element inside a `kbd` element, since it is highly unlikely for an author to indicate that an entire section should be keyed in.

Errors that involve a conflict in expressed semantics

Similarly, to draw the author's attention to mistakes in the use of elements, clear contradictions in the semantics expressed are also considered conformance errors.

Code Example:

In the fragments below, for example, the semantics are nonsensical: a separator cannot simultaneously be a cell, nor can a radio button be a progress bar.

```
<hr role="cell">  
<input type=radio role=progressbar>
```

Another example is the restrictions on the content models of the `ul` element, which only allows `li` element children. Lists by definition consist just of zero or more list items, so if a `ul` element contains something other than an `li` element, it's not clear what was meant.

Cases where the default styles are likely to lead to confusion

Certain elements have default styles or behaviors that make certain combinations likely to lead to confusion. Where these have equivalent alternatives without this problem, the confusing combinations are disallowed.

For example, `div` elements are rendered as block boxes, and `span` elements as inline boxes. Putting a block box in an inline box is unnecessarily confusing; since either nesting just `div` elements, or nesting just `span` elements, or nesting `span` elements inside `div` elements all serve the same purpose as nesting a `div` element in a `span` element, but only the latter involves a block box in an inline box, the latter combination is disallowed.

Another example would be the way `interactive content` cannot be nested. For example, a `button` element cannot contain a `textarea` element. This is because the default behavior of such nesting interactive elements would be highly confusing to users. Instead of nesting these elements, they can be placed side by side.

Errors that indicate a likely misunderstanding of the specification

Sometimes, something is disallowed because allowing it would likely cause author confusion.

For example, setting the `disabled` attribute to the value "false" is disallowed, because despite the appearance of meaning that the element is enabled, it in fact means that the element is *disabled* (what matters for implementations is the presence of the attribute, not its value).

Errors involving limits that have been imposed merely to simplify the language

Some conformance errors simplify the language that authors need to learn.

For example, the `area` element's `shape` attribute, despite accepting both `circ` and `circle` values in practice as synonyms, disallows the use of the `circ` value, so as to simplify tutorials and other learning aids. There would be no benefit to allowing both, but it would cause extra confusion when teaching the language.

Errors that involve peculiarities of the parser

Certain elements are parsed in somewhat eccentric ways (typically for historical reasons), and their content model restrictions are intended to avoid exposing the author to these issues.

Code Example:

For example, a `form` element isn't allowed inside `phrasing content`, because when parsed as HTML, a `form` element's start tag will imply a `p` element's end tag. Thus, the following markup results in two `paragraphs`, not one:

```
<p>Welcome. <form><label>Name:</label> <input></form>
```

It is parsed exactly like the following:

```
<p>Welcome. </p><form><label>Name:</label> <input></form>
```

Errors that would likely result in scripts failing in hard-to-debug ways

Some errors are intended to help prevent script problems that would be hard to debug.

This is why, for instance, it is non-conforming to have two `id` attributes with the same value. Duplicate IDs lead to the wrong element being selected, with sometimes disastrous effects whose cause is hard to determine.

Errors that waste authoring time

Some constructs are disallowed because historically they have been the cause of a lot of wasted authoring time, and by encouraging authors to avoid making them, authors can save time in future efforts.

For example, a `script` element's `src` attribute causes the element's contents to be ignored. However, this isn't obvious, especially if the element's contents appear to be executable script — which can lead to authors spending a lot of time trying to debug the inline script without realizing that it is not executing. To reduce this problem, this specification makes it non-conforming to have executable script in a `script` element when the `src` attribute is present. This means that authors who are validating their documents are less likely to waste time with this kind of mistake.

Errors that involve areas that affect authors migrating to and from XHTML

Some authors like to write files that can be interpreted as both XML and HTML with similar results. Though this practice is discouraged in general due to the myriad of subtle complications involved (especially when involving scripting, styling, or any kind of automated serialization), this specification has a few restrictions intended to at least somewhat mitigate the difficulties. This makes it easier for authors to use this as a transitional step when migrating between HTML and XHTML.

For example, there are somewhat complicated rules surrounding the `lang` and `xml:lang` attributes intended to keep the two synchronized.

Another example would be the restrictions on the values of `xmllns` attributes in the HTML serialization, which are intended to ensure that elements in conforming documents end up in the same namespaces whether processed as HTML or XML.

Errors that involve areas reserved for future expansion

As with the restrictions on the syntax intended to allow for new syntax in future revisions of the language, some restrictions on the content models of elements and values of attributes are intended to allow for future expansion of the HTML vocabulary.

models or elements and values of attributes are intended to allow for future expansion of the HTML vocabulary.

For example, limiting the values of the `target` attribute that start with an "_" (U+005F) character to only specific predefined values allows new predefined values to be introduced at a future time without conflicting with author-defined values.

Errors that indicate a mis-use of other specifications

Certain restrictions are intended to support the restrictions made by other specifications.

For example, requiring that attributes that take media queries use only *valid* media queries reinforces the importance of following the conformance rules of that specification.

1.11 Suggested reading

This section is non-normative.

The following documents might be of interest to readers of this specification.

Character Model for the World Wide Web 1.0: Fundamentals [CHARMOD]

This Architectural Specification provides authors of specifications, software developers, and content developers with a common reference for interoperable text manipulation on the World Wide Web, building on the Universal Character Set, defined jointly by the Unicode Standard and ISO/IEC 10646. Topics addressed include use of the terms 'character', 'encoding' and 'string', a reference processing model, choice and identification of character encodings, character escaping, and string indexing.

Unicode Security Considerations [UTR36]

Because Unicode contains such a large number of characters and incorporates the varied writing systems of the world, incorrect usage can expose programs or systems to possible security attacks. This is especially important as more and more products are internationalized. This document describes some of the security considerations that programmers, system analysts, standards developers, and users should take into account, and provides specific recommendations to reduce the risk of problems.

Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0 [WCAG]

Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0 covers a wide range of recommendations for making Web content more accessible. Following these guidelines will make content accessible to a wider range of people with disabilities, including blindness and lowvision, deafness and hearing loss, learning disabilities, cognitive limitations, limited movement, speech disabilities, photosensitivity and combinations of these. Following these guidelines will also often make your Web content more usable to users in general.

Authoring Tool Accessibility Guidelines (ATAG) 2.0 [ATAG]

This specification provides guidelines for designing Web content authoring tools that are more accessible for people with disabilities. An authoring tool that conforms to these guidelines will promote accessibility by providing an accessible user interface to authors with disabilities as well as by enabling, supporting, and promoting the production of accessible Web content by all authors.

User Agent Accessibility Guidelines (UAAG) 2.0 [UAAG]

This document provides guidelines for designing user agents that lower barriers to Web accessibility for people with disabilities. User agents include browsers and other types of software that retrieve and render Web content. A user agent that conforms to these guidelines will promote accessibility through its own user interface and through other internal facilities, including its ability to communicate with other technologies (especially assistive technologies). Furthermore, all users, not just users with disabilities, should find conforming user agents to be more usable.

Polyglot Markup: HTML-Compatible XHTML Documents [POLYGLOT]

A document that uses polyglot markup is a document that is a stream of bytes that parses into identical document trees (with the exception of the `xmlns` attribute on the root element) when processed as HTML and when processed as XML. Polyglot markup that meets a well defined set of constraints is interpreted as compatible, regardless of whether they are processed as HTML or as XHTML, per the HTML5 specification. Polyglot markup uses a specific DOCTYPE, namespace declarations, and a specific case — normally lower case but occasionally camel case — for element and attribute names. Polyglot markup uses lower case for certain attribute values. Further constraints include those on empty elements, named entity references, and the use of scripts and style.

HTML to Platform Accessibility APIs Implementation Guide [HPAAIG]

This is draft documentation mapping HTML elements and attributes to accessibility API Roles, States and Properties on a variety of platforms. It provides recommendations on deriving the accessible names and descriptions for HTML elements. It also provides accessible feature implementation examples.

2 Common infrastructure

2.1 Terminology

This specification refers to both HTML and XML attributes and IDL attributes, often in the same context. When it is not clear which is being referred to, they are referred to as **content attributes** for HTML and XML attributes, and **IDL attributes** for those defined on IDL interfaces. Similarly, the term "properties" is used for both JavaScript object properties and CSS properties. When these are ambiguous they are qualified as **object properties** and **CSS properties** respectively.

Generally, when the specification states that a feature applies to [the HTML syntax](#) or [the XHTML syntax](#), it also includes the other. When a feature specifically only applies to one of the two languages, it is called out by explicitly stating that it does not apply to the other format, as in "for HTML, ... (this does not apply to XHTML)".

This specification uses the term **document** to refer to any use of HTML, ranging from short static documents to long essays or reports with rich multimedia, as well as to fully-fledged interactive applications. The term is used to refer both to [Document objects](#) and their descendant DOM trees, and to serialized byte streams using the [HTML syntax](#) or [XHTML syntax](#), depending on context.

In the context of the DOM structures, the terms [HTML document](#) and [XML document](#) are used as defined in the DOM specification, and refer specifically to two different modes that [Document objects](#) can find themselves in. [\[DOM\]](#) (Such uses are always hyperlinked to their definition.)

In the context of byte streams, the term HTML document refers to resources labeled as [text/html](#), and the term XML document refers to resources labeled with an [XML MIME type](#).

The term **XHTML document** is used to refer to both [Document](#)s in the [XML document](#) mode that contains element nodes in the [HTML namespace](#), and byte streams labeled with an [XML MIME type](#) that contain elements from the [HTML namespace](#), depending on context.

For simplicity, terms such as **shown**, **displayed**, and **visible** might sometimes be used when referring to the way a document is rendered to the user. These terms are not meant to imply a visual medium; they must be considered to apply to other media in equivalent ways.

When an algorithm B says to return to another algorithm A, it implies that A called B. Upon returning to A, the implementation must continue from where it left off in calling B.

The term "transparent black" refers to the color with red, green, blue, and alpha channels all set to zero.

2.1.1 Resources

The specification uses the term **supported** when referring to whether a user agent has an implementation capable of decoding the semantics of an external resource. A format or type is said to be *supported* if the implementation can process an external resource of that format or type without critical aspects of the resource being ignored. Whether a specific resource is *supported* can depend on what features of the resource's format are in use.

For example, a PNG image would be considered to be in a supported format if its pixel data could be decoded and rendered, even if, unbeknownst to the implementation, the image also contained animation data.

An MPEG-4 video file would not be considered to be in a supported format if the compression format used was not supported, even if the implementation could determine the dimensions of the movie from the file's metadata.

What some specifications, in particular the HTTP specification, refer to as a *representation* is referred to in this specification as a **resource**. [\[HTTP\]](#)

The term **MIME type** is used to refer to what is sometimes called an *Internet media type* in protocol literature. The term *media type* in this specification is used to refer to the type of media intended for presentation, as used by the CSS specifications. [\[RFC2046\]](#) [\[MQ\]](#)

A string is a **valid MIME type** if it matches the `media-type` rule defined in section 3.7 "Media Types" of RFC 2616. In particular, a [valid MIME type](#) may include MIME type parameters. [\[HTTP\]](#)

A string is a **valid MIME type with no parameters** if it matches the `media-type` rule defined in section 3.7 "Media Types" of RFC 2616, but does not contain any ";" (U+003B) characters. In other words, if it consists only of a type and subtype, with no MIME Type parameters. [\[HTTP\]](#)

The term **HTML MIME type** is used to refer to the [MIME type](#) [text/html](#).

A resource's **critical subresources** are those that the resource needs to have available to be correctly processed. Which resources are considered critical or not is defined by the specification that defines the resource's format.

The term `data: URL` refers to [URLs](#) that use the `data:` scheme. [\[RFC2397\]](#)

2.1.2 XML

To ease migration from HTML to XHTML, UAs conforming to this specification will place elements in HTML in the <http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml> namespace, at least for the purposes of the DOM and CSS. The term "**HTML elements**", when used in this specification, refers to any element in that namespace, and thus refers to both HTML and XHTML elements.

Except where otherwise stated, all elements defined or mentioned in this specification are in the [HTML namespace](#) ("<http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml>"), and all attributes defined or mentioned in this specification have no namespace.

The term **element type** is used to refer to the set of elements that have a given local name and namespace. For example, [button](#) elements are elements with the element type [button](#), meaning they have the local name "button" and (implicitly as defined above) the [HTML namespace](#).

Attribute names are said to be **XML-compatible** if they match the [Name](#) production defined in XML, they contain no ":" (U+003A) characters, and their first three characters are not an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for the string "xml". [\[XML\]](#)

The term **XML MIME type** is used to refer to the [MIME types](#) text/xml, application/xml, and any [MIME type](#) whose subtype ends with the four characters "+xml". [\[RFC3023\]](#)

2.1.3 DOM trees

The **root element of a Document object** is that [Document](#)'s first element child, if any. If it does not have one then the [Document](#) has no root element.

The term **root element**, when not referring to a [Document](#) object's root element, means the furthest ancestor element node of whatever node is being discussed, or the node itself if it has no ancestors. When the node is a part of the document, then the node's [root element](#) is indeed the document's root element; however, if the node is not currently part of the document tree, the root element will be an orphaned node.

When an element's [root element](#) is the [root element of a Document object](#), it is said to be [in a Document](#). An element is said to have been [inserted into a document](#) when its [root element](#) changes and is now the document's [root element](#). Analogously, an element is said to have been [removed from a document](#) when its [root element](#) changes from being the document's [root element](#) to being another element.

A node's **home subtree** is the subtree rooted at that node's [root element](#). When a node is [in a Document](#), its [home subtree](#) is that [document](#)'s tree.

The [Document](#) of a [Node](#) (such as an element) is the [Document](#) that the [Node](#)'s [ownerDocument](#) IDL attribute returns. When a [Node](#) is [in a Document](#), then that [Document](#) is always the [Node](#)'s [Document](#), and the [Node](#)'s [ownerDocument](#) IDL attribute thus always returns that [Document](#).

The [Document](#) of a content attribute is the [Document](#) of the attribute's element.

The term **tree order** means a pre-order, depth-first traversal of DOM nodes involved (through the [parentNode/childNodes](#) relationship).

When it is stated that some element or attribute is **ignored**, or treated as some other value, or handled as if it was something else, this refers only to the processing of the node after it is in the DOM. A user agent must not mutate the DOM in such situations.

A content attribute is said to **change** value only if its new value is different than its previous value; setting an attribute to a value it already has does not change it.

The term **empty**, when used of an attribute value, [Text](#) node, or string, means that the length of the text is zero (i.e. not even containing spaces or control characters).

2.1.4 Scripting

The construction "a `Foo` object", where `Foo` is actually an interface, is sometimes used instead of the more accurate "an object implementing the interface `Foo`".

An IDL attribute is said to be **getting** when its value is being retrieved (e.g. by author script), and is said to be **setting** when a new value is assigned to it.

If a DOM object is said to be **live**, then the attributes and methods on that object must operate on the actual underlying data, not a snapshot of the data.

In the contexts of events, the terms **fire** and **dispatch** are used as defined in the DOM specification: **firing** an event means to create and [dispatch](#) it, and **dispatching** an event means to follow the steps that propagate the event through the tree. The term **trusted event** is used to refer to events whose [isTrusted](#) attribute is initialized to true. [\[DOM\]](#)

2.1.5 Plugins

The term **plugin** refers to a user-agent defined set of content handlers used by the user agent that can take part in the user agent's rendering of a [Document](#) object, but that neither act as [child browsing contexts](#) of the [Document](#) nor introduce any [Node](#) objects to the [Document](#)'s DOM.

Typically such content handlers are provided by third parties, though a user agent can also designate built-in content handlers as plugins.

A user agent must not consider the types `text/plain` and `application/octet-stream` as having a registered [plugin](#).

One example of a plugin would be a PDF viewer that is instantiated in a [browsing context](#) when the user navigates to a PDF file. This would count as a plugin regardless of whether the party that implemented the PDF viewer component was the same as that which implemented the user agent itself. However, a PDF viewer application that launches separate from the user agent (as opposed to using the same interface) is not a plugin by this definition.

Note: This specification does not define a mechanism for interacting with plugins, as it is expected to be user-agent- and platform-specific. Some UAs might opt to support a plugin mechanism such as the Netscape Plugin API; others might use remote content converters or have built-in support for certain types. Indeed, this specification doesn't require user agents to support plugins at all. [\[NPAPI\]](#)

A plugin can be **secured** if it honors the semantics of the [sandbox](#) attribute.

For example, a secured plugin would prevent its contents from creating pop-up windows when the plugin is instantiated inside a sandboxed [iframe](#).

Warning! Browsers should take extreme care when interacting with external content intended for [plugins](#). When third-party software is run with the same privileges as the user agent itself, vulnerabilities in the third-party software become as dangerous as those in the user agent.

2.1.6 Character encodings

A **character encoding**, or just [encoding](#) where that is not ambiguous, is a defined way to convert between byte streams and Unicode strings, as defined in the Encoding standard. An [encoding](#) has an **encoding name** and one or more **encoding labels**, referred to as the encoding's **name** and **labels** in the Encoding specification. [\[ENCODING\]](#)

An **ASCII-compatible character encoding** is a single-byte or variable-length [encoding](#) in which the bytes 0x09, 0x0A, 0x0C, 0x0D, 0x20 - 0x22, 0x26, 0x27, 0x2C - 0x3F, 0x41 - 0x5A, and 0x61 - 0x7A, ignoring bytes that are the second and later bytes of multibyte sequences, all correspond to single-byte sequences that map to the same Unicode characters as those bytes in Windows-1252. [\[ENCODING\]](#)

Note: This includes such encodings as Shift_JIS, HZ-GB-2312, and variants of ISO-2022, even though it is possible in these encodings for bytes like 0x70 to be part of longer sequences that are unrelated to their interpretation as ASCII. It excludes UTF-16 variants, as well as obsolete legacy encodings such as UTF-7, GSM03.38, and EBCDIC variants.

The term a **UTF-16 encoding** refers to any variant of UTF-16: UTF-16LE or UTF-16BE, regardless of the presence or absence of a BOM. [\[ENCODING\]](#)

The term **code unit** is used as defined in the Web IDL specification: a 16 bit unsigned integer, the smallest atomic component of a [DOMString](#). (This is a narrower definition than the one used in Unicode, and is not the same as a [code point](#)). [\[WEBIDL\]](#)

The term **Unicode code point** means a *Unicode scalar value* where possible, and an isolated surrogate code point when not. When a conformance requirement is defined in terms of characters or Unicode code points, a pair of [code units](#) consisting of a high surrogate followed by a low surrogate must be treated as the single code point represented by the surrogate pair, but isolated surrogates must each be treated as the single code point with the value of the surrogate. [\[UNICODE\]](#)

In this specification, the term **character**, when not qualified as *Unicode character*, is synonymous with the term [Unicode code point](#).

The term **Unicode character** is used to mean a *Unicode scalar value* (i.e. any Unicode code point that is not a surrogate code point). [\[UNICODE\]](#)

The **code-unit length** of a string is the number of [code units](#) in that string.

Note: This complexity results from the historical decision to define the DOM API in terms of 16 bit (UTF-16) [code units](#), rather than in terms of [Unicode characters](#).

2.2 Conformance requirements

All diagrams, examples, and notes in this specification are non-normative, as are all sections explicitly marked non-normative. Everything else in this specification is normative.

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in the normative parts of this document are to be interpreted as described in RFC2119. The key word "OPTIONALLY" in the normative parts of this document is to be interpreted with the same normative meaning as "MAY" and "OPTIONAL". For readability, these words do not appear in all uppercase letters in this specification. [\[RFC2119\]](#)

Requirements phrased in the imperative as part of algorithms (such as "strip any leading space characters" or "return false and abort these steps") are to be interpreted with the meaning of the key word ("must", "should", "may", etc) used in introducing the algorithm.

Code Example:

For example, were the spec to say:

To eat an orange, the user must:
1. Peel the orange.
2. Separate each slice of the orange.
3. Eat the orange slices.

...it would be equivalent to the following:

To eat an orange:
1. The user must peel the orange.
2. The user must separate each slice of the orange.
3. The user must eat the orange slices.

Here the key word is "must".

The former (imperative) style is generally preferred in this specification for stylistic reasons.

Conformance requirements phrased as algorithms or specific steps may be implemented in any manner, so long as the end result is equivalent. (In particular, the algorithms defined in this specification are intended to be easy to follow, and not intended to be performant.)

2.2.1 Conformance classes

This specification describes the conformance criteria for user agents (relevant to implementors) and documents (relevant to authors and authoring tool implementors).

Conforming documents are those that comply with all the conformance criteria for documents. For readability, some of these conformance requirements are phrased as conformance requirements on authors; such requirements are implicitly requirements on documents: by definition, all documents are assumed to have had an author. (In some cases, that author may itself be a user agent — such user agents are subject to additional rules, as explained below.)

For example, if a requirement states that "authors must not use the `foobar` element", it would imply that documents are not allowed to contain elements named `foobar`.

Note: There is no implied relationship between document conformance requirements and implementation conformance requirements. User agents are not free to handle non-conformant documents as they please; the processing model described in this specification applies to implementations regardless of the conformity of the input documents.

User agents fall into several (overlapping) categories with different conformance requirements.

Web browsers and other interactive user agents

Web browsers that support [the XHTML syntax](#) must process elements and attributes from the [HTML namespace](#) found in XML documents as described in this specification, so that users can interact with them, unless the semantics of those elements have been overridden by other specifications.

A conforming XHTML processor would, upon finding an XHTML [script](#) element in an XML document, execute the script contained in that element. However, if the element is found within a transformation expressed in XSLT (assuming the user agent also supports XSLT), then the processor would instead treat the [script](#) element as an opaque element that forms part of the transform.

Web browsers that support [the HTML syntax](#) must process documents labeled with an [HTML MIME type](#) as described in this specification, so that users can interact with them.

User agents that support scripting must also be conforming implementations of the IDL fragments in this specification, as described in the Web IDL specification. [\[WEBIDL\]](#)

Note: Unless explicitly stated, specifications that override the semantics of HTML elements do not override the requirements on DOM objects representing those elements. For example, the [script](#) element in the example above would still implement the [HTMLScriptElement](#) interface.

Non-interactive presentation user agents

User agents that process HTML and XHTML documents purely to render non-interactive versions of them must comply to the same conformance criteria as Web browsers, except that they are exempt from requirements regarding user interaction.

Note: Typical examples of non-interactive presentation user agents are printers (static UAs) and overhead displays (dynamic UAs). It is expected that most static non-interactive presentation user agents will also opt to [lack scripting support](#).

A non-interactive but dynamic presentation UA would still execute scripts, allowing forms to be dynamically submitted, and so forth. However, since the concept of "focus" is irrelevant when the user cannot interact with the document, the UA would not need to support any of the focus-related DOM APIs.

Visual user agents that support the suggested default rendering

User agents, whether interactive or not, may be designated (possibly as a user option) as supporting the suggested default rendering defined by this specification.

This is not required. In particular, even user agents that do implement the suggested default rendering are encouraged to offer settings that override this default to improve the experience for the user, e.g. changing the color contrast, using different focus styles, or otherwise making the experience more accessible and usable to the user.

User agents that are designated as supporting the suggested default rendering must, while so designated, implement the rules in [the rendering section](#) that that section defines as the behavior that user agents are *expected* to implement.

User agents with no scripting support

Implementations that do not support scripting (or which have their scripting features disabled entirely) are exempt from supporting the events and DOM interfaces mentioned in this specification. For the parts of this specification that are defined in terms of an events model or in terms of the DOM, such user agents must still act as if events and the DOM were supported.

Note: Scripting can form an integral part of an application. Web browsers that do not support scripting, or that have scripting disabled, might be unable to fully convey the author's intent.

Conformance checkers

Conformance checkers must verify that a document conforms to the applicable conformance criteria described in this specification. Automated conformance checkers are exempt from detecting errors that require interpretation of the author's intent (for example, while a document is non-conforming if the content of a [blockquote](#) element is not a quote, conformance checkers running without the input of human judgement do not have to check that [blockquote](#) elements only contain quoted material).

Conformance checkers must check that the input document conforms when parsed without a [browsing context](#) (meaning that no scripts are run, and that the parser's [scripting flag](#) is disabled), and should also check that the input document conforms when parsed with a [browsing context](#) in which scripts execute, and that the scripts never cause non-conforming states to occur other than transiently during script execution itself. (This is only a "SHOULD" and not a "MUST" requirement because it has been proven to be impossible. [\[COMPUTABLE\]](#))

The term "HTML validator" can be used to refer to a conformance checker that itself conforms to the applicable requirements of this specification.

XML DTDs cannot express all the conformance requirements of this specification. Therefore, a validating XML processor and a DTD cannot constitute a conformance checker. Also, since neither of the two authoring formats defined in this specification are applications of SGML, a validating SGML system cannot constitute a conformance checker either.

To put it another way, there are three types of conformance criteria:

1. Criteria that can be expressed in a DTD.
2. Criteria that cannot be expressed by a DTD, but can still be checked by a machine.
3. Criteria that can only be checked by a human.

A conformance checker must check for the first two. A simple DTD-based validator only checks for the first class of errors and is therefore not a conforming conformance checker according to this specification.

Data mining tools

Applications and tools that process HTML and XHTML documents for reasons other than to either render the documents or check them for conformance should act in accordance with the semantics of the documents that they process.

A tool that generates [document outlines](#) but increases the nesting level for each paragraph and does not increase the nesting level for each section would not be conforming.

Authoring tools and markup generators

Authoring tools and markup generators must generate [conforming documents](#). Conformance criteria that apply to authors also apply to authoring tools, where appropriate.

Authoring tools are exempt from the strict requirements of using elements only for their specified purpose, but only to the extent that authoring tools are not yet able to determine author intent. However, authoring tools must not automatically misuse elements or encourage their users to do so.

with users to do so.

For example, it is not conforming to use an [address](#) element for arbitrary contact information; that element can only be used for marking up contact information for the author of the document or section. However, since an authoring tool is likely unable to determine the difference, an authoring tool is exempt from that requirement. This does not mean, though, that authoring tools can use [address](#) elements for any block of italics text (for instance); it just means that the authoring tool doesn't have to verify that when the user uses a tool for inserting contact information for a section, that the user really is doing that and not inserting something else instead.

Note: In terms of conformance checking, an editor has to output documents that conform to the same extent that a conformance checker will verify.

When an authoring tool is used to edit a non-conforming document, it may preserve the conformance errors in sections of the document that were not edited during the editing session (i.e. an editing tool is allowed to round-trip erroneous content). However, an authoring tool must not claim that the output is conformant if errors have been so preserved.

Authoring tools are expected to come in two broad varieties: tools that work from structure or semantic data, and tools that work on a What-You-See-Is-What-You-Get media-specific editing basis (WYSIWYG).

The former is the preferred mechanism for tools that author HTML, since the structure in the source information can be used to make informed choices regarding which HTML elements and attributes are most appropriate.

However, WYSIWYG tools are legitimate. WYSIWYG tools should use elements they know are appropriate, and should not use elements that they do not know to be appropriate. This might in certain extreme cases mean limiting the use of flow elements to just a few elements, like [div](#), [b](#), [i](#), and [span](#) and making liberal use of the [style](#) attribute.

All authoring tools, whether WYSIWYG or not, should make a best effort attempt at enabling users to create well-structured, semantically rich, media-independent content.

User agents may impose implementation-specific limits on otherwise unconstrained inputs, e.g. to prevent denial of service attacks, to guard



against running out of memory, or to work around platform-specific limitations.

For compatibility with existing content and prior specifications, this specification describes two authoring formats: one based on XML (referred to as [the XHTML syntax](#)), and one using a [custom format](#) inspired by SGML (referred to as [the HTML syntax](#)). Implementations must support at least one of these two formats, although supporting both is encouraged.

Some conformance requirements are phrased as requirements on elements, attributes, methods or objects. Such requirements fall into two categories: those describing content model restrictions, and those describing implementation behavior. Those in the former category are requirements on documents and authoring tools. Those in the second category are requirements on user agents. Similarly, some conformance requirements are phrased as requirements on authors; such requirements are to be interpreted as conformance requirements on the documents that authors produce. (In other words, this specification does not distinguish between conformance criteria on authors and conformance criteria on documents.)

2.2.2 Dependencies

This specification relies on several other underlying specifications.

Unicode and Encoding

The Unicode character set is used to represent textual data, and the Encoding standard defines requirements around [character encodings](#). [\[UNICODE\]](#)

Note: This specification [introduces terminology](#) based on the terms defined in those specifications, as described earlier.

The following terms are used as defined in the Encoding specification: [\[ENCODING\]](#)

- [Getting an encoding](#)
- The [encoder](#) and [decoder](#) algorithms for various encodings, including the [UTF-8 encoder](#) and [UTF-8 decoder](#)
- The generic [decode](#) algorithm which takes a byte stream and an encoding and returns a character stream
- The [UTF-8 decode](#) algorithm which takes a byte stream and returns a character stream, additionally stripping one leading UTF-8 Byte Order Mark (BOM), if any

Note: The [UTF-8 decoder](#) is distinct from the UTF-8 decode algorithm. The latter first strips a Byte Order Mark (BOM), if any, and then invokes the former.

For readability, character encodings are sometimes referenced in this specification with a case that differs from the canonical case given in the encoding standard. (For example, "UTF-16LE" instead of "utf16-le".)

XML

Implementations that support [the XHTML syntax](#) must support some version of XML, as well as its corresponding namespaces specification, because that syntax uses an XML serialization with namespaces. [\[XML\]](#) [\[XMLNS\]](#)

URLs

The following terms are defined in the URL standard: [\[URL\]](#)

- [URL](#)
- [Absolute URL](#)
- [Relative URL](#)
- [Relative schemes](#)
- The [URL parser](#)
- [Parsed URL](#)
- The [scheme](#) component of a [parsed URL](#)
- The [scheme data](#) component of a [parsed URL](#)
- The [username](#) component of a [parsed URL](#)
- The [password](#) component of a [parsed URL](#)
- The [host](#) component of a [parsed URL](#)
- The [port](#) component of a [parsed URL](#)
- The [path](#) component of a [parsed URL](#)
- The [query](#) component of a [parsed URL](#)
- The [fragment](#) component of a [parsed URL](#)
- [Parse errors](#) from the [URL parser](#)
- The [URL serializer](#)
- [Default encode set](#)
- [Percent encode](#)

- **UTF-8 percent encode**
- **Percent decode**
- **Decoder error**
- **URLUtils interface**
- **URLUtilsReadOnly interface**
- **href attribute**
- **protocol attribute**
- The **get the base** hook for [URLUtils](#)
- The **update steps** hook for [URLUtils](#)
- The **set the input** algorithm for [URLUtils](#)
- The **query encoding** of an [URLUtils](#) object
- The **input** of an [URLUtils](#) object
- The **url** of an [URLUtils](#) object

Cookies

The following terms are defined in the Cookie specification: [\[COOKIES\]](#)

- **cookie-string**
- **receives a set-cookie-string**

CORS

The following terms are defined in the CORS specification: [\[CORS\]](#)

- **cross-origin request**
- **cross-origin request status**
- **custom request headers**
- **simple cross-origin request**
- **redirect steps**
- **omit credentials flag**
- **resource sharing check**

Web IDL

The IDL fragments in this specification must be interpreted as required for conforming IDL fragments, as described in the Web IDL specification. [\[WEBIDL\]](#)

The terms **supported property indices**, **determine the value of an indexed property**, **support named properties**, **supported property names**, **determine the value of a named property**, **platform array objects**, and **read only** (when applied to arrays) are used as defined in the Web IDL specification. The algorithm to **convert a DOMString to a sequence of Unicode characters** is similarly that defined in the Web IDL specification.

Where this specification says an interface or exception is **exposed to JavaScript**, it refers to the manner, described in the Web IDL specification, in which an ECMAScript global environment **exposes** interfaces and exceptions.

When this specification requires a user agent to **create a Date object** representing a particular time (which could be the special value Not-a-Number), the milliseconds component of that time, if any, must be truncated to an integer and the time value of the newly created `Date` object must represent the time after that truncation.

For instance, given the time 23045 millionths of a second after 01:00 UTC on January 1st 2000, i.e. the time 2000-01-01T00:00:00.023045Z, then the `Date` object created representing that time would represent the same time as that created representing the time 2000-01-01T00:00:00.023Z, 45 millionths earlier. If the given time is NaN, then the result is a `Date` object that represents a time value NaN (indicating that the object does not represent a specific instant of time).

JavaScript

Some parts of the language described by this specification only support JavaScript as the underlying scripting language. [\[ECMA262\]](#)

Note: The term "JavaScript" is used to refer to ECMA262, rather than the official term ECMAScript, since the term JavaScript is more widely known. Similarly, the [MIME type](#) used to refer to JavaScript in this specification is `text/javascript`, since that is the most commonly used type, [despite it being an officially obsoleted type](#) according to RFC 4329. [\[RFC4329\]](#)

The term **JavaScript global environment** refers to the *global environment* concept defined in the ECMAScript specification.

The ECMAScript `SyntaxError` exception is also defined in the ECMAScript specification. [\[ECMA262\]](#)

DOM

The Document Object Model (DOM) is a representation — a model — of a document and its content. The DOM is not just an API; the conformance criteria of HTML implementations are defined, in this specification, in terms of operations on the DOM. [\[DOM\]](#)

Implementations must support DOM and the events defined in DOM Events, because this specification is defined in terms of the DOM, and some of the features are defined as extensions to the DOM interfaces. [\[DOM\]](#) [\[DOMEVENTS\]](#)

In particular, the following features are defined in the DOM specification: [\[DOM\]](#)

- **Attr interface**
- **Comment interface**
- **DOMImplementation interface**
- **Document interface**
- **DocumentFragment interface**
- **DocumentType interface**
- **DOMEception interface**
- **Element interface**
- **Node interface**
- **NodeList interface**
- **ProcessingInstruction interface**
- **Text interface**
- **HTMLCollection interface**
- **item() method**
- The terms **collections** and **represented by the collection**
- **DOMTokenList interface**
- **DOMSettableTokenList interface**
- **createDocument() method**
- **createHTMLDocument() method**
- **createElement() method**
- **createElementNS() method**
- **getElementById() method**
- **insertBefore() method**
- **ownerDocument attribute**
- The **node document** concept
- **childNodes attribute**
- **localName attribute**

- `parentNode` attribute
- `namespaceURI` attribute
- `tagName` attribute
- `id` attribute
- `textContent` attribute
- The `insert`, `append`, `remove`, and `replace` algorithms for nodes
- The **nodes are inserted** and **nodes are removed** concepts
- The **attribute list** concept.
- The **data** of a text node.
- `Event` interface
- `EventTarget` interface
- `EventInit` dictionary type
- `target` attribute
- `isTrusted` attribute
- The **type** of an event
- The concept of an **event listener** and the `event listeners` associated with an `EventTarget`
- The concept of a regular **event parent** and a **cross-boundary event parent**
- The **encoding** (herein the *character encoding*) and **content type** of a `Document`
- The distinction between **XML documents** and **HTML documents**
- The terms **quirks mode**, **limited-quirks mode**, and **no-quirks mode**
- The algorithm to `clone` a `Node`, and the concept of **cloning steps** used by that algorithm
- The concept of **base URL change steps** and the definition of what happens when an element is **affected by a base URL change**
- The concept of an element's **unique identifier (ID)**
- The concept of a **DOM range**, and the terms **start**, **end**, and **boundary point** as applied to ranges.
- `MutationObserver` interface
- The `MutationObserver` **scripting environment** concept
- The `invoke` `MutationObserver` objects algorithm

The term **throw** in this specification is used as defined in the DOM specification. The following `DOMException` types are defined in the DOM specification: [\[DOM\]](#)

1. `IndexSizeError`
3. `HierarchyRequestError`
4. `WrongDocumentError`
5. `InvalidCharacterError`
7. `NoModificationAllowedError`
8. `NotFoundError`
9. `NotSupportedError`
11. `InvalidStateError`
12. `SyntaxError`
13. `InvalidModificationError`
14. `NamespaceError`
15. `InvalidAccessError`
18. `SecurityError`
19. `NetworkError`

20. `AbortError`
21. `URLMismatchError`
22. `QuotaExceededError`
23. `TimeoutError`
24. `InvalidNodeTypeError`
25. `DataCloneError`

For example, to *throw* a `TimeoutError` exception, a user agent would construct a `DOMException` object whose type was the string "`TimeoutError`" (and whose code was the number 23, for legacy reasons) and actually throw that object as an exception.

The **URL** associated with a `Document`, as defined in the DOM specification, is referred to in this specification as **the document's address**.

The following features are defined in the DOM Events specification: [\[DOMEVENTS\]](#)

- `MouseEvent` interface
- `MouseEventInit` dictionary type
- The `UIEvent` interface's `detail` attribute
- `click` event

This specification sometimes uses the term **name** to refer to the event's `type`; as in, "an event named `click`" or "if the event name is `keypress`". The terms "name" and "type" for events are synonymous.

The following features are defined in the DOM Parsing and Serialization specification: [\[DOMPARSING\]](#)

- `innerHTML`
- `outerHTML`

Note: User agents are also encouraged to implement the features described in the *HTML Editing APIs* and *UndoManager* and *DOM Transaction* specifications. [\[EDITING\]](#) [\[UNDO\]](#)

The following parts of the Fullscreen specification are referenced from this specification, in part to define the rendering of `dialog` elements, and also to define how the Fullscreen API interacts with the sandboxing features in HTML: [\[FULLSCREEN\]](#)

- The **top layer** concept
- `requestFullscreen()`
- The **fullscreen enabled flag**
- The **fully exit fullscreen** algorithm

Typed Arrays

The `ArrayBuffer` and `ArrayBufferView` interfaces and underlying concepts from the Typed Array Specification are used for several features in this specification. The `Uint8ClampedArray` interface type is specifically used in the definition of the `canvas` element's 2D API. [\[TYPEDARRAY\]](#)

File API

This specification uses the following features defined in the File API specification: [\[FILEAPI\]](#)

- `Blob`
- `File`
- `FileList`
- `Blob.close()`
- `Blob.type`
- The concept of **read errors**

XMLHttpRequest

This specification references the XMLHttpRequest specification to define how the two specifications interact and to use its –



This specification references the XMLHttpRequest specification to define how the two specifications interact and to use its [ProgressEvent](#) features. The following features and terms are defined in the XMLHttpRequest specification: [\[XHR\]](#)

- Document response entity body
- XMLHttpRequest base URL
- XMLHttpRequest origin
- XMLHttpRequest referrer source
- ProgressEvent
- Fire a progress event named e

Server-Sent Events

This specification references EventSource which is specified in the Server-Sent Events specification [\[EVENTSOURCE\]](#)

Media Queries

Implementations must support the Media Queries language. [\[MQ\]](#)

CSS modules

While support for CSS as a whole is not required of implementations of this specification (though it is encouraged, at least for Web browsers), some features are defined in terms of specific CSS requirements.

In particular, some features require that a string be **parsed as a CSS <color> value**. When parsing a CSS value, user agents are required by the CSS specifications to apply some error handling rules. These apply to this specification also. [\[CSSCOLOR\]](#) [\[CSS\]](#)

For example, user agents are required to close all open constructs upon finding the end of a style sheet unexpectedly. Thus, when parsing the string "rgb(0, 0, 0" (with a missing close-parenthesis) for a color value, the close parenthesis is implied by this error handling rule, and a value is obtained (the color 'black'). However, the similar construct "rgb(0, 0," (with both a missing parenthesis and a missing "blue" value) cannot be parsed, as closing the open construct does not result in a viable value.

The term **CSS element reference identifier** is used as defined in the CSS *Image Values and Replaced Content* specification to define the API that declares identifiers for use with the CSS 'element()' function. [\[CSSIMAGES\]](#)

Similarly, the term **provides a paint source** is used as defined in the CSS *Image Values and Replaced Content* specification to define the interaction of certain HTML elements with the CSS 'element()' function. [\[CSSIMAGES\]](#)

The term **default object size** is also defined in the CSS *Image Values and Replaced Content* specification. [\[CSSIMAGES\]](#)

Support for the CSS Object Model is required for implementations that support scripting. The following features and terms are defined in the CSSOM specifications: [\[CSSOM\]](#) [\[CSSOMVIEW\]](#)

- Screen
- LinkStyle
- CSSStyleDeclaration
- cssText attribute of [cssStyleDeclaration](#)
- StyleSheet
- sheet
- disabled
- Alternative style sheet sets and the preferred style sheet set
- Serializing a CSS value
- Scroll an element into view
- Scroll to the beginning of the document

The term **CSS styling attribute** is defined in the CSS *Style Attributes* specification. [\[CSSATTR\]](#)

The `CanvasRenderingContext2D` object's use of fonts depends on the features described in the CSS Fonts specification, including in particular `FontLoader`. [\[CSSFONTS\]](#)

SVG

The following interface is defined in the SVG specification: [\[SVG\]](#)

- SVGMatrix

WebGL

The following interface is defined in the WebGL specification: [\[WEBGL\]](#)

- WebGLRenderingContext

WebVTT

Implementations may support **WebVTT** as a text track format for subtitles, captions, chapter titles, metadata, etc, for media resources. [\[WEBVTT\]](#)

The following terms, used in this specification, are defined in the WebVTT specification:

- WebVTT file
- WebVTT file using cue text
- WebVTT file using chapter title text
- WebVTT file using only nested cues
- WebVTT parser
- The rules for updating the display of WebVTT text tracks
- The rules for interpreting WebVTT cue text
- The WebVTT text track cue writing direction

The WebSocket protocol

The following terms are defined in the WebSocket protocol specification: [\[WSP\]](#)

- establish a WebSocket connection
- the WebSocket connection is established
- validate the server's response
- extensions in use
- subprotocol in use
- headers to send appropriate cookies
- cookies set during the server's opening handshake
- a WebSocket message has been received
- fail the WebSocket connection
- close the WebSocket connection
- start the WebSocket closing handshake
- the WebSocket closing handshake is started
- the WebSocket connection is closed (possibly cleanly)
- the WebSocket connection close code
- the WebSocket connection close reason

ARIA

The terms **strong native semantics** is used as defined in the ARIA specification. The term **default implicit ARIA semantics** has the same meaning as the term *implicit WAI-ARIA semantics* as used in the ARIA specification. [\[ARIA\]](#)

The `role` and `aria-*` attributes are defined in the ARIA specification. [\[ARIA\]](#)

This specification does not *require* support of any particular network protocol, style sheet language, scripting language, or any of the DOM specifications beyond those required in the list above. However, the language described by this specification is biased towards CSS as the styling language, JavaScript as the scripting language, and HTTP as the network protocol, and several features assume that those languages and protocols are in use.

A user agent that implements the HTTP protocol must implement the Web Origin Concept specification and the HTTP State Management Mechanism specification (Cookies) as well. [\[HTTP\]](#) [\[ORIGIN\]](#) [\[COOKIES\]](#)

Note: This specification might have certain additional requirements on character encodings, image formats, audio formats, and video formats in the respective sections.

2.2.3 Extensibility

HTML has a wide number of extensibility mechanisms that can be used for adding semantics in a safe manner:

- Authors can use the `class` attribute to extend elements, effectively creating their own elements, while using the most applicable existing "real" HTML element, so that browsers and other tools that don't know of the extension can still support it somewhat well. This is the tack used by microformats, for example.
- Authors can include data for inline client-side scripts or server-side site-wide scripts to process using the `data-*=""` attributes. These are guaranteed to never be touched by browsers, and allow scripts to include data on HTML elements that scripts can then look for and process.
- Authors can use the `<meta name="" content="">` mechanism to include page-wide metadata by registering [extensions to the predefined set of metadata names](#).
- Authors can use the `rel=""` mechanism to annotate links with specific meanings by registering [extensions to the predefined set of link types](#). This is also used by microformats. Additionally, absolute URLs that do not contain any non-ASCII characters, nor characters in the range U+0041 (LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A) through U+005A (LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z) (inclusive), may be used as link types.
- Authors can embed raw data using the `<script type="">` mechanism with a custom type, for further handling by inline or server-side scripts.
- Authors can create [plugins](#) and invoke them using the `embed` element. This is how Flash works.
- Authors can extend APIs using the JavaScript prototyping mechanism. This is widely used by script libraries, for instance.

Vendor-specific proprietary user agent extensions to this specification are strongly discouraged. Documents must not use such extensions, as doing so reduces interoperability and fragments the user base, allowing only users of specific user agents to access the content in question.

If such extensions are nonetheless needed, e.g. for experimental purposes, then vendors are strongly urged to use one of the following extension mechanisms:

For markup-level features that can be limited to the XML serialization and need not be supported in the HTML serialization, vendors should use the namespace mechanism to define custom namespaces in which the non-standard elements and attributes are supported.

For markup-level features that are intended for use with [the HTML syntax](#), extensions should be limited to new attributes of the form "`x- vendor- feature`", where `vendor` is a short string that identifies the vendor responsible for the extension, and `feature` is the name of the feature. New element names should not be created. Using attributes for such extensions exclusively allows extensions from multiple vendors to co-exist on the same element, which would not be possible with elements. Using the "`x- vendor- feature`" form allows extensions to be made without risk of conflicting with future additions to the specification.

Code Example:

For instance, a browser named "FerretBrowser" could use "ferret" as a vendor prefix, while a browser named "Mellblom Browser" could use "mb". If both of these browsers invented extensions that turned elements into scratch-and-sniff areas, an author experimenting with these features could write:

```
<p>This smells of lemons!
<span x-ferret-smellovision x-ferret-smellcode="LEM01"
      x-mb-outputsmell x-mb-smell="lemon juice"></span></p>
```

Attribute names beginning with the two characters "`x-`" are reserved for user agent use and are guaranteed to never be formally added to the HTML language. For flexibility, attributes names containing underscores (the U+005F LOW LINE character) are also reserved for experimental purposes and are guaranteed to never be formally added to the HTML language.

Note: Pages that use such attributes are by definition non-conforming.

For DOM extensions, e.g. new methods and IDL attributes, the new members should be prefixed by vendor-specific strings to prevent clashes with future versions of this specification.

For events, experimental event types should be prefixed with vendor-specific strings.

Code Example:

For example, if a user agent called "Pleasold" were to add an event to indicate when the user is going up in an elevator, it could use the prefix "`pleasold`" and thus name the event "`pleasoldgoingup`", possibly with an event handler attribute named "`onpleasoldgoingup`".

All extensions must be defined so that the use of extensions neither contradicts nor causes the non-conformance of functionality defined in the specification.

Code Example:

For example, while strongly discouraged from doing so, an implementation "Foo Browser" could add a new IDL attribute "`fooTypeTime`" to a control's DOM interface that returned the time it took the user to select the current value of a control (say). On the other hand, defining a new control that appears in a form's `elements` array would be in violation of the above requirement, as it would violate the definition of

[elements](#) given in this specification.

When adding new [reflecting](#) IDL attributes corresponding to content attributes of the form "`x-vendor-feature`", the IDL attribute should be named "`vendor Feature`" (i.e. the "`x`" is dropped from the IDL attribute's name).

When vendor-neutral extensions to this specification are needed, either this specification can be updated accordingly, or an extension specification can be written that overrides the requirements in this specification. When someone applying this specification to their activities decides that they will recognize the requirements of such an extension specification, it becomes an **applicable specification**.

The conformance terminology for documents depends on the nature of the changes introduced by such applicable specifications, and on the content and intended interpretation of the document. Applicable specifications MAY define new document content (e.g. a `foobar` element), MAY prohibit certain otherwise conforming content (e.g. prohibit use of `<table>`s), or MAY change the semantics, DOM mappings, or other processing rules for content defined in this specification. Whether a document is or is not a [conforming HTML5 document](#) does not depend on the use of applicable specifications: if the syntax and semantics of a given [conforming HTML5 document](#) is unchanged by the use of applicable specification(s), then that document remains a [conforming HTML5 document](#). If the semantics or processing of a given (otherwise conforming) document is changed by use of applicable specification(s), then it is not a [conforming HTML5 document](#). For such cases, the applicable specifications SHOULD define conformance terminology.

Note: As a suggested but not required convention, such specifications might define conformance terminology such as: "Conforming HTML5+XXX document", where XXX is a short name for the applicable specification. (Example: "Conforming HTML5+AutomotiveExtensions document").

Note: a consequence of the rule given above is that certain syntactically correct HTML5 documents may not be [conforming HTML5 documents](#) in the presence of applicable specifications. (Example: the applicable specification defines `<table>` to be a piece of furniture — a document written to that specification and containing a `<table>` element is NOT a [conforming HTML5 document](#), even if the element happens to be syntactically correct HTML5.)

User agents must treat elements and attributes that they do not understand as semantically neutral; leaving them in the DOM (for DOM processors), and styling them according to CSS (for CSS processors), but not inferring any meaning from them.

When support for a feature is disabled (e.g. as an emergency measure to mitigate a security problem, or to aid in development, or for performance reasons), user agents must act as if they had no support for the feature whatsoever, and as if the feature was not mentioned in this specification. For example, if a particular feature is accessed via an attribute in a Web IDL interface, the attribute itself would be omitted from the objects that implement that interface — leaving the attribute on the object but making it return null or throw an exception is insufficient.

2.3 Case-sensitivity and string comparison

Comparing two strings in a **case-sensitive** manner means comparing them exactly, code point for code point.

Comparing two strings in an **ASCII case-insensitive** manner means comparing them exactly, code point for code point, except that the characters in the range U+0041 to U+005A (i.e. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A to LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z) and the corresponding characters in the range U+0061 to U+007A (i.e. LATIN SMALL LETTER A to LATIN SMALL LETTER Z) are considered to also match.

Comparing two strings in a **compatibility caseless** manner means using the Unicode *compatibility caseless match* operation to compare the two strings. [\[UNICODE\]](#)

Except where otherwise stated, string comparisons must be performed in a [case-sensitive](#) manner.

Converting a string to ASCII uppercase means replacing all characters in the range U+0061 to U+007A (i.e. LATIN SMALL LETTER A to LATIN SMALL LETTER Z) with the corresponding characters in the range U+0041 to U+005A (i.e. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A to LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z).

Converting a string to ASCII lowercase means replacing all characters in the range U+0041 to U+005A (i.e. LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A to LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z) with the corresponding characters in the range U+0061 to U+007A (i.e. LATIN SMALL LETTER A to LATIN SMALL LETTER Z).

A string `pattern` is a **prefix match** for a string `s` when `pattern` is not longer than `s` and truncating `s` to `pattern`'s length leaves the two strings as matches of each other.

2.4 Common microsyntaxes

There are various places in HTML that accept particular data types, such as dates or numbers. This section describes what the conformance criteria for content in those formats is, and how to parse them.

Note: Implementors are strongly urged to carefully examine any third-party libraries they might consider using to implement the parsing of syntaxes described below. For example, date libraries are likely to implement error handling behavior that differs from what is required in this specification, since error-handling behavior is often not defined in specifications that describe date syntaxes similar to those used in this specification, and thus implementations tend to vary greatly in how they handle errors.

2.4.1 Common parser idioms

The **space characters**, for the purposes of this specification, are U+0020 SPACE, "tab" (U+0009), "LF" (U+000A), "FF" (U+000C), and "CR" (U+000D).

The **White_Space characters** are those that have the Unicode property "White_Space" in the Unicode PropList.txt data file. [\[UNICODE\]](#)

Note: This should not be confused with the "White_Space" value (abbreviated "WS") of the "Bidi_Class" property in the `Unicode.txt` data file.

The **uppercase ASCII letters** are the characters in the range [uppercase ASCII letters](#).

The **lowercase ASCII letters** are the characters in the range [lowercase ASCII letters](#).

The **ASCII digits** are the characters in the range [ASCII digits](#).

The **alphanumeric ASCII characters** are those that are either [uppercase ASCII letters](#), [lowercase ASCII letters](#), or [ASCII digits](#).

The **ASCII hex digits** are the characters in the ranges [ASCII digits](#), U+0041 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A to U+0046 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F, and U+0061 LATIN SMALL LETTER A to U+0066 LATIN SMALL LETTER F.

The **uppercase ASCII hex digits** are the characters in the ranges [ASCII digits](#) and U+0041 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A to U+0046 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F only.

The **lowercase ASCII hex digits** are the characters in the ranges [ASCII digits](#) and U+0061 LATIN SMALL LETTER A to U+0066 LATIN SMALL LETTER F only.

Some of the micro-parsers described below follow the pattern of having an *input* variable that holds the string being parsed, and having a *position* variable pointing at the next character to parse in *input*.

For parsers based on this pattern, a step that requires the user agent to **collect a sequence of characters** means that the following algorithm must be run, with *characters* being the set of characters that can be collected:

1. Let *input* and *position* be the same variables as those of the same name in the algorithm that invoked these steps.
2. Let *result* be the empty string.
3. While *position* doesn't point past the end of *input* and the character at *position* is one of the *characters*, append that character to the end of *result* and advance *position* to the next character in *input*.
4. Return *result*.

The step **skip whitespace** means that the user agent must [collect a sequence of characters](#) that are [space characters](#). The step **skip White_Space characters** means that the user agent must [collect a sequence of characters](#) that are [White_Space](#) characters. In both cases, the collected characters are not used. [\[UNICODE\]](#)

When a user agent is to **strip line breaks** from a string, the user agent must remove any "LF" (U+000A) and "CR" (U+000D) characters from that string.

When a user agent is to **strip leading and trailing whitespace** from a string, the user agent must remove all [space characters](#) that are at the start or end of the string.

When a user agent is to **strip and collapse whitespace** in a string, it must replace any sequence of one or more consecutive [space characters](#) in that string with a single U+0020 SPACE character, and then **strip leading and trailing whitespace** from that string.

When a user agent has to **strictly split a string** on a particular delimiter character *delimiter*, it must use the following algorithm:

1. Let *input* be the string being parsed.
2. Let *position* be a pointer into *input*, initially pointing at the start of the string.
3. Let *tokens* be an ordered list of tokens, initially empty.
4. While *position* is not past the end of *input*:
 1. [Collect a sequence of characters](#) that are not the *delimiter* character.
 2. Append the string collected in the previous step to *tokens*.
 3. Advance *position* to the next character in *input*.
5. Return *tokens*.

Note: For the special cases of splitting a string [on spaces](#) and [on commas](#), this algorithm does not apply (those algorithms also perform [whitespace trimming](#)).

2.4.2 Boolean attributes

A number of attributes are **boolean attributes**. The presence of a boolean attribute on an element represents the true value, and the absence of the attribute represents the false value.

If the attribute is present, its value must either be the empty string or a value that is an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for the attribute's canonical name, with no leading or trailing whitespace.

Note: The values "true" and "false" are not allowed on boolean attributes. To represent a false value, the attribute has to be omitted altogether.

Code Example:

Here is an example of a checkbox that is checked and disabled. The [checked](#) and [disabled](#) attributes are the boolean attributes.

```
<label><input type=checkbox checked name=cheese disabled> Cheese</label>
```

This could be equivalently written as this:

```
<label><input type=checkbox checked=checked name=cheese disabled=disabled> Cheese</label>
```

You can also mix styles; the following is still equivalent:

```
<label><input type='checkbox' checked name=cheese disabled=""> Cheese</label>
```

2.4.3 Keywords and enumerated attributes

Some attributes are defined as taking one of a finite set of keywords. Such attributes are called **enumerated attributes**. The keywords are each defined to map to a particular *state* (several keywords might map to the same state, in which case some of the keywords are synonyms of each other; additionally, some of the keywords can be said to be non-conforming, and are only in the specification for historical reasons). In addition, two default states can be given. The first is the *invalid value default*, the second is the *missing value default*.

If an enumerated attribute is specified, the attribute's value must be an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for one of the given keywords that are not said to be non-conforming, with no leading or trailing whitespace.

When the attribute is specified, if its value is an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for one of the given keywords then that keyword's state is the state that the attribute represents. If the attribute value matches none of the given keywords, but the attribute has an *invalid value default*, then the attribute represents that state. Otherwise, if the attribute value matches none of the keywords but there is a *missing value default* state defined, then that is the state represented by the attribute. Otherwise, there is no default, and invalid values mean that there is no state represented.

When the attribute is *not* specified, if there is a *missing value default* state defined, then that is the state represented by the (missing) attribute. Otherwise, the absence of the attribute means that there is no state represented.

Note: The empty string can be a valid keyword.

2.4.4 Numbers

2.4.4.1 Signed integers

A string is a **valid integer** if it consists of one or more [ASCII digits](#), optionally prefixed with a "-" (U+002D) character.

A [valid integer](#) without a "-" (U+002D) prefix represents the number that is represented in base ten by that string of digits. A [valid integer with a "-" \(U+002D\)](#) prefix represents the number represented in base ten by the string of digits that follows the U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS, subtracted from zero.

The **rules for parsing integers** are as given in the following algorithm. When invoked, the steps must be followed in the order given, aborting at the first step that returns a value. This algorithm will return either an integer or an error.

1. Let `input` be the string being parsed.
2. Let `position` be a pointer into `input`, initially pointing at the start of the string.
3. Let `sign` have the value "positive".
4. [Skip whitespace](#).
5. If `position` is past the end of `input`, return an error.
6. If the character indicated by `position` (the first character) is a "-" (U+002D) character:
 1. Let `sign` be "negative".
 2. Advance `position` to the next character.
 3. If `position` is past the end of `input`, return an error.

Otherwise, if the character indicated by `position` (the first character) is a "+" (U+002B) character:

1. Advance `position` to the next character. (The "+" is ignored, but it is not conforming.)
2. If `position` is past the end of `input`, return an error.
7. If the character indicated by `position` is not an [ASCII digit](#), then return an error.
8. [Collect a sequence of characters](#) that are [ASCII digits](#), and interpret the resulting sequence as a base-ten integer. Let `value` be that integer.
9. If `sign` is "positive", return `value`, otherwise return the result of subtracting `value` from zero.

2.4.4.2 Non-negative integers

A string is a **valid non-negative integer** if it consists of one or more [ASCII digits](#).

A [valid non-negative integer](#) represents the number that is represented in base ten by that string of digits.

The **rules for parsing non-negative integers** are as given in the following algorithm. When invoked, the steps must be followed in the order given, aborting at the first step that returns a value. This algorithm will return either zero, a positive integer, or an error.

1. Let `input` be the string being parsed.
2. Let `value` be the result of parsing `input` using the [rules for parsing integers](#).
3. If `value` is an error, return an error.
4. If `value` is less than zero, return an error.
5. Return `value`.

2.4.4.3 Floating-point numbers

A string is a **valid floating-point number** if it consists of:

1. Optionally, a "-" (U+002D) character.
2. One or both of the following, in the given order:
 1. A series of one or more [ASCII digits](#).
 2. 1. A single "." (U+002E) character.
2. A series of one or more [ASCII digits](#).
3. Optionally:
 1. Either a "e" (U+0065) character or a "E" (U+0045) character.
 2. Optionally, a "-" (U+002D) character or "+" (U+002B) character.
 3. A series of one or more [ASCII digits](#).

A [valid floating-point number](#) represents the number obtained by multiplying the significand by ten raised to the power of the exponent, where the significand is the first number, interpreted as base ten (including the decimal point and the number after the decimal point, if any, and interpreting the significand as a negative number if the whole string starts with a "-" (U+002D) character and the number is not zero), and where the exponent

is the number after the E, if any (interpreted as a negative number if there is a "-" (U+002D) character between the E and the number and the number is not zero, or else ignoring a "+" (U+002B) character between the E and the number if there is one). If there is no E, then the exponent is treated as zero.

Note: The Infinity and Not-a-Number (NaN) values are not [valid floating-point numbers](#).

The **best representation of the number *n* as a floating-point number** is the string obtained from applying the JavaScript operator `ToString` to *n*. The JavaScript operator `ToString` is not uniquely determined. When there are multiple possible strings that could be obtained from the JavaScript operator `ToString` for a particular value, the user agent must always return the same string for that value (though it may differ from the value used by other user agents).

The **rules for parsing floating-point number values** are as given in the following algorithm. This algorithm must be aborted at the first step that returns something. This algorithm will return either a number or an error.

1. Let *input* be the string being parsed.
2. Let *position* be a pointer into *input*, initially pointing at the start of the string.
3. Let *value* have the value 1.
4. Let *divisor* have the value 1.
5. Let *exponent* have the value 1.
6. [Skip whitespace](#).
7. If *position* is past the end of *input*, return an error.
8. If the character indicated by *position* is a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character (-):

1. Change *value* and *divisor* to -1.
2. Advance *position* to the next character.
3. If *position* is past the end of *input*, return an error.

Otherwise, if the character indicated by *position* (the first character) is a "+" (U+002B) character:

1. Advance *position* to the next character. (The "+" is ignored, but it is not conforming.)
2. If *position* is past the end of *input*, return an error.
9. If the character indicated by *position* is a "." (U+002E), and that is not the last character in *input*, and the character after the character indicated by *position* is an [ASCII digit](#), then set *value* to zero and jump to the step labeled *fraction*.
10. If the character indicated by *position* is not an [ASCII digit](#), then return an error.
11. [Collect a sequence of characters](#) that are [ASCII digits](#), and interpret the resulting sequence as a base-ten integer. Multiply *value* by that integer.
12. If *position* is past the end of *input*, jump to the step labeled *conversion*.

13. *Fraction*: If the character indicated by *position* is a "." (U+002E), run these substeps:

1. Advance *position* to the next character.
2. If *position* is past the end of *input*, or if the character indicated by *position* is not an [ASCII digit](#), "e" (U+0065), or "E" (U+0045), then jump to the step labeled *conversion*.
3. If the character indicated by *position* is a "e" (U+0065) character or a "E" (U+0045) character, skip the remainder of these substeps.
4. *Fraction loop*: Multiply *divisor* by ten.
5. Add the value of the character indicated by *position*, interpreted as a base-ten digit (0..9) and divided by *divisor*, to *value*.
6. Advance *position* to the next character.
7. If *position* is past the end of *input*, then jump to the step labeled *conversion*.
8. If the character indicated by *position* is an [ASCII digit](#), jump back to the step labeled *fraction loop* in these substeps.

14. If the character indicated by *position* is a "e" (U+0065) character or a "E" (U+0045) character, run these substeps:

1. Advance *position* to the next character.
2. If *position* is past the end of *input*, then jump to the step labeled *conversion*.
3. If the character indicated by *position* is a "-" (U+002D) character:
 1. Change *exponent* to -1.
 2. Advance *position* to the next character.
 3. If *position* is past the end of *input*, then jump to the step labeled *conversion*.

Otherwise, if the character indicated by *position* is a "+" (U+002B) character:

1. Advance *position* to the next character.
2. If *position* is past the end of *input*, then jump to the step labeled *conversion*.
4. If the character indicated by *position* is not an [ASCII digit](#), then jump to the step labeled *conversion*.
5. [Collect a sequence of characters](#) that are [ASCII digits](#), and interpret the resulting sequence as a base-ten integer. Multiply *exponent* by that integer.

6. Multiply `value` by ten raised to the `exponent`th power.
15. **Conversion:** Let `S` be the set of finite IEEE 754 double-precision floating-point values except -0, but with two special values added: 2^{1024} and -2^{1024} .
16. Let `rounded-value` be the number in `S` that is closest to `value`, selecting the number with an even significand if there are two equally close values. (The two special values 2^{1024} and -2^{1024} are considered to have even significands for this purpose.)
17. If `rounded-value` is 2^{1024} or -2^{1024} , return an error.
18. Return `rounded-value`.

2.4.4.4 Percentages and lengths

The **rules for parsing dimension values** are as given in the following algorithm. When invoked, the steps must be followed in the order given, aborting at the first step that returns a value. This algorithm will return either a number greater than or equal to 1.0, or an error; if a number is returned, then it is further categorized as either a percentage or a length.

1. Let `input` be the string being parsed.
2. Let `position` be a pointer into `input`, initially pointing at the start of the string.
3. [Skip whitespace](#).
4. If `position` is past the end of `input`, return an error.
5. If the character indicated by `position` is a U+002B PLUS SIGN character (+), advance `position` to the next character.
6. [Collect a sequence of characters](#) that are "0" (U+0030) characters, and discard them.
7. If `position` is past the end of `input`, return an error.
8. If the character indicated by `position` is not one of "1" (U+0031) to "9" (U+0039), then return an error.
9. [Collect a sequence of characters](#) that are [ASCII digits](#), and interpret the resulting sequence as a base-ten integer. Let `value` be that number.
10. If `position` is past the end of `input`, return `value` as a length.
11. If the character indicated by `position` is a U+002E FULL STOP character (.):
 1. Advance `position` to the next character.
 2. If `position` is past the end of `input`, or if the character indicated by `position` is not an [ASCII digit](#), then return `value` as a length.
 3. Let `divisor` have the value 1.
 4. *Fraction loop:* Multiply `divisor` by ten.
 5. Add the value of the character indicated by `position`, interpreted as a base-ten digit (0..9) and divided by `divisor`, to `value`.
 6. Advance `position` to the next character.
 7. If `position` is past the end of `input`, then return `value` as a length.
 8. If the character indicated by `position` is an [ASCII digit](#), return to the step labeled *fraction loop* in these substeps.
12. If `position` is past the end of `input`, return `value` as a length.
13. If the character indicated by `position` is a "%" (U+0025) character, return `value` as a percentage.
14. Return `value` as a length.

2.4.4.5 Lists of integers

A **valid list of integers** is a number of [valid integers](#) separated by U+002C COMMA characters, with no other characters (e.g. no [space characters](#)). In addition, there might be restrictions on the number of integers that can be given, or on the range of values allowed.

The **rules for parsing a list of integers** are as follows:

1. Let `input` be the string being parsed.
2. Let `position` be a pointer into `input`, initially pointing at the start of the string.
3. Let `numbers` be an initially empty list of integers. This list will be the result of this algorithm.
4. If there is a character in the string `input` at position `position`, and it is either a U+0020 SPACE, U+002C COMMA, or U+003B SEMICOLON character, then advance `position` to the next character in `input`, or to beyond the end of the string if there are no more characters.
5. If `position` points to beyond the end of `input`, return `numbers` and abort.
6. If the character in the string `input` at position `position` is a U+0020 SPACE, U+002C COMMA, or U+003B SEMICOLON character, then return to step 4.
7. Let `negated` be false.
8. Let `value` be 0.
9. Let `started` be false. This variable is set to true when the parser sees a number or a "-" (U+002D) character.
10. Let `got number` be false. This variable is set to true when the parser sees a number.
11. Let `finished` be false. This variable is set to true to switch parser into a mode where it ignores characters until the next separator.

... Let `bogus` be false. This variable is set to true if there is no digit or a minus sign before the next separator.

12. Let `bogus` be false.

13. **Parser:** If the character in the string `input` at position `position` is:

→ A U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character

Follow these substeps:

1. If `got number` is true, let `finished` be true.
2. If `finished` is true, skip to the next step in the overall set of steps.
3. If `started` is true, let `negated` be false.
4. Otherwise, if `started` is false and if `bogus` is false, let `negated` be true.
5. Let `started` be true.

→ An ASCII digit

Follow these substeps:

1. If `finished` is true, skip to the next step in the overall set of steps.
2. Multiply `value` by ten.
3. Add the value of the digit, interpreted in base ten, to `value`.
4. Let `started` be true.
5. Let `got number` be true.

→ A U+0020 SPACE character

→ A U+002C COMMA character

→ A U+003B SEMICOLON character

Follow these substeps:

1. If `got number` is false, return the `numbers` list and abort. This happens if an entry in the list has no digits, as in "1, 2, x, 4".
2. If `negated` is true, then negate `value`.
3. Append `value` to the `numbers` list.
4. Jump to step 4 in the overall set of steps.

→ A character in the range U+0001 to U+001F, U+0021 to U+002B, U+002D to U+002F, U+003A, U+003C to U+0040, U+005B to U+0060, U+007b to U+007F (i.e. any other non-alphabetic ASCII character)

Follow these substeps:

1. If `got number` is true, let `finished` be true.
2. If `finished` is true, skip to the next step in the overall set of steps.
3. Let `negated` be false.

→ Any other character

Follow these substeps:

1. If `finished` is true, skip to the next step in the overall set of steps.
2. Let `negated` be false.
3. Let `bogus` be true.
4. If `started` is true, then return the `numbers` list, and abort. (The value in `value` is not appended to the list first; it is dropped.)

14. Advance `position` to the next character in `input`, or to beyond the end of the string if there are no more characters.

15. If `position` points to a character (and not to beyond the end of `input`), jump to the big *Parser* step above.

16. If `negated` is true, then negate `value`.

17. If `got number` is true, then append `value` to the `numbers` list.

18. Return the `numbers` list and abort.

2.4.4.6 Lists of dimensions

The **rules for parsing a list of dimensions** are as follows. These rules return a list of zero or more pairs consisting of a number and a unit, the unit being one of *percentage*, *relative*, and *absolute*.

1. Let `rawinput` be the string being parsed.
2. If the last character in `rawinput` is a "," (U+002C) character, then remove that character from `rawinput`.
3. [Split the string `rawinput` on commas](#). Let `rawtokens` be the resulting list of tokens.
4. Let `result` be an empty list of number/unit pairs.
5. For each token in `rawtokens`, run the following substeps:
 1. Let `input` be the token.
 2. Let `position` be a pointer into `input`, initially pointing at the start of the string.
 3. Let `value` be the number 0.

4. Let *unit* be *absolute*.
 5. If *position* is past the end of *input*, set *unit* to *relative* and jump to the last substep.
 6. If the character at *position* is an [ASCII digit](#), [collect a sequence of characters](#) that are [ASCII digits](#), interpret the resulting sequence as an integer in base ten, and increment *value* by that integer.
 7. If the character at *position* is a "." (U+002E) character, run these substeps:
 1. [Collect a sequence of characters](#) consisting of [space characters](#) and [ASCII digits](#). Let *s* be the resulting sequence.
 2. Remove all [space characters](#) in *s*.
 3. If *s* is not the empty string, run these subsubsteps:
 1. Let *length* be the number of characters in *s* (after the spaces were removed).
 2. Let *fraction* be the result of interpreting *s* as a base-ten integer, and then dividing that number by 10^{length} .
 3. Increment *value* by *fraction*.
 8. [Skip whitespace](#).
 9. If the character at *position* is a "%" (U+0025) character, then set *unit* to *percentage*.
Otherwise, if the character at *position* is a "*" (U+002A) character, then set *unit* to *relative*.
 10. Add an entry to *result* consisting of the number given by *value* and the unit given by *unit*.
6. Return the list *result*.

2.4.5 Dates and times

In the algorithms below, the **number of days in month** *month of year year* is: 31 if *month* is 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, or 12; 30 if *month* is 4, 6, 9, or 11; 29 if *month* is 2 and *year* is a number divisible by 400, or if *year* is a number divisible by 4 but not by 100; and 28 otherwise. This takes into account leap years in the Gregorian calendar. [\[GREGORIAN\]](#)

When [ASCII digits](#) are used in the date and time syntaxes defined in this section, they express numbers in base ten.

Note: While the formats described here are intended to be subsets of the corresponding ISO8601 formats, this specification defines parsing rules in much more detail than ISO8601. Implementors are therefore encouraged to carefully examine any date parsing libraries before using them to implement the parsing rules described below; ISO8601 libraries might not parse dates and times in exactly the same manner. [\[ISO8601\]](#)

Where this specification refers to the **proleptic Gregorian calendar**, it means the modern Gregorian calendar, extrapolated backwards to year 1. A date in the [proleptic Gregorian calendar](#), sometimes explicitly referred to as a **proleptic-Gregorian date**, is one that is described using that calendar even if that calendar was not in use at the time (or place) in question. [\[GREGORIAN\]](#)

Note: The use of the Gregorian calendar as the wire format in this specification is an arbitrary choice resulting from the cultural biases of those involved in the decision. See also the section discussing [date_time_and_number_formats](#) in forms (for authors), [implementation_notes Regarding localization of form controls](#), and the [time](#) element.

2.4.5.1 Months

A **month** consists of a specific [proleptic-Gregorian date](#) with no time-zone information and no date information beyond a year and a month. [\[GREGORIAN\]](#)

A string is a **valid month string** representing a year *year* and month *month* if it consists of the following components in the given order:

1. Four or more [ASCII digits](#), representing *year*, where *year* > 0
2. A "-" (U+002D) character
3. Two [ASCII digits](#), representing the month *month*, in the range $1 \leq \text{month} \leq 12$

The rules to **parse a month string** are as follows. This will return either a year and month, or nothing. If at any point the algorithm says that it "fails", this means that it is aborted at that point and returns nothing.

1. Let *input* be the string being parsed.
2. Let *position* be a pointer into *input*, initially pointing at the start of the string.
3. [Parse a month component](#) to obtain *year* and *month*. If this returns nothing, then fail.
4. If *position* is not beyond the end of *input*, then fail.
5. Return *year* and *month*.

The rules to **parse a month component**, given an *input* string and a *position*, are as follows. This will return either a year and a month, or nothing. If at any point the algorithm says that it "fails", this means that it is aborted at that point and returns nothing.

1. [Collect a sequence of characters](#) that are [ASCII digits](#). If the collected sequence is not at least four characters long, then fail. Otherwise, interpret the resulting sequence as a base-ten integer. Let that number be the *year*.
2. If *year* is not a number greater than zero, then fail.
3. If *position* is beyond the end of *input* or if the character at *position* is not a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character, then fail. Otherwise, move *position* forwards one character.
4. [Collect a sequence of characters](#) that are [ASCII digits](#). If the collected sequence is not exactly two characters long, then fail. Otherwise, interpret the resulting sequence as a base-ten integer. Let that number be the *month*.

5. If `month` is not a number in the range $1 \leq month \leq 12$, then fail.

6. Return `year` and `month`.

2.4.5.2 Dates

A **date** consists of a specific [proleptic-Gregorian date](#) with no time-zone information, consisting of a year, a month, and a day. [\[GREGORIAN\]](#)

A string is a **valid date string** representing a year `year`, month `month`, and day `day` if it consists of the following components in the given order:

1. A [valid month string](#), representing `year` and `month`
2. A "-" (U+002D) character
3. Two [ASCII digits](#), representing `day`, in the range $1 \leq day \leq maxday$ where `maxday` is the [number of days in the month](#) `month` and `year`

The rules to **parse a date string** are as follows. This will return either a date, or nothing. If at any point the algorithm says that it "fails", this means that it is aborted at that point and returns nothing.

1. Let `input` be the string being parsed.
2. Let `position` be a pointer into `input`, initially pointing at the start of the string.
3. [Parse a date component](#) to obtain `year`, `month`, and `day`. If this returns nothing, then fail.
4. If `position` is not beyond the end of `input`, then fail.
5. Let `date` be the date with year `year`, month `month`, and day `day`.
6. Return `date`.

The rules to **parse a date component**, given an `input` string and a `position`, are as follows. This will return either a year, a month, and a day, or nothing. If at any point the algorithm says that it "fails", this means that it is aborted at that point and returns nothing.

1. [Parse a month component](#) to obtain `year` and `month`. If this returns nothing, then fail.
2. Let `maxday` be the [number of days in month](#) `month` of `year`.
3. If `position` is beyond the end of `input` or if the character at `position` is not a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character, then fail. Otherwise, move `position` forwards one character.
4. [Collect a sequence of characters](#) that are [ASCII digits](#). If the collected sequence is not exactly two characters long, then fail. Otherwise, interpret the resulting sequence as a base-ten integer. Let that number be the `day`.
5. If `day` is not a number in the range $1 \leq day \leq maxday$, then fail.
6. Return `year`, `month`, and `day`.

2.4.5.3 Yearless dates

A **yearless date** consists of a Gregorian month and a day within that month, but with no associated year. [\[GREGORIAN\]](#)

A string is a **valid yearless date string** representing a month `month` and a day `day` if it consists of the following components in the given order:

1. Optionally, two "-" (U+002D) characters
2. Two [ASCII digits](#), representing the month `month`, in the range $1 \leq month \leq 12$
3. A ":" (U+002D) character
4. Two [ASCII digits](#), representing `day`, in the range $1 \leq day \leq maxday$ where `maxday` is the [number of days](#) in the month `month` and any arbitrary leap year (e.g. 4 or 2000)

Note: In other words, if the `month` is "02", meaning February, then the day can be 29, as if the year was a leap year.

The rules to **parse a yearless date string** are as follows. This will return either a month and a day, or nothing. If at any point the algorithm says that it "fails", this means that it is aborted at that point and returns nothing.

1. Let `input` be the string being parsed.
2. Let `position` be a pointer into `input`, initially pointing at the start of the string.
3. [Parse a yearless date component](#) to obtain `month` and `day`. If this returns nothing, then fail.
4. If `position` is not beyond the end of `input`, then fail.
5. Return `month` and `day`.

The rules to **parse a yearless date component**, given an `input` string and a `position`, are as follows. This will return either a month and a day, or nothing. If at any point the algorithm says that it "fails", this means that it is aborted at that point and returns nothing.

1. [Collect a sequence of characters](#) that are "-" (U+002D) characters. If the collected sequence is not exactly zero or two characters long, then fail.
2. [Collect a sequence of characters](#) that are [ASCII digits](#). If the collected sequence is not exactly two characters long, then fail. Otherwise, interpret the resulting sequence as a base-ten integer. Let that number be the `month`.
3. If `month` is not a number in the range $1 \leq month \leq 12$, then fail.
4. Let `maxday` be the [number of days](#) in month `month` of any arbitrary leap year (e.g. 4 or 2000).

5. If `position` is beyond the end of `input` or if the character at `position` is not a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character, then fail. Otherwise, move `position` forwards one character.
6. [Collect a sequence of characters](#) that are [ASCII digits](#). If the collected sequence is not exactly two characters long, then fail. Otherwise, interpret the resulting sequence as a base-ten integer. Let that number be the `day`.
7. If `day` is not a number in the range $1 \leq \text{day} \leq \text{maxday}$, then fail.
8. Return `month` and `day`.

2.4.5.4 Times

A **time** consists of a specific time with no time-zone information, consisting of an hour, a minute, a second, and a fraction of a second.

A string is a **valid time string** representing an hour `hour`, a minute `minute`, and a second `second` if it consists of the following components in the given order:

1. Two [ASCII digits](#), representing `hour`, in the range $0 \leq \text{hour} \leq 23$
2. A ":" (U+003A) character
3. Two [ASCII digits](#), representing `minute`, in the range $0 \leq \text{minute} \leq 59$
4. Optionally (required if `second` is non-zero):
 1. A ":" (U+003A) character
 2. Two [ASCII digits](#), representing the integer part of `second`, in the range $0 \leq s \leq 59$
 3. Optionally (required if `second` is not an integer):
 1. A U+002E FULL STOP character (.)
 2. One, two, or three [ASCII digits](#), representing the fractional part of `second`

Note: The `second` component cannot be 60 or 61; leap seconds cannot be represented.

The rules to **parse a time string** are as follows. This will return either a time, or nothing. If at any point the algorithm says that it "fails", this means that it is aborted at that point and returns nothing.

1. Let `input` be the string being parsed.
2. Let `position` be a pointer into `input`, initially pointing at the start of the string.
3. [Parse a time component](#) to obtain `hour`, `minute`, and `second`. If this returns nothing, then fail.
4. If `position` is not beyond the end of `input`, then fail.
5. Let `time` be the time with hour `hour`, minute `minute`, and second `second`.
6. Return `time`.

The rules to **parse a time component**, given an `input` string and a `position`, are as follows. This will return either an hour, a minute, and a second, or nothing. If at any point the algorithm says that it "fails", this means that it is aborted at that point and returns nothing.

1. [Collect a sequence of characters](#) that are [ASCII digits](#). If the collected sequence is not exactly two characters long, then fail. Otherwise, interpret the resulting sequence as a base-ten integer. Let that number be the `hour`.
2. If `hour` is not a number in the range $0 \leq \text{hour} \leq 23$, then fail.
3. If `position` is beyond the end of `input` or if the character at `position` is not a U+003A COLON character, then fail. Otherwise, move `position` forwards one character.
4. [Collect a sequence of characters](#) that are [ASCII digits](#). If the collected sequence is not exactly two characters long, then fail. Otherwise, interpret the resulting sequence as a base-ten integer. Let that number be the `minute`.
5. If `minute` is not a number in the range $0 \leq \text{minute} \leq 59$, then fail.
6. Let `second` be a string with the value "0".
7. If `position` is not beyond the end of `input` and the character at `position` is a U+003A COLON, then run these substeps:
 1. Advance `position` to the next character in `input`.
 2. If `position` is beyond the end of `input`, or at the last character in `input`, or if the next two characters in `input` starting at `position` are not both [ASCII digits](#), then fail.
 3. [Collect a sequence of characters](#) that are either [ASCII digits](#) or U+002E FULL STOP characters. If the collected sequence is three characters long, or if it is longer than three characters long and the third character is not a U+002E FULL STOP character, or if it has more than one U+002E FULL STOP character, then fail. Otherwise, let the collected string be `second` instead of its previous value.
8. Interpret `second` as a base-ten number (possibly with a fractional part). Let `second` be that number instead of the string version.
9. If `second` is not a number in the range $0 \leq \text{second} < 60$, then fail.
10. Return `hour`, `minute`, and `second`.

2.4.5.5 Local dates and times

A **local date and time** consists of a specific [proleptic-Gregorian date](#), consisting of a year, a month, and a day, and a time, consisting of an hour, a minute, a second, and a fraction of a second, but expressed without a time zone. [\[GREGORIAN\]](#)

A string is a **valid local date and time string** representing a date and time if it consists of the following components in the given order:

1. A [valid date string](#) representing the date
2. A "T" (U+0054) character or a U+0020 SPACE character
3. A [valid time string](#) representing the time

3. A [valid date string](#) representing the date

A string is a **valid normalized local date and time string** representing a date and time if it consists of the following components in the given order:

1. A [valid date string](#) representing the date
2. A "T" (U+0054) character
3. A [valid time string](#) representing the time, expressed as the shortest possible string for the given time (e.g. omitting the seconds component entirely if the given time is zero seconds past the minute)

The rules to **parse a local date and time string** are as follows. This will return either a date and time, or nothing. If at any point the algorithm says that it "fails", this means that it is aborted at that point and returns nothing.

1. Let *input* be the string being parsed.
2. Let *position* be a pointer into *input*, initially pointing at the start of the string.
3. [Parse a date component](#) to obtain *year*, *month*, and *day*. If this returns nothing, then fail.
4. If *position* is beyond the end of *input* or if the character at *position* is neither a U+0054 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T character (T) nor a U+0020 SPACE character, then fail. Otherwise, move *position* forwards one character.
5. [Parse a time component](#) to obtain *hour*, *minute*, and *second*. If this returns nothing, then fail.
6. If *position* is not beyond the end of *input*, then fail.
7. Let *date* be the date with year *year*, month *month*, and day *day*.
8. Let *time* be the time with hour *hour*, minute *minute*, and second *second*.
9. Return *date* and *time*.

2.4.5.6 Time zones

A **time-zone offset** consists of a signed number of hours and minutes.

A string is a **valid time-zone offset string** representing a time-zone offset if it consists of either:

- A "Z" (U+005A) character, allowed only if the time zone is UTC
- Or, the following components, in the given order:
 1. Either a "+" (U+002B) character or, if the time-zone offset is not zero, a "-" (U+002D) character, representing the sign of the time-zone offset
 2. Two [ASCII digits](#), representing the hours component *hour* of the time-zone offset, in the range $0 \leq \text{hour} \leq 23$
 3. Optionally, a ":" (U+003A) character
 4. Two [ASCII digits](#), representing the minutes component *minute* of the time-zone offset, in the range $0 \leq \text{minute} \leq 59$

Note: This format allows for time-zone offsets from -23:59 to +23:59. In practice, however, right now the range of offsets of actual time zones is -12:00 to +14:00, and the minutes component of offsets of actual time zones is always either 00, 30, or 45. There is no guarantee that this will remain so forever, however; time zones are changed by countries at will and do not follow a standard.

Note: See also the usage notes and examples in the [global date and time](#) section below for details on using time-zone offsets with historical times that predate the formation of formal time zones.

The rules to **parse a time-zone offset string** are as follows. This will return either a time-zone offset, or nothing. If at any point the algorithm says that it "fails", this means that it is aborted at that point and returns nothing.

1. Let *input* be the string being parsed.
2. Let *position* be a pointer into *input*, initially pointing at the start of the string.
3. [Parse a time-zone offset component](#) to obtain *timezonehours* and *timzoneminutes*. If this returns nothing, then fail.
4. If *position* is not beyond the end of *input*, then fail.
5. Return the time-zone offset that is *timezonehours* hours and *timzoneminutes* minutes from UTC.

The rules to **parse a time-zone offset component**, given an *input* string and a *position*, are as follows. This will return either time-zone hours and time-zone minutes, or nothing. If at any point the algorithm says that it "fails", this means that it is aborted at that point and returns nothing.

1. If the character at *position* is a U+005A LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z character (Z), then:
 1. Let *timezonehours* be 0.
 2. Let *timzoneminutes* be 0.
 3. Advance *position* to the next character in *input*.

Otherwise, if the character at *position* is either a "+" (U+002B) or a "-" (U+002D), then:

1. If the character at *position* is a "+" (U+002B), let *sign* be "positive". Otherwise, it's a "-" (U+002D); let *sign* be "negative".
2. Advance *position* to the next character in *input*.
3. [Collect a sequence of characters](#) that are [ASCII digits](#). Let *s* be the collected sequence.
4. If *s* is exactly two characters long, then run these substeps:
 1. Interpret *s* as a base-ten integer. Let that number be the *timezonehours*.

2. If `position` is beyond the end of `input` or if the character at `position` is not a U+003A COLON character, then fail. Otherwise, move `position` forwards one character.
3. [Collect a sequence of characters](#) that are [ASCII digits](#). If the collected sequence is not exactly two characters long, then fail. Otherwise, interpret the resulting sequence as a base-ten integer. Let that number be the `timezoneminutes`.

If `s` is exactly four characters long, then run these substeps:

1. Interpret the first two characters of `s` as a base-ten integer. Let that number be the `timezonehours`.
2. Interpret the last two characters of `s` as a base-ten integer. Let that number be the `timezoneminutes`.

Otherwise, fail.

5. If `timezonehours` is not a number in the range $0 \leq \text{timezonehours} \leq 23$, then fail.
6. If `sign` is "negative", then negate `timezonehours`.
7. If `timezoneminutes` is not a number in the range $0 \leq \text{timezoneminutes} \leq 59$, then fail.
8. If `sign` is "negative", then negate `timezoneminutes`.

Otherwise, fail.

2. Return `timezonehours` and `timezoneminutes`.

2.4.5.7 Global dates and times

A **global date and time** consists of a specific [proleptic-Gregorian date](#), consisting of a year, a month, and a day, and a time, consisting of an hour, a minute, a second, and a fraction of a second, expressed with a time-zone offset, consisting of a signed number of hours and minutes. [\[GREGORIAN\]](#)

A string is a **valid global date and time string** representing a date, time, and a time-zone offset if it consists of the following components in the given order:

1. A [valid date string](#) representing the date
2. A "T" (U+0054) character or a U+0020 SPACE character
3. A [valid time string](#) representing the time
4. A [valid time-zone offset string](#) representing the time-zone offset

Times in dates before the formation of UTC in the mid twentieth century must be expressed and interpreted in terms of UT1 (contemporary Earth solar time at the 0° longitude), not UTC (the approximation of UT1 that ticks in SI seconds). Time before the formation of time zones must be expressed and interpreted as UT1 times with explicit time zones that approximate the contemporary difference between the appropriate local time and the time observed at the location of Greenwich, London.

Code Example:

The following are some examples of dates written as [valid global date and time strings](#).

```
"0037-12-13 00:00z"
    Midnight in areas using London time on the birthday of Nero (the Roman Emperor). See below for further discussion on which date this actually corresponds to.
"1979-10-14T12:00:00.001-04:00"
    One millisecond after noon on October 14th 1979, in the time zone in use on the east coast of the USA during daylight saving time.
"8592-01-01T02:09+02:09"
    Midnight UTC on the 1st of January, 8592. The time zone associated with that time is two hours and nine minutes ahead of UTC, which is not currently a real time zone, but is nonetheless allowed.
```

Several things are notable about these dates:

- Years with fewer than four digits have to be zero-padded. The date "37-12-13" would not be a valid date.
- If the "T" is replaced by a space, it must be a single space character. The string "2001-12-21 12:00z" (with two spaces between the components) would not be parsed successfully.
- To unambiguously identify a moment in time prior to the introduction of the Gregorian calendar (insofar as moments in time before the formation of UTC can be unambiguously identified), the date has to be first converted to the Gregorian calendar from the calendar in use at the time (e.g. from the Julian calendar). The date of Nero's birth is the 15th of December 37, in the Julian Calendar, which is the 13th of December 37 in the [proleptic Gregorian calendar](#).
- The time and time-zone offset components are not optional.
- Dates before the year one can't be represented as a datetime in this version of HTML.
- Times of specific events in ancient times are, at best, approximations, since time was not well coordinated or measured until relatively recent decades.
- Time-zone offsets differ based on daylight savings time.

Note: The zone offset is not a complete time zone specification. When working with real date and time values, consider using a separate field for time zone, perhaps using IANA time zone IDs. [\[TIMEZONES\]](#)

A string is a **valid normalized forced-UTC global date and time string** representing a date, time, and a time-zone offset if it consists of the following components in the given order:

1. A [valid date string](#) representing the date converted to the UTC time zone
2. A "T" (U+0054) character
3. A [valid time string](#) representing the time converted to the UTC time zone and expressed as the shortest possible string for the given time (e.g. omitting the seconds component entirely if the given time is zero seconds past the minute)

4. A "Z" (U+005A) character

The rules to **parse a global date and time string** are as follows. This will return either a time in UTC, with associated time-zone offset information for round-tripping or display purposes, or nothing. If at any point the algorithm says that it "fails", this means that it is aborted at that point and returns nothing.

1. Let *input* be the string being parsed.
2. Let *position* be a pointer into *input*, initially pointing at the start of the string.
3. [Parse a date component](#) to obtain *year*, *month*, and *day*. If this returns nothing, then fail.
4. If *position* is beyond the end of *input* or if the character at *position* is neither a U+0054 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T character (T) nor a U+0020 SPACE character, then fail. Otherwise, move *position* forwards one character.
5. [Parse a time component](#) to obtain *hour*, *minute*, and *second*. If this returns nothing, then fail.
6. If *position* is beyond the end of *input*, then fail.
7. [Parse a time-zone offset component](#) to obtain *timezonehours* and *timezoneminutes*. If this returns nothing, then fail.
8. If *position* is not beyond the end of *input*, then fail.
9. Let *time* be the moment in time at year *year*, month *month*, day *day*, hours *hour*, minute *minute*, second *second*, subtracting *timezonehours* hours and *timezoneminutes* minutes. That moment in time is a moment in the UTC time zone.
10. Let *timezone* be *timezonehours* hours and *timezoneminutes* minutes from UTC.
11. Return *time* and *timezone*.

2.4.5.8 Weeks

A **week** consists of a week-year number and a week number representing a seven-day period starting on a Monday. Each week-year in this calendaring system has either 52 or 53 such seven-day periods, as defined below. The seven-day period starting on the Gregorian date Monday December 29th 1969 (1969-12-29) is defined as week number 1 in week-year 1970. Consecutive weeks are numbered sequentially. The week before the number 1 week in a week-year is the last week in the previous week-year, and vice versa. [\[GREGORIAN\]](#)

A week-year with a number *year* has 53 weeks if it corresponds to either a year *year* in the [proleptic Gregorian calendar](#) that has a Thursday as its first day (January 1st), or a year *year* in the [proleptic Gregorian calendar](#) that has a Wednesday as its first day (January 1st) and where *year* is a number divisible by 400, or a number divisible by 4 but not by 100. All other week-years have 52 weeks.

The **week number of the last day** of a week-year with 53 weeks is 53; the week number of the last day of a week-year with 52 weeks is 52.

Note: The week-year number of a particular day can be different than the number of the year that contains that day in the [proleptic Gregorian calendar](#). The first week in a week-year *y* is the week that contains the first Thursday of the Gregorian year *y*.

Note: For modern purposes, a **week** as defined here is equivalent to ISO weeks as defined in ISO 8601. [\[ISO8601\]](#)

A string is a **valid week string** representing a week-year *year* and week *week* if it consists of the following components in the given order:

1. Four or more [ASCII digits](#), representing *year*, where *year* > 0
2. A "-" (U+002D) character
3. A "W" (U+0057) character
4. Two [ASCII digits](#), representing the week *week*, in the range $1 \leq \text{week} \leq \text{maxweek}$, where *maxweek* is the [week number of the last day](#) of week-year *year*

The rules to **parse a week string** are as follows. This will return either a week-year number and week number, or nothing. If at any point the algorithm says that it "fails", this means that it is aborted at that point and returns nothing.

1. Let *input* be the string being parsed.
2. Let *position* be a pointer into *input*, initially pointing at the start of the string.
3. [Collect a sequence of characters](#) that are [ASCII digits](#). If the collected sequence is not at least four characters long, then fail. Otherwise, interpret the resulting sequence as a base-ten integer. Let that number be the *year*.
4. If *year* is not a number greater than zero, then fail.
5. If *position* is beyond the end of *input* or if the character at *position* is not a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character, then fail. Otherwise, move *position* forwards one character.
6. If *position* is beyond the end of *input* or if the character at *position* is not a "W" (U+0057) character, then fail. Otherwise, move *position* forwards one character.
7. [Collect a sequence of characters](#) that are [ASCII digits](#). If the collected sequence is not exactly two characters long, then fail. Otherwise, interpret the resulting sequence as a base-ten integer. Let that number be the *week*.
8. Let *maxweek* be the [week number of the last day](#) of year *year*.
9. If *week* is not a number in the range $1 \leq \text{week} \leq \text{maxweek}$, then fail.
10. If *position* is not beyond the end of *input*, then fail.
11. Return the week-year number *year* and the week number *week*.

2.4.5.9 Durations

A **duration** consists of a number of seconds.

Note: Since months and seconds are not comparable (a month is not a precise number of seconds, but is instead a period whose exact length depends on the precise day from which it is measured) a [duration](#) as defined in this specification cannot include months (or years, which are equivalent to twelve months). Only durations that describe a specific number of seconds can be described.

A string is a **valid duration string** representing a [duration](#) t if it consists of either of the following:

- A literal U+0050 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P character followed by one or more of the following subcomponents, in the order given, where the number of days, hours, minutes, and seconds corresponds to the same number of seconds as in t :
 1. One or more [ASCII digits](#) followed by a U+0044 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D character, representing a number of days.
 2. A U+0054 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T character followed by one or more of the following subcomponents, in the order given:
 1. One or more [ASCII digits](#) followed by a U+0048 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H character, representing a number of hours.
 2. One or more [ASCII digits](#) followed by a U+004D LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M character, representing a number of minutes.
 3. The following components:
 1. One or more [ASCII digits](#), representing a number of seconds.
 2. Optionally, a "." (U+002E) character followed by one, two, or three [ASCII digits](#), representing a fraction of a second.
 3. A U+0053 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S character.

Note: This, as with a number of other date- and time-related microsyntaxes defined in this specification, is based on one of the formats defined in ISO 8601. [\[ISO8601\]](#)

- One or more [duration time components](#), each with a different [duration time component scale](#), in any order; the sum of the represented seconds being equal to the number of seconds in t .

A **duration time component** is a string consisting of the following components:

1. Zero or more [space characters](#).
2. One or more [ASCII digits](#), representing a number of time units, scaled by the [duration time component scale](#) specified (see below) to represent a number of seconds.
3. If the [duration time component scale](#) specified is 1 (i.e. the units are seconds), then, optionally, a "." (U+002E) character followed by one, two, or three [ASCII digits](#), representing a fraction of a second.
4. Zero or more [space characters](#).
5. One of the following characters, representing the [duration time component scale](#) of the time unit used in the numeric part of the [duration time component](#):

U+0057 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W character

U+0077 LATIN SMALL LETTER W character

Weeks. The scale is 604800.

U+0044 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D character

U+0064 LATIN SMALL LETTER D character

Days. The scale is 86400.

U+0048 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H character

U+0068 LATIN SMALL LETTER H character

Hours. The scale is 3600.

U+004D LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M character

U+006D LATIN SMALL LETTER M character

Minutes. The scale is 60.

U+0053 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S character

U+0073 LATIN SMALL LETTER S character

Seconds. The scale is 1.

6. Zero or more [space characters](#).

Note: This is not based on any of the formats in ISO 8601. It is intended to be a more human-readable alternative to the ISO 8601 duration format.

The rules to **parse a duration string** are as follows. This will return either a [duration](#) or nothing. If at any point the algorithm says that it "fails", this means that it is aborted at that point and returns nothing.

1. Let $input$ be the string being parsed.
2. Let $position$ be a pointer into $input$, initially pointing at the start of the string.
3. Let $months$, $seconds$, and $component count$ all be zero.
4. Let $M\text{-disambiguator}$ be $minutes$.

Note: This flag's other value is months. It is used to disambiguate the "M" unit in ISO8601 durations, which use the same unit for months and minutes. Months are not allowed, but are parsed for future compatibility and to avoid misinterpreting ISO8601 durations that would be valid in other contexts.
5. [Skip whitespace](#).
6. If $position$ is past the end of $input$, then fail.
7. If the character in $input$ pointed to by $position$ is a U+0050 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P character, then advance $position$ to the next character, set $M\text{-disambiguator}$ to $months$, and [skip whitespace](#).
8. Run the following substeps in a loop, until a step requiring the loop to be broken or the entire algorithm to fail is reached:
 1. Let $units$ be undefined. It will be assigned one of the following values: $years$, $months$, $weeks$, $days$, $hours$, $minutes$, and $seconds$.

2. Let `next character` be undefined. It is used to process characters from the `input`.
 3. If `position` is past the end of `input`, then break the loop.
 4. If the character in `input` pointed to by `position` is a U+0054 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T character, then advance `position` to the next character, set `M-disambiguator` to `minutes`, [skip whitespace](#), and return to the top of the loop.
 5. Set `next character` to the character in `input` pointed to by `position`.
 6. If `next character` is a "." (U+002E) character, then let `N` equal zero. (Do not advance `position`. That is taken care of below.)
- Otherwise, if `next character` is an [ASCII digit](#), then [collect a sequence of characters](#) that are [ASCII digits](#), interpret the resulting sequence as a base-ten integer, and let `N` be that number.
- Otherwise `next character` is not part of a number; fail.
7. If `position` is past the end of `input`, then fail.
 8. Set `next character` to the character in `input` pointed to by `position`, and this time advance `position` to the next character. (If `next character` was a U+002E FULL STOP character (.) before, it will still be that character this time.)
 9. If `next character` is a "." (U+002E) character, then run these substeps:
 1. [Collect a sequence of characters](#) that are [ASCII digits](#). Let `s` be the resulting sequence.
 2. If `s` is the empty string, then fail.
 3. Let `length` be the number of characters in `s`.
 4. Let `fraction` be the result of interpreting `s` as a base-ten integer, and then dividing that number by 10^{length} .
 5. Increment `N` by `fraction`.
 6. [Skip whitespace](#).
 7. If `position` is past the end of `input`, then fail.
 8. Set `next character` to the character in `input` pointed to by `position`, and advance `position` to the next character.
 9. If `next character` is neither a U+0053 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S character nor a U+0073 LATIN SMALL LETTER S character, then fail.
 10. Set `units` to `seconds`.
- Otherwise, run these substeps:
1. If `next character` is a [space character](#), then [skip whitespace](#), set `next character` to the character in `input` pointed to by `position`, and advance `position` to the next character.
 2. If `next character` is a U+0059 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y character, or a U+0079 LATIN SMALL LETTER Y character, set `units` to `years` and set `M-disambiguator` to `months`.

If `next character` is a U+004D LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M character or a U+006D LATIN SMALL LETTER M character, and `M-disambiguator` is `months`, then set `units` to `months`.

If `next character` is a U+0057 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W character or a U+0077 LATIN SMALL LETTER W character, set `units` to `weeks` and set `M-disambiguator` to `minutes`.

If `next character` is a U+0044 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D character or a U+0064 LATIN SMALL LETTER D character, set `units` to `days` and set `M-disambiguator` to `minutes`.

If `next character` is a U+0048 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H character or a U+0068 LATIN SMALL LETTER H character, set `units` to `hours` and set `M-disambiguator` to `minutes`.

If `next character` is a U+004D LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M character or a U+006D LATIN SMALL LETTER M character, and `M-disambiguator` is `minutes`, then set `units` to `minutes`.

If `next character` is a U+0053 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S character or a U+0073 LATIN SMALL LETTER S character, set `units` to `seconds` and set `M-disambiguator` to `minutes`.
 - Otherwise if `next character` is none of the above characters, then fail.
 10. Increment `component count`.
 11. Let `multiplier` be 1.
 12. If `units` is `years`, multiply `multiplier` by 12 and set `units` to `months`.
 13. If `units` is `months`, add the product of `N` and `multiplier` to `months`.
- Otherwise, run these substeps:
1. If `units` is `weeks`, multiply `multiplier` by 7 and set `units` to `days`.
 2. If `units` is `days`, multiply `multiplier` by 24 and set `units` to `hours`.
 3. If `units` is `hours`, multiply `multiplier` by 60 and set `units` to `minutes`.
 4. If `units` is `minutes`, multiply `multiplier` by 60 and set `units` to `seconds`.
 5. Forcibly, `units` is now `seconds`. Add the product of `N` and `multiplier` to `seconds`.
14. [Skip whitespace](#).
 9. If `component count` is zero, fail.
 10. If `months` is not zero, fail.

11. Return the [duration](#) consisting of `seconds` seconds.

2.4.5.10 Vaguer moments in time

A string is a **valid date string with optional time** if it is also one of the following:

- A [valid date string](#)
- A [valid global date and time string](#)

The rules to **parse a date or time string** are as follows. The algorithm will return either a [date](#), a [time](#), a [global date and time](#), or nothing. If at any point the algorithm says that it "fails", this means that it is aborted at that point and returns nothing.

1. Let `input` be the string being parsed.
2. Let `position` be a pointer into `input`, initially pointing at the start of the string.
3. Set `start position` to the same position as `position`.
4. Set the `date present` and `time present` flags to true.
5. [Parse a date component](#) to obtain `year`, `month`, and `day`. If this fails, then set the `date present` flag to false.
6. If `date present` is true, and `position` is not beyond the end of `input`, and the character at `position` is either a "T" (U+0054) character or a U+0020 SPACE character, then advance `position` to the next character in `input`.
Otherwise, if `date present` is true, and either `position` is beyond the end of `input` or the character at `position` is neither a "T" (U+0054) character nor a U+0020 SPACE character, then set `time present` to false.
Otherwise, if `date present` is false, set `position` back to the same position as `start position`.
7. If the `time present` flag is true, then [parse a time component](#) to obtain `hour`, `minute`, and `second`. If this returns nothing, then fail.
8. If the `date present` and `time present` flags are both true, but `position` is beyond the end of `input`, then fail.
9. If the `date present` and `time present` flags are both true, [parse a time-zone offset component](#) to obtain `timezonehours` and `timezoneminutes`. If this returns nothing, then fail.
10. If `position` is not beyond the end of `input`, then fail.
11. If the `date present` flag is true and the `time present` flag is false, then let `date` be the date with year `year`, month `month`, and day `day`, and return `date`.
Otherwise, if the `time present` flag is true and the `date present` flag is false, then let `time` be the time with hour `hour`, minute `minute`, and second `second`, and return `time`.
Otherwise, let `time` be the moment in time at year `year`, month `month`, day `day`, hours `hour`, minute `minute`, second `second`, subtracting `timezonehours` hours and `timezoneminutes` minutes, that moment in time being a moment in the UTC time zone; let `timezone` be `timezonehours` hours and `timezoneminutes` minutes from UTC; and return `time` and `timezone`.

2.4.6 Colors

A **simple color** consists of three 8-bit numbers in the range 0..255, representing the red, green, and blue components of the color respectively, in the sRGB color space. [\[SRGB\]](#)

A string is a **valid simple color** if it is exactly seven characters long, and the first character is a "#" (U+0023) character, and the remaining six characters are all [ASCII hex digits](#), with the first two digits representing the red component, the middle two digits representing the green component, and the last two digits representing the blue component, in hexadecimal.

A string is a **valid lowercase simple color** if it is a [valid simple color](#) and doesn't use any characters in the range U+0041 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A to U+0046 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F.

The **rules for parsing simple color values** are as given in the following algorithm. When invoked, the steps must be followed in the order given, aborting at the first step that returns a value. This algorithm will return either a [simple color](#) or an error.

1. Let `input` be the string being parsed.
2. If `input` is not exactly seven characters long, then return an error.
3. If the first character in `input` is not a U+0023 NUMBER SIGN character (#), then return an error.
4. If the last six characters of `input` are not all [ASCII hex digits](#), then return an error.
5. Let `result` be a [simple color](#).
6. Interpret the second and third characters as a hexadecimal number and let the result be the red component of `result`.
7. Interpret the fourth and fifth characters as a hexadecimal number and let the result be the green component of `result`.
8. Interpret the sixth and seventh characters as a hexadecimal number and let the result be the blue component of `result`.
9. Return `result`.

The **rules for serializing simple color values** given a [simple color](#) are as given in the following algorithm:

1. Let `result` be a string consisting of a single "#" (U+0023) character.
2. Convert the red, green, and blue components in turn to two-digit hexadecimal numbers using [lowercase ASCII hex digits](#), zero-padding if necessary, and append these numbers to `result`, in the order red, green, blue.
3. Return `result`, which will be a [valid lowercase simple color](#).

Some obsolete legacy attributes parse colors in a more complicated manner, using the [rules for parsing a legacy color value](#), which are given in the following algorithm. When invoked, the steps must be followed in the order given, aborting at the first step that returns a value. This algorithm will return either a [simple color](#) or an error.

1. Let `input` be the string being parsed.
2. If `input` is the empty string, then return an error.
3. [Strip leading and trailing whitespace](#) from `input`.
4. If `input` is an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for the string "transparent", then return an error.
5. If `input` is an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for one of the keywords listed in the [SVG color keywords](#) section of the CSS3 Color specification, then return the [simple color](#) corresponding to that keyword. [\[CSSCOLOR\]](#)
Note: [CSS2 System Colors](#) are not recognised.
6. If `input` is four characters long, and the first character in `input` is a "#" (U+0023) character, and the last three characters of `input` are all [ASCII hex digits](#), then run these substeps:
 1. Let `result` be a [simple color](#).
 2. Interpret the second character of `input` as a hexadecimal digit; let the red component of `result` be the resulting number multiplied by 17.
 3. Interpret the third character of `input` as a hexadecimal digit; let the green component of `result` be the resulting number multiplied by 17.
 4. Interpret the fourth character of `input` as a hexadecimal digit; let the blue component of `result` be the resulting number multiplied by 17.
 5. Return `result`.
7. Replace any characters in `input` that have a Unicode code point greater than U+FFFF (i.e. any characters that are not in the basic multilingual plane) with the two-character string "00".
8. If `input` is longer than 128 characters, truncate `input`, leaving only the first 128 characters.
9. If the first character in `input` is a "#" (U+0023) character, remove it.
10. Replace any character in `input` that is not an [ASCII hex digit](#) with the character "0" (U+0030).
11. While `input`'s length is zero or not a multiple of three, append a "0" (U+0030) character to `input`.
12. Split `input` into three strings of equal length, to obtain three components. Let `length` be the length of those components (one third the length of `input`).
13. If `length` is greater than 8, then remove the leading `length`-8 characters in each component, and let `length` be 8.
14. While `length` is greater than two and the first character in each component is a "0" (U+0030) character, remove that character and reduce `length` by one.
15. If `length` is still greater than two, truncate each component, leaving only the first two characters in each.
16. Let `result` be a [simple color](#).
17. Interpret the first component as a hexadecimal number; let the red component of `result` be the resulting number.
18. Interpret the second component as a hexadecimal number; let the green component of `result` be the resulting number.
19. Interpret the third component as a hexadecimal number; let the blue component of `result` be the resulting number.
20. Return `result`.

2.4.7 Space-separated tokens

A **set of space-separated tokens** is a string containing zero or more words (known as tokens) separated by one or more [space characters](#), where words consist of any string of one or more characters, none of which are [space characters](#).

A string containing a [set of space-separated tokens](#) may have leading or trailing [space characters](#).

An **unordered set of unique space-separated tokens** is a [set of space-separated tokens](#) where none of the tokens are duplicated.

An **ordered set of unique space-separated tokens** is a [set of space-separated tokens](#) where none of the tokens are duplicated but where the order of the tokens is meaningful.

[Sets of space-separated tokens](#) sometimes have a defined set of allowed values. When a set of allowed values is defined, the tokens must all be from that list of allowed values; other values are non-conforming. If no such set of allowed values is provided, then all values are conforming.

Note: How tokens in a [set of space-separated tokens](#) are to be compared (e.g. case-sensitively or not) is defined on a per-set basis.

When a user agent has to **split a string on spaces**, it must use the following algorithm:

1. Let `input` be the string being parsed.
2. Let `position` be a pointer into `input`, initially pointing at the start of the string.
3. Let `tokens` be an ordered list of tokens, initially empty.
4. [Skip whitespace](#)
5. While `position` is not past the end of `input`:
 1. [Collect a sequence of characters](#) that are not [space characters](#).

2. Append the string collected in the previous step to `tokens`.
3. [Skip whitespace](#)
6. Return `tokens`.

2.4.8 Comma-separated tokens

A **set of comma-separated tokens** is a string containing zero or more tokens each separated from the next by a single "," (U+002C) character, where tokens consist of any string of zero or more characters, neither beginning nor ending with [space characters](#), nor containing any "," (U+002C) characters, and optionally surrounded by [space characters](#).

For instance, the string " a ,b,, d d " consists of four tokens: "a", "b", the empty string, and "d d". Leading and trailing whitespace around each token doesn't count as part of the token, and the empty string can be a token.

[Sets of comma-separated tokens](#) sometimes have further restrictions on what counts as a valid token. When such restrictions are defined, the tokens must all fit within those restrictions; other values are non-conforming. If no such restrictions are specified, then all values are conforming.

When a user agent has to **split a string on commas**, it must use the following algorithm:

1. Let `input` be the string being parsed.
2. Let `position` be a pointer into `input`, initially pointing at the start of the string.
3. Let `tokens` be an ordered list of tokens, initially empty.
4. *Token*: If `position` is past the end of `input`, jump to the last step.
5. [Collect a sequence of characters](#) that are not "," (U+002C) characters. Let `s` be the resulting sequence (which might be the empty string).
6. [Strip leading and trailing whitespace](#) from `s`.
7. Append `s` to `tokens`.
8. If `position` is not past the end of `input`, then the character at `position` is a "," (U+002C) character; advance `position` past that character.
9. Jump back to the step labeled *token*.
10. Return `tokens`.

2.4.9 References

A **valid hash-name reference** to an element of type `type` is a string consisting of a "#" (U+0023) character followed by a string which exactly matches the value of the `name` attribute of an element with type `type` in the document.

The **rules for parsing a hash-name reference** to an element of type `type` are as follows:

1. If the string being parsed does not contain a U+0023 NUMBER SIGN character, or if the first such character in the string is the last character in the string, then return null and abort these steps.
2. Let `s` be the string from the character immediately after the first U+0023 NUMBER SIGN character in the string being parsed up to the end of that string.
3. Return the first element of type `type` that has an `id` attribute whose value is a [case-sensitive](#) match for `s` or a `name` attribute whose value is a [compatibility caseless](#) match for `s`.

2.4.10 Media queries

A string is a **valid media query** if it matches the `media_query_list` production of the Media Queries specification. [\[MQ\]](#)

A string **matches the environment** of the user if it is the empty string, a string consisting of only [space characters](#), or is a media query that matches the user's environment according to the definitions given in the Media Queries specification. [\[MQ\]](#)

2.5 URLs

2.5.1 Terminology

A [URL](#) is a **valid URL** if it conforms to the authoring conformance requirements in the URL standard. [\[URL\]](#)

A string is a **valid non-empty URL** if it is a [valid URL](#) but it is not the empty string.

A string is a **valid URL potentially surrounded by spaces** if, after [stripping leading and trailing whitespace](#) from it, it is a [valid URL](#).

A string is a **valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces** if, after [stripping leading and trailing whitespace](#) from it, it is a [valid non-empty URL](#).

This specification defines the URL `about:legacy-compat` as a reserved, though unresolvable, `about: URL`, for use in [DOCTYPEs](#) in [HTML documents](#) when needed for compatibility with XML tools. [\[ABOUT\]](#)

This specification defines the URL `about:srcdoc` as a reserved, though unresolvable, `about: URL`, that is used as [the document's address](#) of [iframe srcdoc documents](#). [\[ABOUT\]](#)

The **fallback base URL** of a `Document` object is the [absolute URL](#) obtained by running these substeps:

1. If the `Document` is an [iframe srcdoc document](#), then return the [document base URL](#) of the `Document`'s [browsing context's browsing context container's Document](#) and abort these steps.
2. If the `document's address` is `about:blank`, and the `Document`'s [browsing context](#) has a [creator browsing context](#), then return the [document base URL](#) of the [creator Document](#), and abort these steps.
3. Return [the document's address](#).

The **document base URL** of a [Document](#) object is the [absolute URL](#) obtained by running these substeps:

1. If there is no [base](#) element that has an [href](#) attribute in the [Document](#), then the **document base URL** is the [Document's fallback base URL](#); abort these steps.
2. Otherwise, the **document base URL** is the [frozen base URL](#) of the first [base](#) element in the [Document](#) that has an [href](#) attribute, in [tree order](#).

2.5.2 Resolving URLs

Resolving a URL is the process of taking a [relative URL](#) and obtaining the [absolute URL](#) that it implies.

To **resolve a URL** to an [absolute URL](#) relative to either another [absolute URL](#) or an element, the user agent must use the following steps. Resolving a URL can result in an error, in which case the URL is not resolvable.

1. Let [url](#) be the [URL](#) being resolved.
2. Let [encoding](#) be determined as follows:
 - **If the URL had a character encoding defined when the URL was created or defined**
The URL character encoding is as defined.
 - **If the URL came from a script (e.g. as an argument to a method)**
The URL character encoding is the [script's URL character encoding](#).
 - **If the URL came from a DOM node (e.g. from an element)**
The node has a [Document](#), and the URL character encoding is the [document's character encoding](#).
3. If [encoding](#) is [a UTF-16 encoding](#), then change the value of [encoding](#) to UTF-8.
4. If the algorithm was invoked with an [absolute URL](#) to use as the base URL, let [base](#) be that [absolute URL](#).
Otherwise, let [base](#) be [the element's base URL](#).
5. Apply the [URL parser](#) to [url](#), with [base](#) as the base URL, with [encoding](#) as the encoding.
6. If this results in a [parse error](#), then abort these steps with an error.
7. Let [parsed URL](#) be the result of the [URL parser](#).
8. Let [serialized URL](#) be the result of applying the [URL serializer](#) to [parsed URL](#).
9. Return [serialized URL](#) as the **resulting absolute URL** and [parsed URL](#) as the **resulting parsed URL**.

Given an element, **the element's base URL** is the [base URI of the element](#), as defined by the XML Base specification, with [the base URI of the document entity](#) being defined as the [document base URL](#) of the [Document](#) that owns the element. [\[XMLBASE\]](#)

For the purposes of the XML Base specification, user agents must act as if all [Document](#) objects represented XML documents.

Note: It is possible for [xml:base](#) attributes to be present even in HTML fragments, as such attributes can be added dynamically using script. (Such scripts would not be conforming, however, as [xml:base](#) attributes are not allowed in [HTML documents](#).)

2.5.3 Dynamic changes to base URLs

When an [xml:base](#) attribute is set, changed, or removed, the attribute's element, and all descendant elements, are [affected by a base URL change](#).

When a document's [document base URL](#) changes, all elements in that document are [affected by a base URL change](#).

The following are [base URL change steps](#), which run when an element is [affected by a base URL change](#) (as defined by the DOM specification):

- **If the element creates a [hyperlink](#)**
If the [absolute URL](#) identified by the hyperlink is being shown to the user, or if any data derived from that URL is affecting the display, then the [href](#) attribute should be [re-resolved](#) relative to the element and the UI updated appropriately.
 - | For example, the CSS [:link](#)/[:visited](#) pseudo-classes might have been affected.
- **If the element is a [a](#), [blockquote](#), [ins](#), or [del](#) element with a [cite](#) attribute**
If the [absolute URL](#) identified by the [cite](#) attribute is being shown to the user, or if any data derived from that URL is affecting the display, then the [URL](#) should be [re-resolved](#) relative to the element and the UI updated appropriately.
- **Otherwise**
The element is not directly affected.
 - | For instance, changing the base URL doesn't affect the image displayed by [img](#) elements, although subsequent accesses of the [src](#) IDL attribute from script will return a new [absolute URL](#) that might no longer correspond to the image being shown.

2.6 Fetching resources

2.6.1 Terminology

User agents can implement a variety of transfer protocols, but this specification mostly defines behavior in terms of HTTP. [\[HTTP\]](#)

The **HTTP GET method** is equivalent to the default retrieval action of the protocol. For example, RETR in FTP. Such actions are idempotent and safe, in HTTP terms.

The **HTTP response codes** are equivalent to statuses in other protocols that have the same basic meanings. For example, a "file not found" error is equivalent to a 404 code, a server error is equivalent to a 5xx code, and so on.

The **HTTP headers** are equivalent to fields in other protocols that have the same basic meaning. For example, the HTTP authentication headers are equivalent to the authentication aspects of the FTP protocol.

A **referrer source** is either a [Document](#) or a [URL](#).

2.6.2 Processing model

When a user agent is to **fetch** a resource or [URL](#), optionally **from** an origin *origin*, optionally **using** a specific [referrer source](#) as an *override referrer source*, and optionally with any of a *synchronous flag*, a *manual redirect flag*, a *force same-origin flag*, and a *block cookies flag*, the following steps must be run. (When a [URL](#) is to be fetched, the URL identifies a resource to be obtained.)

1. If there is a specific *override referrer source*, and it is a [URL](#), then let [referrer](#) be the *override referrer source*, and jump to the step labeled *clean referrer*.
2. Let [document](#) be the appropriate [Document](#) as given by the following list:
 - **If there is a specific *override referrer source***
The *override referrer source*.
 - **When navigating**
The [active document](#) of the [source browsing context](#).
 - **When fetching resources for an element**
The element's [Document](#).
3. While [document](#) is [an iframe srcdoc document](#), let [document](#) be [document](#)'s [browsing context container](#)'s [Document](#) instead.
4. If the [origin](#) of [Document](#) is not a scheme/host/port tuple, then set [referrer](#) to the empty string and jump to the step labeled *clean referrer*.
5. Let [referrer](#) be [the document's address](#) of [document](#).
6. **Clean referrer.** Apply the [URL parser](#) to [referrer](#) and let [parsed referrer](#) be the [resulting parsed URL](#).
7. Let [referrer](#) be the result of applying the [URL serializer](#) to [parsed referrer](#), with the *exclude fragment flag* set.
8. If [referrer](#) is not the empty string, is not a [data: URL](#), is not a [javascript: URL](#), and is not the [URL "about:blank"](#), then generate the *address of the resource from which Request-URIs are obtained* as required by HTTP for the [Referer](#) (sic) header from [referrer](#). [\[HTTP\]](#)
Otherwise, the [Referer](#) (sic) header must be omitted, regardless of its value.
9. If the algorithm was not invoked with the *synchronous flag*, perform the remaining steps asynchronously.
10. If the [Document](#) with which any [tasks queued](#) by this algorithm would be associated doesn't have an associated [browsing context](#), then abort these steps.
11. This is the *main step*.
If the resource is to be obtained from an [application cache](#), then use the data from that [application cache](#), as if it had been obtained in the manner appropriate given its [URL](#).
If the resource is identified by an [absolute URL](#), and the resource is to be obtained using an idempotent action (such as an HTTP GET [or equivalent](#)), and it is already being downloaded for other reasons (e.g. another invocation of this algorithm), and this request would be identical to the previous one (e.g. same [Accept](#) and [Origin](#) headers), and the user agent is configured such that it is to reuse the data from the existing download instead of initiating a new one, then use the results of the existing download instead of starting a new one.
Otherwise, if the resource is identified by an [absolute URL](#) with a scheme that does not define a mechanism to obtain the resource (e.g. it is a [mailto: URL](#)) or that the user agent does not support, then act as if the resource was an HTTP 204 No Content response with no other metadata.
Otherwise, if the resource is identified by the [URL about:blank](#), then the resource is immediately available and consists of the empty string, with no metadata.
Otherwise, at a time convenient to the user and the user agent, download (or otherwise obtain) the resource, applying the semantics of the relevant specifications (e.g. performing an HTTP GET or POST operation, or reading the file from disk, [dereferencing javascript: URLs](#), etc.).
For the purposes of the [Referer](#) (sic) header, use the *address of the resource from which Request-URIs are obtained* generated in the earlier step.
For the purposes of the [Origin](#) header, if the [fetching algorithm](#) was explicitly initiated from an *origin*, then *the origin that initiated the HTTP request is origin*. Otherwise, this is a request from a "privacy-sensitive" context. [\[ORIGIN\]](#)
12. If the algorithm was not invoked with the *block cookies flag*, and there are cookies to be set, then the user agent must run the following substeps:
 1. Wait until ownership of the [storage mutex](#) can be taken by this instance of the [fetching](#) algorithm.
 2. Take ownership of the [storage mutex](#).
3. Update the cookies. [\[COOKIES\]](#)
4. Release the [storage mutex](#) so that it is once again free.
13. If the fetched resource is an HTTP redirect [or equivalent](#), then:
 - **If the *force same-origin flag* is set and the [URL](#) of the target of the redirect does not have the *same origin* as the [URL](#) for which the [fetch](#) algorithm was invoked**
Abort these steps and return failure from this algorithm, as if the remote host could not be contacted.
 - **If the *manual redirect flag* is set**
Continue, using the fetched resource (the redirect) as the result of the algorithm. If the calling algorithm subsequently requires the user agent to [transparently follow the redirect](#), then the user agent must resume this algorithm from the *main step*, but using the target of the redirect as the resource to fetch, rather than the original resource.
 - **Otherwise**
First, apply any relevant requirements for redirects (such as showing any appropriate prompts). Then, redo *main step*, but using the target of the redirect as the resource to fetch, rather than the original resource. For HTTP requests, the new request must

include the same headers as the original request, except for headers for which other requirements are specified (such as the `Host` header). [HTTP]

Note: The HTTP specification requires that 301, 302, and 307 redirects, when applied to methods other than the safe methods, not be followed without user confirmation. That would be an appropriate prompt for the purposes of the requirement in the paragraph above. [HTTP]

14. If the algorithm was not invoked with the *synchronous flag*: When the resource is available, or if there is an error of some description, `queue a task` that uses the resource as appropriate. If the resource can be processed incrementally, as, for instance, with a progressively interlaced JPEG or an HTML file, additional tasks may be queued to process the data as it is downloaded. The `task source` for these `tasks` is the `networking task source`.

Otherwise, return the resource or error information to the calling algorithm.

If the user agent can determine the actual length of the resource being `fetched` for an instance of this algorithm, and if that length is finite, then that length is the file's `size`. Otherwise, the subject of the algorithm (that is, the resource being fetched) has no known `size`. (For example, the HTTP `Content-Length` header might provide this information.)

The user agent must also keep track of the **number of bytes downloaded** for each instance of this algorithm. This number must exclude any out-of-band metadata, such as HTTP headers.

Note: The `application cache` processing model introduces some `changes to the networking model` to handle the returning of cached resources.

Note: The `navigation` processing model handles redirects itself, overriding the redirection handling that would be done by the fetching algorithm.

Note: Whether the `type sniffing rules` apply to the fetched resource depends on the algorithm that invokes the rules — they are not always applicable.

2.6.3 Encrypted HTTP and related security concerns

Anything in this specification that refers to HTTP also applies to HTTP-over-TLS, as represented by `URLs` representing the `https` scheme. [HTTPS]

Warning! *User agents should report certificate errors to the user and must either refuse to download resources sent with erroneous certificates or must act as if such resources were in fact served with no encryption.*

User agents should warn the user that there is a potential problem whenever the user visits a page that the user has previously visited, if the page uses less secure encryption on the second visit.

Not doing so can result in users not noticing man-in-the-middle attacks.

Code Example:

If a user connects to a server with a self-signed certificate, the user agent could allow the connection but just act as if there had been no encryption. If the user agent instead allowed the user to override the problem and then displayed the page as if it was fully and safely encrypted, the user could be easily tricked into accepting man-in-the-middle connections.

If a user connects to a server with full encryption, but the page then refers to an external resource that has an expired certificate, then the user agent will act as if the resource was unavailable, possibly also reporting the problem to the user. If the user agent instead allowed the resource to be used, then an attacker could just look for "secure" sites that used resources from a different host and only apply man-in-the-middle attacks to that host, for example taking over scripts in the page.

If a user bookmarks a site that uses a CA-signed certificate, and then later revisits that site directly but the site has started using a self-signed certificate, the user agent could warn the user that a man-in-the-middle attack is likely underway, instead of simply acting as if the page was not encrypted.

2.6.4 Determining the type of a resource

The `Content-Type` metadata of a resource must be obtained and interpreted in a manner consistent with the requirements of the MIME Sniffing specification. [MIMESNIFF]

The **sniffed type of a resource** must be found in a manner consistent with the requirements given in the MIME Sniffing specification for finding the `sniffed media type` of the relevant sequence of octets. [MIMESNIFF]

The **rules for sniffing images specifically** and the **rules for distinguishing if a resource is text or binary** are also defined in the MIME Sniffing specification. Both sets of rules return a `MIME type` as their result. [MIMESNIFF]

Warning! *It is imperative that the rules in the MIME Sniffing specification be followed exactly. When a user agent uses different heuristics for content type detection than the server expects, security problems can occur. For more details, see the MIME Sniffing specification. [MIMESNIFF]*

2.6.5 Extracting character encodings from `meta` elements

The **algorithm for extracting a character encoding from a `meta` element**, given a string `s`, is as follows. It either returns a character encoding or nothing.

1. Let `position` be a pointer into `s`, initially pointing at the start of the string.
2. **Loop:** Find the first seven characters in `s` after `position` that are an `ASCII case-insensitive` match for the word "`charset`". If no such match is found, return nothing and abort these steps.
3. Skip any `space characters` that immediately follow the word "`charset`" (there might not be any).
4. If the next character is not a "=" (`U+003D`), then move `position` to point just before that next character, and jump back to the step labeled `loop`.

5. Skip any [space characters](#) that immediately follow the equals sign (there might not be any).
6. Process the next character as follows:
 - If it is a "" (U+0022) character and there is a later "" (U+0022) character in `s`
 - If it is a "" (U+0027) character and there is a later "" (U+0027) character in `s`
Return the result of [getting an encoding](#) from the substring that is between this character and the next earliest occurrence of this character.
 - If it is an unmatched "" (U+0022) character
 - If it is an unmatched "" (U+0027) character
 - If there is no next character
Return nothing.
 - Otherwise
Return the result of [getting an encoding](#) from the substring that consists of this character up to but not including the first [space character](#) or ";" (U+003B) character, or the end of `s`, whichever comes first.

Note: This algorithm is distinct from those in the HTTP specification (for example, HTTP doesn't allow the use of single quotes and requires supporting a backslash-escape mechanism that is not supported by this algorithm). While the algorithm is used in contexts that, historically, were related to HTTP, the syntax as supported by implementations diverged some time ago. [\[HTTP\]](#)

2.6.6 CORS settings attributes

A **CORS settings attribute** is an [enumerated attribute](#). The following table lists the keywords and states for the attribute — the keywords in the left column map to the states in the cell in the second column on the same row as the keyword.

Keyword	State	Brief description
<code>anonymous</code>	Anonymous	Cross-origin CORS requests for the element will have the omit credentials flag set.
<code>use-credentials</code>	Use Credentials	Cross-origin CORS requests for the element will not have the omit credentials flag set.

The empty string is also a valid keyword, and maps to the [Anonymous](#) state. The attribute's *invalid value default* is the [Anonymous](#) state. For the purposes of [reflection](#), the canonical case for the [Anonymous](#) state is the [anonymous](#) keyword. The *missing value default*, used when the attribute is omitted, is the **No CORS** state.

2.6.7 CORS-enabled fetch

When the user agent is required to perform a **potentially CORS-enabled fetch** of an [absolute URL](#) `URL` with a mode `mode` that is either "[No CORS](#)", "[Anonymous](#)", or "[Use Credentials](#)", optionally using a [referrer source](#) referrer source, with an [origin](#) origin, and with a default origin behaviour `default` which is either "`taint`" or "`fail`", it must run the first applicable set of steps from the following list. The default origin behaviour is only used if `mode` is "[No CORS](#)". This algorithm wraps the [fetch](#) algorithm above, and labels the obtained resource as either **CORS-same-origin** or **CORS-cross-origin**, or blocks the resource entirely.

- If the `URL` has the [same origin](#) as `origin`
- If the `URL` is a [data: URL](#)
- If the `URL` is a [javascript: URL](#)
- If the `URL` is [about:blank](#)
Run these substeps:
 1. [Fetch](#) `URL`, using `referrer source` if one was specified, with the *manual redirect flag* set.
 2. *Loop*: Wait for the [fetch](#) algorithm to know if the result is a redirect or not.
 3. Follow the first appropriate steps from the following list:
 - If the result of the [fetch](#) is a redirect, and the [origin](#) of the target URL of the redirect is not the [same origin](#) as `origin`
Set `URL` to the target URL of the redirect and return to the top of the [potentially CORS-enabled fetch](#) algorithm (this time, one of the other branches below might be taken, based on the value of `mode`).
 - If the result of the [fetch](#) is a redirect
Note: The [origin](#) of the target URL of the redirect is the [same origin](#) as `origin`.
[Transparently follow the redirect](#) and jump to the step labeled *loop* above.
 - Otherwise
Note: The resource is available, it is not a redirect, and its [origin](#) is the [same origin](#) as `origin`.
The [tasks](#) from the [fetch](#) algorithm are [queued](#) normally, and for the purposes of the calling algorithm, the obtained resource is [CORS-same-origin](#).
 - If `mode` is "[No CORS](#)" and `default` is `taint`
Note: The `URL` does not have the [same origin](#) as `origin`.
[Fetch](#) `URL`, using `referrer source` if one was specified.
The [tasks](#) from the [fetch](#) algorithm are [queued](#) normally, but for the purposes of the calling algorithm, the obtained resource is [CORS-cross-origin](#). The user agent may report a cross-origin resource access failure to the user (e.g. in a debugging console).
 - If `mode` is "[No CORS](#)"
Note: The `URL` does not have the [same origin](#) as `origin`, and `default` is `fail`.
Discard any data fetched as part of this algorithm, and prevent any [tasks](#) from such invocations of the [fetch](#) algorithm from being [queued](#). For the purposes of the calling algorithm, the user agent must act as if there was a fatal network error and no resource was obtained. The user agent may report a cross-origin resource access failure to the user (e.g. in a debugging console).
 - If `mode` is "[Anonymous](#)" or "[Use Credentials](#)"

Note: The URL does not have the same origin as origin.

Run these steps:

1. Perform a [cross-origin request](#) with the `request URL` set to `URL`, with the CORS `referrer source` set to `referrer source` if one was specified, the `source origin` set to `origin`, and with the [omit credentials flag](#) set if `mode` is "[Anonymous](#)" and not set otherwise. [\[CORS\]](#)
2. Wait for the CORS [cross-origin request status](#) to have a value.
3. Jump to the appropriate step from the following list:
 - If the CORS [cross-origin request status](#) is not successDiscard all fetched data and prevent any [tasks](#) from the [fetch](#) algorithm from being [queued](#). For the purposes of the calling algorithm, the user agent must act as if there was a fatal network error and no resource was obtained. If a CORS [resource sharing check](#) failed, the user agent may report a cross-origin resource access failure to the user (e.g. in a debugging console).
 - If the CORS [cross-origin request status](#) is successThe [tasks](#) from the [fetch](#) algorithm are [queued](#) normally, and for the purposes of the calling algorithm, the obtained resource is [CORS-same-origin](#).

2.7 Common DOM interfaces

2.7.1 Reflecting content attributes in IDL attributes

Some IDL attributes are defined to reflect a particular content attribute. This means that on getting, the IDL attribute returns the current value of the content attribute, and on setting, the IDL attribute changes the value of the content attribute to the given value.

In general, on getting, if the content attribute is not present, the IDL attribute must act as if the content attribute's value is the empty string; and on setting, if the content attribute is not present, it must first be added.

If a reflecting IDL attribute is a `DOMString` attribute whose content attribute is defined to contain a [URL](#), then on getting, the IDL attribute must [resolve](#) the value of the content attribute relative to the element and return the resulting [absolute URL](#) if that was successful, or the empty string otherwise; and on setting, must set the content attribute to the specified literal value. If the content attribute is absent, the IDL attribute must return the default value, if the content attribute has one, or else the empty string.

If a reflecting IDL attribute is a `DOMString` attribute whose content attribute is defined to contain one or more [URLs](#), then on getting, the IDL attribute must [split the content attribute on spaces](#) and return the concatenation of [resolving](#) each token URL to an [absolute URL](#) relative to the element, with a single U+0020 SPACE character between each URL, ignoring any tokens that did not resolve successfully. If the content attribute is absent, the IDL attribute must return the default value, if the content attribute has one, or else the empty string. On setting, the IDL attribute must set the content attribute to the specified literal value.

If a reflecting IDL attribute is a `DOMString` attribute whose content attribute is an [enumerated attribute](#), and the IDL attribute is [limited to only known values](#), then, on getting, the IDL attribute must return the conforming value associated with the state the attribute is in (in its canonical case), if any, or the empty string if the attribute is in a state that has no associated keyword value or if the attribute is not in a defined state (e.g. the attribute is missing and there is no [missing value default](#)); and on setting, the content attribute must be set to the specified new value.

If a reflecting IDL attribute is a `DOMString` attribute but doesn't fall into any of the above categories, then the getting and setting must be done in a transparent, case-preserving manner.

If a reflecting IDL attribute is a `boolean` attribute, then on getting the IDL attribute must return true if the content attribute is set, and false if it is absent. On setting, the content attribute must be removed if the IDL attribute is set to false, and must be set to the empty string if the IDL attribute is set to true. (This corresponds to the rules for [boolean content attributes](#).)

If a reflecting IDL attribute has a signed integer type (`long`) then, on getting, the content attribute must be parsed according to the [rules for parsing signed integers](#), and if that is successful, and the value is in the range of the IDL attribute's type, the resulting value must be returned. If, on the other hand, it fails or returns an out of range value, or if the attribute is absent, then the default value must be returned instead, or 0 if there is no default value. On setting, the given value must be converted to the shortest possible string representing the number as a [valid integer](#) and then that string must be used as the new content attribute value.

If a reflecting IDL attribute has a signed integer type (`long`) that is [limited to only non-negative numbers](#) then, on getting, the content attribute must be parsed according to the [rules for parsing non-negative integers](#), and if that is successful, and the value is in the range of the IDL attribute's type, the resulting value must be returned. If, on the other hand, it fails or returns an out of range value, or if the attribute is absent, the default value must be returned instead, or -1 if there is no default value. On setting, if the value is negative, the user agent must throw an [IndexSizeError](#) exception. Otherwise, the given value must be converted to the shortest possible string representing the number as a [valid non-negative integer](#) and then that string must be used as the new content attribute value.

If a reflecting IDL attribute has an unsigned integer type (`unsigned long`) then, on getting, the content attribute must be parsed according to the [rules for parsing non-negative integers](#), and if that is successful, and the value is in the range 0 to 2147483647 inclusive, the resulting value must be returned. If, on the other hand, it fails or returns an out of range value, or if the attribute is absent, the default value must be returned instead, or 0 if there is no default value. On setting, first, if the new value is in the range 0 to 2147483647, then let `n` be the new value, otherwise let `n` be the default value, or 0 if there is no default value; then, `n` must be converted to the shortest possible string representing the number as a [valid non-negative integer](#) and that string must be used as the new content attribute value.

If a reflecting IDL attribute has an unsigned integer type (`unsigned long`) that is [limited to only non-negative numbers greater than zero](#), then the behavior is similar to the previous case, but zero is not allowed. On getting, the content attribute must first be parsed according to the [rules for parsing non-negative integers](#), and if that is successful, and the value is in the range 1 to 2147483647 inclusive, the resulting value must be returned. If, on the other hand, it fails or returns an out of range value, or if the attribute is absent, the default value must be returned instead, or 1 if there is no default value. On setting, if the value is zero, the user agent must throw an [IndexSizeError](#) exception. Otherwise, first, if the new value is in the range 1 to 2147483647, then let `n` be the new value, otherwise let `n` be the default value, or 1 if there is no default value; then, `n` must be converted to the shortest possible string representing the number as a [valid non-negative integer](#) and that string must be used as the new content attribute value.

If a reflecting IDL attribute has a floating-point number type (`double` or `unrestricted double`), then, on getting, the content attribute must be parsed according to the [rules for parsing floating-point number values](#), and if that is successful, the resulting value must be returned. If, on the other hand, it fails, or if the attribute is absent, the default value must be returned instead, or 0.0 if there is no default value. On setting, the given value must be converted to the [best representation of the number as a floating-point number](#) and then that string must be used as the new content attribute value.

If a reflecting IDL attribute has a floating-point number type (`double` or `unrestricted double`) that is [limited to numbers greater than zero](#), then the behavior is similar to the previous case, but zero and negative values are not allowed. On getting, the content attribute must be parsed according to the [rules for parsing floating-point number values](#), and if that is successful and the value is greater than 0.0, the resulting value must be returned. If, on the other hand, it fails or returns an out of range value, or if the attribute is absent, the default value must be returned instead, or

0.0 if there is no default value. On setting, if the value is less than or equal to zero, then the value must be ignored. Otherwise, the given value must be converted to the [best representation of the number as a floating-point number](#) and then that string must be used as the new content attribute value.

Note: The values Infinity and Not-a-Number (NaN) values throw an exception on setting, as defined in the Web IDL specification.
[\[WEBIDL\]](#)

If a reflecting IDL attribute has the type [DOMTokenList](#) or [DOMSettableTokenList](#), then on getting it must return a [DOMTokenList](#) or [DOMSettableTokenList](#) object (as appropriate) whose associated element is the element in question and whose associated attribute's local name is the name of the attribute in question. The same [DOMTokenList](#) or [DOMSettableTokenList](#) object must be returned every time for each attribute.

If a reflecting IDL attribute has the type [HTMLElement](#), or an interface that descends from [HTMLElement](#), then, on getting, it must run the following algorithm (stopping at the first point where a value is returned):

1. If the corresponding content attribute is absent, then the IDL attribute must return null.
2. Let `candidate` be the element that the `document.getElementById()` method would find when called on the content attribute's document if it were passed as its argument the current value of the corresponding content attribute.
3. If `candidate` is null, or if it is not type-compatible with the IDL attribute, then the IDL attribute must return null.
4. Otherwise, it must return `candidate`.

On setting, if the given element has an `id` attribute, and has the same [home subtree](#) as the element of the attribute being set, and the given element is the first element in that [home subtree](#) whose `ID` is the value of that `id` attribute, then the content attribute must be set to the value of that `id` attribute. Otherwise, the content attribute must be set to the empty string.

2.7.2 Collections

The [HTMLAllCollection](#), [HTMLFormControlsCollection](#), [HTMLOptionsCollection](#), interfaces are [collections](#) derived from the [HTMLCollection](#) interface.

2.7.2.1 HTMLAllCollection

The [HTMLAllCollection](#) interface is used for generic [collections](#) of elements just like [HTMLCollection](#), with the exception that its `namedItem()` method returns an [HTMLCollection](#) object when there are multiple matching elements, and that its `item()` method can be used as a synonym for its `namedItem()` method. It is intended only for the legacy `document.all` attribute.

IDL

```
interface HTMLAllCollection : HTMLCollection {  
    // inherits length and item(unsigned long index)  
    // (HTMLCollection or Element)? item(DOMString name);  
    legacycaller getter (HTMLCollection or Element)? namedItem(DOMString name); // shadows inherited namedItem()  
    HTMLAllCollection tags(DOMString tagName);  
};
```

`collection.length`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns the number of elements in the collection.

`element = collection.item(index)`
`collection[index]`
`collection(index)`

Returns the item with index `index` from the collection. The items are sorted in [tree order](#).

`element = collection.item(name)`
`collection = collection.item(name)`
`element = collection.namedItem(name)`
`collection = collection.namedItem(name)`
`collection[name]`
`collection(name)`

Returns the item with `ID` or name `name` from the collection.

If there are multiple matching items, then an [HTMLCollection](#) object containing all those elements is returned.

Only [a](#), [applet](#), [area](#), [embed](#), [form](#), [frame](#), [frameset](#), [iframe](#), [img](#), and [object](#) elements can have a name for the purpose of this method; their name is given by the value of their `name` attribute.

`collection = collection.tags(tagName)`

Returns a collection that is a filtered view of the current collection, containing only elements with the given tag name.

The object's [supported property indices](#) are as defined for [HTMLCollection](#) objects.

The [supported property names](#) consist of the non-empty values of all the `id` attributes of all the elements [represented by the collection](#), and the non-empty values of all the `name` attributes of all the [a](#), [applet](#), [area](#), [embed](#), [form](#), [frame](#), [frameset](#), [iframe](#), [img](#), and [object](#) elements [represented by the collection](#), in [tree order](#), ignoring later duplicates, with the `id` of an element preceding its `name` if it contributes both, they differ from each other, and neither is the duplicate of an earlier entry.

The `item(name)` and `namedItem(name)` methods must act according to the following algorithm:

1. If `name` is the empty string, return null and stop the algorithm.
2. Let `collection` be an [HTMLCollection](#) object rooted at the same node as the [HTMLAllCollection](#) object on which the method was invoked, whose filter matches only elements that already match the filter of the [HTMLAllCollection](#) object on which the method was invoked and that are either:
 - [a](#), [applet](#), [area](#), [embed](#), [form](#), [frame](#), [frameset](#), [iframe](#), [img](#), or [object](#) elements with a `name` attribute equal to `name`, or
 - elements with an `ID` equal to `name`.
3. If, at the time the method is called, there is exactly one node in `collection`, then return that node and stop the algorithm.

4. Otherwise, if, at the time the method is called, `collection` is empty, return null and stop the algorithm.

5. Otherwise, return `collection`.

The `tags(tagName)` method must return an `HTMLAllCollection` rooted at the same node as the `HTMLAllCollection` object on which the method was invoked, whose filter matches only `HTML elements` whose local name is the `tagName` argument and that already match the filter of the `HTMLAllCollection` object on which the method was invoked. In `HTML documents`, the argument must first be `converted to ASCII lowercase`.

2.7.2.2 HTMLFormControlsCollection

The `HTMLFormControlsCollection` interface is used for `collections` of `listed elements` in `form` and `fieldset` elements.

IDL

```
interface HTMLFormControlsCollection : HTMLCollection {
    // inherits length and item()
    legacycaller getter (RadioNodeList or Element)? namedItem(DOMString name); // shadows inherited namedItem()

};

interface RadioNodeList : NodeList {
    attribute DOMString value;
};
```

`collection .length`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns the number of elements in the collection.

`element = collection .item(index)`
`collection [index]`
`collection (index)`

Returns the item with index `index` from the collection. The items are sorted in `tree order`.

`element = collection .namedItem(name)`
`radioNodeList = collection .namedItem(name)`
`collection [name]`
`collection (name)`

Returns the item with `ID` or `name` `name` from the collection.

If there are multiple matching items, then a `RadioNodeList` object containing all those elements is returned.

`radioNodeList . value [= value]`

Returns the value of the first checked radio button represented by the object.

Can be set, to check the first radio button with the given value represented by the object.

The object's `supported property indices` are as defined for `HTMLCollection` objects.

The `supported property names` consist of the non-empty values of all the `id` and `name` attributes of all the elements `represented by the collection`, in `tree order`, ignoring later duplicates, with the `id` of an element preceding its `name` if it contributes both, they differ from each other, and neither is the duplicate of an earlier entry.

The `namedItem(name)` method must act according to the following algorithm:

1. If `name` is the empty string, return null and stop the algorithm.
2. If, at the time the method is called, there is exactly one node in the collection that has either an `id` attribute or a `name` attribute equal to `name`, then return that node and stop the algorithm.
3. Otherwise, if there are no nodes in the collection that have either an `id` attribute or a `name` attribute equal to `name`, then return null and stop the algorithm.
4. Otherwise, create a new `RadioNodeList` object representing a `live` view of the `HTMLFormControlsCollection` object, further filtered so that the only nodes in the `RadioNodeList` object are those that have either an `id` attribute or a `name` attribute equal to `name`. The nodes in the `RadioNodeList` object must be sorted in `tree order`.
5. Return that `RadioNodeList` object.

Members of the `RadioNodeList` interface inherited from the `NodeList` interface must behave as they would on a `NodeList` object.

The `value` IDL attribute on the `RadioNodeList` object, on getting, must return the value returned by running the following steps:

1. Let `element` be the first element in `tree order` represented by the `RadioNodeList` object that is an `input` element whose `type` attribute is in the `Radio Button` state and whose `checkedness` is true. Otherwise, let it be null.
2. If `element` is null, or if it is an element with no `value` attribute, return the empty string.
3. Otherwise, return the value of `element`'s `value` attribute.

On setting, the `value` IDL attribute must run the following steps:

1. Let `element` be the first element in `tree order` represented by the `RadioNodeList` object that is an `input` element whose `type` attribute is in the `Radio Button` state and whose `value` content attribute is present and equal to the new value, if any. Otherwise, let it be null.
2. If `element` is not null, then set its `checkedness` to true.

2.7.2.3 HTMLOptionsCollection

The `HTMLOptionsCollection` interface is used for `collections` of `option` elements. It is always rooted on a `select` element and has attributes and methods that manipulate that element's descendants.

IDL

```
interface HTMLOptionsCollection : HTMLCollection {
    // inherits item()
    attribute unsigned long length; // shadows inherited length
    legacycaller getter HTMLOptionElement? namedItem(DOMString name); // shadows inherited namedItem()
```

```

    setter creator void (unsigned long index, HTMLOptionElement? option);
    void add((HTMLOptionElement or HTMLOptGroupElement) element, optional (HTMLElement or long)? before = null);
    void remove(long index);
        attribute long selectedIndex;
    };
}

```

`collection.length [= value]`

Returns the number of elements in the collection.

When set to a smaller number, truncates the number of `option` elements in the corresponding container.

When set to a greater number, adds new blank `option` elements to that container.

`element = collection.item(index)`

`collection[index]`

`collection(index)`

Returns the item with index `index` from the collection. The items are sorted in [tree order](#).

`element = collection.namedItem(name)`

`nodeList = collection.namedItem(name)`

`collection[name]`

`collection(name)`

Returns the item with `ID` or `name` `name` from the collection.

If there are multiple matching items, then the first is returned.

`collection.add(element [, before])`

Inserts `element` before the node given by `before`.

The `before` argument can be a number, in which case `element` is inserted before the item with that number, or an element from the collection, in which case `element` is inserted before that element.

If `before` is omitted, null, or a number out of range, then `element` will be added at the end of the list.

This method will throw a [HierarchyRequestError](#) exception if `element` is an ancestor of the element into which it is to be inserted.

`collection.selectedIndex [= value]`

Returns the index of the first selected item, if any, or -1 if there is no selected item.

Can be set, to change the selection.

The object's [supported property indices](#) are as defined for `HTMLCollection` objects.

On getting, the `length` attribute must return the number of nodes [represented by the collection](#).

On setting, the behavior depends on whether the new value is equal to, greater than, or less than the number of nodes [represented by the collection](#) at that time. If the number is the same, then setting the attribute must do nothing. If the new value is greater, then `n` new `option` elements with no attributes and no child nodes must be appended to the `select` element on which the `HTMLOptionsCollection` is rooted, where `n` is the difference between the two numbers (new value minus old value). Mutation events must be fired as if a `DocumentFragment` containing the new `option` elements had been inserted. If the new value is lower, then the last `n` nodes in the collection must be removed from their parent nodes, where `n` is the difference between the two numbers (old value minus new value).

Note: Setting `length` never removes or adds any `optgroup` elements, and never adds new children to existing `optgroup` elements (though it can remove children from them).

The [supported property names](#) consist of the non-empty values of all the `id` and `name` attributes of all the elements [represented by the collection](#), in [tree order](#), ignoring later duplicates, with the `id` of an element preceding its `name` if it contributes both, they differ from each other, and neither is the duplicate of an earlier entry.

The `namedItem(name)` method must return the first node in the collection that has either an `id` attribute or a `name` attribute equal to `name`, if there is one and if `name` is not the empty string; otherwise, it must return null.

When the user agent is to **set the value of a new indexed property** for a given property index `index` to a new value `value`, it must run the following algorithm:

1. If `value` is null, invoke the steps for the `remove` method with `index` as the argument, and abort these steps.
2. Let `length` be the number of nodes [represented by the collection](#).
3. Let `n` be `index` minus `length`.
4. If `n` is greater than zero, then `append` a `DocumentFragment` consisting of `n`-1 new `option` elements with no attributes and no child nodes to the `select` element on which the `HTMLOptionsCollection` is rooted.
5. If `n` is greater than or equal to zero, `append` `value` to the `select` element. Otherwise, `replace` the `index`th element in the collection by `value`.

The `add(element, before)` method must act according to the following algorithm:

1. If `element` is an ancestor of the `select` element on which the `HTMLOptionsCollection` is rooted, then throw a [HierarchyRequestError](#) exception and abort these steps.
2. If `before` is an element, but that element isn't a descendant of the `select` element on which the `HTMLOptionsCollection` is rooted, then throw a [NotFoundError](#) exception and abort these steps.
3. If `element` and `before` are the same element, then return and abort these steps.
4. If `before` is a node, then let `reference` be that node. Otherwise, if `before` is an integer, and there is a `before`th node in the collection, let `reference` be that node. Otherwise, let `reference` be null.
5. If `reference` is not null, let `parent` be the parent node of `reference`. Otherwise, let `parent` be the `select` element on which the `HTMLOptionsCollection` is rooted.
6. Act as if the DOM `insertBefore()` method was invoked on the `parent` node with `element` as the first argument and `reference` as the

c. If so, if the DOM [remove\(index\)](#) method was invoked on the *parent* node, with *element* as the first argument and *reference* as the second argument.

The `remove(index)` method must act according to the following algorithm:

1. If the number of nodes [represented by the collection](#) is zero, abort these steps.
2. If *index* is not a number greater than or equal to 0 and less than the number of nodes [represented by the collection](#), abort these steps.
3. Let *element* be the *index*th element in the collection.
4. Remove *element* from its parent node.

The `selectedIndex` IDL attribute must act like the identically named attribute on the [select](#) element on which the [HTMLOptionsCollection](#) is rooted

2.7.3 DOMStringMap

The [DOMStringMap](#) interface represents a set of name-value pairs. It exposes these using the scripting language's native mechanisms for property access.

When a [DOMStringMap](#) object is instantiated, it is associated with three algorithms, one for getting the list of name-value pairs, one for setting names to certain values, and one for deleting names.

```
[IDL] [OverrideBuiltins]
interface DOMStringMap {
    getter DOMString (DOMstring name);
    setter creator void (DOMString name, DOMString value);
    deleter void (DOMString name);
};
```

The [supported property names](#) on a [DOMStringMap](#) object at any instant are the names of each pair returned from the algorithm for getting the list of name-value pairs at that instant, in the order returned.

To determine the value of a named property *name* in a [DOMStringMap](#), the user agent must return the value component of the name-value pair whose name component is *name* in the list returned by the algorithm for getting the list of name-value pairs.

To set the value of a new or existing named property *name* to value *value*, the algorithm for setting names to certain values must be run, passing *name* as the name and the result of converting *value* to a [DOMString](#) as the value.

To delete an existing named property *name*, the algorithm for deleting names must be run, passing *name* as the name.

Note: The [DOMStringMap](#) interface definition here is only intended for JavaScript environments. Other language bindings will need to define how [DOMStringMap](#) is to be implemented for those languages.

Code Example:

The [dataset](#) attribute on elements exposes the [data-*](#) attributes on the element.

Given the following fragment and elements with similar constructions:

```

```

...one could imagine a function `splashDamage()` that takes some arguments, the first of which is the element to process:

```
function splashDamage(node, x, y, damage) {
    if (node.classList.contains('tower') && // checking the 'class' attribute
        node.dataset.x == x && // reading the 'data-x' attribute
        node.dataset.y == y) { // reading the 'data-y' attribute
        var hp = parseInt(node.dataset.hp); // reading the 'data-hp' attribute
        hp = hp - damage;
        if (hp < 0) {
            hp = 0;
            node.dataset.ai = 'dead'; // setting the 'data-ai' attribute
            delete node.dataset.ability; // removing the 'data-ability' attribute
        }
        node.dataset.hp = hp; // setting the 'data-hp' attribute
    }
}
```

2.7.4 Transferable objects

Some objects support being copied and closed in one operation. This is called *transferring* the object, and is used in particular to transfer ownership of unshareable or expensive resources across worker boundaries.

The following [Transferable](#) types exist:

- [ArrayBuffer](#) [[TYPEDARRAY](#)]
- [MessagePort](#)

The following IDL block formalizes this:

```
[IDL] [NoInterfaceObject]
interface Transferable {};
ArrayBuffer implements Transferable;
MessagePort implements Transferable;
```

To transfer a [Transferable](#) object to a new owner, the user agent must run the steps defined for the type of object in question. The steps will return a new object of the same type, and will permanently **neuter** the original object. (This is an irreversible and non-idempotent operation; once an object has been transferred, it cannot be transferred, or indeed used, again.)

To transfer an [ArrayBuffer](#) object *old* to a new owner *owner*, a user agent must create a new [ArrayBuffer](#) object pointing at the same underlying data as *old*, thus obtaining *new*, must **neuter** the *old* object, and must finally return *new*. [[TYPEDARRAY](#)]

2.7.5 Safe passing of structured data

When a user agent is required to obtain a **structured clone** of a value, optionally with a *transfer map*, it must run the following algorithm, which either returns a separate value, or throws an exception. If a *transfer map* is provided, it consists of an association list of [Transferable](#) objects to placeholder objects.

1. Let *input* be the value being cloned.
2. Let *transfer map* be the *transfer map* passed to the algorithm, if any, or the empty list otherwise.
3. Let *memory* be an association list of pairs of objects, initially empty. This is used to handle duplicate references. In each pair of objects, one is called the [source](#) object and the other the [destination](#) object.
4. For each mapping in *transfer map*, add a mapping from the [Transferable](#) object (the source object) to the placeholder object (the destination object) to *memory*.
5. Let *output* be the value resulting from calling the [internal structured cloning algorithm](#) with *input* as the "*input*" argument, and *memory* as the "*memory*" argument.
6. Return *output*.

The [internal structured cloning algorithm](#) is always called with two arguments, *input* and *memory*, and its behavior is as follows:

1. If *input* is the source object of a pair of objects in *memory*, then return the destination object in that pair of objects and abort these steps.
2. If *input* is a primitive value, then return that value and abort these steps.
3. Let *deep clone* be false.
4. The *input* value is an object. Jump to the appropriate step below:
 - **If *input* is a Boolean object**
Let *output* be a newly constructed Boolean object with the same value as *input*.
 - **If *input* is a Number object**
Let *output* be a newly constructed Number object with the same value as *input*.
 - **If *input* is a String object**
Let *output* be a newly constructed String object with the same value as *input*.
 - **If *input* is a Date object**
Let *output* be a newly constructed Date object with the same value as *input*.
 - **If *input* is a RegExp object**
Let *output* be a newly constructed RegExp object with the same pattern and flags as *input*.

Note: The value of the `lastIndex` property is not copied.
 - **If *input* is a File object**
Let *output* be a newly constructed File object corresponding to the same underlying data.
 - **If *input* is a Blob object**
Let *output* be a newly constructed Blob object corresponding to the same underlying data.
 - **If *input* is a FileList object**
Let *output* be a newly constructed FileList object containing a list of newly constructed File objects corresponding to the same underlying data as those in *input*, maintaining their relative order.
 - **If *input* is an ImageData object**
Let *output* be a newly constructed ImageData object whose `width`, `height`, and `resolution` attributes have values equal to the corresponding attributes on *input*, and whose `data` attribute has the value obtained from invoking the [internal structured cloning algorithm](#) recursively with the value of the `data` attribute on *input* as the new "*input*" argument and *memory* as the new "*memory*" argument.
 - **If *input* is an ArrayBuffer object**
If *input* has been [neutered](#), throw a [DataCloneError](#) exception and abort the overall [structured clone](#) algorithm. Otherwise, let *output* be a newly constructed ArrayBuffer object whose contents are a copy of *input*'s contents, with the same length.
 - **If *input* is an ArrayBufferView object**
Let *output* be a newly constructed object of the same class as *input*, with each IDL attribute defined for that class being set to the value obtained from invoking the [internal structured cloning algorithm](#) recursively with the value of the attribute on *input* as the new "*input*" argument and *memory* as the new "*memory*" argument.

Note: Only IDL attributes defined on the class (including the [ArrayBufferView](#) attributes) are cloned. Properties added by a script, for example, are not cloned.
 - **If *input* is an Array object**
Let *output* be a newly constructed empty Array object whose `length` is equal to the `length` of *input*, and set *deep clone* to true.

Note: This means that the length of sparse arrays is preserved.
 - **If *input* is an Object object**
Let *output* be a newly constructed empty Object object, and set *deep clone* to true.
 - **If *input* is an object that another specification defines how to clone**
Let *output* be a clone of the object as defined by the other specification.
 - **If *input* is another native object type (e.g. Error, Function)**
 - **If *input* is a host object (e.g. a DOM node)**

Throw a [DataCloneError](#) exception and abort the overall [structured clone](#) algorithm.

For the purposes of the algorithm above, an object is a particular type of object *class* if its [[Class]] internal property is equal to *class*.

| For example, "*input* is an [Object](#) object" if *input*'s [[Class]] internal property is equal to the string "Object".

5. Add a mapping from *input* (the source object) to *output* (the destination object) to *memory*.

6. If *deep clone* is set, then, for each enumerable own property in *input*, run the following steps:

1. Let *name* be the name of the property.

2. Let *source value* be the result of calling the [[Get]] internal method of *input* with the argument *name*. If the [[Get]] internal method of a property involved executing script, and that script threw an uncaught exception, then abort the overall [structured clone](#) algorithm, with that exception being passed through to the caller.

3. Let *cloned value* be the result of invoking the [internal structured cloning algorithm](#) recursively with *source value* as the "input" argument and *memory* as the "memory" argument. If this results in an exception, then abort the overall [structured clone](#) algorithm, with that exception being passed through to the caller.

4. Add a new property to *output* having the name *name*, and having the value *cloned value*.

The order of the properties in the *input* and *output* objects must be the same, and any properties whose [[Get]] internal method involves running script must be processed in that same order.

| **Note:** This does not walk the prototype chain.

| **Note:** Property descriptors, setters, getters, and analogous features are not copied in this process. For example, the property in the input could be marked as read-only, but in the output it would just have the default state (typically read-write, though that could depend on the scripting environment).

| **Note:** Properties of Array objects are not treated any differently than those of other Objects. In particular, this means that non-index properties of arrays are copied as well.

7. Return *output*.

| **Note:** This algorithm preserves cycles and preserves the identity of duplicate objects in graphs.

2.7.6 Callbacks

The following callback function type is used in various APIs that interact with [File](#) objects:

IDL `callback FileCallback = void (File file);`

2.7.7 Garbage collection

There is an **implied strong reference** from any IDL attribute that returns a pre-existing object to that object.

| **Code Example:**

For example, the `document.location` attribute means that there is a strong reference from a [Document](#) object to its [Location](#) object. Similarly, there is always a strong reference from a [Document](#) to any descendant nodes, and from any node to its owner [Document](#).

2.8 Namespaces

The **HTML namespace** is: <http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml>

The **MathML namespace** is: <http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML>

The **SVG namespace** is: <http://www.w3.org/2000/svg>

The **XLink namespace** is: <http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink>

The **XML namespace** is: <http://www.w3.org/XML/1998/namespac>

The **XMLNS namespace** is: <http://www.w3.org/2000/xmlns/>

Data mining tools and other user agents that perform operations on content without running scripts, evaluating CSS or XPath expressions, or otherwise exposing the resulting DOM to arbitrary content, may "support namespaces" by just asserting that their DOM node analogues are in certain namespaces, without actually exposing the above strings.

| **Note:** In [the HTML syntax](#), namespace prefixes and namespace declarations do not have the same effect as in XML. For instance, the colon has no special meaning in HTML element names.

3 Semantics, structure, and APIs of HTML documents

3.1 Documents

Every XML and HTML document in an HTML UA is represented by a [Document](#) object. [\[DOM\]](#)

The **document's address** is an [absolute URL](#) that is initially set when the [Document](#) is created but that can change during the lifetime of the [Document](#), for example when the user [navigates](#) to a [fragment identifier](#) on the page or when the [pushState\(\)](#) method is called with a new [URL](#).

⚠️ Warning! *Interactive user agents typically expose the document's address in their user interface. This is the primary mechanism by which a user can tell if a site is attempting to impersonate another.*

When a [Document](#) is created by a [script](#) using the [createDocument\(\)](#) or [createHTMLDocument\(\)](#) APIs, [the document's address](#) is the same as [the document's address](#) of the [script's document](#), and the [Document](#) is both [ready for post-load tasks](#) and [completely loaded](#) immediately.

The **document's referrer** is an [absolute URL](#) that can be set when the [Document](#) is created. If it is not explicitly set, then its value is the empty string.

Each [Document](#) object has a **reload override flag** that is originally unset. The flag is set by the [document.open\(\)](#) and [document.write\(\)](#) methods in certain situations. When the flag is set, the [Document](#) also has a **reload override buffer** which is a Unicode string that is used as the source of the document when it is reloaded.

When the user agent is to perform an **overridden reload**, it must act as follows:

1. Let `source` be the value of the [browsing context's active document's reload override buffer](#).
2. Let `address` be the [browsing context's active document's address](#).
3. [Navigate](#) the [browsing context](#) to a resource whose source is `source`, with [replacement enabled](#). When the [navigate](#) algorithm creates a [Document](#) object for this purpose, set that [Document](#)'s [reload override flag](#) and set its [reload override buffer](#) to `source`.

When it comes time to [set the document's address](#) in the [navigation algorithm](#), use `address` as the [override URL](#).

3.1.1 The [Document](#) object

The DOM specification defines a [Document](#) interface, which this specification extends significantly:

IDL

```
enum DocumentReadyState { "loading", "interactive", "complete" };

[OverrideBuiltins]
partial /*sealed*/ interface Document {
    // resource metadata management
    [PutForwards=href, Unforgeable] readonly attribute Location? location;
        attribute DOMString domain;
    readonly attribute DOMString referrer;
        attribute DOMString cookie;
    readonly attribute DOMString lastModified;
    readonly attribute DocumentReadyState readyState;

    // DOM tree accessors
    _getter object (DOMString name);
        attribute DOMString title;
        attribute DOMString dir;
        attribute HTMLElement? body;
    readonly attribute HTMLHeadElement? head;
```

```

readonly attribute HTMLCollection images;
readonly attribute HTMLCollection embeds;
readonly attribute HTMLCollection plugins;
readonly attribute HTMLCollection links;
readonly attribute HTMLCollection forms;
readonly attribute HTMLCollection scripts;
NodeList getElementsByName(DOMString elementName);

// dynamic markup insertion
Document open(optional DOMString type = "text/html", optional DOMString replace = "");
WindowProxy open(DOMString url, DOMString name, DOMString features, optional boolean replace = false);
void close();
void write(DOMString... text);
void writeln(DOMString... text);

// user interaction
readonly attribute WindowProxy? defaultView;
readonly attribute Element? activeElement;
boolean hasFocus();
attribute DOMString designMode;
boolean execCommand(DOMString commandId, optional boolean showUI = false, optional DOMString value = "");
boolean queryCommandEnabled(DOMString commandId);
boolean queryCommandIndeterm(DOMString commandId);
boolean queryCommandState(DOMString commandId);
boolean queryCommandSupported(DOMString commandId);
DOMString queryCommandValue(DOMString commandId);

// special event handler IDL attributes that only apply to Document objects
[LenientThis] attribute EventHandler onreadystatechange;
};

Document implements GlobalEventHandlers;

```

3.1.2 Security

User agents must throw a SecurityError exception whenever any properties of a Document object are accessed when the incumbent script has an effective script origin that is not the same as the Document's effective script origin.

When the incumbent script's effective script origin is different than a Document object's effective script origin, the user agent must act as if all the properties of that Document object had their [[Enumerable]] attribute set to false.

3.1.3 Resource metadata management

document .referrer

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns the address of the document from which the user navigated to this one, unless it was blocked or there was no such document, in which case it returns the empty string.

The noreferrer link type can be used to block the referrer.

The referrer attribute must return the document's referrer.

Note: In the case of HTTP, the referrer IDL attribute will match the Referer (sic) header that was sent when fetching the current page.

Note: Typically user agents are configured to not report referrers in the case where the referrer uses an encrypted protocol and the current page does not (e.g. when navigating from an https: page to an http: page).

document .cookie [= value]

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns the HTTP cookies that apply to the Document. If there are no cookies or cookies can't be applied to this resource, the empty string will be returned.

Can be set, to add a new cookie to the element's set of HTTP cookies.

If the contents are sandboxed into a unique origin (e.g. in an iframe with the sandbox attribute), a SecurityError exception will be thrown on getting and setting.

The cookie attribute represents the cookies of the resource identified by the document's address.

A Document object that falls into one of the following conditions is a **cookie-averse Document object**:

- A Document that has no browsing context.
- A Document whose address does not use a server-based naming authority.

On getting, if the document is a cookie-averse Document object, then the user agent must return the empty string. Otherwise, if the Document's origin is not a scheme/host/port tuple, the user agent must throw a SecurityError exception. Otherwise, the user agent must first obtain the storage mutex and then return the cookie-string for the document's address for a "non-HTTP" API, decoded using the UTF-8 decoder.



[COOKIES]

On setting, if the document is a cookie-averse Document object, then the user agent must do nothing. Otherwise, if the Document's origin is not a scheme/host/port tuple, the user agent must throw a SecurityError exception. Otherwise, the user agent must obtain the storage mutex and then act as it would when receiving a set-cookie-string for the document's address via a "non-HTTP" API, consisting of the new value encoded as UTF-8. [COOKIES] [RFC3629]

Note: Since the cookie attribute is accessible across frames, the path restrictions on cookies are only a tool to help manage which cookies are sent to which parts of the site, and are not in any way a security feature.

document .lastModified

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns the date of the last modification to the document, as reported by the server, in the form "MM/DD/YYYY hh:mm:ss", in the user's local time zone.

If the last modification date is not known, the current time is returned instead.

The `lastModified` attribute, on getting, must return the date and time of the [Document](#)'s source file's last modification, in the user's local time zone, in the following format:

1. The month component of the date.
2. A "/" (U+002F) character.
3. The day component of the date.
4. A "/" (U+002F) character.
5. The year component of the date.
6. A U+0020 SPACE character.
7. The hours component of the time.
8. A ":" (U+003A) character.
9. The minutes component of the time.
10. A ":" (U+003A) character.
11. The seconds component of the time.

All the numeric components above, other than the year, must be given as two [ASCII digits](#) representing the number in base ten, zero-padded if necessary. The year must be given as the shortest possible string of four or more [ASCII digits](#) representing the number in base ten, zero-padded if necessary.

The [Document](#)'s source file's last modification date and time must be derived from relevant features of the networking protocols used, e.g. from the value of the HTTP `Last-Modified` header of the document, or from metadata in the file system for local files. If the last modification date and time are not known, the attribute must return the current date and time in the above format.

`document . readyState`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns "loading" while the [Document](#) is loading, "interactive" once it is finished parsing but still loading sub-resources, and "complete" once it has loaded.

The [readystatechange](#) event fires on the [Document](#) object when this value changes.

Each document has a **current document readiness**. When a [Document](#) object is created, it must have its [current document readiness](#) set to the string "loading" if the document is associated with an [HTML parser](#), an [XML parser](#), or an XSLT processor, and to the string "complete" otherwise. Various algorithms during page loading affect this value. When the value is set, the user agent must [fire a simple event](#) named `readystatechange` at the [Document](#) object.

A [Document](#) is said to have an **active parser** if it is associated with an [HTML parser](#) or an [XML parser](#) that has not yet been [stopped](#) or [aborted](#).

The `readystate` IDL attribute must, on getting, return the [current document readiness](#).

3.1.4 DOM tree accessors

The `html` element of a document is the document's root element, if there is one and it's an [html](#) element, or null otherwise.

`document . head`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns [the head element](#).

The `head` element of a document is the first [head](#) element that is a child of [the html element](#), if there is one, or null otherwise.

The `head` attribute, on getting, must return [the head element](#) of the document (a `head` element or null).

`document . title [= value]`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns the document's title, as given by [the title element](#).

Can be set, to update the document's title. If there is no [head element](#), the new value is ignored.

In SVG documents, the [SVGDocument](#) interface's `title` attribute takes precedence.

The `title` element of a document is the first [title](#) element in the document (in tree order), if there is one, or null otherwise.

The `title` attribute must, on getting, run the following algorithm:

1. If the [root element](#) is an [svg](#) element in the "http://www.w3.org/2000/svg" namespace, and the user agent supports SVG, then return the value that would have been returned by the IDL attribute of the same name on the [SVGDocument](#) interface. [\[SVG\]](#)
2. Otherwise, let `value` be a concatenation of the data of all the child [text](#) nodes of [the title element](#), in [tree order](#), or the empty string if [the title element](#) is null.
3. [Strip and collapse whitespace](#) in `value`.
4. Return `value`.

On setting, the following algorithm must be run. Mutation events must be fired as appropriate.

1. If the [root element](#) is an [svg](#) element in the "http://www.w3.org/2000/svg" namespace, and the user agent supports SVG, then the setter must act as if it was the setter for the IDL attribute of the same name on the [Document](#) interface defined by the SVG specification. Stop the algorithm here. [SVG]
2. If [the title element](#) is null and [the head element](#) is null, then the attribute must do nothing. Stop the algorithm here.
3. If [the title element](#) is null, then a new [title](#) element must be created and appended to [the head element](#). Let [element](#) be that element. Otherwise, let [element](#) be [the title element](#).
4. The children of [element](#) (if any) must all be removed.
5. A single [Text](#) node whose data is the new value being assigned must be appended to [element](#).

The [title](#) IDL attribute defined above must replace the attribute of the same name on the [Document](#) interface defined by the SVG specification when the user agent supports both HTML and SVG. [SVG]

document . body [= value]

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns [the body element](#).

Can be set, to replace [the body element](#).

If the new value is not a [body](#) or [frameset](#) element, this will throw a [HierarchyRequestError](#) exception.

The **body** element of a document is the first child of [the html element](#) that is either a [body](#) element or a [frameset](#) element. If there is no such element, it is null.

The **body** attribute, on getting, must return [the body element](#) of the document (either a [body](#) element, a [frameset](#) element, or null). On setting, the following algorithm must be run:

1. If the new value is not a [body](#) or [frameset](#) element, then throw a [HierarchyRequestError](#) exception and abort these steps.
2. Otherwise, if the new value is the same as [the body element](#), do nothing. Abort these steps.
3. Otherwise, if [the body element](#) is not null, then replace that element with the new value in the DOM, as if the root element's [replaceChild\(\)](#) method had been called with the new value and [the incumbent body element](#) as its two arguments respectively, then abort these steps.
4. Otherwise, if there is no root element, throw a [HierarchyRequestError](#) exception and abort these steps.
5. Otherwise, [the body element](#) is null, but there's a root element. Append the new value to the root element.

document . images

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns an [HTMLCollection](#) of the [img](#) elements in the [Document](#).

document . embeds

document . plugins

Return an [HTMLCollection](#) of the [embed](#) elements in the [Document](#).

document . links

Returns an [HTMLCollection](#) of the [a](#) and [area](#) elements in the [Document](#) that have [href](#) attributes.

document . forms

Return an [HTMLCollection](#) of the [form](#) elements in the [Document](#).

document . scripts

Return an [HTMLCollection](#) of the [script](#) elements in the [Document](#).

The **images** attribute must return an [HTMLCollection](#) rooted at the [Document](#) node, whose filter matches only [img](#) elements.

The **embeds** attribute must return an [HTMLCollection](#) rooted at the [Document](#) node, whose filter matches only [embed](#) elements.

The **plugins** attribute must return the same object as that returned by the [embeds](#) attribute.

The **links** attribute must return an [HTMLCollection](#) rooted at the [Document](#) node, whose filter matches only [a](#) elements with [href](#) attributes and [area](#) elements with [href](#) attributes.

The **forms** attribute must return an [HTMLCollection](#) rooted at the [Document](#) node, whose filter matches only [form](#) elements.

The **scripts** attribute must return an [HTMLCollection](#) rooted at the [Document](#) node, whose filter matches only [script](#) elements.

collection = document . getElementsByName(name)

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns a [NodeList](#) of elements in the [Document](#) that have a [name](#) attribute with the value [name](#).

The [getElementsByName\(name \)](#) method takes a string [name](#), and must return a [live NodeList](#) containing all the [HTML elements](#) in that document that have a [name](#) attribute whose value is equal to the [name](#) argument (in a [case-sensitive](#) manner), in [tree order](#). When the method is invoked on a [Document](#) object again with the same argument, the user agent may return the same as the object returned by the earlier call. In other cases, a new [NodeList](#) object must be returned.

The [Document](#) interface [supports named properties](#). The [supported property names](#) at any moment consist of the values of the [name](#) content attributes of all the [applet](#), [exposed embed](#), [form](#), [iframe](#), [img](#), and [exposed object](#) elements in the [Document](#) that have non-empty [name](#) content attributes, and the values of the [id](#) content attributes of all the [applet](#) and [exposed object](#) elements in the [Document](#) that have non-empty [id](#) content attributes, and the values of the [is](#) content attributes of all the [img](#) elements in the [Document](#) that have both non-empty [name](#) content

content attributes, and the values of the `name` content attributes of all the `name` elements in the `Document` that have both non-empty `name` content attributes and non-empty `id` content attributes. The [supported property names](#) must be in [tree order](#), ignoring later duplicates, with values from `id` attributes coming before values from `name` attributes when the same element contributes both.

To [determine the value of a named property](#) `name` when the `Document` object is indexed for property retrieval, the user agent must return the value obtained using the following steps:

1. Let `elements` be the list of [named elements](#) with the name `name` in the `Document`.

Note: There will be at least one such element, by definition.

2. If `elements` has only one element, and that element is an `iframe` element, then return the `WindowProxy` object of the [nested browsing context](#) represented by that `iframe` element, and abort these steps.

3. Otherwise, if `elements` has only one element, return that element and abort these steps.

4. Otherwise return an `HTMLCollection` rooted at the `Document` node, whose filter matches only [named elements](#) with the name `name`.

Named elements with the name `name`, for the purposes of the above algorithm, are those that are either:

- `applet`, [exposed embed](#), `form`, `iframe`, `img`, or [exposed object](#) elements that have a `name` content attribute whose value is `name`, or
- `applet` or [exposed object](#) elements that have an `id` content attribute whose value is `name`, or
- `img` elements that have an `id` content attribute whose value is `name`, and that have a non-empty `name` content attribute present also.

An `embed` or `object` element is said to be [exposed](#) if it has no [exposed object](#) ancestor, and, for `object` elements, is additionally either not showing its [fallback content](#) or has no `object` or `embed` descendants.

Note: The `dir` attribute on the `Document` interface is defined along with the `dir` content attribute.

3.1.5 Loading XML documents

IDL

```
partial interface XMLDocument {
    boolean load(DOMString url);
};
```

The `load(url)` method must run the following steps:

1. Let `document` be the `XMLDocument` object on which the method was invoked.
2. [Resolve](#) the method's first argument, relative to the [entry script's base URL](#). If this is not successful, throw a `SyntaxError` exception and abort these steps. Otherwise, let `url` be the resulting [absolute URL](#).
3. If the `origin` of `url` is not the same as the `origin` of `document`, throw a `SecurityError` exception and abort these steps.
4. Remove all child nodes of `document`, without firing any mutation events.
5. Set the `current document readiness` of `document` to "loading".
6. Run the remainder of these steps asynchronously, and return true from the method.
7. Let `result` be a `Document` object.
8. Let `success` be false.
9. [Fetch](#) `url` from the `origin` of `document`, using the [entry script's referrer source](#), with the [synchronous flag](#) set and the [force same-origin flag](#) set.
10. If the fetch attempt was successful, and the resource's [Content-Type metadata](#) is an [XML MIME type](#), then run these substeps:
 1. Create a new `XML_parser` associated with the `result` document.
 2. Pass this parser the fetched document.
 3. If there is an XML well-formedness or XML namespace well-formedness error, then remove all child nodes from `result`. Otherwise let `success` be true.
11. [Queue a task](#) to run the following steps.
 1. Set the `current document readiness` of `document` to "complete".
 2. Replace all the children of `document` by the children of `result` (even if it has no children), firing mutation events as if a `DocumentFragment` containing the new children had been inserted.
 3. [Fire a simple event](#) named `load` at `document`.

3.2 Elements

3.2.1 Semantics

Elements, attributes, and attribute values in HTML are defined (by this specification) to have certain meanings (semantics). For example, the `ol` element represents an ordered list, and the `lang` attribute represents the language of the content.

These definitions allow HTML processors, such as Web browsers or search engines, to present and use documents and applications in a wide variety of contexts that the author might not have considered.

Code Example:

As a simple example, consider a Web page written by an author who only considered desktop computer Web browsers. Because HTML conveys *meaning*, rather than presentation, the same page can also be used by a small browser on a mobile phone, without any change to the page. Instead of headings being in large letters as on the desktop, for example, the browser on the mobile phone might use the same size text for the whole page, but with the headings in bold.

But it goes further than just differences in screen size: the same page could equally be used by a blind user using a browser based around speech synthesis, which instead of displaying the page on a screen, reads the page to the user, e.g. using headphones. Instead of large text for the headings, the speech browser might use a different volume or a slower voice.

That's not all, either. Since the browsers know which parts of the page are the headings, they can create a document outline that the user can use to quickly navigate around the document, using keys for "jump to next heading" or "jump to previous heading". Such features are especially common with speech browsers, where users would otherwise find quickly navigating a page quite difficult.

Even beyond browsers, software can make use of this information. Search engines can use the headings to more effectively index a page, or to provide quick links to subsections of the page from their results. Tools can use the headings to create a table of contents (that is in fact how this very specification's table of contents is generated).

This example has focused on headings, but the same principle applies to all of the semantics in HTML.

Authors must not use elements, attributes, or attribute values for purposes other than their appropriate intended semantic purpose, as doing so prevents software from correctly processing the page.

Code Example:

For example, the following document is non-conforming, despite being syntactically correct:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html lang="en-GB">
<head> <title> Demonstration </title> </head>
<body>
<table>
<tr> <td> My favourite animal is the cat. </td> </tr>
<tr>
<td>
<a href="http://example.org/~ernest/"><cite>Ernest</cite></a>,
in an essay from 1992
</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

...because the data placed in the cells is clearly not tabular data (and the `cite` element mis-used). This would make software that relies on these semantics fail: for example, a speech browser that allowed a blind user to navigate tables in the document would report the quote above as a table, confusing the user; similarly, a tool that extracted titles of works from pages would extract "Ernest" as the title of a work, even though it's actually a person's name, not a title.

A corrected version of this document might be:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html lang="en-GB">
<head> <title> Demonstration </title> </head>
<body>
<blockquote>
<p> My favourite animal is the cat. </p>
</blockquote>
<p>
<a href="http://example.org/~ernest/">Ernest</a>,
in an essay from 1992
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Authors must not use elements, attributes, or attribute values that are not permitted by this specification or [other applicable specifications](#), as doing so makes it significantly harder for the language to be extended in the future.

Code Example:

In the next example, there is a non-conforming attribute value ("carpet") and a non-conforming attribute ("texture"), which is not permitted by this specification:

```
<label>Carpet: <input type="carpet" name="c" texture="deep pile"></label>
```

Here would be an alternative and correct way to mark this up:

```
<label>Carpet: <input type="text" class="carpet" name="c" data-texture="deep pile"></label>
```

Through scripting and using other mechanisms, the values of attributes, text, and indeed the entire structure of the document may change dynamically while a user agent is processing it. The semantics of a document at an instant in time are those represented by the state of the document at that instant in time, and the semantics of a document can therefore change over time. User agents must update their presentation of the document as this occurs.

HTML has a `progress` element that describes a progress bar. If its "value" attribute is dynamically updated by a script, the UA would update the rendering to show the progress changing.

3.2.2 Elements in the DOM

The nodes representing [HTML elements](#) in the DOM must implement, and expose to scripts, the interfaces listed for them in the relevant sections of this specification. This includes [HTML elements](#) in [XML documents](#), even when those documents are in another context (e.g. inside an XSLT transform).

Elements in the DOM **represent** things; that is, they have intrinsic *meaning*, also known as semantics.

For example, an `ol` element represents an ordered list.

The basic interface, from which all the [HTML elements](#)' interfaces inherit, and which must be used by elements that have no additional requirements, is the [HTMLElement](#) interface.

```
IDL interface HTMLElement : Element {
  // metadata attributes
```

```

    // metadata attributes
    attribute DOMString title;
    attribute DOMString lang;
    attribute boolean translate;
    attribute DOMString dir;
    readonly attribute DOMStringMap dataset;

    // user interaction
    attribute boolean hidden;
    void click();
    attribute long tabIndex;
    void focus();
    void blur();
    attribute DOMString accessKey;
    readonly attribute DOMString accessKeyLabel;
    attribute boolean draggable;
    [PutForwards=value] readonly attribute DOMSettableTokenList dropzone;
    attribute DOMString contentEditable;
    readonly attribute boolean isContentEditable;
    attribute boolean spellcheck;
};

HTMLElement implements GlobalEventHandlers;

interface HTMLUnknownElement : HTMLElement { };

```

The [HTMLElement](#) interface holds methods and attributes related to a number of disparate features, and the members of this interface are therefore described in various different sections of this specification.

The [HTMLUnknownElement](#) interface must be used for [HTML elements](#) that are not defined by this specification (or [other applicable specifications](#)).

3.2.3 Global attributes

The following attributes are common to and may be specified on all [HTML elements](#) (even those not defined in this specification):

- [accesskey](#)
- [class](#)
- [contenteditable](#)
- [dir](#)
- [draggable](#)
- [dropzone](#)
- [hidden](#)
- [id](#)
- [lang](#)
- [spellcheck](#)
- [style](#)
- [tabindex](#)
- [title](#)
- [translate](#)

These attributes are only defined by this specification as attributes for [HTML elements](#). When this specification refers to elements having these attributes, elements from namespaces that are not defined as having these attributes must not be considered as being elements with these attributes.

Code Example:

For example, in the following XML fragment, the "bogus" element does not have a [dir](#) attribute as defined in this specification, despite having an attribute with the literal name "dir". Thus, [the directionality](#) of the inner-most [span](#) element is '[rtl](#)', inherited from the [div](#) element indirectly through the "bogus" element.

```

<div xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" dir="rtl">
  <bogus xmlns="http://example.net/ns" dir="ltr">
    <span xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
      </span>
    </bogus>
  </div>

```

To enable assistive technology products to expose a more fine-grained interface than is otherwise possible with HTML elements and attributes, a set of [annotations for assistive technology products](#) can be specified (the ARIA [role](#) and [aria-*](#) attributes). [\[ARIA\]](#)

The following [event handler content attributes](#) may be specified on any [HTML element](#):

- [onabort](#)
- [onblur](#)*
- [oncancel](#)
- [oncanplay](#)
- [oncanplaythrough](#)
- [onchange](#)
- [onclick](#)
- [onclose](#)
- [oncuechange](#)
- [ondblclick](#)
- [ondrag](#)
- [ondragend](#)
- [ondragenter](#)
- [ondragexit](#)
- [ondragleave](#)
- [ondragover](#)
- [ondragstart](#)
- [ondrop](#)
- [ondurationchange](#)
- [onemptied](#)
- [onended](#)
- [onerror](#)*
- [onfocus](#)*
- [oninput](#)
- [oninvalid](#)
- [onkeydown](#)
- [onkeypress](#)
- [onkeyup](#)

- [onkeyup](#)
- [onload*](#)
- [onloadeddata](#)
- [onloadedmetadata](#)
- [onloadstart](#)
- [onmousedown](#)
- [onmouseenter](#)
- [onmouseleave](#)
- [onmousemove](#)
- [onmouseout](#)
- [onmouseover](#)
- [onmouseup](#)
- [onmousewheel](#)
- [onpause](#)
- [onplay](#)
- [onplaying](#)
- [onprogress](#)
- [onratechange](#)
- [onreset](#)
- [onscroll*](#)
- [onseeked](#)
- [onseeking](#)
- [onselect](#)
- [onshow](#)
- [oninstalled](#)
- [onsubmit](#)
- [onsuspend](#)
- [ontimeupdate](#)
- [onvolumechange](#)
- [onwaiting](#)

Note: The attributes marked with an asterisk have a different meaning when specified on [body](#) elements as those elements expose [event handlers](#) of the [Window](#) object with the same names.

Note: While these attributes apply to all elements, they are not useful on all elements. For example, only [media elements](#) will ever receive a [volumechange](#) event fired by the user agent.

[Custom data attributes](#) (e.g. `data-foldername` or `data-msgid`) can be specified on any [HTML element](#), to store custom data specific to the page.

In [HTML documents](#), elements in the [HTML namespace](#) may have an `xmllns` attribute specified, if, and only if, it has the exact value "<http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml>". This does not apply to [XML documents](#).

Note: In HTML, the `xmllns` attribute has absolutely no effect. It is basically a talisman. It is allowed merely to make migration to and from XHTML mildly easier. When parsed by an [HTML parser](#), the attribute ends up in no namespace, not the "<http://www.w3.org/2000/xmllns/>" namespace like namespace declaration attributes in XML do.

Note: In XML, an `xmllns` attribute is part of the namespace declaration mechanism, and an element cannot actually have an `xmllns` attribute in no namespace specified.

The XML specification also allows the use of the `xml:space` attribute in the [XML namespace](#) on any element in an [XML document](#). This attribute has no effect on [HTML elements](#), as the default behavior in HTML is to preserve whitespace. [\[XML\]](#)

Note: There is no way to serialize the `xml:space` attribute on [HTML elements](#) in the [text/html](#) syntax.

3.2.3.1 The `id` attribute

The `id` attribute specifies its element's [unique identifier \(ID\)](#). [\[DOM\]](#)

The value must be unique amongst all the [IDs](#) in the element's [home subtree](#) and must contain at least one character. The value must not contain any [space characters](#).

Note: There are no other restrictions on what form an ID can take; in particular, IDs can consist of just digits, start with a digit, start with an underscore, consist of just punctuation, etc.

Note: An element's [unique identifier](#) can be used for a variety of purposes, most notably as a way to link to specific parts of a document using fragment identifiers, as a way to target an element when scripting, and as a way to style a specific element from CSS.

Identifiers are opaque strings. Particular meanings should not be derived from the value of the `id` attribute.

3.2.3.2 The `title` attribute

The `title` attribute [represents](#) advisory information for the element, such as would be appropriate for a tooltip. On a link, this could be the title or a description of the target resource; on an image, it could be the image credit or a description of the image; on a paragraph, it could be a footnote or commentary on the text; on a citation, it could be further information about the source; on [interactive content](#), it could be a label for, or instructions for, use of the element; and so forth. The value is text.

Note: Relying on the `title` attribute is currently discouraged as many user agents do not expose the attribute in an accessible manner as required by this specification (e.g. requiring a pointing device such as a mouse to cause a tooltip to appear, which excludes keyboard-only users and touch-only users, such as anyone with a modern phone or tablet).

If this attribute is omitted from an element, then it implies that the `title` attribute of the nearest ancestor [HTML element](#) with a `title` attribute set is also relevant to this element. Setting the attribute overrides this, explicitly stating that the advisory information of any ancestors is not relevant to this element. Setting the attribute to the empty string indicates that the element has no advisory information.

If the `title` attribute's value contains "LF" (U+000A) characters, the content is split into multiple lines. Each "LF" (U+000A) character represents a line break.

Code Example:

Caution is advised with respect to the use of newlines in `title` attributes.

For instance, the following snippet actually defines an abbreviation's expansion *with a line break in it*:

```
<p>My logs show that there was some interest in <abbr title="Hypertext  
Transport Protocol">HTTP</abbr> today.</p>
```

Some elements, such as `link`, `abbr`, and `input`, define additional semantics for the `title` attribute beyond the semantics described above.

The **advisory information** of an element is the value that the following algorithm returns, with the algorithm being aborted once a value is returned. When the algorithm returns the empty string, then there is no advisory information.

1. If the element is a `link`, `style`, `dfn`, or `abbr` element, then: if the element has a `title` attribute, return the value of that attribute, otherwise, return the empty string.
2. Otherwise, if the element has a `title` attribute, then return its value.
3. Otherwise, if the element has a parent element, then return the parent element's **advisory information**.
4. Otherwise, return the empty string.

User agents should inform the user when elements have **advisory information**, otherwise the information would not be discoverable.

The `title` IDL attribute must **reflect** the `title` content attribute.

3.2.3.3 The `lang` and `xml:lang` attributes

The `lang` attribute (in no namespace) specifies the primary language for the element's contents and for any of the element's attributes that contain text. Its value must be a valid BCP 47 language tag, or the empty string. Setting the attribute to the empty string indicates that the primary language is unknown. [BCP47]

The `lang` attribute in the `XML namespace` is defined in XML. [XML]

If these attributes are omitted from an element, then the language of this element is the same as the language of its parent element, if any.

The `lang` attribute in no namespace may be used on any `HTML element`.

The `lang attribute in the XML namespace` may be used on `HTML elements` in `XML documents`, as well as elements in other namespaces if the relevant specifications allow it (in particular, MathML and SVG allow `lang attributes in the XML namespace` to be specified on their elements). If both the `lang` attribute in no namespace and the `lang attribute in the XML namespace` are specified on the same element, they must have exactly the same value when compared in an `ASCII case-insensitive` manner.

Authors must not use the `lang attribute in the XML namespace` on `HTML elements` in `HTML documents`. To ease migration to and from XHTML, authors may specify an attribute in no namespace with no prefix and with the literal localname "`xml:lang`" on `HTML elements` in `HTML documents`, but such attributes must only be specified if a `lang` attribute in no namespace is also specified, and both attributes must have the same value when compared in an `ASCII case-insensitive` manner.

Note: The attribute in no namespace with no prefix and with the literal localname "`xml:lang`" has no effect on language processing.

To determine the `language` of a node, user agents must look at the nearest ancestor element (including the element itself if the node is an element) that has a `lang attribute in the XML namespace` set or is an `HTML element` and has a `lang` in no namespace attribute set. That attribute specifies the language of the node (regardless of its value).

If both the `lang` attribute in no namespace and the `lang attribute in the XML namespace` are set on an element, user agents must use the `lang attribute in the XML namespace`, and the `lang` attribute in no namespace must be `ignored` for the purposes of determining the element's language.

If both the `lang` attribute in no namespace and the `lang attribute in the XML namespace` are set on an element, user agents must use the `lang attribute in the XML namespace`, and the `lang` attribute in no namespace must be `ignored` for the purposes of determining the element's language.

If neither the node nor any of the node's ancestors, including the `root element`, have either attribute set, but there is a `pragma-set-default language` set, then that is the language of the node. If there is no `pragma-set-default language` set, then language information from a higher-level protocol (such as HTTP), if any, must be used as the final fallback language instead. In the absence of any such language information, and in cases where the higher-level protocol reports multiple languages, the language of the node is unknown, and the corresponding language tag is the empty string.

If the resulting value is not a recognized language tag, then it must be treated as an unknown language having the given language tag, distinct from all other languages. For the purposes of round-tripping or communicating with other services that expect language tags, user agents should pass unknown language tags through unmodified, and tagged as being BCP 47 language tags, so that subsequent services do not interpret the data as another type of language description. [BCP47]

Thus, for instance, an element with `lang="xyzzy"` would be matched by the selector `:lang(xyzzy)` (e.g. in CSS), but it would not be matched by `:lang(abcd)`, even though both are equally invalid. Similarly, if a Web browser and screen reader working in unison communicated about the language of the element, the browser would tell the screen reader that the language was "xyzzy", even if it knew it was invalid, just in case the screen reader actually supported a language with that tag after all. Even if the screen reader supported both BCP 47 and another syntax for encoding language names, and in that other syntax the string "xyzzy" was a way to denote the Belarusian language, it would be *incorrect* for the screen reader to then start treating text as Belarusian, because "xyzzy" is not how Belarusian is described in BCP 47 codes (BCP 47 uses the code "be" for Belarusian).

If the resulting value is the empty string, then it must be interpreted as meaning that the language of the node is explicitly unknown.

User agents may use the element's language to determine proper processing or rendering (e.g. in the selection of appropriate fonts or pronunciations, for dictionary selection, or for the user interfaces of form controls such as date pickers).

The `lang` IDL attribute must **reflect** the `lang` content attribute in no namespace.

3.2.3.4 The `translate` attribute

The `translate` attribute is an [enumerated attribute](#) that is used to specify whether an element's attribute values and the values of its `Text` node children are to be translated when the page is localized, or whether to leave them unchanged.

The attribute's keywords are the empty string, `yes`, and `no`. The empty string and the `yes` keyword map to the `yes` state. The `no` keyword maps to the `no` state. In addition, there is a third state, the `inherit` state, which is the *missing value default* (and the *invalid value default*).

Each element (even non-HTML elements) has a **translation mode**, which is in either the [translate-enabled](#) state or the [no-translate](#) state. If an [HTML_element](#)'s `translate` attribute is in the `yes` state, then the element's **translation mode** is in the [translate-enabled](#) state; otherwise, if the element's `translate` attribute is in the `no` state, then the element's **translation mode** is in the [no-translate](#) state. Otherwise, either the element's `translate` attribute is in the `inherit` state, or the element is not an [HTML_element](#) and thus does not have a `translate` attribute; in either case, the element's **translation mode** is in the same state as its parent element's, if any, or in the [translate-enabled](#) state, if the element is a [root_element](#).

When an element is in the [translate-enabled](#) state, the element's [translatable_attributes](#) and the values of its `Text` node children are to be translated when the page is localized.

When an element is in the [no-translate](#) state, the element's attribute values and the values of its `Text` node children are to be left as-is when the page is localized, e.g. because the element contains a person's name or the name of a computer program.

The following attributes are [translatable_attributes](#):

- `abbr` on [ph](#) elements
- `alt` on [area](#), [img](#), and [input](#) elements
- `content` on [meta](#) elements, if the `name` attribute specifies a metadata name whose value is known to be translatable
- `download` on [a](#) and [area](#) elements
- `label` on [optgroup](#), [option](#), and [track](#) elements
- `lang` on [HTML_elements](#); must be "translated" to match the language used in the translation
- `placeholder` on [input](#) and [textarea](#) elements
- `srcdoc` on [iframe](#) elements; must be parsed and recursively processed
- `style` on [HTML_elements](#) elements; must be parsed and recursively processed (e.g. for the values of 'content' properties)
- `title` on all [HTML_elements](#) elements
- `value` on [input](#) elements when `type` is `button`, `reset`, or `submit`

The following ARIA [\[ARIA\]](#) attributes are [translatable_attributes](#):

- `aria-label` on all [HTML_elements](#) elements
- `aria-valuetext` on any element with an ARIA `role` or [default implicit ARIA semantics](#) of progressbar, scrollbar, slider or spinbutton.

The `translate` IDL attribute must, on getting, return true if the element's **translation mode** is [translate-enabled](#), and false otherwise. On setting, it must set the content attribute's value to "`yes`" if the new value is true, and set the content attribute's value to "`no`" otherwise.

Code Example:

In this example, everything in the document is to be translated when the page is localized, except the sample keyboard input and sample program output:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html> <!-- default on the root element is translate=yes -->
<head>
  <title>The Bee Game</title> <!-- implied translate=yes inherited from ancestors -->
</head>
<body>
  <p>The Bee Game is a text adventure game in English.</p>
  <p>When the game launches, the first thing you should do is type
    <kbd translate=no>eat honey</kbd>. The game will respond with:</p>
  <pre><samp translate=no>Yum yum! That was some good honey!</samp></pre>
</body>
</html>
```

3.2.3.5 The `xml:base` attribute (XML only)

The `xml:base` attribute is defined in XML Base. [\[XMLBASE\]](#)

The `xml:base` attribute may be used on [HTML_elements](#) of [XML_documents](#). Authors must not use the `xml:base` attribute on [HTML_elements](#) in [HTML_documents](#).

3.2.3.6 The `dir` attribute

The `dir` attribute specifies the element's text directionality. The attribute is an [enumerated attribute](#) with the following keywords and states:

The `ltr` keyword, which maps to the `ltr` state

Indicates that the contents of the element are explicitly directionally isolated left-to-right text.

The `rtl` keyword, which maps to the `rtl` state

Indicates that the contents of the element are explicitly directionally isolated right-to-left text.

The `auto` keyword, which maps to the `auto` state

Indicates that the contents of the element are explicitly directionally isolated text, but that the direction is to be determined programmatically using the contents of the element (as described below).

Note: The heuristic used by this state is very crude (it just looks at the first character with a strong directionality, in a manner analogous to the Paragraph Level determination in the bidirectional algorithm). Authors are urged to only use this value as a last resort when the direction of the text is truly unknown and no better server-side heuristic can be applied. [\[BIDI\]](#)

Note: For [textarea](#) and [pre](#) elements, the heuristic is applied on a per-paragraph level.

The attribute has no *invalid value default* and no *missing value default*.

The **directionality** of an element (any element, not just an [HTML_element](#)) is either '`ltr`' or '`rtl`', and is determined as per the first appropriate set of steps from the following list:

- If the element's `dir` attribute is in the `ltr` state
- If the element is a `root element` and the `dir` attribute is not in a defined state (i.e. it is not present or has an invalid value)
- If the element is an `input` element whose `type` attribute is in the `Telephone` state, and the `dir` attribute is not in a defined state (i.e. it is not present or has an invalid value)
 - `The directionality` of the element is `'ltr'`.
- If the element's `dir` attribute is in the `rtl` state
 - `The directionality` of the element is `'rtl'`.
- If the element is an `input` element whose `type` attribute is in the `Text`, `Search`, `Telephone`, `URL`, or `E-mail` state, and the `dir` attribute is in the `auto` state
- If the element is a `textarea` element and the `dir` attribute is in the `auto` state
 - If the element's `value` contains a character of bidirectional character type AL or R, and there is no character of bidirectional character type L anywhere before it in the element's `value`, then `the directionality` of the element is `'rtl'`. [BDI]
 - Otherwise, if the element's `value` is not the empty string, or if the element is a `root element`, `the directionality` of the element is `'ltr'`.
 - Otherwise, `the directionality` of the element is the same as the element's parent element's `directionality`.
- If the element's `dir` attribute is in the `auto` state
- If the element is a `bdi` element and the `dir` attribute is not in a defined state (i.e. it is not present or has an invalid value)
 - Find the first character in `tree order` that matches the following criteria:
 - The character is from a `Text` node that is a descendant of the element whose `directionality` is being determined.
 - The character is of bidirectional character type L, AL, or R. [BDI]
 - The character is not in a `Text` node that has an ancestor element that is a descendant of the element whose `directionality` is being determined and that is either:
 - A `bdi` element.
 - A `script` element.
 - A `style` element.
 - A `textarea` element.
 - An element with a `dir` attribute in a defined state.
 - If such a character is found and it is of bidirectional character type AL or R, `the directionality` of the element is `'rtl'`.
 - If such a character is found and it is of bidirectional character type L, `the directionality` of the element is `'ltr'`.
 - Otherwise, if the element is empty and is not a `root element`, `the directionality` of the element is the same as the element's parent element's `directionality`.
 - Otherwise, `the directionality` of the element is `'ltr'`.
- If the element has a parent element and the `dir` attribute is not in a defined state (i.e. it is not present or has an invalid value)
 - `The directionality` of the element is the same as the element's parent element's `directionality`.

Note: Since the `dir` attribute is only defined for `HTML elements`, it cannot be present on elements from other namespaces. Thus, elements from other namespaces always just inherit their `directionality` from their parent element, or, if they don't have one, default to `'ltr'`.

Note: This attribute [has rendering requirements involving the bidirectional algorithm](#).

The **directionality of an attribute** of an `HTML element`, which is used when the text of that attribute is to be included in the rendering in some manner, is determined as per the first appropriate set of steps from the following list:

- If the attribute is a `directionality-capable attribute` and the element's `dir` attribute is in the `auto` state
 - Find the first character (in logical order) of the attribute's value that is of bidirectional character type L, AL, or R. [BDI]
 - If such a character is found and it is of bidirectional character type AL or R, the `directionality of the attribute` is `'rtl'`.
 - Otherwise, the `directionality of the attribute` is `'ltr'`.
- Otherwise
 - The `directionality of the attribute` is the same as `the element's directionality`.

The following attributes are **directionality-capable attributes**:

- `abbr` on `th` elements
- `alt` on `area`, `img`, and `input` elements
- `content` on `meta` elements, if the `name` attribute specifies a metadata name whose value is primarily intended to be human-readable rather than machine-readable
- `label` on `optgroup`, `option`, and `track` elements
- `placeholder` on `input` and `textarea` elements
- `title` on all `HTML elements` elements

`document .dir [= value]` This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns `the html element`'s `dir` attribute's value, if any.

Can be set, to either `"ltr"`, `"rtl"`, or `"auto"` to replace `the html element`'s `dir` attribute's value.

If there is no `html element`, returns the empty string and ignores new values.

The `dir` IDL attribute on an element must [reflect](#) the `dir` content attribute of that element, [limited to only known values](#).

The `dir` IDL attribute on `Document` objects must [reflect](#) the `dir` content attribute of `the html element`, if any, [limited to only known values](#). If there is no such element, then the attribute must return the empty string and do nothing on setting.

Note: Authors are strongly encouraged to use the `dir` attribute to indicate text direction rather than using CSS, since that way their documents will continue to render correctly even in the absence of CSS (e.g. as interpreted by search engines).

Code Example:

This markup fragment is of an IM conversation.

```
<p dir=auto class="u1"><b><bdi>Student</bdi></b> How do you write "What's your name?" in Arabic?</p>
<p dir=auto class="u2"><b><bdi>Teacher</bdi></b> ؟سما! لـ</p>
<p dir=auto class="u1"><b><bdi>Student</bdi></b> Thanks.</p>
<p dir=auto class="u2"><b><bdi>Teacher</bdi></b> That's written "شكراً".</p>
<p dir=auto class="u2"><b><bdi>Teacher</bdi></b> Do you know how to write "Please"?</p>
<p dir=auto class="u1"><b><bdi>Student</bdi></b> من فضلك", right?</p>
```

Given a suitable style sheet and the default alignment styles for the `p` element, namely to align the text to the *start edge* of the paragraph, the resulting rendering could be as follows:

Student: How do you write "What's your name?" in Arabic?
ما اسمك؟ :**Teacher**
Student: Thanks.
Teacher: That's written "شكراً".
Teacher: Do you know how to write "Please"?
من فضلك", right? :**Student**

As noted earlier, the `auto` value is not a panacea. The final paragraph in this example is misinterpreted as being right-to-left text, since it begins with an Arabic character, which causes the "right?" to be to the left of the Arabic text.

3.2.3.7 The `class` attribute

Every [HTML element](#) may have a `class` attribute specified.

The attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a [set of space-separated tokens](#) representing the various classes that the element belongs to.

The classes that an [HTML element](#) has assigned to it consists of all the classes returned when the value of the `class` attribute is [split on spaces](#). (Duplicates are ignored.)

Note: Assigning classes to an element affects class matching in selectors in CSS, the `getElementsByClassName()` method in the DOM, and other such features.

There are no additional restrictions on the tokens authors can use in the `class` attribute, but authors are encouraged to use values that describe the nature of the content, rather than values that describe the desired presentation of the content.

Note: The `className` and `classList` IDL attributes, defined in the DOM specification, [reflect](#) the `class` content attribute. [\[DOM\]](#)

3.2.3.8 The `style` attribute

All [HTML elements](#) may have the `style` content attribute set. This is a [CSS styling attribute](#) as defined by the CSS Styling Attribute Syntax specification. [\[CSSATTR\]](#)

In user agents that support CSS, the attribute's value must be parsed when the attribute is added or has its value changed, according to the rules given for [CSS styling attributes](#). [\[CSSATTR\]](#)

Documents that use `style` attributes on any of their elements must still be comprehensible and usable if those attributes were removed.

Note: In particular, using the `style` attribute to hide and show content, or to convey meaning that is otherwise not included in the document, is non-conforming. (To hide and show content, use the `hidden` attribute.)

`element.style`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns a [cssStyleDeclaration](#) object for the element's `style` attribute.

The `style` IDL attribute is defined in the CSS Object Model (CSSOM) specification. [\[CSSOM\]](#)

Code Example:

In the following example, the words that refer to colors are marked up using the `span` element and the `style` attribute to make those words show up in the relevant colors in visual media.

```
<p>My sweat suit is <span style="color: green; background: transparent">green</span> and my eyes are <span style="color: blue; background: transparent">blue</span>.</p>
```

3.2.3.9 Embedding custom non-visible data with the `data-*` attributes

A [custom data attribute](#) is an attribute in no namespace whose name starts with the string "data-", has at least one character after the hyphen, is [XML-compatible](#), and contains no [uppercase ASCII letters](#).

Note: All attribute names on [HTML elements](#) in [HTML documents](#) get ASCII-lowercased automatically, so the restriction on ASCII uppercase letters doesn't affect such documents.

[Custom data attributes](#) are intended to store custom data private to the page or application, for which there are no more appropriate attributes or elements.

These attributes are not intended for use by software that is independent of the site that uses the attributes.

Code Example:

For instance, a site about music could annotate list items representing tracks in an album with custom data attributes containing the length of each track. This information could then be used by the site itself to allow the user to sort the list by track length, or to filter the list for tracks of certain lengths.

```
<ol>
  <li data-length="2m11s">Beyond The Sea</li>
  ...
</ol>
```

It would be inappropriate, however, for the user to use generic software not associated with that music site to search for tracks of a certain length by looking at this data.

This is because these attributes are intended for use by the site's own scripts, and are not a generic extension mechanism for publicly-visible metadata.

Every [HTML element](#) may have any number of [custom data attributes](#) specified, with any value.

`element.dataset`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns a [DOMStringMap](#) object for the element's `data-*` attributes.

Hyphenated names become camel-cased. For example, `data-foo-bar=""` becomes `element.dataset.fooBar`.

The `dataset` IDL attribute provides convenient accessors for all the `data-*` attributes on an element. On getting, the `dataset` IDL attribute must return a [DOMStringMap](#) object, associated with the following algorithms, which expose these attributes on their element:

The algorithm for getting the list of name-value pairs

1. Let `list` be an empty list of name-value pairs.
2. For each content attribute on the element whose first five characters are the string "data-" and whose remaining characters (if any) do not include any [uppercase ASCII letters](#), in the order that those attributes are listed in the element's [attributes](#) list, add a name-value pair to `list` whose name is the attribute's name with the first five characters removed and whose value is the attribute's value.
3. For each name in `list`, for each "-" (U+002D) character in the name that is followed by a [lowercase ASCII letter](#), remove the "-" (U+002D) character and replace the character that followed it by the same character [converted to ASCII uppercase](#).
4. Return `list`.

The algorithm for setting names to certain values

1. Let `name` be the name passed to the algorithm.
2. Let `value` be the value passed to the algorithm.
3. If `name` contains a "-" (U+002D) character followed by a [lowercase ASCII letter](#), throw a [SyntaxError](#) exception and abort these steps.
4. For each [uppercase ASCII letter](#) in `name`, insert a "-" (U+002D) character before the character and replace the character with the same character [converted to ASCII lowercase](#).
5. Insert the string `data-` at the front of `name`.
6. Set the value of the attribute with the name `name`, to the value `value`, replacing any previous value if the attribute already existed. If `setAttribute()` would have thrown an exception when setting an attribute with the name `name`, then this must throw the same exception.

The algorithm for deleting names

1. Let `name` be the name passed to the algorithm.
2. For each [uppercase ASCII letter](#) in `name`, insert a "-" (U+002D) character before the character and replace the character with the same character [converted to ASCII lowercase](#).
3. Insert the string `data-` at the front of `name`.
4. Remove the attribute with the name `name`, if such an attribute exists. Do nothing otherwise.

The same object must be returned each time.

Code Example:

If a Web page wanted an element to represent a space ship, e.g. as part of a game, it would have to use the `class` attribute along with `data-*` attributes:

```
<div class="spaceship" data-ship-id="92432"
  data-weapons="laser 2" data-shields="50%"
  data-x="30" data-y="10" data-z="90">
  <button class="fire"
    onclick="spaceships[this.parentNode.dataset.shipId].fire()">
    Fire
  </button>
</div>
```

Notice how the hyphenated attribute name becomes camel-cased in the API.

Authors should carefully design such extensions so that when the attributes are ignored and any associated CSS dropped, the page is still usable.

User agents must not derive any implementation behavior from these attributes or values. Specifications intended for user agents must not define these attributes to have any meaningful values.

JavaScript libraries may use the [custom data attributes](#), as they are considered to be part of the page on which they are used. Authors of libraries that are reused by many authors are encouraged to include their name in the attribute names, to reduce the risk of clashes. Where it makes sense, library authors are also encouraged to make the exact name used in the attribute names customizable, so that libraries whose authors unknowingly picked the same name can be used on the same page, and so that multiple versions of a particular library can be used on the same page even when those versions are not mutually compatible.

Code Example:

For example, a library called "DoQuery" could use attribute names like `data-doquery-range`, and a library called "jJo" could use attributes names like `data-jjo-range`. The jJo library could also provide an API to set which prefix to use (e.g. `J.setDataPrefix('j2')`), making the attributes have names like `data-j2-range`.

3.2.4 Element definitions

Each element in this specification has a definition that includes the following information:

Categories

A list of [categories](#) to which the element belongs. These are used when defining the [content models](#) for each element.

Contexts in which this element can be used

A *non-normative* description of where the element can be used. This information is redundant with the content models of elements that allow this one as a child, and is provided only as a convenience.

Note: For simplicity, only the most specific expectations are listed. For example, an element that is both [flow content](#) and [phrasing content](#) can be used anywhere that either [flow content](#) or [phrasing content](#) is expected, but since anywhere that [flow content](#) is expected, [phrasing content](#) is also expected (since all [phrasing content](#) is [flow content](#)), only "where [phrasing content](#) is expected" will be listed.

Content model

A normative description of what content must be included as children and descendants of the element.

Tag omission in text/html

A *non-normative* description of whether, in the `text/html` syntax, the [start](#) and [end](#) tags can be omitted. This information is redundant with the normative requirements given in the [optional tags](#) section, and is provided in the element definitions only as a convenience.

Content attributes

A normative list of attributes that may be specified on the element (except where otherwise disallowed), along with non-normative descriptions of those attributes. (The content to the left of the dash is normative, the content to the right of the dash is not.)

DOM interface

A normative definition of a DOM interface that such elements must implement.

This is then followed by a description of what the element [represents](#), along with any additional normative conformance criteria that may apply to authors and implementations. Examples are sometimes also included.

3.2.4.1 Attributes

Except where otherwise specified, attributes on [HTML elements](#) may have any string value, including the empty string. Except where explicitly stated, there is no restriction on what text can be specified in such attributes.

3.2.5 Content models

Each element defined in this specification has a content model: a description of the element's expected [contents](#). An [HTML element](#) must have contents that match the requirements described in the element's content model. The [contents](#) of an element are its children in the DOM.

The [space characters](#) are always allowed between elements. User agents represent these characters between elements in the source markup as [Text](#) nodes in the DOM. Empty [Text](#) nodes and [Text](#) nodes consisting of just sequences of those characters are considered [inter-element whitespace](#).

[Inter-element whitespace](#), comment nodes, and processing instruction nodes must be ignored when establishing whether an element's contents match the element's content model or not, and must be ignored when following algorithms that define document and element semantics.

Note: Thus, an element *A* is said to be preceded or followed by a second element *B* if *A* and *B* have the same parent node and there are no other element nodes or [Text](#) nodes (other than [inter-element whitespace](#)) between them. Similarly, a node is the only child of an element if that element contains no other nodes other than [inter-element whitespace](#), comment nodes, and processing instruction nodes.

Authors must not use [HTML elements](#) anywhere except where they are explicitly allowed, as defined for each element, or as explicitly required by other specifications. For XML compound documents, these contexts could be inside elements from other namespaces, if those elements are defined as providing the relevant contexts.

Code Example:

For example, the Atom specification defines a `content` element. When its `type` attribute has the value `xhtml`, the Atom specification requires that it contain a single HTML `div` element. Thus, a `div` element is allowed in that context, even though this is not explicitly normatively stated by this specification. [[ATOM](#)]

In addition, [HTML elements](#) may be orphan nodes (i.e. without a parent node).

Code Example:

For example, creating a `td` element and storing it in a global variable in a script is conforming, even though `td` elements are otherwise only supposed to be used inside `tr` elements.

```
var data = {
```

```

        name: "Banana",
        cell: document.createElement('td'),
    );

```

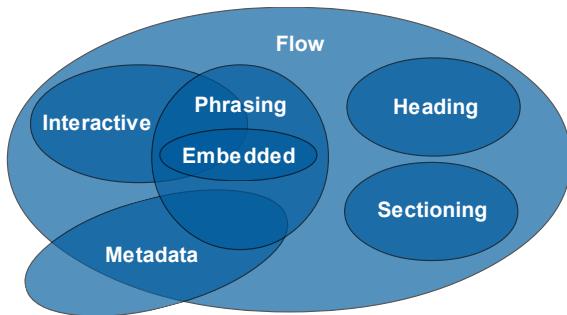
3.2.5.1 Kinds of content

Each element in HTML falls into zero or more **categories** that group elements with similar characteristics together. The following broad categories are used in this specification:

- [Metadata content](#)
- [Flow content](#)
- [Sectioning content](#)
- [Heading content](#)
- [Phrasing content](#)
- [Embedded content](#)
- [Interactive content](#)

Note: Some elements also fall into other categories, which are defined in other parts of this specification.

These categories are related as follows:



Sectioning content, heading content, phrasing content, embedded content, and interactive content are all types of flow content. Metadata is sometimes flow content. Metadata and interactive content are sometimes phrasing content. Embedded content is also a type of phrasing content, and sometimes is interactive content.

Other categories are also used for specific purposes, e.g. form controls are specified using a number of categories to define common requirements. Some elements have unique requirements and do not fit into any particular category.

3.2.5.1.1 METADATA CONTENT

Metadata content is content that sets up the presentation or behavior of the rest of the content, or that sets up the relationship of the document with other documents, or that conveys other "out of band" information.

⇒ [base](#), [link](#), [meta](#), [noscript](#), [script](#), [style](#), [title](#)

Elements from other namespaces whose semantics are primarily metadata-related (e.g. RDF) are also [metadata content](#).

Code Example:

Thus, in the XML serialization, one can use RDF, like this:

```

<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
      xmlns:r="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>
<head>
  <title>Hedral's Home Page</title>
  <r:RDF>
    <Person xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/10/swap/pim/contact#"
            r:about="http://hedral.example.com/#">
      <fullName>Cat Hedral</fullName>
      <mailbox r:resource="mailto:hedral@damowmow.com"/>
      <personalTitle>Sir</personalTitle>
    </Person>
  </r:RDF>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>My home page</h1>
  <p>I like playing with string, I guess. Sister says squirrels are fun
     too so sometimes I follow her to play with them.</p>
</body>
</html>

```

This isn't possible in the HTML serialization, however.

3.2.5.1.2 FLOW CONTENT

Most elements that are used in the body of documents and applications are categorized as **flow content**.

⇒ [a](#), [abbr](#), [address](#), [area](#) (if it is a descendant of a [map](#) element), [article](#), [aside](#), [audio](#), [b](#), [bdi](#), [bdo](#), [blockquote](#), [br](#), [button](#), [canvas](#), [cite](#), [code](#), [data](#), [datalist](#), [del](#), [details](#), [dfn](#), [dialog](#), [div](#), [dl](#), [em](#), [embed](#), [fieldset](#), [figure](#), [footer](#), [form](#), [h1](#), [h2](#), [h3](#), [h4](#), [h5](#), [h6](#), [header](#), [hr](#), [i](#), [iframe](#), [img](#), [input](#), [ins](#), [kbd](#), [keygen](#), [label](#), [main](#), [map](#), [mark](#), [math](#), [meter](#), [nav](#), [noscript](#), [object](#), [ol](#), [output](#), [p](#), [pre](#), [progress](#), [q](#), [ruby](#), [s](#), [samp](#), [script](#), [section](#), [select](#), [small](#), [span](#), [strong](#), [style](#) (if the [scoped](#) attribute is present), [sub](#), [sup](#), [svg](#), [table](#), [textarea](#), [time](#), [u](#), [ul](#), [var](#), [video](#), [wbr](#), [text](#)

3.2.5.1.3 SECTIONING CONTENT

Sectioning content is content that defines the scope of [headings](#) and [footers](#).

⇒ [article](#), [aside](#), [nav](#), [section](#)

Each [sectioning content](#) element potentially has a heading and an [outline](#). See the section on [headings and sections](#) for further details.

Note: There are also certain elements that are [sectioning roots](#). These are distinct from [sectioning content](#), but they can also have an [outline](#).

3.2.5.1.4 HEADING CONTENT

Heading content defines the header of a section (whether explicitly marked up using [sectioning content](#) elements, or implied by the heading content itself).

⇒ [h1](#), [h2](#), [h3](#), [h4](#), [h5](#), [h6](#)

3.2.5.1.5 PHRASING CONTENT

Phrasing content is the text of the document, as well as elements that mark up that text at the intra-paragraph level. Runs of [phrasing content](#) form [paragraphs](#).

⇒ [a](#), [abbr](#), [area](#) (if it is a descendant of a [map](#) element), [audio](#), [b](#), [bdi](#), [bdo](#), [br](#), [button](#), [canvas](#), [cite](#), [code](#), [data](#), [datalist](#), [del](#), [dfn](#), [em](#), [embed](#), [i](#), [iframe](#), [img](#), [input](#), [ins](#), [kbd](#), [keygen](#), [label](#), [map](#), [mark](#), [math](#), [meter](#), [noscript](#), [object](#), [output](#), [progress](#), [q](#), [ruby](#), [s](#), [samp](#), [script](#), [select](#), [small](#), [span](#), [strong](#), [sub](#), [sup](#), [svg](#), [textarea](#), [time](#), [u](#), [var](#), [video](#), [wbr](#), [text](#)

Note: Most elements that are categorized as phrasing content can only contain elements that are themselves categorized as phrasing content, not any flow content.

Text, in the context of content models, means either nothing, or [Text](#) nodes. [Text](#) is sometimes used as a content model on its own, but is also [phrasing content](#), and can be [inter-element whitespace](#) (if the [Text](#) nodes are empty or contain just [space characters](#)).

[Text](#) nodes and attribute values must consist of [Unicode characters](#), must not contain U+0000 characters, must not contain permanently undefined Unicode characters (noncharacters), and must not contain control characters other than [space characters](#). This specification includes extra constraints on the exact value of [Text](#) nodes and attribute values depending on their precise context.

3.2.5.1.6 EMBEDDED CONTENT

Embedded content is content that imports another resource into the document, or content from another vocabulary that is inserted into the document.

⇒ [audio](#), [canvas](#), [embed](#), [iframe](#), [img](#), [math](#), [object](#), [svg](#), [video](#)

Elements that are from namespaces other than the [HTML namespace](#) and that convey content but not metadata, are [embedded content](#) for the purposes of the content models defined in this specification. (For example, MathML, or SVG.)

Some embedded content elements can have **fallback content**: content that is to be used when the external resource cannot be used (e.g. because it is of an unsupported format). The element definitions state what the fallback is, if any.

3.2.5.1.7 INTERACTIVE CONTENT

Interactive content is content that is specifically intended for user interaction.

⇒ [a](#), [audio](#) (if the [controls](#) attribute is present), [button](#), [details](#), [embed](#), [iframe](#), [img](#) (if the [usemap](#) attribute is present), [input](#) (if the [type](#) attribute is *not* in the [hidden](#) state), [keygen](#), [label](#), [object](#) (if the [usemap](#) attribute is present), [select](#), [textarea](#), [video](#) (if the [controls](#) attribute is present)

Certain elements in HTML have an [activation behavior](#), which means that the user can activate them. This triggers a sequence of events dependent on the activation mechanism, and normally culminating in a [click](#) event, as described below.

The user agent should allow the user to manually trigger elements that have an [activation behavior](#), for instance using keyboard or voice input, or through mouse clicks. When the user triggers an element with a defined [activation behavior](#) in a manner other than clicking it, the default action of the interaction event must be to [run synthetic click activation steps](#) on the element.

Each element has a [click in progress](#) flag, initially set to false.

When a user agent is to [run synthetic click activation steps](#) on an element, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. If the element's [click in progress](#) flag is set to true, then abort these steps.
2. Set the [click in progress](#) flag on the element to true.
3. [Run pre-click activation steps](#) on the element.
4. [Fire a click event](#) at the element. If the [run synthetic click activation steps](#) algorithm was invoked because the [click\(\)](#) method was invoked, then the [isTrusted](#) attribute must be initialized to false.
5. If this [click](#) event is not canceled, [run post-click activation steps](#) on the element.

If the event is canceled, the user agent must [run canceled activation steps](#) on the element instead.

6. Set the [click in progress](#) flag on the element to false.

When a pointing device is clicked, the user agent must run these steps:

1. If the element's [click in progress](#) flag is set to true, then abort these steps.
2. Set the [click in progress](#) flag on the element to true.
3. Let e be the [nearest activatable element](#) of the element designated by the user (defined below), if any.

4. If there is an element `e`, [run pre-click activation steps](#) on it.
5. [Dispatch](#) the required `click` event.
 - If there is an element `e` and the `click` event is not canceled, [run post-click activation steps](#) on element `e`.
 - If there is an element `e` and the event is canceled, [run canceled activation steps](#) on element `e`.
6. Set the `click in progress` flag on the element to false.

Note: The above doesn't happen for arbitrary synthetic events dispatched by author script. However, the `click()` method can be used to make it happen programmatically.

Note: Click-focusing behavior (e.g. the focusing of a text field when user clicks in one) typically happens before the click, when the mouse button is first depressed, and is therefore not discussed here.

Given an element `target`, the **nearest activatable element** is the element returned by the following algorithm:

1. If `target` has a defined [activation behavior](#), then return `target` and abort these steps.
2. If `target` has a parent element, then set `target` to that parent element and return to the first step.
3. Otherwise, there is no [nearest activatable element](#).

When a user agent is to **run pre-click activation steps** on an element, it must run the **pre-click activation steps** defined for that element, if any.

When a user agent is to **run canceled activation steps** on an element, it must run the **canceled activation steps** defined for that element, if any.

When a user agent is to **run post-click activation steps** on an element, it must run the **activation behavior** defined for that element, if any. Activation behaviors can refer to the `click` event that was fired by the steps above leading up to this point.

3.2.5.1.8 PALPABLE CONTENT

As a general rule, elements whose content model allows any [flow content](#) or [phrasing content](#) should have at least one node in its [contents](#) that is **palpable content** and that does not have the `hidden` attribute specified.

This requirement is not a hard requirement, however, as there are many cases where an element can be empty legitimately, for example when it is used as a placeholder which will later be filled in by a script, or when the element is part of a template and would on most pages be filled in but on some pages is not relevant.

Conformance checkers are encouraged to provide a mechanism for authors to find elements that fail to fulfill this requirement, as an authoring aid.

The following elements are palpable content:

⇒ `a, abbr, address, article, aside, audio` (if the `controls` attribute is present), `b, bdi, bdo, blockquote, button, canvas, cite, code, data, details, dfn, div, dl` (if the element's children include at least one name-value group), `em, embed, fieldset, figure, footer, form, h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6, header, i, iframe, img, input` (if the `type` attribute is *not* in the `hidden` state), `ins, kbd, keygen, label, main, map, mark, math, meter, nav, object, ol` (if the element's children include at least one `li` element), `output, p, pre, progress, q, ruby, s, samp, section, select, small, span, strong, sub, sup, svg, table, textarea, time, u, ul` (if the element's children include at least one `li` element), `var, video, text` that is not [inter-element whitespace](#)

3.2.5.1.9 SCRIPT-SUPPORTING ELEMENTS

Script-supporting elements are those that do not [represent](#) anything themselves (i.e. they are not rendered), but are used to support scripts, e.g. to provide functionality for the user.

The following element is a script-supporting element:

⇒ `script`

3.2.5.2 Transparent content models

Some elements are described as **transparent**; they have "transparent" in the description of their content model. The content model of a **transparent** element is derived from the content model of its parent element: the elements required in the part of the content model that is "transparent" are the same elements as required in the part of the content model of the parent of the transparent element in which the transparent element finds itself.

Code Example:

For instance, an `ins` element inside a `ruby` element cannot contain an `rt` element, because the part of the `ruby` element's content model that allows `ins` elements is the part that allows [phrasing content](#), and the `rt` element is not [phrasing content](#).

Note: In some cases, where transparent elements are nested in each other, the process has to be applied iteratively.

Code Example:

Consider the following markup fragment:

```
<p><object><param><ins><map><a href="/">Apples</a></map></ins></object></p>
```

To check whether "Apples" is allowed inside the `a` element, the content models are examined. The `a` element's content model is transparent, as is the `map` element's, as is the `ins` element's, as is the part of the `object` element's in which the `ins` element is found. The `object` element is found in the `p` element, whose content model is [phrasing content](#). Thus, "Apples" is allowed, as text is phrasing content.

When a transparent element has no parent, then the part of its content model that is "transparent" must instead be treated as accepting any [flow](#)

[content](#)

3.2.5.3 Paragraphs

Note: The term [paragraph](#) as defined in this section is used for more than just the definition of the [p](#) element. The [paragraph](#) concept defined here is used to describe how to interpret documents. The [p](#) element is merely one of several ways of marking up a [paragraph](#).

A **paragraph** is typically a run of [phrasing content](#) that forms a block of text with one or more sentences that discuss a particular topic, as in typography, but can also be used for more general thematic grouping. For instance, an address is also a paragraph, as is a part of a form, a byline, or a stanza in a poem.

Code Example:

In the following example, there are two paragraphs in a section. There is also a heading, which contains phrasing content that is not a paragraph. Note how the comments and [inter-element whitespace](#) do not form paragraphs.

```
<section>
  <h1>Example of paragraphs</h1>
  This is the <em>first</em> paragraph in this example.
  <p>This is the second.</p>
  <!-- This is not a paragraph. -->
</section>
```

Paragraphs in [flow content](#) are defined relative to what the document looks like without the [a](#), [ins](#), [del](#), and [map](#) elements complicating matters, since those elements, with their hybrid content models, can straddle paragraph boundaries, as shown in the first two examples below.

Note: Generally, having elements straddle paragraph boundaries is best avoided. Maintaining such markup can be difficult.

Code Example:

The following example takes the markup from the earlier example and puts [ins](#) and [del](#) elements around some of the markup to show that the text was changed (though in this case, the changes admittedly don't make much sense). Notice how this example has exactly the same paragraphs as the previous one, despite the [ins](#) and [del](#) elements — the [ins](#) element straddles the heading and the first paragraph, and the [del](#) element straddles the boundary between the two paragraphs.

```
<section>
  <ins><h1>Example of paragraphs</h1>
  This is the <em>first</em> paragraph in</ins> this example<del>.
  <p>This is the second.</p></del>
  <!-- This is not a paragraph. -->
</section>
```

Let [view](#) be a view of the DOM that replaces all [a](#), [ins](#), [del](#), and [map](#) elements in the document with their [contents](#). Then, in [view](#), for each run of sibling [phrasing content](#) nodes uninterrupted by other types of content, in an element that accepts content other than [phrasing content](#) as well as [phrasing content](#), let *first* be the first node of the run, and let *last* be the last node of the run. For each such run that consists of at least one node that is neither [embedded content](#) nor [inter-element whitespace](#), a paragraph exists in the original DOM from immediately before *first* to immediately after *last*. (Paragraphs can thus span across [a](#), [ins](#), [del](#), and [map](#) elements.)

Conformance checkers may warn authors of cases where they have paragraphs that overlap each other (this can happen with [object](#), [video](#), [audio](#), and [canvas](#) elements, and indirectly through elements in other namespaces that allow HTML to be further embedded therein, like [svg](#) or [math](#)).

A [paragraph](#) is also formed explicitly by [p](#) elements.

Note: The [p](#) element can be used to wrap individual paragraphs when there would otherwise not be any content other than phrasing content to separate the paragraphs from each other.

Code Example:

In the following example, the link spans half of the first paragraph, all of the heading separating the two paragraphs, and half of the second paragraph. It straddles the paragraphs and the heading.

```
<header>
  Welcome!
  <a href="about.html">
    This is home of...
    <h1>The Falcons!</h1>
    The Lockheed Martin multirole jet fighter aircraft!
  </a>
  This page discusses the F-16 Fighting Falcon's innermost secrets.
</header>
```

Here is another way of marking this up, this time showing the paragraphs explicitly, and splitting the one link element into three:

```
<header>
  <p>Welcome! <a href="about.html">This is home of...</a></p>
  <h1><a href="about.html">The Falcons!</a></h1>
  <p><a href="about.html">The Lockheed Martin multirole jet
  fighter aircraft!</a> This page discusses the F-16 Fighting
  Falcon's innermost secrets.</p>
</header>
```

Code Example:

It is possible for paragraphs to overlap when using certain elements that define fallback content. For example, in the following section:

```
<section>
  <h1>My Cats</h1>
  You can play with my cat simulator.
  <object data="cats.sim">
    To see the cat simulator, use one of the following links:
    <ul>
      <li><a href="cats.sim">Download simulator file</a>
      <li><a href="http://sims.example.com/watch?v=LYds5xY4INU">Use online simulator</a>
    </ul>
    Alternatively, upgrade to the Mellblom Browser.
</section>
```

```

</object>
I'm quite proud of it.
</section>

```

There are five paragraphs:

1. The paragraph that says "You can play with my cat simulator. *object* I'm quite proud of it.", where *object* is the [object](#) element.
2. The paragraph that says "To see the cat simulator, use one of the following links:".
3. The paragraph that says "Download simulator file".
4. The paragraph that says "Use online simulator".
5. The paragraph that says "Alternatively, upgrade to the Mellblom Browser.".

The first paragraph is overlapped by the other four. A user agent that supports the "cats.sim" resource will only show the first one, but a user agent that shows the fallback will confusingly show the first sentence of the first paragraph as if it was in the same paragraph as the second one, and will show the last paragraph as if it was at the start of the second sentence of the first paragraph.

To avoid this confusion, explicit [p](#) elements can be used. For example:

```

<section>
  <h1>My Cats</h1>
  <p>You can play with my cat simulator.</p>
  <object data="cats.sim">
    <p>To see the cat simulator, use one of the following links:</p>
    <ul>
      <li><a href="cats.sim">Download simulator file</a>
      <li><a href="http://sims.example.com/watch?v=LYds5xY4INU">Use online simulator</a>
    </ul>
    <p>Alternatively, upgrade to the Mellblom Browser.</p>
  </object>
  <p>I'm quite proud of it.</p>
</section>

```

3.2.6 Requirements relating to the bidirectional algorithm

3.2.6.1 Authoring conformance criteria for bidirectional-algorithm formatting characters

[Text content](#) in [HTML elements](#) with [Text](#) nodes in their [contents](#), and text in attributes of [HTML elements](#) that allow free-form text, may contain characters in the ranges U+202A to U+202E and U+2066 to U+2069 (the bidirectional-algorithm formatting characters). However, the use of these characters is restricted so that any embedding or overrides generated by these characters do not start and end with different parent elements, and so that all such embeddings and overrides are explicitly terminated by a U+202C POP DIRECTIONAL FORMATTING character. This helps reduce incidences of text being reused in a manner that has unforeseen effects on the bidirectional algorithm. [\[BIDI\]](#)

The aforementioned restrictions are defined by specifying that certain parts of documents form [bidirectional-algorithm formatting character ranges](#), and then imposing a requirement on such ranges.

The strings resulting from applying the following algorithm to an [HTML element](#) *element* are [bidirectional-algorithm formatting character ranges](#):

1. Let *output* be an empty list of strings.
2. Let *string* be an empty string.
3. Let *node* be the first child node of *element*, if any, or null otherwise.
4. *Loop*: If *node* is null, jump to the step labeled *end*.
5. Process *node* according to the first matching step from the following list:
 - If *node* is a [Text](#) node
Append the text data of *node* to *string*.
 - If *node* is a [br](#) element
 - If *node* is an [HTML element](#) that is [flow content](#) but that is not also [phrasing content](#)
If *string* is not the empty string, push *string* onto *output*, and let *string* be empty string.
 - Otherwise
Do nothing.
6. Let *node* be *node*'s next sibling, if any, or null otherwise.
7. Jump to the step labeled *loop*.
8. *End*: If *string* is not the empty string, push *string* onto *output*.
9. Return *output* as the [bidirectional-algorithm formatting character ranges](#).

The value of a namespace-less attribute of an [HTML element](#) is a [bidirectional-algorithm formatting character range](#).

Any strings that, as described above, are [bidirectional-algorithm formatting character ranges](#) must match the [string](#) production in the following ABNF, the character set for which is Unicode. [\[ABNF\]](#)

```

string      = *( plaintext ( embedding / override / isolation ) ) plaintext
embedding   = ( lre / rle ) string pdf
override    = ( lro / rlo ) string pdf
isolation   = ( lri / rli / fsi ) string pdi
lre         = %x202A ; U+202A LEFT-TO-RIGHT EMBEDDING
rle         = %x202B ; U+202B RIGHT-TO-LEFT EMBEDDING
lro         = %x202D ; U+202D LEFT-TO-RIGHT OVERRIDE
rlo         = %x202E ; U+202E RIGHT-TO-LEFT OVERRIDE
pdf         = %x202C ; U+202C POP DIRECTIONAL FORMATTING
lri         = %x2066 ; U+2066 LEFT-TO-RIGHT ISOLATE
rli         = %x2067 ; U+2067 RIGHT-TO-LEFT ISOLATE
fsi         = %x2068 ; U+2068 FIRST STRONG ISOLATE
pdi         = %x2069 ; U+2069 POP DIRECTIONAL ISOLATE
plaintext   = *( %x0000-2029 / %x202F-2065 / %x206A-10FFFF )
              ; any string with no bidirectional-algorithm formatting characters

```

Note: While the U+2069 POP DIRECTIONAL ISOLATE character implicitly also ends open embeddings and overrides, text that relies on this implicit scope closure is not conforming to this specification. All strings of embeddings, overrides, and isolations need to be

explicitly terminated to conform to this section's requirements.

Note: Authors are encouraged to use the `dir` attribute, the `bdo` element, and the `bdi` element, rather than maintaining the bidirectional-algorithm formatting characters manually. The bidirectional-algorithm formatting characters interact poorly with CSS.

3.2.6.2 User agent conformance criteria

User agents must implement the Unicode bidirectional algorithm to determine the proper ordering of characters when rendering documents and parts of documents. [BIDI]

The mapping of HTML to the Unicode bidirectional algorithm must be done in one of three ways. Either the user agent must implement CSS, including in particular the CSS 'unicode-bidi', 'direction', and 'content' properties, and must have, in its user agent style sheet, the rules using those properties given in this specification's `rendering` section, or, alternatively, the user agent must act as if it implemented just the aforementioned properties and had a user agent style sheet that included all the aforementioned rules, but without letting style sheets specified in documents override them, or, alternatively, the user agent must implement another styling language with equivalent semantics. [CSSWMI] [CSSGC]

The following elements and attributes have requirements defined by the `rendering` section that, due to the requirements in this section, are requirements on all user agents (not just those that [support the suggested default rendering](#)):

- `dir` attribute
- `bdi` element
- `bdo` element
- `br` element
- `pre` element
- `textarea` element
- `wbr` element

3.2.7 WAI-ARIA

Authors are encouraged to make use of the following documents for guidance on using ARIA in HTML beyond that which is provided in this section:

- [Using WAI-ARIA in HTML](#) - A practical guide for developers on how to add accessibility information to HTML elements using the Accessible Rich Internet Applications specification [ARIA]. In particular the [Recommendations Table](#) provides a complete reference for authors as to which ARIA roles, states and properties are appropriate to use on each HTML element.
- [WAI-ARIA 1.0 Authoring Practices](#) - An author's guide to understanding and implementing Accessible Rich Internet Applications.

Authors may use the ARIA `role` and `aria-*` attributes on [HTML elements](#), in accordance with the requirements described in the ARIA specifications, except where these conflict with the [strong native semantics](#) described below. These exceptions are intended to prevent authors from making assistive technology products report nonsensical states that do not represent the actual state of the document. [ARIA]

User agents are required to implement ARIA semantics on all [HTML elements](#), as defined in the ARIA specifications. The [default implicit ARIA semantics](#) defined below must be recognized by implementations for the purposes of ARIA processing. [ARIAIMPL]

Note: The ARIA attributes defined in the ARIA specifications, and the [strong native semantics](#) and [default implicit ARIA semantics](#) defined below, do not have any effect on CSS pseudo-class matching, user interface modalities that don't use assistive technologies, or the default actions of user interaction events as described in this specification.

3.2.7.1 ARIA Role Attribute

Every HTML element may have an ARIA `role` attribute specified. This is an ARIA Role attribute as defined by [ARIA] [Section 5.4 Definition of Roles](#).

The attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a set of space-separated tokens representing the various WAI-ARIA roles that the element belongs to.

The WAI-ARIA role that an HTML element has assigned to it is the first non-abstract role found in the list of values generated when the `role` attribute is split on spaces.

3.2.7.2 State and Property Attributes

Every HTML element may have ARIA state and property attributes specified. These attributes are defined by [ARIA] in [Section 6.6. Definitions of States and Properties \(all aria-* attributes\)](#).

These attributes, if specified, must have a value that is the ARIA value type in the "Value" field of the definition for the state or property, mapped to the appropriate HTML value type according to [ARIA] [Section 10.2 Mapping WAI-ARIA Value types to languages](#) using the HTML 5 mapping.

ARIA State and Property attributes can be used on any element. They are not always meaningful, however, and in such cases user agents might not perform any processing aside from including them in the DOM. State and property attributes are processed according to the requirements of the sections [Strong Native Semantics](#) and [Implicit ARIA semantics](#), as well as [ARIA] and [ARIAIMPL].

3.2.7.3 Strong Native Semantics

The following table defines the [strong native semantics](#) and corresponding [default implicit ARIA semantics](#) that apply to [HTML elements](#). Each language feature (element or attribute) in a cell in the first column implies the ARIA semantics (any role, states, and properties) given in the cell in the second column of the same row. When multiple rows apply to an element, the role from the last row to define a role must be applied, and the states and properties from all the rows must be combined.

Authors may remove the semantics of some elements with [strong native semantics](#) by using the `presentation` role. These elements are indicated with `(presentation)` next to their declared [strong native semantics](#) in column two.

Language feature	Strong native semantics and default implicit ARIA semantics
<code>area</code> element that creates a hyperlink	<code>link</code> role

<code>base</code> element	No role
<code>datalist</code> element	listbox role, with the <code>aria-multiselectable</code> property set to "false"
<code>details</code> element	<code>aria-expanded</code> state set to "true" if the element's <code>open</code> attribute is present, and set to "false" otherwise
<code>dialog</code> element without an <code>open</code> attribute	The <code>aria-hidden</code> state set to "true"
<code>footer</code> element that is not a descendant of an <code>article</code> or <code>section</code> element.	contentinfo role (presentation)
<code>head</code> element	No role , with the <code>aria-hidden</code> state set to "true"
<code>header</code> element that is not a descendant of an <code>article</code> or <code>section</code> element.	banner role (presentation)
<code>hr</code> element	separator role (presentation)
<code>html</code> element	No role
<code>img</code> element whose <code>alt</code> attribute's value is empty	presentation role
<code>input</code> element with a <code>type</code> attribute in the <code>Checkbox</code> state	<code>aria-checked</code> state set to "mixed" if the element's <code>indeterminate</code> IDL attribute is true, or "true" if the element's <code>checkedness</code> is true, or "false" otherwise
<code>input</code> element with a <code>type</code> attribute in the <code>Color</code> state	No role
<code>input</code> element with a <code>type</code> attribute in the <code>Date</code> state	No role , with the <code>aria-readonly</code> property set to "true" if the element has a <code>readonly</code> attribute
<code>input</code> element with a <code>type</code> attribute in the <code>Date and Time</code> state	No role , with the <code>aria-readonly</code> property set to "true" if the element has a <code>readonly</code> attribute
<code>input</code> element with a <code>type</code> attribute in the <code>Local Date and Time</code> state	No role , with the <code>aria-readonly</code> property set to "true" if the element has a <code>readonly</code> attribute
<code>input</code> element with a <code>type</code> attribute in the <code>E-mail</code> state with no <code>suggestions source</code> element	textbox role, with the <code>aria-readonly</code> property set to "true" if the element has a <code>readonly</code> attribute
<code>input</code> element with a <code>type</code> attribute in the <code>File Upload</code> state	No role
<code>input</code> element with a <code>type</code> attribute in the <code>Hidden</code> state	No role
<code>input</code> element with a <code>type</code> attribute in the <code>Month</code> state	No role , with the <code>aria-readonly</code> property set to "true" if the element has a <code>readonly</code> attribute
<code>input</code> element with a <code>type</code> attribute in the <code>Number</code> state	spinbutton role, with the <code>aria-readonly</code> property set to "true" if the element has a <code>readonly</code> attribute, the <code>aria-valuemax</code> property set to the element's <code>maximum</code> , the <code>aria-valuenow</code> property set to the element's <code>minimum</code> , and, if the result of applying the rules for parsing floating-point number values to the element's <code>value</code> is a number, with the <code>aria-valuenow</code> property set to that number
<code>input</code> element with a <code>type</code> attribute in the <code>Password</code> state	textbox role, with the <code>aria-readonly</code> property set to "true" if the element has a <code>readonly</code> attribute
<code>input</code> element with a <code>type</code> attribute in the <code>Radio Button</code> state	<code>aria-checked</code> state set to "true" if the element's <code>checkedness</code> is true, or "false" otherwise
<code>input</code> element with a <code>type</code> attribute in the <code>Range</code> state	slider role, with the <code>aria-valuemax</code> property set to the element's <code>maximum</code> , the <code>aria-valuenow</code> property set to the element's <code>minimum</code> , and the <code>aria-valuenow</code> property set to the result of applying the rules for parsing floating-point number values to the element's <code>value</code> , if that results in a number, or the <code>default value</code> otherwise
<code>input</code> element with a <code>type</code> attribute in the <code>Reset Button</code> state	button role
<code>input</code> element with a <code>type</code> attribute in the <code>Search</code> state with no <code>suggestions source</code> element	textbox role, with the <code>aria-readonly</code> property set to "true" if the element has a <code>readonly</code> attribute
<code>input</code> element with a <code>type</code> attribute in the <code>Submit Button</code> state	button role
<code>input</code> element with a <code>type</code> attribute in the <code>Telephone</code> state with no <code>suggestions source</code> element	textbox role, with the <code>aria-readonly</code> property set to "true" if the element has a <code>readonly</code> attribute
<code>input</code> element with a <code>type</code> attribute in the <code>Text</code> state with no <code>suggestions source</code> element	textbox role, with the <code>aria-readonly</code> property set to "true" if the element has a <code>readonly</code> attribute
<code>input</code> element with a <code>type</code> attribute in the <code>Text, Search, Telephone, URL</code> , or <code>E-mail</code> states with a <code>suggestions source</code> element	combobox role, with the <code>aria-owns</code> property set to the same value as the <code>list</code> attribute, and the <code>aria-readonly</code> property set to "true" if the element has a <code>readonly</code> attribute
<code>input</code> element with a <code>type</code> attribute in the <code>Time</code> state	No role , with the <code>aria-readonly</code> property set to "true" if the element has a <code>readonly</code> attribute
<code>input</code> element with a <code>type</code> attribute in the <code>URL</code> state with no <code>suggestions source</code> element	textbox role, with the <code>aria-readonly</code> property set to "true" if the element has a <code>readonly</code> attribute
<code>input</code> element with a <code>type</code> attribute in the <code>Week</code> state	No role , with the <code>aria-readonly</code> property set to "true" if the element has a <code>readonly</code> attribute
<code>input</code> element that is <code>required</code>	The <code>aria-required</code> state set to "true"
<code>keygen</code> element	No role
<code>label</code> element	No role
<code>link</code> element that creates a <code>hyperlink</code>	link role

<code>main</code> element	main role (presentation)
<code>meta</code> element	No role
<code>meter</code> element	No role
<code>nav</code> element	navigation role (presentation)
<code>noscript</code> element	No role, with the <code>aria-hidden</code> state set to "true"
<code>optgroup</code> element	No role
<code>option</code> element that is in a list of options or that represents a suggestion in a datalist element	option role, with the <code>aria-selected</code> state set to "true" if the element's selectedness is true, or "false" otherwise.
<code>param</code> element	No role
<code>progress</code> element	progressbar role, with, if the progress bar is determinate, the <code>aria-valuemax</code> property set to the maximum value of the progress bar, the <code>aria-valuenow</code> property set to zero, and the <code>aria-valuenow</code> property set to the current value of the progress bar
<code>script</code> element	No role, with the <code>aria-hidden</code> state set to "true"
<code>select</code> element with a <code>multiple</code> attribute	listbox role, with the <code>aria-multiselectable</code> property set to "true"
<code>select</code> element with no <code>multiple</code> attribute	listbox role, with the <code>aria-multiselectable</code> property set to "false"
<code>select</code> element with a <code>required</code> attribute	The <code>aria-required</code> state set to "true"
<code>source</code> element	No role
<code>style</code> element	No role, with the <code>aria-hidden</code> state set to "true"
<code>summary</code> element	No role
<code>textarea</code> element	textbox role, with the <code>aria-multiline</code> property set to "true", and the <code>ariareadonly</code> property set to "true" if the element has a <code>readonly</code> attribute
<code>textarea</code> element with a <code>required</code> attribute	The <code>aria-required</code> state set to "true"
<code>title</code> element	No role
Element that is <code>disabled</code>	The <code>aria-disabled</code> state set to "true"
Element that is <code>inert</code>	The <code>aria-disabled</code> state set to "true"
Element with a <code>hidden</code> attribute	The <code>aria-hidden</code> state set to "true"
Element that is a candidate for constraint validation but that does not satisfy its constraints	The <code>aria-invalid</code> state set to "true"

3.2.7.4 Implicit ARIA Semantics

Some [HTML elements](#) have native semantics that can be overridden. The following table lists these elements and their [default implicit ARIA semantics](#), along with the restrictions that apply to those elements. Each language feature (element or attribute) in a cell in the first column implies, unless otherwise overridden, the ARIA semantic (role, state, or property) given in the cell in the second column of the same row, but this semantic may be overridden under the conditions listed in the cell in the third column of that row.

Language feature	Default implicit ARIA semantic	Restrictions
<code>a</code> element that creates a hyperlink	link role	Role must be either link, menuitem, tab, or treeitem
<code>address</code> element	No role	If specified, role must be contentinfo
<code>article</code> element	article role	Role must be either article, document, application, or main
<code>aside</code> element	complementary role	Role must be either complementary, note, search or presentation
<code>audio</code> element	No role	If specified, role must be application
<code>button</code> element	button role	Role must be either button, link, menuitem, menuitemcheckbox, menuitemradio or radio
<code>details</code> element	group role	Role must be a role that supports aria-expanded
<code>dialog</code> element	dialog role	Role must be either alert, alertdialog, application, contentinfo, dialog, document, log, main, marquee, region, search, or status
<code>embed</code> element	No role	If specified, role must be either application, document, or img
<code>h1</code> element	heading role, with the <code>aria-level</code> property set to the element's outline depth	Role must be either heading, tab or presentation
<code>h2</code> element	heading role, with the <code>aria-level</code> property set to the element's outline depth	Role must be heading, tab or presentation
<code>h3</code> element	heading role, with the <code>aria-level</code> property set to the element's outline depth	Role must be heading, tab or presentation
<code>h4</code> element	heading role, with the <code>aria-level</code> property set to the element's outline depth	Role must be heading, tab or presentation
<code>h5</code> element	heading role, with the <code>aria-level</code> property set to the element's outline depth	Role must be heading, tab or presentation
<code>h6</code> element	heading role, with the <code>aria-level</code> property set to the element's outline depth	Role must be heading, tab or presentation
<code>iframe</code> element	No role	If specified, role must be application, document, img, or presentation
<code>img</code> element whose <code>alt</code> attribute's value is absent	img role	No restrictions
<code>img</code> element whose <code>alt</code> attribute's value is present	img role	No restrictions

<small>Any element whose <code>aria</code> attribute's value is present and not empty</small>	<small>Any role</small>	<small>No restrictions</small>
<code>input</code> element with a <code>type</code> attribute in the Button state	<code>button</code> role	Role must be either button, link, menuitem, menuitemcheckbox, menuitemradio or radio
<code>input</code> element with a <code>type</code> attribute in the Checkbox state	<code>checkbox</code> role	Role must be either checkbox or menuitemcheckbox
<code>input</code> element with a <code>type</code> attribute in the Image Button state	<code>button</code> role	Role must be either button, link, menuitem, menuitemcheckbox, menuitemradio or radio
<code>input</code> element with a <code>type</code> attribute in the Radio Button state	<code>radio</code> role	Role must be either radio or menuitemradio
<code>li</code> element whose parent is an <code>ol</code> or <code>ul</code> element	<code>listitem</code> role	Role must be either listitem, menuitem, menuitemcheckbox, menuitemradio, option, tab, treeitem or presentation
<code>main</code> element	<code>main</code> role	Role must be either document, application, or main
<code>object</code> element	<u>No role</u>	If specified, role must be either application, document, img, or presentation
<code>ol</code> element	<code>list</code> role	Role must be either directory, list, listbox, menu, menubar, tablist, toolbar, tree or presentation
<code>output</code> element	<code>status</code> role	No restrictions
<code>section</code> element	<code>region</code> role	Role must be either alert, alertdialog, application, contentinfo, dialog, document, log, main, marquee, region, search, status or presentation
<code>ul</code> element	<code>list</code> role	Role must be either directory, list, listbox, menu, menubar, tablist, toolbar, tree or presentation
<code>video</code> element	<u>No role</u>	If specified, role must be application
<u>The body element</u>	<code>document</code> role	Role must be either document or application

The entry "[no role](#)", when used as a [strong native semantic](#), means that no role can be used and that the user agent has no default mapping to ARIA roles. (However, it could have its own mappings to the accessibility layer.) When used as a [default implicit ARIA semantic](#), it means the user agent has no default mapping to ARIA roles. (However, it could have its own mappings to the accessibility layer.)

The WAI-ARIA specification neither requires or forbids user agents from enhancing native presentation and interaction behaviors on the basis of WAI-ARIA markup. Even mainstream user agents might choose to expose metadata or navigational features directly or via user-installed extensions; for example, exposing required form fields or landmark navigation. User agents are encouraged to maximize their usefulness to users, including users without disabilities.

Conformance checkers are encouraged to phrase errors such that authors are encouraged to use more appropriate elements rather than remove accessibility annotations. For example, if an `a` element is marked as having the `button` role, a conformance checker could say "Use a more appropriate element to represent a button, for example a `button` element or an `input` element" rather than "The `button` role cannot be used with `a` elements".

Code Example:

These features can be used to make accessibility tools render content to their users in more useful ways. For example, ASCII art, which is really an image, appears to be text, and in the absence of appropriate annotations would end up being rendered by screen readers as a very painful reading of lots of punctuation. Using the features described in this section, one can instead make the ATs skip the ASCII art and just read the caption:

```
<figure role="img" aria-labelledby="fish-caption">
  <pre>
    o   .`/
    `   /(
    O   .-'`-'`-.-.   .'
      / (o)   . . . /
      )   ))))   ><   <
      \_ | \_   -'   ' . \
      -_- -_-   -'   ' .
    jgs   ``\_
  </pre>
  <figcaption id="fish-caption">
    Joan G. Stark, "<cite>fish</cite>".
    October 1997. ASCII on electrons. 28x8.
  </figcaption>
</figure>
```

3.3 Interactions with XPath and XSLT

Implementations of XPath 1.0 that operate on [HTML documents](#) parsed or created in the manners described in this specification (e.g. as part of the `document.evaluate()` API) must act as if the following edit was applied to the XPath 1.0 specification.

First, remove this paragraph:

A [QName](#) in the node test is expanded into an [expanded-name](#) using the namespace declarations from the expression context. This is the same way expansion is done for element type names in start and end-tags except that the default namespace declared with `xmns` is not used: if the [QName](#) does not have a prefix, then the namespace URI is null (this is the same way attribute names are expanded). It is an error if the [QName](#) has a prefix for which there is no namespace declaration in the expression context.

Then, insert in its place the following:

A [QName](#) in the node test is expanded into an expanded-name using the namespace declarations from the expression context. If the [QName](#) has a prefix, then there must be a namespace declaration for this prefix in the expression context, and the corresponding namespace URI is the one that is associated with this prefix. It is an error if the [QName](#) has a prefix for which there is no namespace declaration in the expression context.

If the [QName](#) has no prefix and the principal node type of the axis is `element`, then the default element namespace is used. Otherwise if the [QName](#) has no prefix, the namespace URI is null. The default element namespace is a member of the context for the XPath

expression. The value of the default element namespace when executing an XPath expression through the DOM3 XPath API is determined in the following way:

1. If the context node is from an HTML DOM, the default element namespace is "http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml".
2. Otherwise, the default element namespace URI is null.

Note: This is equivalent to adding the default element namespace feature of XPath 2.0 to XPath 1.0, and using the HTML namespace as the default element namespace for HTML documents. It is motivated by the desire to have implementations be compatible with legacy HTML content while still supporting the changes that this specification introduces to HTML regarding the namespace used for HTML elements, and by the desire to use XPath 1.0 rather than XPath 2.0.

Note: This change is a [willful violation](#) of the XPath 1.0 specification, motivated by desire to have implementations be compatible with legacy content while still supporting the changes that this specification introduces to HTML regarding which namespace is used for HTML elements. [\[XPath10\]](#)

XSLT 1.0 processors outputting to a DOM when the output method is "html" (either explicitly or via the defaulting rule in XSLT 1.0) are affected as follows:

If the transformation program outputs an element in no namespace, the processor must, prior to constructing the corresponding DOM element node, change the namespace of the element to the [HTML namespace](#), [ASCII-lowercase](#) the element's local name, and [ASCII-lowercase](#) the names of any non-namespaced attributes on the element.

Note: This requirement is a [willful violation](#) of the XSLT 1.0 specification, required because this specification changes the namespaces and case-sensitivity rules of HTML in a manner that would otherwise be incompatible with DOM-based XSLT transformations. (Processors that serialize the output are unaffected.) [\[XSLT10\]](#)

This specification does not specify precisely how XSLT processing interacts with the [HTML parser](#) infrastructure (for example, whether an XSLT processor acts as if it puts any elements into a [stack of open elements](#)). However, XSLT processors must [stop parsing](#) if they successfully complete, and must set the [current document readiness](#) first to "interactive" and then to "complete" if they are aborted.

This specification does not specify how XSLT interacts with the [navigation](#) algorithm, how it fits in with the [event loop](#), nor how error pages are to be handled (e.g. whether XSLT errors are to replace an incremental XSLT output, or are rendered inline, etc).

Note: There are also additional non-normative comments regarding the interaction of XSLT and HTML [in the script element section](#).

3.4 Dynamic markup insertion

Note: APIs for dynamically inserting markup into the document interact with the parser, and thus their behavior varies depending on whether they are used with [HTML documents](#) (and the [HTML parser](#)) or XHTML in [XML documents](#) (and the [XML parser](#)).

3.4.1 Opening the input stream

The `open()` method comes in several variants with different numbers of arguments.

<code>document = document . open([type [, replace]])</code>	<small>This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.</small>
Causes the Document to be replaced in-place, as if it was a new Document object, but reusing the previous object, which is then returned.	
If the <code>type</code> argument is omitted or has the value " <code>text/html</code> ", then the resulting Document has an HTML parser associated with it, which can be given data to parse using document.write() . Otherwise, all content passed to document.write() will be parsed as plain text.	
If the <code>replace</code> argument is present and has the value " <code>replace</code> ", the existing entries in the session history for the Document object are removed.	
The method has no effect if the Document is still being parsed.	
Throws an InvalidStateError exception if the Document is an XML document .	
<code>window = document . open(url, name, features [, replace])</code>	
Works like the window.open() method.	

[Document](#) objects have an [ignore-opens-during-unload counter](#), which is used to prevent scripts from invoking the [document.open\(\)](#) method (directly or indirectly) while the document is [being unloaded](#). Initially, the counter must be set to zero.

When called with two arguments, the [document.open\(\)](#) method must act as follows:

1. If the [Document](#) object is not flagged as an [HTML document](#), throw an [InvalidStateError](#) exception and abort these steps.
2. If the [Document](#) object is not an [active document](#), then abort these steps.
3. Let `type` be the value of the first argument.
4. If the second argument is an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for the value "replace", then let `replace` be true.

Otherwise, if the [browsing context's session history](#) contains only one [Document](#), and that was the [about:blank Document](#) created when the [browsing context](#) was created, and that [Document](#) has never had the [unload a document](#) algorithm invoked on it (e.g. by a previous call to [document.open\(\)](#)), then let `replace` be true.

Otherwise, let `replace` be false.

5. If the [Document](#) has an [active parser](#) whose [script nesting level](#) is greater than zero, then the method does nothing. Abort these steps and return the [Document](#) object on which the method was invoked.

Note: This basically causes [document.open\(\)](#) to be ignored when it's called in an inline script found during parsing, while still letting it have an effect when called asynchronously.

6. Similarly, if the `Document`'s `ignore-opens-during-unload-counter` is greater than zero, then the method does nothing. Abort these steps and return the `Document` object on which the method was invoked.

Note: This basically causes `document.open()` to be ignored when it's called from a `beforeunload pagehide`, or `unload` event handler while the `Document` is being unloaded.

7. Release the `storage mutex`.
8. Set the `Document`'s `salvageable` state to false.
9. **Prompt to unload** the `Document` object. If the user `refused to allow the document to be unloaded`, then abort these steps and return the `Document` object on which the method was invoked.
10. **Unload** the `Document` object, with the `recycle` parameter set to true.
11. **Abort** the `Document`.
12. Unregister all event listeners registered on the `Document` node and its descendants.
13. Remove any `tasks` associated with the `Document` in any `task source`.
14. Remove all child nodes of the document, without firing any mutation events.
15. Replace the `Document`'s singleton objects with new instances of those objects. (This includes in particular the `window`, `location`, `History`, `ApplicationCache`, and `Navigator` objects, the various `BarProp` objects, the two `Storage` objects, the various `HTMLCollection` objects, and objects defined by other specifications, like `Selection` and the document's `UndoManager`. It also includes all the Web IDL prototypes in the JavaScript binding, including the `Document` object's prototype.)
16. Change the `document's character encoding` to UTF-8.
17. If the `Document` is `ready for post-load tasks`, then set the `Document` object's `reload override flag` and set the `Document`'s `reload override buffer` to the empty string.
18. Set the `Document`'s `salvageable` state back to true.
19. Change `the document's address` to the `entry script's document's address`.
20. If the `Document`'s `iframe load in progress` flag is set, set the `Document`'s `mute iframe load` flag.
21. Create a new `HTML parser` and associate it with the document. This is a **script-created parser** (meaning that it can be closed by the `document.open()` and `document.close()` methods, and that the tokenizer will wait for an explicit call to `document.close()` before emitting an end-of-file token). The encoding `confidence` is *irrelevant*.
22. Set the `current document readiness` of the document to "loading".
23. If `type` is an `ASCII case-insensitive` match for the string "`replace`", then, for historical reasons, set it to the string "`text/html`".
Otherwise:
If the `type` string contains a ";" (U+003B) character, remove the first such character and all characters from it up to the end of the string.
`Strip leading and trailing whitespace` from `type`.
24. If `type` is *not* now an `ASCII case-insensitive` match for the string "`text/html`", then act as if the tokenizer had emitted a start tag token with the tag name "pre" followed by a single "LF" (U+00A) character, then switch the `HTML parser`'s tokenizer to the `PLAINTEXT state`.
25. Remove all the entries in the `browsing context's session history` after the `current entry`. If the `current entry` is the last entry in the session history, then no entries are removed.

Note: This `doesn't necessarily have to affect` the user agent's user interface.

26. Remove any `tasks` queued by the `history traversal task source` that are associated with any `Document` objects in the `top-level browsing context's document family`.
27. Remove any earlier entries that share the same `Document`.
28. If `replace` is false, then add a new entry, just before the last entry, and associate with the new entry the text that was parsed by the previous parser associated with the `Document` object, as well as the state of the document at the start of these steps. This allows the user to step backwards in the session history to see the page before it was blown away by the `document.open()` call. This new entry does not have a `Document` object, so a new one will be created if the session history is traversed to that entry.
29. Finally, set the `insertion point` to point at just before the end of the `input stream` (which at this point will be empty).
30. Return the `Document` on which the method was invoked.

Note: The `document.open()` method does not affect whether a `Document` is `ready for post-load tasks` or `completely loaded`.

When called with four arguments, the `open()` method on the `Document` object must call the `open()` method on the `Window` object of the `Document` object, with the same arguments as the original call to the `open()` method, and return whatever that method returned. If the `Document` object has no `Window` object, then the method must throw an `InvalidAccessError` exception.

3.4.2 Closing the input stream

`document.close()`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Closes the input stream that was opened by the `document.open()` method.

Throws an `InvalidStateError` exception if the `Document` is an `XML document`.

The `close()` method must run the following steps:

- 1 If the `Document` object is not flagged as an `HTML document` throw an `InvalidStateError` exception and abort these steps

1. If the `document` object is not flagged as an `HTML document`, throw an `InvalidStateError` exception and abort these steps.

2. If there is no `script-created parser` associated with the document, then abort these steps.
3. Insert an `explicit "EOF" character` at the end of the parser's `input stream`.
4. If there is a `pending parsing-blocking script`, then abort these steps.
5. Run the tokenizer, processing resulting tokens as they are emitted, and stopping when the tokenizer reaches the `explicit "EOF" character` or `spins the event loop`.

3.4.3 `document.write()`

`document.write(text...)`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

In general, adds the given string(s) to the `document`'s input stream.

⚠ Warning! This method has very idiosyncratic behavior. In some cases, this method can affect the state of the HTML parser while the parser is running, resulting in a DOM that does not correspond to the source of the document (e.g. if the string written is the string "<plaintext>" or "<!--"). In other cases, the call can clear the current page first, as if `document.open()` had been called. In yet more cases, the method is simply ignored, or throws an exception. To make matters worse, the exact behavior of this method can in some cases be dependent on network latency, which can lead to failures that are very hard to debug. For all these reasons, use of this method is strongly discouraged.

This method throws an `InvalidStateError` exception when invoked on `XML documents`.

`Document` objects have an `ignore-destructive-writes counter`, which is used in conjunction with the processing of `script` elements to prevent external scripts from being able to use `document.write()` to blow away the document by implicitly calling `document.open()`. Initially, the counter must be set to zero.

The `document.write(...)` method must act as follows:

1. If the method was invoked on an `XML document`, throw an `InvalidStateError` exception and abort these steps.
2. If the `Document` object is not an `active document`, then abort these steps.
3. If the `insertion point` is undefined and either the `Document`'s `ignore-opens-during-unload counter` is greater than zero or the `Document`'s `ignore-destructive-writes counter` is greater than zero, abort these steps.
4. If the `insertion point` is undefined, call the `open()` method on the `document` object (with no arguments). If the user `refused to allow the document to be unloaded`, then abort these steps. Otherwise, the `insertion point` will point at just before the end of the (empty) `input stream`.
5. Insert the string consisting of the concatenation of all the arguments to the method into the `input stream` just before the `insertion point`.
6. If the `Document` object's `reload override flag` is set, then append the string consisting of the concatenation of all the arguments to the method to the `Document`'s `reload override buffer`.
7. If there is no `pending parsing-blocking script`, have the `HTML parser` process the characters that were inserted, one at a time, processing resulting tokens as they are emitted, and stopping when the tokenizer reaches the insertion point or when the processing of the tokenizer is aborted by the tree construction stage (this can happen if a `script` end tag token is emitted by the tokenizer).

Note: If the `document.write()` method was called from script executing inline (i.e. executing because the parser parsed a set of `script` tags), then this is a `reentrant invocation of the parser`.

8. Finally, return from the method.

3.4.4 `document.writeln()`

`document.writeln(text...)`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Adds the given string(s) to the `Document`'s input stream, followed by a newline character. If necessary, calls the `open()` method implicitly first.

This method throws an `InvalidStateError` exception when invoked on `XML documents`.

The `document.writeln(...)` method, when invoked, must act as if the `document.write()` method had been invoked with the same argument(s), plus an extra argument consisting of a string containing a single line feed character (U+000A).

4 The elements of HTML

4.1 The root element

4.1.1 The `html` element

Categories:

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used:

As the root element of a document.

Wherever a subdocument fragment is allowed in a compound document.

Content model:

A `head` element followed by a `body` element.

Content attributes:

Global attributes

manifest

DOM interface:

```
IDL interface HTMLHtmlElement : HTMLElement {};
```

The `html` element **represents** the root of an HTML document.

Authors are encouraged to specify a `lang` attribute on the root `html` element, giving the document's language. This aids speech synthesis tools to determine what pronunciations to use, translation tools to determine what rules to use, and so forth.

The `manifest` attribute gives the address of the document's [application cache manifest](#), if there is one. If the attribute is present, the attribute's value must be a [valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces](#).

The `manifest` attribute only [has an effect](#) during the early stages of document load. Changing the attribute dynamically thus has no effect (and thus, no DOM API is provided for this attribute).

Note: For the purposes of [application cache selection](#), later `base` elements cannot affect the [resolving of relative URLs](#) in `manifest` attributes, as the attributes are processed before those elements are seen.

Note: The `window.applicationCache` IDL attribute provides scripted access to the offline [application cache](#) mechanism.

Code Example:

The `html` element in the following example declares that the document's language is English.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<title>Swapping Songs</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Swapping Songs</h1>
<p>Tonight I swapped some of the songs I wrote with some friends, who
gave me some of the songs they wrote. I love sharing my music.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

4.2 Document metadata

4.2.1 The `head` element

Categories:

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used:

As the first element in an `html` element.

Content model:

If the document is [an iframe srcdoc document](#) or if title information is available from a higher-level protocol: Zero or more elements of `metadata content`, of which no more than one is a `title` element.

Otherwise: One or more elements of `metadata content`, of which exactly one is a `title` element.

Content attributes:

Global attributes

DOM interface:

```
IDL interface HTMLHeadElement : HTMLElement {};
```

The `head` element **represents** a collection of metadata for the [document](#).

Code Example:

The collection of metadata in a [head](#) element can be large or small. Here is an example of a very short one:

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>A document with a short head</title>
  </head>
  <body>
  ...
  
```

Here is an example of a longer one:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
  <HEAD>
    <META CHARSET="UTF-8">
    <BASE HREF="http://www.example.com/">
    <TITLE>An application with a long head</TITLE>
    <LINK REL="STYLESHEET" HREF="default.css">
    <LINK REL="STYLESHEET ALTERNATE" HREF="big.css" TITLE="Big Text">
    <SCRIPT SRC="support.js"></SCRIPT>
    <META NAME="APPLICATION-NAME" CONTENT="Long headed application">
  </HEAD>
  <BODY>
  ...
  
```

Note: The [title](#) element is a required child in most situations, but when a higher-level protocol provides title information, e.g. in the Subject line of an e-mail when HTML is used as an e-mail authoring format, the [title](#) element can be omitted.

4.2.2 The [title](#) element

Categories:

[Metadata content](#)

Contexts in which this element can be used:

In a [head](#) element containing no other [title](#) elements.

Content model:

[Text](#).

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

DOM interface:

```
[IDL] interface HTMLTitleElement : HTMLElement {
  attribute DOMString text;
};
```

The [title](#) element [represents](#) the document's title or name. Authors should use titles that identify their documents even when they are used out of context, for example in a user's history or bookmarks, or in search results. The document's title is often different from its first heading, since the first heading does not have to stand alone when taken out of context.

There must be no more than one [title](#) element per document.

The [title](#) element must not be empty.

Note: If it's reasonable for the [Document](#) to have no title, then the [title](#) element is probably not required. See the [head](#) element's content model for a description of when the element is required.

[title](#) . [text](#) [= [value](#)]

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns the contents of the element, ignoring child nodes that aren't [Text](#) nodes.
Can be set, to replace the element's children with the given value.

The IDL attribute [text](#) must return a concatenation of the contents of all the [text](#) nodes that are children of the [title](#) element (ignoring any other nodes such as comments or elements), in tree order. On setting, it must act the same way as the [textContent](#) IDL attribute.

Code Example:

Here are some examples of appropriate titles, contrasted with the top-level headings that might be used on those same pages.

```
<title>Introduction to The Mating Rituals of Bees</title>
...
<h1>Introduction</h1>
<p>This companion guide to the highly successful
<cite>Introduction to Medieval Bee-Keeping</cite> book is...
```

The next page might be a part of the same site. Note how the title describes the subject matter unambiguously, while the first heading assumes the reader knows what the context is and therefore won't wonder if the dances are Salsa or Waltz:

```
<title>Dances used during bee mating rituals</title>
...
<h1>The Dances</h1>
```

The string to use as the document's title is given by the [document.title](#) IDL attribute.

User agents should use the document's title when referring to the document in their user interface. When the contents of a [title](#) element are used in this way, [the directionality](#) of that [title](#) element should be used to set the directionality of the document's title in the user interface.

where [metadata content](#) is expected.

In a [noscript](#) element that is a child of a [head](#) element.

[Content model:](#)

Empty.

[Content attributes:](#)

[Global attributes](#)

[href](#)
[crossorigin](#)
[rel](#)
[media](#)
[hreflang](#)
[type](#)
[sizes](#)

Also, the [title](#) attribute has special semantics on this element.

[DOM interface:](#)

```
IDL interface HTMLLinkElement : HTMLElement {
    attribute boolean disabled;
    attribute DOMString href;
    attribute DOMString crossOrigin;
    attribute DOMString rel;
    readonly attribute DOMTokenList relList;
    attribute DOMString media;
    attribute DOMString hreflang;
    attribute DOMString type;
    [PutForwards=value] readonly attribute DOMSettableTokenList sizes;
};

HTMLLinkElement implements LinkStyle;
```

The [link](#) element allows authors to link their document to other resources.

The destination of the link(s) is given by the [href](#) attribute, which must be present and must contain a [valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces](#). If the [href](#) attribute is absent, then the element does not define a link.

Note: If the [rel](#) attribute is used, the element is restricted to the [head](#) element.

The types of link indicated (the relationships) are given by the value of the [rel](#) attribute, which, if present, must have a value that is a [set of space-separated tokens](#). The [allowed keywords and their meanings](#) are defined in a later section. If the [rel](#) attribute is absent, has no keywords, or if none of the keywords used are allowed according to the definitions in this specification, then the element does not create any links.

Two categories of links can be created using the [link](#) element: [Links to external resources](#) and [hyperlinks](#). The [link types section](#) defines whether a particular link type is an external resource or a hyperlink. One [link](#) element can create multiple links (of which some might be external resource links and some might be hyperlinks); exactly which and how many links are created depends on the keywords given in the [rel](#) attribute. User agents must process the links on a per-link basis, not a per-element basis.

Note: Each link created for a [link](#) element is handled separately. For instance, if there are two [link](#) elements with [rel="stylesheet"](#), they each count as a separate external resource, and each is affected by its own attributes independently. Similarly, if a single [link](#) element has a [rel](#) attribute with the value [next stylesheet](#), it creates both a [hyperlink](#) (for the [next](#) keyword) and an [external resource link](#) (for the [stylesheet](#) keyword), and they are affected by other attributes (such as [media](#) or [title](#)) differently.

[Code Example:](#)

For example, the following [link](#) element creates two hyperlinks (to the same page):

```
<link rel="author license" href="/about">
```

The two links created by this element are one whose semantic is that the target page has information about the current page's author, and one whose semantic is that the target page has information regarding the license under which the current page is provided.

The [crossorigin](#) attribute is a [CORS settings attribute](#). It is intended for use with external resource links.

The exact behavior for links to external resources depends on the exact relationship, as defined for the relevant link type. Some of the attributes control whether or not the external resource is to be applied (as defined below).

For external resources that are represented in the DOM (for example, style sheets), the DOM representation must be made available (modulo cross-origin restrictions) even if the resource is not applied. To [obtain the resource](#), the user agent must run the following steps:

1. If the [href](#) attribute's value is the empty string, then abort these steps.
2. [Resolve](#) the [URL](#) given by the [href](#) attribute, relative to the element.
3. If the previous step fails, then abort these steps.
4. Do a [potentially CORS-enabled fetch](#) of the resulting [absolute URL](#), with the [mode](#) being the state of the element's [crossorigin](#) content attribute, the [origin](#) being the [origin](#) of the [link](#) element's [Document](#), and the [default origin behaviour](#) set to [taint](#).

The resource obtained in this fashion can be either [CORS-same-origin](#) or [CORS-cross-origin](#).

User agents may opt to only try to obtain such resources when they are needed, instead of proactively [fetching](#) all the external resources that are not applied.

The semantics of the protocol used (e.g. HTTP) must be followed when fetching external resources. (For example, redirects will be followed and 404 responses will cause the external resource to not be applied.)

Once the attempts to obtain the resource and its [critical subresources](#) are complete, the user agent must, if the loads were successful, [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named [load](#) at the [link](#) element, or, if the resource or one of its [critical subresources](#) failed to completely load for any reason (e.g. DNS error, HTTP 404 response, a connection being prematurely closed, unsupported Content-Type), [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named [error](#) at the [link](#) element. Non-network errors in processing the resource or its subresources (e.g. CSS parse errors, PNG decoding errors) are not failures for the purposes of this paragraph.

The [task source](#) for these [tasks](#) is the [DOM manipulation task source](#).

The element must [delay the load event](#) of the element's document until all the attempts to obtain the resource and its [critical subresources](#) are complete. (Resources that the user agent has not yet attempted to obtain, e.g. because it is waiting for the resource to be needed, do not [delay the load event](#).)

Interactive user agents may provide users with a means to [follow the hyperlinks](#) created using the [link](#) element, somewhere within their user interface. The exact interface is not defined by this specification, but it could include the following information (obtained from the element's attributes, again as defined below), in some form or another (possibly simplified), for each hyperlink created with each [link](#) element in the document:

- The relationship between this document and the resource (given by the [rel](#) attribute)
- The title of the resource (given by the [title](#) attribute).
- The address of the resource (given by the [href](#) attribute).
- The language of the resource (given by the [hreflang](#) attribute).
- The optimum media for the resource (given by the [media](#) attribute).

User agents could also include other information, such as the type of the resource (as given by the [type](#) attribute).

Note: Hyperlinks created with the [link](#) element and its [rel](#) attribute apply to the whole page. This contrasts with the [rel](#) attribute of [a](#) and [area](#) elements, which indicates the type of a link whose context is given by the link's location within the document.

The [media](#) attribute says which media the resource applies to. The value must be a [valid media query](#).

If the link is a [hyperlink](#) then the [media](#) attribute is purely advisory, and describes for which media the document in question was designed.

However, if the link is an [external resource link](#), then the [media](#) attribute is prescriptive. The user agent must apply the external resource when the [media](#) attribute's value [matches the environment](#) and the other relevant conditions apply, and must not apply it otherwise.

Note: The external resource might have further restrictions defined within that limit its applicability. For example, a CSS style sheet might have some `@media` blocks. This specification does not override such further restrictions or requirements.

The default, if the [media](#) attribute is omitted, is "`all`", meaning that by default links apply to all media.

The [hreflang](#) attribute on the [link](#) element has the same semantics as the [hreflang attribute on a and area elements](#).

The [type](#) attribute gives the [MIME type](#) of the linked resource. It is purely advisory. The value must be a [valid MIME type](#).

For [external resource links](#), the [type](#) attribute is used as a hint to user agents so that they can avoid fetching resources they do not support. If the attribute is present, then the user agent must assume that the resource is of the given type (even if that is not a [valid MIME type](#), e.g. the empty string). If the attribute is omitted, but the external resource link type has a default type defined, then the user agent must assume that the resource is of that type. If the UA does not support the given [MIME type](#) for the given link relationship, then the UA should not [obtain](#) the resource; if the UA does support the given [MIME type](#) for the given link relationship, then the UA should [obtain](#) the resource at the appropriate time as specified for the [external resource link](#)'s particular type. If the attribute is omitted, and the external resource link type does not have a default type defined, but

the user agent would [obtain](#) the resource if the type was known and supported, then the user agent should [obtain](#) the resource under the assumption that it will be supported.

User agents must not consider the [type](#) attribute authoritative — upon fetching the resource, user agents must not use the [type](#) attribute to determine its actual type. Only the actual type (as defined in the next paragraph) is used to determine whether to [apply](#) the resource, not the aforementioned assumed type.

If the external resource link type defines rules for processing the resource's [Content-Type metadata](#), then those rules apply. Otherwise, if the resource is expected to be an image, user agents may apply the [image sniffing rules](#), with the [official type](#) being the type determined from the resource's [Content-Type metadata](#), and use the resulting sniffed type of the resource as if it was the actual type. Otherwise, if neither of these conditions apply or if the user agent opts not to apply the image sniffing rules, then the user agent must use the resource's [Content-Type metadata](#) to determine the type of the resource. If there is no type metadata, but the external resource link type has a default type defined, then the user agent must assume that the resource is of that type.

Note: The [stylesheet](#) link type defines rules for processing the resource's [Content-Type metadata](#).

Once the user agent has established the type of the resource, the user agent must apply the resource if it is of a supported type and the other relevant conditions apply, and must ignore the resource otherwise.

Code Example:

If a document contains style sheet links labeled as follows:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="A" type="text/plain">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="B" type="text/css">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="C">
```

...then a compliant UA that supported only CSS style sheets would fetch the B and C files, and skip the A file (since `text/plain` is not the [MIME type](#) for CSS style sheets).

For files B and C, it would then check the actual types returned by the server. For those that are sent as `text/css`, it would apply the styles, but for those labeled as `text/plain`, or any other type, it would not.

If one of the two files was returned without a [Content-Type](#) metadata, or with a syntactically incorrect type like `Content-Type: "null"`, then the default type for [stylesheet](#) links would kick in. Since that default type is `text/css`, the style sheet *would* nonetheless be applied.

The [title](#) attribute gives the title of the link. With one exception, it is purely advisory. The value is text. The exception is for style sheet links, where the [title](#) attribute defines [alternative style sheet sets](#).

Note: The [title](#) attribute on [link](#) elements differs from the global [title](#) attribute of most other elements in that a link without a title does not inherit the title of the parent element: it merely has no title.

The [sizes](#) attribute is used with the [icon](#) link type. The attribute must not be specified on [link](#) elements that do not have a [rel](#) attribute that

specifies the `icon` keyword.

HTTP `Link`: header fields, if supported, must be assumed to come before any links in the document, in the order that they were given in the HTTP message. These header fields are to be processed according to the rules given in the relevant specifications. [HTTP] [WEBLINK]

Note: Registration of relation types in HTTP Link: header fields is distinct from [HTML link types](#), and thus their semantics can be different from same-named HTML types.

The IDL attributes `href`, `rel`, `media`, `hreflang`, `type`, and `sizes` each must [reflect](#) the respective content attributes of the same name.

The `crossorigin` IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the `crossorigin` content attribute, [limited to only known values](#).

The IDL attribute `relList` must [reflect](#) the `rel` content attribute.

The IDL attribute `disabled` only applies to style sheet links. When the `link` element defines a style sheet link, then the `disabled` attribute behaves as defined [for the alternative style sheets DOM](#). For all other `link` elements it always return false and does nothing on setting.

The [LinkStyle](#) interface is also implemented by this element; the [styling processing model](#) defines how. [CSSOM]

Code Example:

Here, a set of `link` elements provide some style sheets:

```
<!-- a persistent style sheet -->
<link rel="stylesheet" href="default.css">

<!-- the preferred alternate style sheet -->
<link rel="stylesheet" href="green.css" title="Green styles">

<!-- some alternate style sheets -->
<link rel="alternate stylesheet" href="contrast.css" title="High contrast">
<link rel="alternate stylesheet" href="big.css" title="Big fonts">
<link rel="alternate stylesheet" href="wide.css" title="Wide screen">
```

Code Example:

The following example shows how you can specify versions of the page that use alternative formats, are aimed at other languages, and that are intended for other media:

```
<link rel=alternate href="/en/html" hreflang=en type=text/html title="English HTML">
<link rel=alternate href="/fr/html" hreflang=fr type=text/html title="French HTML">
<link rel=alternate href="/en/html/print" hreflang=en type=text/html media=print title="English HTML (for printing)">
<link rel=alternate href="/fr/html/print" hreflang=fr type=text/html media=print title="French HTML (for printing)">
<link rel=alternate href="/en/pdf" hreflang=en type=application/pdf title="English PDF">
<link rel=alternate href="/fr/pdf" hreflang=fr type=application/pdf title="French PDF">
```

4.2.5 The `meta` element

Categories:

Contexts in which this element can be used:

If the `charset` attribute is present, or if the element's `http-equiv` attribute is in the [Encoding declaration state](#): in a `head` element.

If the `http-equiv` attribute is present but not in the [Encoding declaration state](#): in a `head` element.

If the `http-equiv` attribute is present but not in the [Encoding declaration state](#): in a `noscript` element that is a child of a `head` element.

If the `name` attribute is present: where [metadata content](#) is expected.

Content model:

Empty.

Content attributes:

Global attributes

`name`
`http-equiv`
`content`
`charset`

DOM interface:

```
IDL interface HTMLMetaElement : HTMLElement {
    attribute DOMString name;
    attribute DOMString httpEquiv;
    attribute DOMString content;
};
```

The `meta` element [represents](#) various kinds of metadata that cannot be expressed using the `title`, `base`, `link`, `style`, and `script` elements.

The `meta` element can represent document-level metadata with the `name` attribute, pragma directives with the `http-equiv` attribute, and the file's [character encoding declaration](#) when an HTML document is serialized to string form (e.g. for transmission over the network or for disk storage) with the `charset` attribute.

Exactly one of the `name`, `http-equiv`, `charset` attributes must be specified.

If either `name` or `http-equiv` is specified, then the `content` attribute must also be specified. Otherwise, it must be omitted.

The `charset` attribute specifies the character encoding used by the document. This is a [character encoding declaration](#). If the attribute is present in an [XML document](#), its value must be an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for the string "`UTF-8`" (and the document is therefore forced to use UTF-8 as its encoding).

Note: The `charset` attribute on the `meta` element has no effect in XML documents, and is only allowed in order to facilitate migration to and from XHTML.

There must not be more than one `meta` element with a `charset` attribute per document.

The `content` attribute gives the value of the document metadata or pragma directive when the element is used for those purposes. The allowed values depend on the exact context, as described in subsequent sections of this specification.

If a `meta` element has a `name` attribute, it sets document metadata. Document metadata is expressed in terms of name-value pairs, the `name` attribute on the `meta` element giving the name, and the `content` attribute on the same element giving the value. The name specifies what aspect of metadata is being set; valid names and the meaning of their values are described in the following sections. If a `meta` element has no `content` attribute, then the value part of the metadata name-value pair is the empty string.

The `name` and `content` IDL attributes must [reflect](#) the respective content attributes of the same name. The IDL attribute `httpEquiv` must [reflect](#) the content attribute `http-equiv`.

4.2.5.1 Standard metadata names

This specification defines a few names for the `name` attribute of the `meta` element.

Names are case-insensitive, and must be compared in an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) manner.

`application-name`

The value must be a short free-form string giving the name of the Web application that the page represents. If the page is not a Web application, the `application-name` metadata name must not be used. There must not be more than one `meta` element with its `name` attribute set to the value `application-name` per document. User agents may use the application name in UI in preference to the page's `title`, since the title might include status messages and the like relevant to the status of the page at a particular moment in time instead of just being the name of the application.

`author`

The value must be a free-form string giving the name of one of the page's authors.

`description`

The value must be a free-form string that describes the page. The value must be appropriate for use in a directory of pages, e.g. in a search engine. There must not be more than one `meta` element with its `name` attribute set to the value `description` per document.

`generator`

The value must be a free-form string that identifies one of the software packages used to generate the document. This value must not be used on pages whose markup is not generated by software, e.g. pages whose markup was written by a user in a text editor.

Code Example:

Here is what a tool called "Frontweaver" could include in its output, in the page's `head` element, to identify itself as the tool used to generate the page:

```
<meta name=generator content="Frontweaver 8.2">
```

`keywords`

The value must be a [set of comma-separated tokens](#), each of which is a keyword relevant to the page.

Code Example:

This page about typefaces on British motorways uses a `meta` element to specify some keywords that users might use to look for the page:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Typefaces on UK motorways</title>
    <meta name="keywords" content="british,type face,font,fonds,highway,highways">
  </head>
  <body>
    ...
  </body>
```

Note: Many search engines do not consider such keywords, because this feature has historically been used unreliably and even misleadingly as a way to spam search engine results in a way that is not helpful for users.

To obtain the list of keywords that the author has specified as applicable to the page, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Let `keywords` be an empty list.
2. For each `meta` element with a `name` attribute and a `content` attribute and whose `name` attribute's value is `keywords`, run the following substeps:
 1. [Split the value of the element's `content` attribute on commas](#).
 2. Add the resulting tokens, if any, to `keywords`.
 3. Remove any duplicates from `keywords`.
4. Return `keywords`. This is the list of keywords that the author has specified as applicable to the page.

User agents should not use this information when there is insufficient confidence in the reliability of the value.

For instance, it would be reasonable for a content management system to use the keyword information of pages within the system to populate the index of a site-specific search engine, but a large-scale content aggregator that used this information would likely find that certain users would try to game its ranking mechanism through the use of inappropriate keywords.

4.2.5.2 Other metadata names

Extensions to the predefined set of metadata names may be registered in the [WHATWG Wiki MetaExtensions page](#). [\[WHATWGWiki\]](#)

Anyone is free to edit the WHATWG Wiki MetaExtensions page at any time to add a type. These new names must be specified with the following information:

Keyword

The actual name being defined. The name should not be confusingly similar to any other defined name (e.g. differing only in case).

Brief description

A short non-normative description of what the metadata name's meaning is, including the format the value is required to be in.

Specification

A link to a more detailed description of the metadata name's semantics and requirements. It could be another page on the Wiki, or a link to an external page.

Synonyms

A list of other names that have exactly the same processing requirements. Authors should not use the names defined to be synonyms, they are only intended to allow user agents to support legacy content. Anyone may remove synonyms that are not used in practice; only names that need to be processed as synonyms for compatibility with legacy content are to be registered in this way.

Status

One of the following:

Proposed

The name has not received wide peer review and approval. Someone has proposed it and is, or soon will be, using it.

Ratified

The name has received wide peer review and approval. It has a specification that unambiguously defines how to handle pages that use the name, including when they use it in incorrect ways.

Discontinued

The metadata name has received wide peer review and it has been found wanting. Existing pages are using this metadata name, but new pages should avoid it. The "brief description" and "specification" entries will give details of what authors should use instead, if anything.

If a metadata name is found to be redundant with existing values, it should be removed and listed as a synonym for the existing value.

If a metadata name is registered in the "proposed" state for a period of a month or more without being used or specified, then it may be removed from the registry.

If a metadata name is added with the "proposed" status and found to be redundant with existing values, it should be removed and listed as a synonym for the existing value. If a metadata name is added with the "proposed" status and found to be harmful, then it should be changed to "discontinued" status.

Anyone can change the status at any time, but should only do so in accordance with the definitions above.

Conformance checkers may use the information given on the WHATWG Wiki MetaExtensions page to establish if a value is allowed or not: values defined in this specification or marked as "proposed" or "ratified" must be accepted, whereas values marked as "discontinued" or not listed in either this specification or on the aforementioned page must be reported as invalid. Conformance checkers may cache this information (e.g. for performance reasons or to avoid the use of unreliable network connectivity).

When an author uses a new metadata name not defined by either this specification or the Wiki page, conformance checkers may offer to add the value to the Wiki, with the details described above, with the "proposed" status.

Metadata names whose values are to be [URLs](#) must not be proposed or accepted. Links must be represented using the [link](#) element, not the [meta](#) element.

4.2.5.3 Pragma directives

When the `http-equiv` attribute is specified on a [meta](#) element, the element is a pragma directive.

The `http-equiv` attribute is an [enumerated attribute](#). The following table lists the keywords defined for this attribute. The states given in the first cell of the rows with keywords give the states to which those keywords map. Some of the keywords are non-conforming, as noted in the last column.

State	Keyword	Notes
Content Language	<code>content-language</code>	Non-conforming
Encoding declaration	<code>content-type</code>	
Default style	<code>default-style</code>	
Refresh	<code>refresh</code>	
Cookie setter	<code>set-cookie</code>	Non-conforming

When a [meta](#) element is [inserted into the document](#), if its `http-equiv` attribute is present and represents one of the above states, then the user agent must run the algorithm appropriate for that state, as described in the following list:

Content language state (`http-equiv="content-language"`)

Note: This feature is non-conforming. Authors are encouraged to use the [lang](#) attribute instead.

This pragma sets the [pragma-set default language](#). Until such a pragma is successfully processed, there is no [pragma-set default language](#).

1. If the [meta](#) element has no `content` attribute, then abort these steps.
2. If the element's `content` attribute contains a "," (U+002C) character then abort these steps.
3. Let `input` be the value of the element's `content` attribute.
4. Let `position` point at the first character of `input`.
5. [Skip whitespace](#).
6. [Collect a sequence of characters](#) that are not [space characters](#).
7. Let `candidate` be the string that resulted from the previous step.
8. If `candidate` is the empty string, abort these steps.
9. Set the [pragma-set default language](#) to `candidate`.

Note: This pragma is not exactly equivalent to the HTTP `Content-Language` header. [\[HTTP\]](#)

Encoding declaration state (`http-equiv="content-type"`)

The [encoding declaration state](#) is just an alternative form of setting the `charset` attribute: it is a [character encoding declaration](#). This state's user agent requirements are all handled by the parsing section of the specification.

User agent requirements are all handled by the parsing section of the specification.

For `meta` elements with an `http-equiv` attribute in the `encoding declaration state`, the `content` attribute must have a value that is an ASCII case-insensitive match for a string that consists of: the literal string "text/html;", optionally followed by any number of space characters, followed by the literal string "`charset`=", followed by the `name` of the character encoding of the character encoding declaration.

A document must not contain both a `meta` element with an `http-equiv` attribute in the `encoding declaration state` and a `meta` element with the `charset` attribute present.

The `encoding declaration state` may be used in [HTML documents](#) and in [XML Documents](#). If the `encoding declaration state` is used in [XML Documents](#), the name of the character encoding must be an ASCII case-insensitive match for the string "UTF-8" (and the document is therefore forced to use UTF-8 as its encoding).

Note: The `encoding declaration state` has no effect in XML documents, and is only allowed in order to facilitate migration to and from XHTML.

Default style state (`http-equiv="default-style"`)

This pragma sets the name of the default [alternative style sheet set](#).

1. If the `meta` element has no `content` attribute, or if that attribute's value is the empty string, then abort these steps.
2. Set the [preferred style sheet set](#) to the value of the element's `content` attribute. [\[CSSOM\]](#)

Refresh state (`http-equiv="refresh"`)

This pragma acts as timed redirect.

1. If another `meta` element with an `http-equiv` attribute in the `Refresh state` has already been successfully processed (i.e. when it was inserted the user agent processed it and reached the last step of this list of steps), then abort these steps.
2. If the `meta` element has no `content` attribute, or if that attribute's value is the empty string, then abort these steps.
3. Let `input` be the value of the element's `content` attribute.
4. Let `position` point at the first character of `input`.
5. [Skip whitespace](#).
6. [Collect a sequence of characters](#) that are ASCII digits, and parse the resulting string using the [rules for parsing non-negative integers](#). If the sequence of characters collected is the empty string, then no number will have been parsed; abort these steps. Otherwise, let `time` be the parsed number.
7. [Collect a sequence of characters](#) that are ASCII digits and "." (U+002E) characters. Ignore any collected characters.
8. [Skip whitespace](#).
9. Let `url` be the address of the current page.
10. If the character in `input` pointed to by `position` is a ";" (U+003B) character or a "," (U+002C) character, then advance `position` to the next character. Otherwise, jump to the last step.
11. [Skip whitespace](#).
12. If the character in `input` pointed to by `position` is a "U" (U+0055) character or a U+0075 LATIN SMALL LETTER U character (u), then advance `position` to the next character. Otherwise, jump to the last step.
13. If the character in `input` pointed to by `position` is a "R" (U+0052) character or a U+0072 LATIN SMALL LETTER R character (r), then advance `position` to the next character. Otherwise, jump to the last step.
14. If the character in `input` pointed to by `position` is s "L" (U+004C) character or a U+006C LATIN SMALL LETTER L character (l), then advance `position` to the next character. Otherwise, jump to the last step.
15. [Skip whitespace](#).
16. If the character in `input` pointed to by `position` is a "=" (U+003D), then advance `position` to the next character. Otherwise, jump to the last step.
17. [Skip whitespace](#).
18. If the character in `input` pointed to by `position` is either a "" (U+0027) character or "" (U+0022) character, then let `quote` be that character, and advance `position` to the next character. Otherwise, let `quote` be the empty string.
19. Let `url` be equal to the substring of `input` from the character at `position` to the end of the string.
20. If `quote` is not the empty string, and there is a character in `url` equal to `quote`, then truncate `url` at that character, so that it and all subsequent characters are removed.
21. Strip any trailing [space characters](#) from the end of `url`.
22. Strip any "tab" (U+0009), "LF" (U+000A), and "CR" (U+000D) characters from `url`.
23. [Resolve](#) the `url` value to an [absolute URL](#), relative to the `meta` element. If this fails, abort these steps.
24. Perform one or more of the following steps:
 - After the refresh has come due (as defined below), if the user has not canceled the redirect and if the `meta` element's `Document`'s [active sandboxing flag set](#) does not have the [sandboxed automatic features browsing context flag](#) set, [navigate](#) the `Document`'s [browsing context](#) to `url`, with [replacement enabled](#), and with the `Document`'s [browsing context](#) as the [source browsing context](#).

For the purposes of the previous paragraph, a refresh is said to have come due as soon as the `/later` of the following two conditions occurs:

- At least `time` seconds have elapsed since the document has [completely loaded](#), adjusted to take into account user or user agent preferences.
- At least `time` seconds have elapsed since the `meta` element was [inserted into the Document](#), adjusted to take into

account user or user agent preferences.

- Provide the user with an interface that, when selected, [navigates a browsing context](#) to [url](#), with the [document](#)'s [browsing context](#) as the [source browsing context](#).
- Do nothing.

In addition, the user agent may, as with anything, inform the user of any and all aspects of its operation, including the state of any timers, the destinations of any timed redirects, and so forth.

For [meta](#) elements with an [http-equiv](#) attribute in the [Refresh state](#), the [content](#) attribute must have a value consisting either of:

- just a [valid non-negative integer](#), or
- a [valid non-negative integer](#), followed by a U+003B SEMICOLON character (:), followed by one or more [space characters](#), followed by a substring that is an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for the string "URL", followed by a "=" (U+003D) character, followed by a [valid URL](#) that does not start with a literal "" (U+0027) or "" (U+0022) character.

In the former case, the integer represents a number of seconds before the page is to be reloaded; in the latter case the integer represents a number of seconds before the page is to be replaced by the page at the given [URL](#).

Code Example:

A news organization's front page could include the following markup in the page's [head](#) element, to ensure that the page automatically reloads from the server every five minutes:

```
<meta http-equiv="Refresh" content="300">
```

Code Example:

A sequence of pages could be used as an automated slide show by making each page refresh to the next page in the sequence, using markup such as the following:

```
<meta http-equiv="Refresh" content="20; URL=page4.html">
```

Cookie setter (http-equiv="set-cookie")

This pragma sets an HTTP cookie. [\[COOKIES\]](#)

It is non-conforming. Real HTTP headers should be used instead.

1. If the [meta](#) element has no [content](#) attribute, or if that attribute's value is the empty string, then abort these steps.
2. [Obtain the storage mutex](#).
3. Act as if [receiving a set-cookie-string](#) for [the document's address](#) via a "non-HTTP" API, consisting of the value of the element's [content](#) attribute encoded as UTF-8. [\[COOKIES\]](#) [\[RFC3629\]](#)

There must not be more than one [meta](#) element with any particular state in the document at a time.

4.2.5.4 Other pragma directives

Extensions to the predefined set of pragma directives may, under certain conditions, be registered in the [WHATWG Wiki PragmaExtensions page](#). [\[WHATWGWiki\]](#)

Such extensions must use a name that is identical to an HTTP header registered in the Permanent Message Header Field Registry, and must have behavior identical to that described for the HTTP header. [\[IANAPERMHEADERS\]](#)

Pragma directives corresponding to headers describing metadata, or not requiring specific user agent processing, must not be registered; instead, use [metadata names](#). Pragma directives corresponding to headers that affect the HTTP processing model (e.g. caching) must not be registered, as they would result in HTTP-level behavior being different for user agents that implement HTML than for user agents that do not.

Anyone is free to edit the WHATWG Wiki PragmaExtensions page at any time to add a pragma directive satisfying these conditions. Such registrations must specify the following information:

Keyword

The actual name being defined. The name must match a previously-registered HTTP name with the same requirements.

Brief description

A short non-normative description of the purpose of the pragma directive.

Specification

A link to the specification defining the corresponding HTTP header.

Conformance checkers may use the information given on the WHATWG Wiki PragmaExtensions page to establish if a value is allowed or not: values defined in this specification or listed on the aforementioned page must be accepted, whereas values not listed in either this specification or on the aforementioned page must be reported as invalid. Conformance checkers may cache this information (e.g. for performance reasons or to avoid the use of unreliable network connectivity).

4.2.5.5 Specifying the document's character encoding

A **character encoding declaration** is a mechanism by which the [character encoding](#) used to store or transmit a document is specified.

The following restrictions apply to [character encoding declarations](#):

- The character encoding name given must be an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for the [name](#) of the [character encoding](#) used to serialize the file. [\[ENCODING\]](#)
- The character encoding declaration must be serialized without the use of [character references](#) or character escapes of any kind.
- The element containing the character encoding declaration must be serialized completely within the first 1024 bytes of the document.

In addition, due to a number of restrictions on [meta](#) elements, there can only be one [meta](#)-based character encoding declaration per document.

If an [HTML document](#) does not start with a BOM, and its [encoding](#) is not explicitly given by [Content-Type metadata](#), and the document is not [an iframe srcdoc document](#), then the character encoding used must be an [ASCII-compatible character encoding](#), and the encoding must be specified using a [meta](#) element with a [charset](#) attribute or a [meta](#) element with an [http-equiv](#) attribute in the [Encoding declaration state](#).

Note: A character encoding declaration is required (either in the [Content-Type metadata](#) or explicitly in the file) even if the encoding is US-ASCII, because a character encoding is needed to process non-ASCII characters entered by the user in forms, in URLs generated by scripts, and so forth.

If the document is [an iframe srcdoc document](#), the document must not have a [character encoding declaration](#). (In this case, the source is already decoded, since it is part of the document that contained the [iframe](#).)

If an [HTML document](#) contains a [meta](#) element with a [charset](#) attribute or a [meta](#) element with an [http-equiv](#) attribute in the [Encoding declaration state](#), then the character encoding used must be an [ASCII-compatible character encoding](#).

Authors should use UTF-8. Conformance checkers may advise authors against using legacy encodings. [\[RFC3629\]](#)

Authoring tools should default to using UTF-8 for newly-created documents. [\[RFC3629\]](#)

Encodings in which a series of bytes in the range 0x20 to 0x7E can encode characters other than the corresponding characters in the range U+0020 to U+007E represent a potential security vulnerability: a user agent that does not support the encoding (or does not support the label used to declare the encoding, or does not use the same mechanism to detect the encoding of unlabeled content as another user agent) might end up interpreting technically benign plain text content as HTML tags and JavaScript. Authors should therefore not use these encodings. For example, this applies to encodings in which the bytes corresponding to "`<script>`" in ASCII can encode a different string. Authors should not use such encodings, which are known to include JIS_C6226-1983, JIS_X0212-1990, HZ-GB-2312, JOHAB (Windows code page 1361), encodings based on ISO-2022, and encodings based on EBCDIC. Furthermore, authors must not use the CESU-8, UTF-7, BOCU-1 and SCSU encodings, which also fall into this category; these encodings were never intended for use for Web content. [\[RFC1345\]](#) [\[RFC1842\]](#) [\[RFC1468\]](#) [\[RFC2237\]](#) [\[RFC1554\]](#) [\[CP50220\]](#) [\[RFC1922\]](#) [\[RFC1557\]](#) [\[CESU8\]](#) [\[UTF7\]](#) [\[BOCU1\]](#) [\[SCSU\]](#)

Authors should not use UTF-32, as the encoding detection algorithms described in this specification intentionally do not distinguish it from UTF-16. [\[UNICODE\]](#)

Note: Using non-UTF-8 encodings can have unexpected results on form submission and URL encodings, which use the [document's character encoding](#) by default.

In XHTML, the XML declaration should be used for inline character encoding information, if necessary.

Code Example:

In HTML, to declare that the character encoding is UTF-8, the author could include the following markup near the top of the document (in the [head](#) element):

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
```

In XML, the XML declaration would be used instead, at the very top of the markup:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
```

4.2.6 The `style` element

Categories:

[Metadata content](#).

If the [scoped](#) attribute is present: [flow content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

If the [scoped](#) attribute is absent: where [metadata content](#) is expected.

If the [scoped](#) attribute is absent: in a [noscript](#) element that is a child of a [head](#) element.

If the [scoped](#) attribute is present: where [flow content](#) is expected, but before any other [flow content](#) other than [inter-element whitespace](#) and [style](#) elements, and not as the child of an element whose content model is [transparent](#).

Content model:

Depends on the value of the [type](#) attribute, but must match requirements described in prose below.

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

[media](#)

[type](#)

[scoped](#)

Also, the [title](#) attribute has special semantics on this element.

DOM interface:

```
IDL interface HTMLStyleElement : HTMLElement {
    attribute boolean disabled;
    attribute DOMString media;
    attribute DOMString type;
    attribute boolean scoped;
};

HTMLStyleElement implements LinkStyle;
```

The [style](#) element allows authors to embed style information in their documents. The [style](#) element is one of several inputs to the [styling processing model](#). The element does not [represent](#) content for the user.

The [type](#) attribute gives the styling language. If the attribute is present, its value must be a [valid MIME type](#) that designates a styling language. The [charset](#) parameter must not be specified. The default value for the [type](#) attribute, which is used if the attribute is absent, is "`text/css`". [\[RFC2318\]](#)

When examining types to determine if they support the language, user agents must not ignore unknown MIME parameters — types with unknown parameters must be assumed to be unsupported. The [charset](#) parameter must be treated as an unknown parameter for the purpose of comparing [MIME types](#) here.

The [media](#) attribute says which media the styles apply to. The value must be a [valid media query](#). The user agent must apply the styles when the [media](#) attribute's value [matches the environment](#) and the other relevant conditions apply, and must not apply them otherwise.

Note: The styles might be further limited in scope, e.g. in CSS with the use of `@media` blocks. This specification does not override such

further restrictions or requirements.

The default, if the `media` attribute is omitted, is "`all`", meaning that by default styles apply to all media.

The `scoped` attribute is a [boolean attribute](#). If present, it indicates that the styles are intended just for the subtree rooted at the `style` element's parent element, as opposed to the whole [Document](#).

If the `scoped` attribute is present and the element has a parent element, then the `style` element must precede any [flow content](#) in its parent element other than [inter-element whitespace](#) and other `style` elements, and the parent element's content model must not have a [transparent](#) component.

Note: This implies that scoped `style` elements cannot be children of, e.g., `a` or `ins` elements, even when those are used as [flow content](#) containers.

Note: A `style` element without a `scoped` attribute is restricted to appearing in the `head` of the document.

If the `scoped` attribute is present, then the user agent must apply the specified style information only to the `style` element's parent element (if any), and that element's descendants. Otherwise, the specified styles must, if applied, be applied to the entire document. [\[CSSSCOPED\]](#)

The following will eventually be moved to a CSS specification; it is specified here only on an interim basis until an editor can be found to own this.

Within scoped CSS resources, authors may use an `@global` [@-rule](#). The syntax of this rule is defined as follows.

The following production is added to the grammar:

```
global
  : GLOBAL_SYM S* ruleset
;
```

The following rules are added to the Flex tokenizer:

```
B           b|\\{0,4}(42|62)(\\r\\n|[\\t\\r\\n\\f])?
@{G}{L}{O}{B}{A}{L} {return GLOBAL_SYM;}
```

Simple selectors in rule sets prefixed by the `@global` [@-rule](#) in scoped CSS resources must be processed in the same way as normal rule sets in non-scoped CSS resources.

Simple selectors in scoped CSS resources that are not prefixed by an `@global` [@-rule](#) must only match the `style` element's parent element (if any), and that element's descendants.

For scoped CSS resources, the effect of other [@-rules](#) must be scoped to either the scoped sheet and its subresources or to the subtree rooted at the `style` element's parent (if any), even if the [@-rule](#) in question would ordinarily apply to all style sheets that affect the [Document](#), or to all nodes in the [Document](#). Any '`@page`' rules in scoped CSS resources must be ignored.

For example, an '`@font-face`' rule defined in a scoped style sheet would only define the font for the purposes of elements in the scoped section; the font would not be used for elements outside the subtree. However, rules outside the subtree that refer to font family names declared in '`@font-face`' rules in a scoped section, when those rules are inherited by nodes in the scoped section, would end up referring to the fonts declared in that section.

The `title` attribute on `style` elements defines [alternative style sheet sets](#). If the `style` element has no `title` attribute, then it has no title; the `title` attribute of ancestors does not apply to the `style` element. [\[CSSOM\]](#)

Note: The `title` attribute on `style` elements, like the `title` attribute on `link` elements, differs from the global `title` attribute in that a `style` block without a title does not inherit the title of the parent element: it merely has no title.

The `textContent` of a `style` element must match the `style` production in the following ABNF, the character set for which is Unicode. [\[ABNF\]](#)

```
style      = no-c-start *( c-start no-c-end c-end no-c-start )
no-c-start = < any string that doesn't contain a substring that matches c-start >
c-start    = "<!--"
no-c-end   = < any string that doesn't contain a substring that matches c-end >
c-end     = "-->"
```

All descendant elements must be processed, according to their semantics, before the `style` element itself is evaluated. For styling languages that consist of pure text (as opposed to XML), user agents must evaluate `style` elements by passing the concatenation of the contents of all the `Text` nodes that are children of the `style` element (not any other nodes such as comments or elements), in [tree order](#), to the style system. For XML-based styling languages, user agents must pass all the child nodes of the `style` element to the style system.

All [URLs](#) found by the styling language's processor must be [resolved](#), relative to the element (or as defined by the styling language), when the processor is invoked.

Once the attempts to obtain the style sheet's [critical subresources](#), if any, are complete, or, if the style sheet has no [critical subresources](#), once the style sheet has been parsed and processed, the user agent must, if the loads were successful or there were none, [queue a task to fire a simple event](#) named `load` at the `style` element, or, if one of the style sheet's [critical subresources](#) failed to completely load for any reason (e.g. DNS error, HTTP 404 response, a connection being prematurely closed, unsupported Content-Type), [queue a task to fire a simple event](#) named `error` at the `style` element. Non-network errors in processing the style sheet or its subresources (e.g. CSS parse errors, PNG decoding errors) are not failures for the purposes of this paragraph.

The `task source` for these `tasks` is the [DOM manipulation task source](#).

The element must [delay the load event](#) of the element's document until all the attempts to obtain the style sheet's [critical subresources](#), if any, are complete.

Note: This specification does not specify a style system, but CSS is expected to be supported by most Web browsers. [\[CSS\]](#)

The `media`, `type` and `scoped` IDL attributes must [reflect](#) the respective content attributes of the same name.

The `disabled` IDL attribute behaves as defined [for the alternative style sheets DOM](#).

The [LinkStyle](#) interface is also implemented by this element; the [styling processing model](#) defines how. [\[CSSOM\]](#)

Code Example:

The following document has its stress emphasis styled as bright red text rather than italics text, while leaving titles of works and Latin words in their default italics. It shows how using appropriate elements enables easier restyling of documents.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en-US">
  <head>
    <title>My favorite book</title>
    <style>
      body { color: black; background: white; }
      em { font-style: normal; color: red; }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>My <em>favorite</em> book of all time has <em>got</em> to be
    <cite>A Cat's Life</cite>. It is a book by P. Rahmel that talks
    about the <i lang="la">Felis Catus</i> in modern human society.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

4.2.7 Styling

The [link](#) and [style](#) elements can provide styling information for the user agent to use when rendering the document. The CSS and CSSOM specifications specify what styling information is to be used by the user agent and how it is to be used. [\[CSS\]](#) [\[CSSOM\]](#)

The [style](#) and [link](#) elements implement the [LinkStyle](#) interface. [\[CSSOM\]](#)

For [style](#) elements, if the user agent does not support the specified styling language, then the [sheet](#) attribute of the element's [LinkStyle](#) interface must return null. Similarly, [link](#) elements that do not represent [external resource links that contribute to the styling processing model](#) (i.e. that do not have a [stylesheet](#) keyword in their [rel](#) attribute), for which [the link is an alternative stylesheet](#) but whose [title](#) content attribute is absent or empty, or whose resource is [CORS-cross-origin](#), must have their [LinkStyle](#) interface's [sheet](#) attribute return null.

Otherwise, the [LinkStyle](#) interface's [sheet](#) attribute must return null if the corresponding element is not [in a Document](#), and otherwise must return a [StyleSheet](#) object with the following properties: [\[CSSOM\]](#)

The style sheet type

The style sheet type must be the same as the style's specified type. For [style](#) elements, this is the same as the [type](#) content attribute's value, or [text/css](#) if that is omitted. For [link](#) elements, this is the [Content-Type metadata of the specified resource](#).

The style sheet location

For [link](#) elements, the location must be the result of [resolving](#) the [URL](#) given by the element's [href](#) content attribute, relative to the element, or the empty string if that fails. For [style](#) elements, there is no location.

The style sheet media

The media must be the same as the value of the element's [media](#) content attribute, or the empty string, if the attribute is omitted.

The style sheet title

The title must be the same as the value of the element's [title](#) content attribute, if the attribute is present and has a non-empty value. If the attribute is absent or its value is the empty string, then the style sheet does not have a title (it is the empty string). The title is used for defining [alternative style sheet sets](#).

The style sheet alternate flag

For [link](#) elements, true if [the link is an alternative stylesheet](#). In all other cases, false.

The same object must be returned each time.

The [disabled](#) IDL attribute on [link](#) and [style](#) elements must return false and do nothing on setting, if the [sheet](#) attribute of their [LinkStyle](#) interface is null. Otherwise, it must return the value of the [StyleSheet](#) interface's [disabled](#) attribute on getting, and forward the new value to that same attribute on setting.

The rules for handling alternative style sheets are defined in the CSS object model specification. [\[CSSOM\]](#)

Style sheets, whether added by a [link](#) element, a [style](#) element, an [<?xml-stylesheet>](#) PI, an HTTP [Link](#): header, or some other mechanism, have a [style sheet ready](#) flag, which is initially unset.

When a style sheet is ready to be applied, its [style sheet ready](#) flag must be set. If the style sheet referenced no other resources (e.g. it was an internal style sheet given by a [style](#) element with no [@import](#) rules), then the style rules must be synchronously made available to script; otherwise, the style rules must only be made available to script once the [event loop](#) reaches its "update the rendering" step.

A style sheet in the context of the [document](#) of an [HTML parser](#) or [XML parser](#) is said to be a [style sheet that is blocking scripts](#) if the element was created by that [document](#)'s parser, and the element is either a [style](#) element or a [link](#) element that was an [external resource link that contributes to the styling processing model](#) when the element was created by the parser, and the element's style sheet was enabled when the element was created by the parser, and the element's [style sheet ready](#) flag is not yet set, and, the last time the [event loop](#) reached step 1, the element was [in that Document](#), and the user agent hasn't given up on that particular style sheet yet. A user agent may give up on a style sheet at any time.

Note: Giving up on a style sheet before the style sheet loads, if the style sheet eventually does still load, means that the script might end up operating with incorrect information. For example, if a style sheet sets the color of an element to green, but a script that inspects the resulting style is executed before the sheet is loaded, the script will find that the element is black (or whatever the default color is), and might thus make poor choices (e.g. deciding to use black as the color elsewhere on the page, instead of green). Implementors have to balance the likelihood of a script using incorrect information with the performance impact of doing nothing while waiting for a slow network request to finish.

A [Document](#) has a [style sheet that is blocking scripts](#) if there is either [a style sheet that is blocking scripts](#) in the context of that [Document](#), or if that [Document](#) is in a [browsing context](#) that has a [parent browsing context](#), and the [active document](#) of that [parent browsing context](#) itself [has a style sheet that is blocking scripts](#).

A [Document](#) has no [style sheet that is blocking scripts](#) if it does not [have a style sheet that is blocking scripts](#) as defined in the previous paragraph.

4.3 Scripting

Scripts allow authors to add interactivity to their documents.

Authors are encouraged to use declarative alternatives to scripting where possible, as declarative mechanisms are often more maintainable, and many users disable scripting.

Code Example:

For example, instead of using script to show or hide a section to show more details, the [details](#) element could be used.

Authors are also encouraged to make their applications degrade gracefully in the absence of scripting support.

Code Example:

For example, if an author provides a link in a table header to dynamically resort the table, the link could also be made to function without scripts by requesting the sorted table from the server.

4.3.1 The `script` element

Categories:

- [Metadata content](#).
- [Flow content](#).
- [Phrasing content](#).
- [Script-supporting element](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [metadata content](#) is expected.

Where [phrasing content](#) is expected.

Where [script-supporting elements](#) are expected.

Content model:

If there is no `src` attribute, depends on the value of the `type` attribute, but must match [script content restrictions](#).

If there is a `src` attribute, the element must be either empty or contain only [script documentation](#) that also matches [script content restrictions](#).

Content attributes:

Global attributes

- [src](#)
- [type](#)
- [charset](#)
- [async](#)
- [defer](#)
- [crossorigin](#)

DOM interface:

```
IDL  interface HTMLScriptElement : HTMLElement {
    attribute DOMString src;
    attribute DOMString type;
    attribute DOMString charset;
    attribute boolean async;
    attribute boolean defer;
    attribute DOMString crossOrigin;
    attribute DOMString text;
};
```

The `script` element allows authors to include dynamic script and data blocks in their documents. The element does not [represent](#) content for the user.

When used to include dynamic scripts, the scripts may either be embedded inline or may be imported from an external file using the `src` attribute. If the language is not that described by "text/javascript", then the `type` attribute must be present, as described below. Whatever language is used, the contents of the `script` element must conform with the requirements of that language's specification.

When used to include data blocks (as opposed to scripts), the data must be embedded inline, the format of the data must be given using the `type` attribute, the `src` attribute must not be specified, and the contents of the `script` element must conform to the requirements defined for the format used.

The `type` attribute gives the language of the script or format of the data. If the attribute is present, its value must be a [valid MIME type](#). The `charset` parameter must not be specified. The default, which is used if the attribute is absent, is "text/javascript".

The `src` attribute, if specified, gives the address of the external script resource to use. The value of the attribute must be a [valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces](#) identifying a script resource of the type given by the `type` attribute, if the attribute is present, or of the type "text/javascript", if the attribute is absent. A resource is a script resource of a given type if that type identifies a scripting language and the resource conforms with the requirements of that language's specification.

The `charset` attribute gives the character encoding of the external script resource. The attribute must not be specified if the `src` attribute is not present. If the attribute is set, its value must be an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for the [name of an encoding](#), and must specify the same [encoding](#) as the `charset` parameter of the [Content-Type metadata](#) of the external file, if any. [\[ENCODING\]](#)

The `async` and `defer` attributes are [boolean attributes](#) that indicate how the script should be executed. The `defer` and `async` attributes must not be specified if the `src` attribute is not present.

There are three possible modes that can be selected using these attributes. If the `async` attribute is present, then the script will be executed asynchronously, as soon as it is available. If the `async` attribute is not present but the `defer` attribute is present, then the script is executed when the page has finished parsing. If neither attribute is present, then the script is fetched and executed immediately, before the user agent continues parsing the page.

Note: The exact processing details for these attributes are, for mostly historical reasons, somewhat non-trivial, involving a number of

aspects of HTML. The implementation requirements are therefore by necessity scattered throughout the specification. The algorithms below (in this section) describe the core of this processing, but these algorithms reference and are referenced by the parsing rules for `script` `start` and `end` tags in HTML, `in foreign content`, and `in XML`, the rules for the `document.write()` method, the handling of `scripting`, etc.

The `defer` attribute may be specified even if the `async` attribute is specified, to cause legacy Web browsers that only support `defer` (and not `async`) to fall back to the `defer` behavior instead of the synchronous blocking behavior that is the default.

The `crossorigin` attribute is a [CORS settings attribute](#). It controls, for scripts that are obtained from other [origins](#), whether error information will be exposed.

Changing the `src`, `type`, `charset`, `async`, `defer`, and `crossorigin` attributes dynamically has no direct effect; these attribute are only used at specific times described below.

A `script` element has several associated pieces of state.

The first is a flag indicating whether or not the script block has been "**already started**". Initially, `script` elements must have this flag unset (script blocks, when created, are not "already started"). The [cloning steps](#) for `script` elements must set the "already started" flag on the copy if it is set on the element being cloned.

The second is a flag indicating whether the element was "**parser-inserted**". Initially, `script` elements must have this flag unset. It is set by the [HTML parser](#) and the [XML parser](#) on `script` elements they insert and affects the processing of those elements.

The third is a flag indicating whether the element will "**force-async**". Initially, `script` elements must have this flag set. It is unset by the [HTML parser](#) and the [XML parser](#) on `script` elements they insert. In addition, whenever a `script` element whose "`force-async`" flag is set has a `async` content attribute added, the element's "`force-async`" flag must be unset.

The fourth is a flag indicating whether or not the script block is "**ready to be parser-executed**". Initially, `script` elements must have this flag unset (script blocks, when created, are not "ready to be parser-executed"). This flag is used only for elements that are also "[parser-inserted](#)", to let the parser know when to execute the script.

The last few pieces of state are [**the script block's type**](#), [**the script block's character encoding**](#), and [**the script block's fallback character encoding**](#). They are determined when the script is prepared, based on the attributes on the element at that time, and the [Document](#) of the `script` element.

When a `script` element that is not marked as being "[parser-inserted](#)" experiences one of the events listed in the following list, the user agent must synchronously [prepare](#) the `script` element:

- The `script` element gets [inserted into a document](#), at the time the [node is inserted](#) according to the DOM, after any other `script` elements inserted at the same time that are earlier in the [Document](#) in [tree order](#).
- The `script` element is [in a Document](#) and a node or document fragment is [inserted](#) into the `script` element, after any `script` elements [inserted](#) at that time.
- The `script` element is [in a Document](#) and has a `src` attribute set where previously the element had no such attribute.

To [prepare a script](#), the user agent must act as follows:

1. If the `script` element is marked as having "[already started](#)", then the user agent must abort these steps at this point. The script is not executed.
2. If the element has its "[parser-inserted](#)" flag set, then set `was-parser-inserted` to true and unset the element's "[parser-inserted](#)" flag. Otherwise, set `was-parser-inserted` to false.

Note: This is done so that if parser-inserted `script` elements fail to run when the parser tries to run them, e.g. because they are empty or specify an unsupported scripting language, another script can later mutate them and cause them to run again.

3. If `was-parser-inserted` is true and the element does not have an `async` attribute, then set the element's "[force-async](#)" flag to true.

Note: This is done so that if a parser-inserted `script` element fails to run when the parser tries to run it, but it is later executed after a script dynamically updates it, it will execute asynchronously even if the `async` attribute isn't set.

4. If the element has no `src` attribute, and its child nodes, if any, consist only of comment nodes and empty `Text` nodes, then the user agent must abort these steps at this point. The script is not executed.
5. If the element is not [in a Document](#), then the user agent must abort these steps at this point. The script is not executed.
6. If either:

- the `script` element has a `type` attribute and its value is the empty string, or
- the `script` element has no `type` attribute but it has a `language` attribute and `that` attribute's value is the empty string, or
- the `script` element has neither a `type` attribute nor a `language` attribute, then

...let [**the script block's type**](#) for this `script` element be "`text/javascript`".

Otherwise, if the `script` element has a `type` attribute, let [**the script block's type**](#) for this `script` element be the value of that attribute with any leading or trailing sequences of [space characters](#) removed.

Otherwise, the element has a non-empty `language` attribute; let [**the script block's type**](#) for this `script` element be the concatenation of the string "`text/`" followed by the value of the `language` attribute.

Note: The `language` attribute is never conforming, and is always ignored if there is a `type` attribute present.

7. If the user agent does not [support the scripting language](#) given by [**the script block's type**](#) for this `script` element, then the user agent must abort these steps at this point. The script is not executed.
8. If `was-parser-inserted` is true, then flag the element as "[parser-inserted](#)" again, and set the element's "[force-async](#)" flag to false.
9. The user agent must set the element's "[already started](#)" flag.

Note: The state of the element at this moment [is later used](#) to determine the script source.

10. If the element is flagged as "[parser-inserted](#)", but the element's [Document](#) is not the [Document](#) of the parser that created the element, then

abort these steps.

11. If [scripting is disabled](#) for the `script` element, then the user agent must abort these steps at this point. The script is not executed.

Note: The definition of [scripting is disabled](#) means that, amongst others, the following scripts will not execute: scripts in `XMLHttpRequest`'s `responseXML` documents, scripts in `DOMParser`-created documents, scripts in documents created by `XSLTProcessor`'s `transformToDocument` feature, and scripts that are first inserted by a script into a `Document` that was created using the `createDocument()` API. [XHR](#) [DOMPARSING](#) [DOM](#)

12. If the `script` element has an `event` attribute and a `for` attribute, then run these substeps:

1. Let `for` be the value of the `for` attribute.
2. Let `event` be the value of the `event` attribute.
3. [Strip leading and trailing whitespace](#) from `event` and `for`.
4. If `for` is not an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for the string "window", then the user agent must abort these steps at this point. The script is not executed.
5. If `event` is not an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for either the string "onload" or the string "onload()", then the user agent must abort these steps at this point. The script is not executed.

13. If the `script` element has a `charset` attribute, then let [`the script block's character encoding`](#) for this `script` element be the result of [getting an encoding](#) from the value of the `charset` attribute.

Otherwise, let [`the script block's fallback character encoding`](#) for this `script` element be the same as [the encoding of the document itself](#).

Note: Only one of these two pieces of state is set.

14. If the element has a `src` content attribute, run these substeps:

1. Let `src` be the value of the element's `src` attribute.
2. If `src` is the empty string, [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named `error` at the element, and abort these steps.
3. [Resolve](#) `src` relative to the element.
4. If the previous step failed, [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named `error` at the element, and abort these steps.
5. Do a [potentially CORS-enabled fetch](#) of the resulting [absolute URL](#), with the `mode` being the state of the element's `crossorigin` content attribute, the `origin` being the `origin` of the `script` element's `Document`, and the `default origin behaviour` set to `taint`.

The resource obtained in this fashion can be either [CORS-same-origin](#) or [CORS-cross-origin](#). This only affects how error reporting happens.

For historical reasons, if the `URL` is a `javascript: URL`, then the user agent must not, despite the requirements in the definition of the [fetching](#) algorithm, actually execute the script in the URL; instead the user agent must act as if it had received an empty HTTP 400 response.

For performance reasons, user agents may start fetching the script (as defined above) as soon as the `src` attribute is set, instead, in the hope that the element will be inserted into the document (and that the `crossorigin` attribute won't change value in the meantime). Either way, once the element is [inserted into the document](#), the load must have started as described in this step. If the UA performs such prefetching, but the element is never inserted in the document, or the `src` attribute is dynamically changed, or the `crossorigin` attribute is dynamically changed, then the user agent will not execute the script so obtained, and the fetching process will have been effectively wasted.

15. Then, the first of the following options that describes the situation must be followed:

- If the element has a `src` attribute, and the element has a `deferrable` attribute, and the element has been flagged as "[parser-inserted](#)", and the element does not have an `async` attribute
 - The element must be added to the end of the [list of scripts that will execute when the document has finished parsing](#) associated with the `Document` of the parser that created the element.
 - The `task` that the [networking task source](#) places on the `task queue` once the [fetching algorithm](#) has completed must set the element's "[ready to be parser-executed](#)" flag. The parser will handle executing the script.
- If the element has a `src` attribute, and the element has been flagged as "[parser-inserted](#)", and the element does not have an `async` attribute
 - The element is the [pending parsing-blocking script](#) of the `Document` of the parser that created the element. (There can only be one such script per `Document` at a time.)
 - The `task` that the [networking task source](#) places on the `task queue` once the [fetching algorithm](#) has completed must set the element's "[ready to be parser-executed](#)" flag. The parser will handle executing the script.
- If the element does not have a `src` attribute, and the element has been flagged as "[parser-inserted](#)", and either the parser that created the `script` is an [XML parser](#) or it's an [HTML parser](#) whose `script nesting level` is not greater than one, and the `Document` of the [HTML parser](#) or [XML parser](#) that created the `script` element [has a style sheet that is blocking scripts](#)
 - The element is the [pending parsing-blocking script](#) of the `Document` of the parser that created the element. (There can only be one such script per `Document` at a time.)
 - Set the element's "[ready to be parser-executed](#)" flag. The parser will handle executing the script.
- If the element has a `src` attribute, does not have an `async` attribute, and does not have the "[force-async](#)" flag set
 - The element must be added to the end of the [list of scripts that will execute in order as soon as possible](#) associated with the `Document` of the `script` element at the time the [prepare a script](#) algorithm started.
 - The `task` that the [networking task source](#) places on the `task queue` once the [fetching algorithm](#) has completed must run the following steps:
 1. If the element is not now the first element in the [list of scripts that will execute in order as soon as possible](#) to which it was added above, then mark the element as ready but abort these steps without executing the script yet.
 2. [Execution: Execute the script block](#) corresponding to the first script element in this [list of scripts that will execute in order as soon as possible](#).

3. Remove the first element from this [list of scripts that will execute in order as soon as possible](#).
4. If this [list of scripts that will execute in order as soon as possible](#) is still not empty and the first entry has already been marked as ready, then jump back to the step labeled **execution**.

↪ **If the element has a `src` attribute**

The element must be added to the **set of scripts that will execute as soon as possible** of the [Document](#) of the [script](#) element at the time the [prepare a script](#) algorithm started.

The [task](#) that the [networking task source](#) places on the [task queue](#) once the [fetching algorithm](#) has completed must [execute the script block](#) and then remove the element from the [set of scripts that will execute as soon as possible](#).

↪ **Otherwise**

The user agent must immediately [execute the script block](#), even if other scripts are already executing.

Fetching an external script must [delay the load event](#) of the element's document until the [task](#) that is [queued](#) by the [networking task source](#) once the resource has been [fetched](#) (defined above) has been run.

The **pending parsing-blocking script** of a [Document](#) is used by the [Document](#)'s parser(s).

Note: If a [script](#) element that blocks a parser gets moved to another [Document](#) before it would normally have stopped blocking that parser, it nonetheless continues blocking that parser until the condition that causes it to be blocking the parser no longer applies (e.g. if the script is a [pending parsing-blocking script](#) because there was [a style sheet that is blocking scripts](#) when it was parsed, but then the script is moved to another [Document](#) before the style sheet loads, the script still blocks the parser until the style sheets are all loaded, at which time the script executes and the parser is unblocked).

When the user agent is required to [execute a script block](#), it must run the following steps:

1. If the element is flagged as ["parser-inserted"](#), but the element's [Document](#) is not the [Document](#) of the parser that created the element, then abort these steps.
2. Jump to the appropriate set of steps from the list below:
 - ↪ **If the load resulted in an error (for example a DNS error, or an HTTP 404 error)**
Executing the script block must just consist of [firing a simple event](#) named `error` at the element.
 - ↪ **If the load was successful**
Executing the script block must consist of running the following steps. For the purposes of these steps, the script is considered to be from an [external file](#) if, while the [prepare a script](#) algorithm above was running for this script, the [script](#) element had a `src` attribute specified.
 1. Initialize [the script block's source](#) as follows:
 - ↪ **If the script is from an external file and [the script block's type](#) is a text-based language**
The contents of that file, interpreted as a Unicode string, are the script source.
To obtain the Unicode string, the user agent run the following steps:
 1. If the resource's [Content-Type metadata](#), if any, specifies a character encoding, and the user agent supports that encoding, then let [character encoding](#) be that encoding, and jump to the bottom step in this series of steps.
 2. If the algorithm above set [the script block's character encoding](#), then let [character encoding](#) be that encoding, and jump to the bottom step in this series of steps.
 3. Let [character encoding](#) be [the script block's fallback character encoding](#).
 4. If the specification for [the script block's type](#) gives specific rules for decoding files in that format to Unicode, follow them, using [character encoding](#) as the character encoding specified by higher-level protocols, if necessary.
Otherwise, [decode](#) the file to Unicode, using [character encoding](#) as the fallback encoding.

Note: The [decode](#) algorithm overrides [character encoding](#) if the file contains a BOM.

- ↪ **If the script is from an external file and [the script block's type](#) is an XML-based language**
The external file is the script source. When it is later executed, it must be interpreted in a manner consistent with the specification defining the language given by [the script block's type](#).
 - ↪ **If the script is inline and [the script block's type](#) is a text-based language**
The value of the `text` IDL attribute at the time the element's ["already started"](#) flag was last set is the script source.
 - ↪ **If the script is inline and [the script block's type](#) is an XML-based language**
The child nodes of the [script](#) element at the time the element's ["already started"](#) flag was last set are the script source.
2. [Fire a simple event](#) named `beforescriptexecute` that bubbles and is cancelable at the [script](#) element.
If the event is canceled, then abort these steps.
 3. If the script is from an external file, then increment the [ignore-destructive-writes counter](#) of the [script](#) element's [Document](#).
Let [neutralized doc](#) be that [Document](#).
 4. [Create a script](#) from the [script](#) element node, using [the script block's source](#), the [URL](#) from which the script was obtained, and [the script block's type](#).
If the script came from a resource that was [fetched](#) in the steps above, and the resource was [CORS-cross-origin](#), then pass the [muted errors](#) flag to the [create a script from a node](#) algorithm.
- Note:** This is where the script is compiled and actually executed.
5. Decrement the [ignore-destructive-writes counter](#) of [neutralized doc](#), if it was incremented in the earlier step.

6. [Fire a simple event](#) named `afterscriptexecute` that bubbles (but is not cancelable) at the `script` element.

7. If the script is from an external file, [fire a simple event](#) named `load` at the `script` element.

Otherwise, the script is internal; [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named `load` at the `script` element.

The IDL attributes `src`, `type`, `charset`, `defer`, each must [reflect](#) the respective content attributes of the same name.

The `crossorigin` IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the `crossorigin` content attribute, [limited to only known values](#).

The `async` IDL attribute controls whether the element will execute asynchronously or not. If the element's "[force-async](#)" flag is set, then, on getting, the `async` IDL attribute must return true, and on setting, the "[force-async](#)" flag must first be unset, and then the content attribute must be removed if the IDL attribute's new value is false, and must be set to the empty string if the IDL attribute's new value is true. If the element's "[force-async](#)" flag is *not* set, the IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the `async` content attribute.

`script . text [= value]`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns the contents of the element, ignoring child nodes that aren't `Text` nodes.

Can be set, to replace the element's children with the given value.

The IDL attribute `text` must return a concatenation of the contents of all the `Text` nodes that are children of the `script` element (ignoring any other nodes such as comments or elements), in tree order. On setting, it must act the same way as the `textContent` IDL attribute.

Note: When inserted using the `document.write()` method, `script` elements execute (typically synchronously), but when inserted using `innerHTML` and `outerHTML` attributes, they do not execute at all.

Code Example:

In this example, two `script` elements are used. One embeds an external script, and the other includes some data.

```
<script src="game-engine.js"></script>
<script type="text/x-game-map">
....U.....
o.....A...
....A.....AAA...
.A..AAA...AAAAA...
</script>
```

The data in this case might be used by the script to generate the map of a video game. The data doesn't have to be used that way, though; maybe the map data is actually embedded in other parts of the page's markup, and the data block here is just used by the site's search engine to help users who are looking for particular features in their game maps.

Code Example:

The following sample shows how a script element can be used to define a function that is then used by other parts of the document. It also shows how a `script` element can be used to invoke script while the document is being parsed, in this case to initialize the form's output.

```
<script>
function calculate(form) {
  var price = 52000;
  if (form.elements.brakes.checked)
    price += 1000;
  if (form.elements.radio.checked)
    price += 2500;
  if (form.elements.turbo.checked)
    price += 5000;
  if (form.elements.sticker.checked)
    price += 250;
  form.elements.result.value = price;
}
</script>
<form name="pricecalc" onsubmit="return false" onchange="calculate(this)">
<fieldset>
<legend>Work out the price of your car</legend>
<p>Base cost: £52000.</p>
<p>Select additional options:</p>
<ul>
<li><label><input type=checkbox name=brakes> Ceramic brakes (£1000)</label></li>
<li><label><input type=checkbox name=radio> Satellite radio (£2500)</label></li>
<li><label><input type=checkbox name=turbo> Turbo charger (£5000)</label></li>
<li><label><input type=checkbox name=sticker> "XZ" sticker (£250)</label></li>
</ul>
<p>Total: £<output name=result></output></p>
</fieldset>
<script>
  calculate(document.forms.pricecalc);
</script>
</form>
```

4.3.1.1 Scripting languages

A user agent is said to **support the scripting language** if each component of `the script block's type` is an ASCII case-insensitive match for the corresponding component in the `MIME type` string of a scripting language that the user agent implements.

The following lists the `MIME type` strings that user agents must recognize, and the languages to which they refer:

```
"application/ecmascript"
"application/javascript"
"application/x-ecmascript"
"application/x-javascript"
"text/ecmascript"
"text/javascript"
"text/javascript1.0"
"text/javascript1.1"
```

```

"text/javascript1.2"
"text/javascript1.3"
"text/javascript1.4"
"text/javascript1.5"
"text/javascript"
"text/json"
"text/livescript"
"text/x-ecmascript"
"text/x-javascript"
JavaScript. [ECMA262]

```

User agents may support other [MIME types](#) for other languages, but must not support other [MIME types](#) for the languages in the list above. User agents are not required to support the languages listed above.

The following [MIME types](#) (with or without parameters) must not be interpreted as scripting languages:

- "text/plain"
- "text/xml"
- "application/octet-stream"
- "application/xml"

Note: These types are explicitly listed here because they are poorly-defined types that are nonetheless likely to be used as formats for data blocks, and it would be problematic if they were suddenly to be interpreted as script by a user agent.

When examining types to determine if they represent supported languages, user agents must not ignore MIME parameters. Types are to be compared including all parameters.

Note: For example, types that include the `charset` parameter will not be recognized as referencing any of the scripting languages listed above.

4.3.1.2 Restrictions for contents of `script` elements

The [textContent](#) of a `script` element must match the `script` production in the following ABNF, the character set for which is Unicode. [ABNF]

```

script      = data1 *( escape [ script-start data3 ] "-->" data1 ) [ escape ]
escape     = "<!--" data2 *( script-start data3 script-end data2 )
data1      = < any string that doesn't contain a substring that matches not-data1 >
not-data1  = "<!--"
data2      = < any string that doesn't contain a substring that matches not-data2 >
not-data2  = script-start / "-->"
data3      = < any string that doesn't contain a substring that matches not-data3 >
not-data3  = script-end / "-->"
script-start = lt      s c r i p t tag-end
script-end   = lt slash s c r i p t tag-end
lt          = %x003C ; "<" (U+003C) character
slash        = %x002F ; "/" (U+002F) character
s           = %x0053 ; U+0053 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S
s           = %x0073 ; U+0073 LATIN SMALL LETTER S
c           = %x0043 ; U+0043 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C
c           = %x0063 ; U+0063 LATIN SMALL LETTER C
r           = %x0052 ; U+0052 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R
r           = %x0072 ; U+0072 LATIN SMALL LETTER R
i           = %x0049 ; U+0049 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I
i           = %x0069 ; U+0069 LATIN SMALL LETTER I
p           = %x0050 ; U+0050 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P
p           = %x0070 ; U+0070 LATIN SMALL LETTER P
t           = %x0054 ; U+0054 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T
t           = %x0074 ; U+0074 LATIN SMALL LETTER T
tag-end     = %x0009 ; "tab" (U+0009)
tag-end     = %x000A ; "LF" (U+000A)
tag-end     = %x000C ; "FF" (U+000C)
tag-end     = %x0020 ; U+0020 SPACE
tag-end     = %x002F ; "/" (U+002F)
tag-end     = %x003E ; ">" (U+003E)

```

When a `script` element contains [script documentation](#), there are further restrictions on the contents of the element, as described in the section below.

4.3.1.3 Inline documentation for external scripts

If a `script` element's `src` attribute is specified, then the contents of the `script` element, if any, must be such that the value of the `text` IDL attribute, which is derived from the element's contents, matches the `documentation` production in the following ABNF, the character set for which is Unicode. [ABNF]

```

documentation = *( *( space / tab / comment ) [ line-comment ] newline )
comment       = slash star *( not-star / star not-slash ) 1*star slash
line-comment  = slash slash *not-newline

; characters
tab          = %x0009 ; "tab" (U+0009)
newline       = %x000A ; "LF" (U+000A)
space         = %x0020 ; U+0020 SPACE
star          = %x002A ; "*" (U+002A)
slash         = %x002F ; "/" (U+002F)
not-newline   = %x0000-0009 / %x000B-10FFFF
; a Unicode character other than "LF" (U+000A)
not-star      = %x0000-0029 / %x002B-10FFFF
; a Unicode character other than "*" (U+002A)
not-slash     = %x0000-002E / %x0030-10FFFF
; a Unicode character other than "/" (U+002F)

```

Note: This corresponds to putting the contents of the element in JavaScript comments.

Note: This requirement is in addition to the earlier restrictions on the syntax of contents of `script` elements.

Code Example:

This allows authors to include documentation, such as license information or API information, inside their documents while still referring to external script files. The syntax is constrained so that authors don't accidentally include what looks like valid script while also providing a `src` attribute.

```
<script src="cool-effects.js">
  // create new instances using:
  //   var e = new Effect();
  // start the effect using .play, stop using .stop:
  //   e.play();
  //   e.stop();
</script>
```

4.3.1.4 Interaction of `script` elements and XSLT

This section is non-normative.

This specification does not define how XSLT interacts with the `script` element. However, in the absence of another specification actually defining this, here are some guidelines for implementors, based on existing implementations:

- When an XSLT transformation program is triggered by an `<?xml-stylesheet?>` processing instruction and the browser implements a direct-to-DOM transformation, `script` elements created by the XSLT processor need to be marked "[parser-inserted](#)" and run in document order (modulo scripts marked `defer` or `async`), asynchronously while the transformation is occurring.
- The `XSLTProcessor.transformToDocument()` method adds elements to a `Document` that is not in a [browsing context](#), and, accordingly, any `script` elements they create need to have their "[already started](#)" flag set in the [prepare a script](#) algorithm and never get executed ([scripting is disabled](#)). Such `script` elements still need to be marked "[parser-inserted](#)", though, such that their `async` IDL attribute will return false in the absence of an `async` content attribute.
- The `XSLTProcessor.transformToFragment()` method needs to create a fragment that is equivalent to one built manually by creating the elements using `document.createElementNS()`. For instance, it needs to create `script` elements that aren't "[parser-inserted](#)" and that don't have their "[already started](#)" flag set, so that they will execute when the fragment is inserted into a document.

The main distinction between the first two cases and the last case is that the first two operate on `Document`s and the last operates on a fragment.

4.3.2 The `noscript` element

Categories:

[Metadata content](#).
[Flow content](#).
[Phrasing content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

In a `head` element of an [HTML document](#), if there are no ancestor `noscript` elements.

Where [phrasing content](#) is expected in [HTML documents](#), if there are no ancestor `noscript` elements.

Content model:

When [scripting is disabled](#), in a `head` element: in any order, zero or more `link` elements, zero or more `style` elements, and zero or more `meta` elements.

When [scripting is disabled](#), not in a `head` element: [transparent](#), but there must be no `noscript` element descendants.

Otherwise: text that conforms to the requirements given in the prose.

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

DOM interface:

Uses [HTMLElement](#).

The `noscript` element [represents](#) nothing if [scripting is enabled](#), and [represents](#) its children if [scripting is disabled](#). It is used to present different markup to user agents that support scripting and those that don't support scripting, by affecting how the document is parsed.

When used in [HTML documents](#), the allowed content model is as follows:

In a `head` element, if [scripting is disabled](#) for the `noscript` element

The `noscript` element must contain only `link`, `style`, and `meta` elements.

In a `head` element, if [scripting is enabled](#) for the `noscript` element

The `noscript` element must contain only text, except that invoking the [HTML fragment parsing algorithm](#) with the `noscript` element as the `context` element and the text contents as the `input` must result in a list of nodes that consists only of `link`, `style`, and `meta` elements that would be conforming if they were children of the `noscript` element, and no [parse errors](#).

Outside of `head` elements, if [scripting is disabled](#) for the `noscript` element

The `noscript` element's content model is [transparent](#), with the additional restriction that a `noscript` element must not have a `noscript` element as an ancestor (that is, `noscript` can't be nested).

Outside of `head` elements, if [scripting is enabled](#) for the `noscript` element

The `noscript` element must contain only text, except that the text must be such that running the following algorithm results in a conforming document with no `noscript` elements and no `script` elements, and such that no step in the algorithm causes an [HTML parser](#) to flag a [parse error](#):

1. Remove every `script` element from the document.

2. Make a list of every `noscript` element in the document. For every `noscript` element in that list, perform the following steps:

1. Let the `parent element` be the parent element of the `noscript` element.

2. Take all the children of the `parent element` that come before the `noscript` element, and call these elements `the before`.

2. Take all the children of the `parent element` that come before the `<noscript>` element, and call these elements `the before children`.
3. Take all the children of the `parent element` that come *after* the `<noscript>` element, and call these elements `the after children`.
4. Let `s` be the concatenation of all the `Text` node children of the `<noscript>` element.
5. Set the `innerHTML` attribute of the `parent element` to the value of `s`. (This, as a side-effect, causes the `<noscript>` element to be removed from the document.)
6. Insert `the before children` at the start of the `parent element`, preserving their original relative order.
7. Insert `the after children` at the end of the `parent element`, preserving their original relative order.

Note: All these contortions are required because, for historical reasons, the `<noscript>` element is handled differently by the [HTML parser](#) based on whether [scripting was enabled or not](#) when the parser was invoked.

The `<noscript>` element must not be used in [XML documents](#).

Note: The `<noscript>` element is only effective in [the HTML syntax](#), it has no effect in [the XHTML syntax](#). This is because the way it works is by essentially "turning off" the parser when scripts are enabled, so that the contents of the element are treated as pure text and not as real elements. XML does not define a mechanism by which to do this.

The `<noscript>` element has no other requirements. In particular, children of the `<noscript>` element are not exempt from [form submission](#), scripting, and so forth, even when [scripting is enabled](#) for the element.

Code Example:

In the following example, a `<noscript>` element is used to provide fallback for a script.

```
<form action="calcSquare.php">
<p>
<label for=x>Number</label>:
<input id="x" name="x" type="number">
</p>
<script>
var x = document.getElementById('x');
var output = document.createElement('p');
output.textContent = 'Type a number; it will be squared right then!';
x.form.appendChild(output);
x.form.onsubmit = function () { return false; }
x.oninput = function () {
  var v = x.valueAsNumber;
  output.textContent = v + ' squared is ' + v * v;
};
</script>
<noscript>
<input type=submit value="Calculate Square">
</noscript>
</form>
```

When script is disabled, a button appears to do the calculation on the server side. When script is enabled, the value is computed on-the-fly instead.

The `<noscript>` element is a blunt instrument. Sometimes, scripts might be enabled, but for some reason the page's script might fail. For this reason, it's generally better to avoid using `<noscript>`, and to instead design the script to change the page from being a scriptless page to a scripted page on the fly, as in the next example:

```
<form action="calcSquare.php">
<p>
<label for=x>Number</label>:
<input id="x" name="x" type="number">
</p>
<input id="submit" type=submit value="Calculate Square">
<script>
var x = document.getElementById('x');
var output = document.createElement('p');
output.textContent = 'Type a number; it will be squared right then!';
x.form.appendChild(output);
x.form.onsubmit = function () { return false; }
x.oninput = function () {
  var v = x.valueAsNumber;
  output.textContent = v + ' squared is ' + v * v;
};
var submit = document.getElementById('submit');
submit.parentNode.removeChild(submit);
</script>
</form>
```

The above technique is also useful in XHTML, since `<noscript>` is not supported in [the XHTML syntax](#).

4.4 Sections

4.4.1 The `body` element

Categories:

[Sectioning root](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

As the second element in an `html` element.

Content model:

[Flow content](#).

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

[onafterprint](#)

[onbeforeprint](#)
[onbeforeunload](#)
[onhashchange](#)
[onmessage](#)
[onoffline](#)
[onpagehide](#)
[onpageshow](#)
[onpopstate](#)
[onresize](#)
[onstorage](#)
[onunload](#)

DOM interface:

```
[IDL] interface HTMLBodyElement : HTMLElement {  
};  
HTMLBodyElement implements WindowEventHandlers;
```

The `body` element [represents](#) the content of the document.

In conforming documents, there is only one `body` element. The `document.body` IDL attribute provides scripts with easy access to a document's `body` element.

Note: Some DOM operations (for example, parts of the [drag and drop](#) model) are defined in terms of "[the body element](#)". This refers to a particular element in the DOM, as per the definition of the term, and not any arbitrary `body` element.

The `body` element exposes as [event handler content attributes](#) a number of the [event handlers](#) of the `window` object. It also mirrors their [event handler IDL attributes](#).

The `onblur`, `onerror`, `onfocus`, `onload`, and `onscroll` [event handlers](#) of the `window` object, exposed on the `body` element, replace the generic [event handlers](#) with the same names normally supported by [HTML elements](#).

Thus, for example, a bubbling `error` event dispatched on a child of [the body element](#) of a `Document` would first trigger the [onerror event handler content attributes](#) of that element, then that of the root `html` element, and only *then* would it trigger the [onerror event handler content attribute](#) on the `body` element. This is because the event would bubble from the target, to the `body`, to the `html`, to the `Document`, to the `window`, and the [event handler](#) on the `body` is watching the `window` not the `body`. A regular event listener attached to the `body` using `addEventListener()`, however, would be run when the event bubbled through the `body` and not when it reaches the `window` object.

Code Example:

This page updates an indicator to show whether or not the user is online:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>  
<html>  
<head>  
<title>Online or offline?</title>  
<script>  
    function update(online) {  
        document.getElementById('status').textContent =  
            online ? 'Online' : 'Offline';  
    }  
</script>  
</head>  
<body ononline="update(true)"  
      onoffline="update(false)"  
      onload="update(navigator.onLine)">  
    <p>You are: <span id="status">(Unknown)</span></p>  
</body>  
</html>
```

4.4.2 The `article` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#), but with no `main` element descendants.
[Sectioning content](#).
[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [flow content](#) is expected.

Content model:

[Flow content](#).

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

DOM interface:

Uses `HTMLElement`.

The `article` element [represents](#) a complete, or self-contained, composition in a document, page, application, or site and that is, in principle, independently distributable or reusable, e.g. in syndication. This could be a forum post, a magazine or newspaper article, a blog entry, a user-submitted comment, an interactive widget or gadget, or any other independent item of content.

When `article` elements are nested, the inner `article` elements represent articles that are in principle related to the contents of the outer article. For instance, a blog entry on a site that accepts user-submitted comments could represent the comments as `article` elements nested within the `article` element for the blog entry.

Author information associated with an `article` element (q.v. the `address` element) does not apply to nested `article` elements.

Note: When used specifically with content to be redistributed in syndication, the `article` element is similar in purpose to the `entry`.

Note: When used specifically with content to be redistributed in syndication, the [article](#) element is similar in purpose to the [entry](#) element in Atom. [ATOM]

Code Example:

This example shows a blog post using the [article](#) element.

When the main content of the page (i.e. excluding footers, headers, navigation blocks, and sidebars) is all one single self-contained composition, the content should be marked up with a [main](#) element and the content may also be marked with an [article](#), but it is technically redundant in this case (since it's self-evident that the page is a single composition, as it is a single document).

```
<article>
  <header>
    <h1>The Very First Rule of Life</h1>
    <p><time datetime="2009-10-09">3 days ago</time></p>
    <link href="?comments=0">
  </header>
  <p>If there's a microphone anywhere near you, assume it's hot and
  sending whatever you're saying to the world. Seriously.</p>
  <p>...</p>
  <footer>
    <a href="?comments=1">Show comments...</a>
  </footer>
</article>
```

Here is that same blog post, but showing some of the comments:

```
<article>
  <header>
    <h1>The Very First Rule of Life</h1>
    <p><time datetime="2009-10-09">3 days ago</time></p>
    <link href="?comments=0">
  </header>
  <p>If there's a microphone anywhere near you, assume it's hot and
  sending whatever you're saying to the world. Seriously.</p>
  <p>...</p>
  <section>
    <h2>Comments</h2>
    <article id="c1">
      <link href="#c1">
      <footer>
        <p>Posted by: <span>
          <span>George Washington</span>
        </span></p>
        <p><time datetime="2009-10-10">15 minutes ago</time></p>
      </footer>
      <p>Yeah! Especially when talking about your lobbyist friends!</p>
    </article>
    <article id="c2">
      <link href="#c2">
      <footer>
        <p>Posted by: <span>
          <span>George Hammond</span>
        </span></p>
        <p><time datetime="2009-10-10">5 minutes ago</time></p>
      </footer>
      <p>Hey, you have the same first name as me.</p>
    </article>
  </section>
</article>
```

Notice the use of [footer](#) to give the information for each comment (such as who wrote it and when): the [footer](#) element *can* appear at the start of its section when appropriate, such as in this case. (Using [header](#) in this case wouldn't be wrong either; it's mostly a matter of authoring preference.)

4.4.3 The `section` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).
[Sectioning content](#).
[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [flow content](#) is expected.

Content model:

[Flow content](#).

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

DOM interface:

Uses [HTMLElement](#).

The [section](#) element [represents](#) a generic section of a document or application. A section, in this context, is a thematic grouping of content, typically with a heading.

Examples of sections would be chapters, the various tabbed pages in a tabbed dialog box, or the numbered sections of a thesis. A Web site's home page could be split into sections for an introduction, news items, and contact information.

Note: Authors are encouraged to use the [article](#) element instead of the [section](#) element when it would make sense to syndicate the contents of the element.

Note: The [section](#) element is not a generic container element. When an element is needed only for styling purposes or as a convenience for scripting, authors are encouraged to use the [div](#) element instead. A general rule is that the [section](#) element is appropriate only if the element's contents would be listed explicitly in the document's [outline](#).

Code Example:

In the following example, we see an article (part of a larger Web page) about apples, containing two short sections.

```
<article>
  <header>
    <h1>Apples</h1>
    <p>Tasty, delicious fruit!</p>
  </header>
  <p>The apple is the pomaceous fruit of the apple tree.</p>
  <section>
    <h2>Red Delicious</h2>
    <p>These bright red apples are the most common found in many
      supermarkets.</p>
  </section>
  <section>
    <h2>Granny Smith</h2>
    <p>These juicy, green apples make a great filling for
      apple pies.</p>
  </section>
</article>
```

Notice how the use of `section` means that the author can use `h2` elements throughout, without having to worry about whether a particular section is at the top level, the second level, the third level, and so on.

Code Example:

Here is a graduation programme with two sections, one for the list of people graduating, and one for the description of the ceremony. (The markup in this example features an uncommon style sometimes used to minimize the amount of [inter-element whitespace](#).)

```
<!DOCTYPE Html>
<Html>
  ><Head>
    ><Title>
      >Graduation Ceremony Summer 2022</Title>
    </Head>
  ><Body>
    ><H1>
      >Graduation</H1>
    ><Section>
      ><H1>
        >Ceremony</H1>
      ><P>
        >Opening Procession</P>
      ><P>
        >Speech by Validactorian</P>
      ><P>
        >Speech by Class President</P>
      ><P>
        >Presentation of Diplomas</P>
      ><P>
        >Closing Speech by Headmaster</P>
    ></Section>
    ><Section>
      ><H1>
        >Graduates</H1>
      ><UL>
        ><Li>
          >Molly Carpenter</Li>
        ><Li>
          >Anastasia Luccio</Li>
        ><Li>
          >Ebenezar McCoy</Li>
        ><Li>
          >Karrin Murphy</Li>
        ><Li>
          >Thomas Raith</Li>
        ><Li>
          >Susan Rodriguez</Li>
      ></UL>
    ></Section>
  ></Body>
</Html>
```

Code Example:

In this example, a book author has marked up some sections as chapters and some as appendices, and uses CSS to style the headers in these two classes of section differently. The whole book is wrapped in an `article` element as part of an even larger document containing other books.

```
<article class="book">
  <style>
    section { border: double medium; margin: 2em; }
    section.chapter h1 { font: 2em Roboto, Helvetica Neue, sans-serif; }
    section.appendix h1 { font: small-caps 2em Roboto, Helvetica Neue, sans-serif; }
  </style>
  <header>
    <h1>My Book</h1>
    <p>A sample with not much content</p>
    <p><small>Published by Dummy Publicorp Ltd.</small></p>
  </header>

  <section class="chapter">
    <h2>My First Chapter</h2>
    <p>This is the first of my chapters. It doesn't say much.</p>
    <p>But it has two paragraphs!</p>
  </section>
  <section class="chapter">
    <h2>It Continutes: The Second Chapter</h2>
    <p>Bla dee bla, dee bla dee bla. Boom.</p>
  </section>
  <section class="chapter">
    <h2>Chapter Three: A Further Example</h2>
    <p>It's not like a battle between brightness and earthtones would go
      unnoticed.</p>
    <p>But it might ruin my story.</p>
  </section>
</article>
```

```

<section class="appendix">
  <h1>Appendix A: Overview of Examples</h1>
  <p>These are demonstrations.</p>
</section>
<section class="appendix">
  <h1>Appendix B: Some Closing Remarks</h1>
  <p>Hopefully this long example shows that you <em>can</em> style sections, so long as they are used to indicate actual sections.</p>
</section>
</article>

```

4.4.4 The `nav` element

Categories:

- [Flow content.](#)
- [Sectioning content.](#)
- [Palpable content.](#)

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [flow content](#) is expected.

Content model:

[Flow content](#), but with no [main](#) element descendants.

Content attributes:

- [Global attributes](#)

DOM interface:

Uses [HTMLElement](#).

The `nav` element [represents](#) a section of a page that links to other pages or to parts within the page: a section with navigation links.

Note: In cases where the content of a `nav` element represents a list of items, use list markup to aid understanding and navigation.

Note: Not all groups of links on a page need to be in a `nav` element — the element is primarily intended for sections that consist of major navigation blocks. In particular, it is common for footers to have a short list of links to various pages of a site, such as the terms of service, the home page, and a copyright page. The [footer](#) element alone is sufficient for such cases; while a `nav` element can be used in such cases, it is usually unnecessary.

Note: User agents (such as screen readers) that are targeted at users who can benefit from navigation information being omitted in the initial rendering, or who can benefit from navigation information being immediately available, can use this element as a way to determine what content on the page to initially skip or provide on request (or both).

Code Example:

In the following example, the page has several places where links are present, but only one of those places is considered a navigation section.

```

<body>
  <header>
    <h1>Wake up sheeple!</h1>
    <p><a href="news.html">News</a> -<br/>
       <a href="blog.html">Blog</a> -<br/>
       <a href="forums.html">Forums</a></p>
    <p>Last Modified: <span>2009-04-01</span></p>
  <nav>
    <h1>Navigation</h1>
    <ul>
      <li><a href="articles.html">Index of all articles</a></li>
      <li><a href="today.html">Things sheeple need to wake up for today</a></li>
      <li><a href="successes.html">Sheeple we have managed to wake</a></li>
    </ul>
  </nav>
</header>
<main>
  <article>
    <header>
      <h1>My Day at the Beach</h1>
    </header>
    <div>
      <p>Today I went to the beach and had a lot of fun.</p>
      ...more content...
    </div>
    <footer>
      <p>Posted <time datetime="2009-10-10">Thursday</time>.</p>
    </footer>
  </article>
  ...more blog posts...
</main>
<footer>
  <p>Copyright ©<br/>
     <span>2010</span><br/>
     <span>The Example Company</span><br/>
   </p>
  <p><a href="about.html">About</a> -<br/>
     <a href="policy.html">Privacy Policy</a> -<br/>
     <a href="contact.html">Contact Us</a></p>
</footer>
</body>

```

Notice the `main` element being used to wrap the main content of the page. In this case, all content other than the page header and footer.

Code Example:

In the following example, there are two `nav` elements, one for primary navigation around the site, and one for secondary navigation around the page itself.

```

<body>
  <h1>The Wiki Center Of Exampland</h1>
  <nav>
    <ul>
      <li><a href="/">Home</a></li>
      <li><a href="/events">Current Events</a></li>
      ...more...
    </ul>
  </nav>
  <main>
    <header>
      <h1>Demos in Exampland</h1>
      <p>Written by A. N. Other.</p>
    </header>
    <nav>
      <ul>
        <li><a href="#public">Public demonstrations</a></li>
        <li><a href="#destroy">Demolitions</a></li>
        ...more...
      </ul>
    </nav>
    <div>
      <section id="public">
        <h1>Public demonstrations</h1>
        <p>...more...</p>
      </section>
      <section id="destroy">
        <h1>Demolitions</h1>
        <p>...more...</p>
      </section>
      ...more...
    </div>
    <footer>
      <p><a href="?edit">Edit</a> | <a href="?delete">Delete</a> | <a href="?Rename">Rename</a></p>
    </footer>
  </main>
  <footer>
    <p><small>© copyright 1998 Exampland Emperor</small></p>
  </footer>
</body>

```

Code Example:

A `nav` element doesn't have to contain a list, it can contain other kinds of content as well. In this navigation block, links are provided in prose:

```

<nav>
  <h1>Navigation</h1>
  <p>You are on my home page. To the north lies <a href="/blog">my blog</a>, from whence the sounds of battle can be heard. To the east you can see a large mountain, upon which many <a href="/school">school papers</a> are littered. Far up thus mountain you can spy a little figure who appears to be me, desperately scribbling a <a href="/school/thesis">thesis</a>.</p>
  <p>To the west are several exits. One fun-looking exit is labeled <a href="http://games.example.com/">"games"</a>. Another more boring-looking exit is labeled <a href="http://isp.example.net/">ISP</a>.</p>
  <p>To the south lies a dark and dank <a href="/about">contacts page</a>. Cobwebs cover its disused entrance, and at one point you see a rat run quickly out of the page.</p>
</nav>

```

4.4.5 The `aside` element

Categories:

- [Flow content.](#)
- [Sectioning content.](#)
- [Palpable content.](#)

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [flow content](#) is expected.

Content model:

[Flow content](#), but with no [main](#) element descendants.

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

DOM interface:

Uses [HTMLElement](#).

The `aside` element [represents](#) a section of a page that consists of content that is tangentially related to the content around the `aside` element, and which could be considered separate from that content. Such sections are often represented as sidebars in printed typography.

The element can be used for typographical effects like pull quotes or sidebars, for advertising, for groups of `nav` elements, and for other content that is considered separate from the main content of the page.

Note: It's not appropriate to use the `aside` element just for parentheticals, since those are part of the main flow of the document.

Code Example:

The following example shows how an aside is used to mark up background material on Switzerland in a much longer news story on Europe.

```

<aside>
  <h1>Switzerland</h1>
  <p>Switzerland, a land-locked country in the middle of geographic Europe, has not joined the geopolitical European Union, though it is a signatory to a number of European treaties.</p>
</aside>

```

Code Example:

The following example shows how an aside is used to mark up a pull quote in a longer article.

```
...
<p>He later joined a large company, continuing on the same work.
<q>I love my job. People ask me what I do for fun when I'm not at
work. But I'm paid to do my hobby, so I never know what to
answer. Some people wonder what they would do if they didn't have to
work... but I know what I would do, because I was unemployed for a
year, and I filled that time doing exactly what I do now.</q></p>

<aside>
<q> People ask me what I do for fun when I'm not at work. But I'm
paid to do my hobby, so I never know what to answer. </q>
</aside>

<p>Of course his work – or should that be hobby? –
isn't his only passion. He also enjoys other pleasures.</p>

...
```

Code Example:

The following extract shows how `aside` can be used for blogrolls and other side content on a blog:

```
<body>
<header>
<h1>My wonderful blog</h1>
<p>My tagline</p>
</header>
<aside>
<!-- this aside contains two sections that are tangentially related
to the page, namely, links to other blogs, and links to blog posts
from this blog -->
<nav>
<h1>My blogroll</h1>
<ul>
<li><a href="http://blog.example.com/">Example Blog</a>
</ul>
</nav>
<nav>
<h1>Archives</h1>
<ol reversed>
<li><a href="/last-post">My last post</a>
<li><a href="/first-post">My first post</a>
</ol>
</nav>
</aside>
<!-- this aside is tangentially related to the page also, it
contains twitter messages from the blog author -->
<h1>Twitter Feed</h1>
<blockquote cite="http://twitter.example.net/t31351234">
I'm on vacation, writing my blog.
</blockquote>
<blockquote cite="http://twitter.example.net/t31219752">
I'm going to go on vacation soon.
</blockquote>
</aside>
<article>
<!-- this is a blog post -->
<h1>My last post</h1>
<p>This is my last post.</p>
<footer>
<p><a href="/last-post" rel=bookmark>Permalink</a>
</footer>
</article>
<article>
<!-- this is also a blog post -->
<h1>My first post</h1>
<p>This is my first post.</p>
<aside>
<!-- this aside is about the blog post, since it's inside the
<article> element; it would be wrong, for instance, to put the
blogroll here, since the blogroll isn't really related to this post
specifically, only to the page as a whole -->
<h1>Posting</h1>
<p>While I'm thinking about it, I wanted to say something about
posting. Posting is fun!</p>
</aside>
<footer>
<p><a href="/first-post" rel=bookmark>Permalink</a>
</footer>
</article>
<footer>
<nav>
<a href="/archives">Archives</a> -
<a href="/about">About me</a> -
<a href="/copyright">Copyright</a>
</nav>
</footer>
</body>
```

4.4.6 The h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, and h6 elements

Categories:

[Flow content](#).
[Heading content](#).
[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [flow content](#) is expected.

Content model:

[Phrasing content](#).

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

DOM interface:

```
IDL interface HTMLHeadingElement : HTMLElement {};
```

These elements [represent](#) headings for their sections.

The semantics and meaning of these elements are defined in the section on [headings and sections](#).

These elements have a **rank** given by the number in their name. The [h1](#) element is said to have the highest rank, the [h6](#) element has the lowest rank, and two elements with the same name have equal rank.

[h1–h6](#) elements must not be used to markup subheadings, subtitles, alternative titles and taglines unless intended to be the heading for a new section or subsection. Instead use the markup patterns in the [Common idioms without dedicated elements](#) section of the specification.

Code Example:

As far as their respective document outlines (their heading and section structures) are concerned, these two snippets are semantically equivalent:

```
<body>
<h1>Let's call it a draw(ing surface)</h1>
<h2>Diving in</h2>
<h2>Simple shapes</h2>
<h2>Canvas coordinates</h2>
<h3>Canvas coordinates diagram</h3>
<h2>Paths</h2>
</body>

<body>
<h1>Let's call it a draw(ing surface)</h1>
<section>
<h1>Diving in</h1>
</section>
<section>
<h1>Simple shapes</h1>
</section>
<section>
<h1>Canvas coordinates</h1>
</section>
<h1>Canvas coordinates diagram</h1>
</section>
</section>
<h1>Paths</h1>
</section>
</body>
```

Authors might prefer the former style for its terseness, or the latter style for its convenience in the face of heavy editing; which is best is purely an issue of preferred authoring style.

4.4.7 The `header` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).

[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [flow content](#) is expected.

Content model:

[Flow content](#), but with no [header](#), [footer](#), or [main](#) element descendants.

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

DOM interface:

Uses [HTMLElement](#).

The [header](#) element [represents](#) introductory content for its nearest ancestor [sectioning content](#) or [sectioning root](#) element. A [header](#) typically contains a group of introductory or navigational aids.

When the nearest ancestor [sectioning content](#) or [sectioning root](#) element is [the body element](#), then it applies to the whole page.

Note: A [header](#) element is intended to usually contain the section's heading (an [h1–h6](#) element), but this is not required. The [header](#) element can also be used to wrap a section's table of contents, a search form, or any relevant logos.

Code Example:

Here are some sample headers. This first one is for a game:

```
<header>
<p>Welcome to...</p>
<h1>Voidwars!</h1>
</header>
```

The following snippet shows how the element can be used to mark up a specification's header:

```

<header>
  <h1>Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) 1.2</h1>
  <p>W3C Working Draft 27 October 2004</p>
  <dl>
    <dt>This version:</dt>
    <dd><a href="http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/WD-SVG12-20041027/">http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/WD-SVG12-20041027/</a></dd>
    <dt>Previous version:</dt>
    <dd><a href="http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/WD-SVG12-20040510/">http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/WD-SVG12-20040510/</a></dd>
    <dt>Latest version of SVG 1.2:</dt>
    <dd><a href="http://www.w3.org/TR/SVG12/">http://www.w3.org/TR/SVG12/</a></dd>
    <dt>Latest SVG Recommendation:</dt>
    <dd><a href="http://www.w3.org/TR/SVG/">http://www.w3.org/TR/SVG/</a></dd>
    <dt>Editor:</dt>
    <dd>Dean Jackson, W3C, <a href="mailto:dean@w3.org">dean@w3.org</a></dd>
    <dt>Authors:</dt>
    <dd>See <a href="#authors">Author List</a></dd>
  </dl>
  <p class="copyright"><a href="http://www.w3.org/Consortium/Legal/ipr-notice.html">Copyright Notice</a></p>
</header>

```

Note: The `header` element is not `sectioning content`; it doesn't introduce a new section.

Code Example:

In this example, the page has a page heading given by the `h1` element, and two subsections whose headings are given by `h2` elements. The content after the `header` element is still part of the last subsection started in the `header` element, because the `header` element doesn't take part in the `outline` algorithm.

```

<body>
  <header>
    <h1>Little Green Guys With Guns</h1>
    <nav>
      <ul>
        <li><a href="/games">Games</a>
        <li><a href="/forum">Forum</a>
        <li><a href="/download">Download</a>
      </ul>
    </nav>
    <h2>Important News</h2> <!-- this starts a second subsection -->
    <!-- this is part of the subsection entitled "Important News" -->
    <p>To play today's games you will need to update your client.</p>
    <h2>Games</h2> <!-- this starts a third subsection -->
  </header>
  <p>You have three active games:</p>
  <!-- this is still part of the subsection entitled "Games" -->
  ...

```

4.4.8 The `footer` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).
[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [flow content](#) is expected.

Content model:

[Flow content](#), but with no `header`, `footer`, or `main` element descendants.

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

DOM interface:

Uses [HTMLElement](#).

The `footer` element [represents](#) a footer for its nearest ancestor `sectioning content` or `sectioning root` element. A footer typically contains information about its section such as who wrote it, links to related documents, copyright data, and the like.

When the `footer` element contains entire sections, they [represent](#) appendices, indexes, long colophons, verbose license agreements, and other such content.

Note: Contact information for the author or editor of a section belongs in an `address` element, possibly itself inside a `footer`. Bylines and other information that could be suitable for both a `header` or a `footer` can be placed in either (or neither). The primary purpose of these elements is merely to help the author write self-explanatory markup that is easy to maintain and style; they are not intended to impose specific structures on authors.

Footers don't necessarily have to appear at the `end` of a section, though they usually do.

When the nearest ancestor `sectioning content` or `sectioning root` element is [the body element](#), then it applies to the whole page.

Note: The `footer` element is not `sectioning content`; it doesn't introduce a new section.

Code Example:

Here is a page with two footers, one at the top and one at the bottom, with the same content:

```

<body>
  <footer><a href="#">Back to index...</a></footer>
  <div>
    <h1>Lorem ipsum</h1>
    <p>The ipsum of all lorem's</p>
  </div>
  <p>A dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod
  tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim
  veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex
  ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate
  velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat
  cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim
  id est laborum.</p>
</body>

```

```

ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in
voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla
pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in
culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>
<footer><a href="#">Back to index...</a></footer>
</body>

```

Code Example:

Here is an example which shows the `footer` element being used both for a site-wide footer and for a section footer.

```

<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML><HEAD>
<TITLE>The Ramblings of a Scientist</TITLE>
<BODY>
<H1>The Ramblings of a Scientist</H1>
<MAIN>
<ARTICLE>
<H1>Episode 15</H1>
<VIDEO SRC="/fm/015.ogv" CONTROLS PRELOAD>
<P><A HREF="/fm/015.ogv">Download video</A>.</P>
</VIDEO>
<FOOTER> <!-- footer for article -->
<P>Published <TIME DATETIME="2009-10-21T18:26-07:00">on 2009/10/21 at 6:26pm</TIME></P>
</FOOTER>
</ARTICLE>
<ARTICLE>
<H1>My Favorite Trains</H1>
<P>I love my trains. My favorite train of all time is a Köf.</P>
<P>It is fun to see them pull some coal cars because they look so
dwarfed in comparison.</P>
<FOOTER> <!-- footer for article -->
<P>Published <TIME DATETIME="2009-09-15T14:54-07:00">on 2009/09/15 at 2:54pm</TIME></P>
</FOOTER>
</ARTICLE>
<MAIN>
<FOOTER> <!-- site wide footer -->
<NAV>
<P><A HREF="/credits.html">Credits</A> -
<A HREF="/tos.html">Terms of Service</A> -
<A HREF="/index.html">Blog Index</A></P>
</NAV>
<P>Copyright © 2009 Gordon Freeman</P>
</FOOTER>
</BODY>
</HTML>

```

Code Example:

Some site designs have what is sometimes referred to as "fat footers" — footers that contain a lot of material, including images, links to other articles, links to pages for sending feedback, special offers... in some ways, a whole "front page" in the footer.

This fragment shows the bottom of a page on a site with a "fat footer":

```

...
<footer>
<nav>
<section>
<h1>Articles</h1>
<p> Go to the gym with
our somersaults class! Our teacher Jim takes you through the paces
in this two-part article. <a href="articles/somersaults/1">Part
1</a> · <a href="articles/somersaults/2">Part 2</a></p>
<p> Tired of walking on the edge of
a cliff!-- sic --? Our guest writer Lara shows you how to bumble
your way through the bars. <a href="articles/kindplus/1">Read
more...</a></p>
<p> The chips are down, now all
that's left is a potato. What can you do with it? <a
href="articles/crisps/1">Read more...</a></p>
</section>
<ul>
<li> <a href="#">About us...</a>
<li> <a href="#">Send feedback!</a>
<li> <a href="#">Sitemap</a>
</ul>
</nav>
<p><small>Copyright © 2015 The Snacker -
<a href="#">Terms of Service</a></small></p>
</footer>
</body>

```

4.4.9 The `address` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).

[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [flow content](#) is expected.

Content model:

[Flow content](#), but with no [heading content](#) descendants, no [sectioning content](#) descendants, and no [header](#), [footer](#), or [address](#) element descendants.

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

DOM interface:

Uses [HTMLElement](#).

The [address](#) element **represents** the contact information for its nearest [article](#) or [body](#) element ancestor. If that is [the body element](#), then the

contact information applies to the document as a whole.

Code Example:

For example, a page at the W3C Web site related to HTML might include the following contact information:

```
<ADDRESS>
<A href="../People/Raggett/">Dave Raggett</A>,
<A href="../People/Arnaud/">Arnaud Le Hors</A>
  contact persons for the <A href="Activity">W3C HTML Activity</A>
</ADDRESS>
```

The [address](#) element must not be used to represent arbitrary addresses (e.g. postal addresses), unless those addresses are in fact the relevant contact information. (The [p](#) element is the appropriate element for marking up postal addresses in general.)

The [address](#) element must not contain information other than contact information.

Code Example:

For example, the following is non-conforming use of the [address](#) element:

```
<ADDRESS>Last Modified: 1999/12/24 23:37:50</ADDRESS>
```

Typically, the [address](#) element would be included along with other information in a [footer](#) element.

The contact information for a node [node](#) is a collection of [address](#) elements defined by the first applicable entry from the following list:

- ↪ If [node](#) is an [article](#) element
- ↪ If [node](#) is a [body](#) element
 - The contact information consists of all the [address](#) elements that have [node](#) as an ancestor and do not have another [body](#) or [article](#) element ancestor that is a descendant of [node](#).
- ↪ If [node](#) has an ancestor element that is an [article](#) element
- ↪ If [node](#) has an ancestor element that is a [body](#) element
 - The contact information of [node](#) is the same as the contact information of the nearest [article](#) or [body](#) element ancestor, whichever is nearest.
- ↪ If [node](#)'s [Document](#) has a [body](#) element
 - The contact information of [node](#) is the same as the contact information of [the body element](#) of the [Document](#).
- ↪ Otherwise
 - There is no contact information for [node](#).

User agents may expose the contact information of a node to the user, or use it for other purposes, such as indexing sections based on the sections' contact information.

Code Example:

In this example the footer contains contact information and a copyright notice.

```
<footer>
  <address>
    For more details, contact
    <a href="mailto:js@example.com">John Smith</a>.
  </address>
  <p><small>© copyright 2038 Example Corp.</small></p>
</footer>
```

4.4.10 Headings and sections

The [h1–h6](#) elements are headings.

The first element of [heading content](#) in an element of [sectioning content represents](#) the heading for that section. Subsequent headings of equal or higher [rank](#) start new (implied) sections, headings of lower [rank](#) start implied subsections that are part of the previous one. In both cases, the element [represents](#) the heading of the implied section.

[h1–h6](#) elements must not be used to markup subheadings, subtitles, alternative titles and taglines unless intended to be the heading for a new section or subsection. Instead use the markup patterns in the [Common idioms without dedicated elements](#) section of the specification.

Certain elements are said to be **sectioning roots**, including [blockquote](#) and [td](#) elements. These elements can have their own outlines, but the sections and headings inside these elements do not contribute to the outlines of their ancestors.

⇒ [blockquote](#), [body](#), [details](#), [dialog](#), [fieldset](#), [figure](#), [td](#)

[Sectioning content](#) elements are always considered subsections of their nearest ancestor [sectioning root](#) or their nearest ancestor element of [sectioning content](#), whichever is nearest, regardless of what implied sections other headings may have created.

Code Example:

For the following fragment:

```
<body>
  <h1>Foo</h1>
  <h2>Bar</h2>
  <blockquote>
    <h3>Blah</h3>
  </blockquote>
  <p>Baz</p>
  <h2>Quux</h2>
  <section>
    <h3>Thud</h3>
  </section>
  <p>Grunt</p>
</body>
```

...the structure would be:

1 Foo (heading of explicit [body](#) section containing the "Grunt" paragraph)

- ... (reading of explicit [section](#) section, containing the "Grunt" paragraph)
1. Bar (heading starting implied section, containing a block quote and the "Baz" paragraph)
 2. Quux (heading starting implied section with no content other than the heading itself)
 3. Thud (heading of explicit [section](#) section)

Notice how the [section](#) ends the earlier implicit section so that a later paragraph ("Grunt") is back at the top level.

Sections may contain headings of any [rank](#), and authors are strongly encouraged to use headings of the appropriate [rank](#) for the section's nesting level.

Authors are also encouraged to explicitly wrap sections in elements of [sectioning content](#), instead of relying on the implicit sections generated by having multiple headings in one element of [sectioning content](#).

Code Example:

For example, the following is correct:

```
<body>
  <h4>Apples</h4>
  <p>Apples are fruit.</p>
  <section>
    <h2>Taste</h2>
    <p>They taste lovely.</p>
    <h6>Sweet</h6>
    <p>Red apples are sweeter than green ones.</p>
    <h1>Color</h1>
    <p>Apples come in various colors.</p>
  </section>
</body>
```

However, the same document would be more clearly expressed as:

```
<body>
  <h1>Apples</h1>
  <p>Apples are fruit.</p>
  <section>
    <h2>Taste</h2>
    <p>They taste lovely.</p>
  <section>
    <h3>Sweet</h3>
    <p>Red apples are sweeter than green ones.</p>
  </section>
  <section>
    <h2>Color</h2>
    <p>Apples come in various colors.</p>
  </section>
</body>
```

Both of the documents above are semantically identical and would produce the same outline in compliant user agents.

This third example is also semantically identical, and might be easier to maintain (e.g. if sections are often moved around in editing):

```
<body>
  <h1>Apples</h1>
  <p>Apples are fruit.</p>
  <section>
    <h1>Taste</h1>
    <p>They taste lovely.</p>
  <section>
    <h1>Sweet</h1>
    <p>Red apples are sweeter than green ones.</p>
  </section>
  <section>
    <h1>Color</h1>
    <p>Apples come in various colors.</p>
  </section>
</body>
```

This final example would need explicit style rules to be rendered well in legacy browsers. Legacy browsers without CSS support would render all the headings as top-level headings.

4.4.10.1 Creating an outline

This section defines an algorithm for creating an outline for a [sectioning content](#) element or a [sectioning root](#) element. It is defined in terms of a walk over the nodes of a DOM tree, in tree order, with each node being visited when it is *entered* and when it is *exited* during the walk.

The **outline** for a [sectioning content](#) element or a [sectioning root](#) element consists of a list of one or more potentially nested [sections](#). A **section** is a container that corresponds to some nodes in the original DOM tree. Each section can have one heading associated with it, and can contain any number of further nested sections. The algorithm for the outline also associates each node in the DOM tree with a particular section and potentially a heading. (The sections in the outline aren't [section](#) elements, though some may correspond to such elements — they are merely conceptual sections.)

Code Example:

The following markup fragment:

```
<body>
  <h1>A</h1>
  <p>B</p>
  <h2>C</h2>
  <p>D</p>
  <h2>E</h2>
  <p>F</p>
</body>
```

...results in the following outline being created for the [body](#) node (and thus the entire document):

1. Section created for [body](#) node.
Associated with heading "A".
Also associated with paragraph "B"

Also associated with paragraph D .
Nested sections:

1. Section implied for first `h2` element.
Associated with heading "C".
Also associated with paragraph "D".
No nested sections.
2. Section implied for second `h2` element.
Associated with heading "E".
Also associated with paragraph "F".
No nested sections.

The algorithm that must be followed during a walk of a DOM subtree rooted at a `sectioning content` element or a `sectioning root` element to determine that element's `outline` is as follows:

1. Let `current outline target` be null. (It holds the element whose `outline` is being created.)
2. Let `current section` be null. (It holds a pointer to a `section`, so that elements in the DOM can all be associated with a section.)
3. Create a stack to hold elements, which is used to handle nesting. Initialize this stack to empty.
4. Walk over the DOM in `tree order`, starting with the `sectioning content` element or `sectioning root` element at the root of the subtree for which an outline is to be created, and trigger the first relevant step below for each element as the walk enters and exits it.
 - When exiting an element, if that element is the element at the top of the stack
 - Note: The element being exited is a `heading content` element or an element with a `hidden` attribute.
 - Pop that element from the stack.
 - If the top of the stack is a `heading content` element or an element with a `hidden` attribute
 - Do nothing.
 - When entering an element with a `hidden` attribute
 - Push the element being entered onto the stack. (This causes the algorithm to skip that element and any descendants of the element.)
 - When entering a `sectioning content` element or a `sectioning root` element
 - If `current outline target` is not null, and the `current section` has no heading, create an implied heading and let that be the heading for the `current section`.
 - If `current outline target` is not null, push `current outline target` onto the stack.
 - Let `current outline target` be the element that is being entered.
 - Let `current section` be a newly created `section` for the `current outline target` element.
 - Associate `current outline target` with `current section`.
 - Let there be a new `outline` for the new `current outline target`, initialized with just the new `current section` as the only `section` in the outline.
 - When exiting a `sectioning content` element, if the stack is not empty
 - If the `current section` has no heading, create an implied heading and let that be the heading for the `current section`.
 - Pop the top element from the stack, and let the `current outline target` be that element.
 - Let `current section` be the last section in the `outline` of the `current outline target` element.
 - Append the `outline` of the `sectioning content` element being exited to the `current section`. (This does not change which section is the last section in the `outline`.)
 - When exiting a `sectioning root` element, if the stack is not empty
 - Run these steps:
 1. If the `current section` has no heading, create an implied heading and let that be the heading for the `current section`.
 2. Pop the top element from the stack, and let the `current outline target` be that element.
 3. Let `current section` be the last section in the `outline` of the `current outline target` element.
 4. Finding the deepest child: If `current section` has no child sections, stop these steps.
 5. Let `current section` be the last child `section` of the current `current section`.
 6. Go back to the substep labeled `finding the deepest child`.
 - When exiting a `sectioning content` element or a `sectioning root` element
 - Note: The `current outline target` is the element being exited, and it is the `sectioning content` element or a `sectioning root` element at the root of the subtree for which an outline is being generated.
 - If the `current section` has no heading, create an implied heading and let that be the heading for the `current section`.
 - Skip to the next step in the overall set of steps. (The walk is over.)
 - When entering a `heading content` element
 - If the `current section` has no heading, let the element being entered be the heading for the `current section`.
 - Otherwise, if the element being entered has a `rank` equal to or higher than the heading of the last section of the `outline` of the `current outline target`, or if the heading of the last section of the `outline` of the `current outline target` is an implied heading, then create a new `section` and append it to the `outline` of the `current outline target` element, so that this new section is the new last section of that outline. Let `current section` be that new section. Let the element being entered be the new heading for the `current section`.
 - Otherwise, run these substeps:
 - When entering a `sectioning content` element
 - If the `current section` has no heading, let the element being entered be the heading for the `current section`.
 - Otherwise, if the element being entered has a `rank` equal to or higher than the heading of the last section of the `outline` of the `current outline target`, or if the heading of the last section of the `outline` of the `current outline target` is an implied heading, then create a new `section` and append it to the `outline` of the `current outline target` element, so that this new section is the new last section of that outline. Let `current section` be that new section. Let the element being entered be the new heading for the `current section`.
 - When entering a `sectioning root` element
 - If the `current section` has no heading, let the element being entered be the heading for the `current section`.
 - Otherwise, if the element being entered has a `rank` equal to or higher than the heading of the last section of the `outline` of the `current outline target`, or if the heading of the last section of the `outline` of the `current outline target` is an implied heading, then create a new `section` and append it to the `outline` of the `current outline target` element, so that this new section is the new last section of that outline. Let `current section` be that new section. Let the element being entered be the new heading for the `current section`.

1. Let *candidate section* be *current section*.
2. **Heading loop:** If the element being entered has a *rank* lower than the *rank* of the heading of the *candidate section*, then create a new *section*, and append it to *candidate section*. (This does not change which section is the last section in the outline.) Let *current section* be this new section. Let the element being entered be the new heading for the *current section*. Abort these substeps.
3. Let *newcandidate section* be the *section* that contains *candidate section* in the *outline* of *current outline target*.
4. Let *candidate section* be *newcandidate section*.
5. Return to the step labeled *heading loop*.

Push the element being entered onto the stack. (This causes the algorithm to skip any descendants of the element.)

Note: Recall that *h1* has the highest rank, and *h6* has the lowest rank.

→ **Otherwise**

Do nothing.

In addition, whenever the walk exits a node, after doing the steps above, if the node is not associated with a *section* yet, associate the node with the *section* *current section*.

5. Associate all nodes with the heading of the *section* with which they are associated, if any.

The tree of sections created by the algorithm above, or a proper subset thereof, must be used when generating document outlines, for example when generating tables of contents.

The outline created for *the body element* of a *document* is the *outline* of the entire document.

When creating an interactive table of contents, entries should jump the user to the relevant *sectioning content* element, if the *section* was created for a real element in the original document, or to the relevant *heading content* element, if the *section* in the tree was generated for a heading in the above process.

Note: Selecting the first *section* of the document therefore always takes the user to the top of the document, regardless of where the first heading in the *body* is to be found.

The *outline depth* of a *heading content* element associated with a *section section* is the number of *sections* that are ancestors of *section* in the outermost *outline* that *section* finds itself in when the *outlines* of its *document*'s elements are created, plus 1. The *outline depth* of a *heading content* element not associated with a *section* is 1.

User agents should provide default headings for sections that do not have explicit section headings.

Code Example:

Consider the following snippet:

```
<body>
  <nav>
    <p><a href="/">Home</a></p>
  </nav>
  <p>Hello world.</p>
  <aside>
    <p>My cat is cute.</p>
  </aside>
</body>
```

Although it contains no headings, this snippet has three sections: a document (the *body*) with two subsections (a *nav* and an *aside*). A user agent could present the outline as follows:

1. Untitled document
 1. Navigation
 2. Sidebar

These default headings ("Untitled document", "Navigation", "Sidebar") are not specified by this specification, and might vary with the user's language, the page's language, the user's preferences, the user agent implementor's preferences, etc.

The following JavaScript function shows how the tree walk could be implemented. The *root* argument is the root of the tree to walk (either a *sectioning content* element or a *sectioning root* element), and the *enter* and *exit* arguments are callbacks that are called with the nodes as they are entered and exited. [ECMA262]

```
function (root, enter, exit) {
  var node = root;
  start: while (node) {
    enter(node);
    if (node.firstChild) {
      node = node.firstChild;
      continue start;
    }
    while (node) {
      exit(node);
      if (node == root) {
        node = null;
      } else if (node.nextSibling) {
        node = node.nextSibling;
        continue start;
      } else {
        node = node.parentNode;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

4.4.10.2 Sample outlines

This section is non-normative.

Code Example:

The following document shows a straight-forward application of the [outline](#) algorithm. First, here is the document, which is a book with very short chapters and subsections:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<title>The Tax Book (all in one page)</title>
<h1>The Tax Book</h1>
<h2>Earning money</h2>
<p>Earning money is good.</p>
<h3>Getting a job</h3>
<p>To earn money you typically need a job.</p>
<h2>Spending money</h2>
<p>Spending is what money is mainly used for.</p>
<h3>Cheap things</h3>
<p>Buying cheap things often not cost-effective.</p>
<h3>Expensive things</h3>
<p>The most expensive thing is often not the most cost-effective either.</p>
<h2>Investing money</h2>
<p>You can lend your money to other people.</p>
<h2>Losing money</h2>
<p>If you spend money or invest money, sooner or later you will lose money.
<h3>Poor judgement</h3>
<p>Usually if you lose money it's because you made a mistake.</p>
```

This book would form the following outline:

1. The Tax Book
 1. Earning money
 1. Getting a job
 2. Spending money
 1. Cheap things
 2. Expensive things
 3. Investing money
 4. Losing money
 1. Poor judgement

Notice that the [title](#) element does not participate in the outline.

Code Example:

Here is a similar document, but this time using [section](#) elements to get the same effect:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<title>The Tax Book (all in one page)</title>
<h1>The Tax Book</h1>
<section>
<h1>Earning money</h1>
<p>Earning money is good.</p>
<section>
<h1>Getting a job</h1>
<p>To earn money you typically need a job.</p>
</section>
</section>
<section>
<h1>Spending money</h1>
<p>Spending is what money is mainly used for.</p>
<section>
<h1>Cheap things</h1>
<p>Buying cheap things often not cost-effective.</p>
</section>
<section>
<h1>Expensive things</h1>
<p>The most expensive thing is often not the most cost-effective either.</p>
</section>
</section>
<section>
<h1>Investing money</h1>
<p>You can lend your money to other people.</p>
</section>
<section>
<h1>Losing money</h1>
<p>If you spend money or invest money, sooner or later you will lose money.
<section>
<h1>Poor judgement</h1>
<p>Usually if you lose money it's because you made a mistake.</p>
</section>
</section>
```

This book would form the same outline:

1. The Tax Book
 1. Earning money
 1. Getting a job
 2. Spending money
 1. Cheap things
 2. Expensive things
 3. Investing money
 4. Losing money
 1. Poor judgement

Code Example:

A document can contain multiple top-level headings:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<title>Alphabetic Fruit</title>
<h1>Apples</h1>
<p>Pomaceous.</p>
<h1>Bananas</h1>
<p>Edible.</p>
<h1>Carambola</h1>
<p>Star.</p>
```

This would form the following simple outline consisting of three top-level sections:

1. Apples
2. Bananas
3. Carambola

Effectively, the `body` element is split into three.

Code Example:

Mixing both the `h1–h6` model and the `section/h1` model can lead to some unintuitive results.

Consider for example the following, which is just the previous example but with the contents of the (implied) `body` wrapped in a `section`:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<title>Alphabetic Fruit</title>
<section>
<h1>Apples</h1>
<p>Pomaceous.</p>
<h1>Bananas</h1>
<p>Edible.</p>
<h1>Carambola</h1>
<p>Star.</p>
</section>
```

The resulting outline would be:

1. *(untitled page)*
 1. Apples
 2. Bananas
 3. Carambola

This result is described as *unintuitive* because it results in three subsections even though there's only one `section` element. Effectively, the `section` is split into three, just like the implied `body` element in the previous example.

(In this example, "*(untitled page)*" is the implied heading for the `body` element, since it has no explicit heading.)

Code Example:

Headings never rise above other sections. Thus, in the following example, the first `h1` does not actually describe the page header; it describes the header for the second half of the page:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<title>Feathers on The Site of Encyclopedic Knowledge</title>
<section>
<h1>A plea from our caretakers</h1>
<p>Please, we beg of you, send help! We're stuck in the server room!</p>
</section>
<h1>Feathers</h1>
<p>Epidermal growths.</p>
```

The resulting outline would be:

1. *(untitled page)*
 1. A plea from our caretakers
2. Feathers

Code Example:

Thus, when an `article` element starts with a `nav` block and only later has its heading, the result is that the `nav` block is not part of the same section as the rest of the `article` in the outline. For instance, take this document:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<title>We're adopting a child! – Ray's blog</title>
<h1>Ray's blog</h1>
<main>
<article>
<header>
<nav>
<a href="?t=-1d">Yesterday</a>;
<a href="?t=-7d">Last week</a>;
<a href="?t=-1m">Last month</a>
</nav>
<h1>We're adopting a child!</h1>
</header>
<p>As of today, Janine and I have signed the papers to become
the proud parents of baby Diane! We've been looking forward to
this day for weeks.</p>
</article>
</main>
```

The resulting outline would be:

1. Ray's blog
 1. *Untitled article*
 1. *Untitled navigation section*
 2. We're adopting a child!

Also worthy of note in this example is that the `header` and `main` elements have no effect whatsoever on the document outline.

4.4.11 Usage summary

This section is non-normative.

Element	Purpose
	Example
<code>body</code>	<pre><!DOCTYPE HTML> <html> <head> <title>Steve Hill's Home Page</title> </head> <body> <p>Hard Trance is My Life.</p> </body> </html></pre>
<code>article</code>	<pre><article> <p>My fave Masif tee so far!</p> <footer>Posted 2 days ago</footer> </article> <article> <p>Happy 2nd birthday Masif Saturdays!!!</p> <footer>Posted 3 weeks ago</footer> </article></pre>
<code>section</code>	<pre><h1>Biography</h1> <section> <h1>The facts</h1> <p>1500+ shows, 14+ countries</p> </section> <section> <h1>2010/2011 figures per year</h1> <p>100+ shows, 8+ countries</p> </section></pre>
<code>nav</code>	<pre><nav> <p>Home <p>Bio <p>Discog </nav></pre>
<code>aside</code>	<pre><h1>Music</h1> <p>As any burner can tell you, the event has a lot of trance.</p> <aside>You can buy the music we played at our playlist page. </aside> <p>This year we played a kind of trance that originated in Belgium, Germany, and the Netherlands in the mid 90s.</p></pre>
<code>h1–h6</code>	<p>A section heading</p> <pre><h1>The Guide To Music On The Playa</h1> <h2>The Main Stage</h2> <p>If you want to play on a stage, you should bring one.</p> <h2>Amplified Music</h2> <p>Amplifiers up to 300W or 90dB are welcome.</p></pre>
<code>header</code>	<pre><article> <header> <h1>Hard Trance is My Life</h1> <p>By DJ Steve Hill and Technikal</p> </header> <p>The album with the amusing punctuation has red artwork.</p> </article></pre>
<code>footer</code>	<pre><article> <h1>Hard Trance is My Life</h1> <p>The album with the amusing punctuation has red artwork.</p> <footer> <p>Artists: DJ Steve Hill and Technikal</p> </footer> </article></pre>

4.4.11.1 Article or section?

This section is non-normative.

A `section` forms part of something else. An `article` is its own thing. But how does one know which is which? Mostly the real answer is "it depends on author intent".

For example, one could imagine a book with a "Granny Smith" chapter that just said "These juicy, green apples make a great filling for apple pies.", that would be a `section` because there'd be lots of other chapters on (maybe) other kinds of apples.

On the other hand, one could imagine a tweet or reddit comment or tumblr post or newspaper classified ad that just said "Granny Smith. These juicy, green apples make a great filling for apple pies."; it would then be `articles` because that was the whole thing.

A comment on an article is not part of the `article` on which it is commenting, therefore it is its own `article`.

4.5 Grouping content

4.5.1 The `p` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).

[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [flow content](#) is expected.

Content model:

[Phrasing content](#).

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

DOM interface:

```
IDL interface HTMLParagraphElement : HTMLElement {};
```

The [p](#) element [represents a paragraph](#).

Note: While paragraphs are usually represented in visual media by blocks of text that are physically separated from adjacent blocks through blank lines, a style sheet or user agent would be equally justified in presenting paragraph breaks in a different manner, for instance using inline pilcrows (¶).

Code Example:

The following examples are conforming HTML fragments:

```
<p>The little kitten gently seated himself on a piece of  
carpet. Later in his life, this would be referred to as the time the  
cat sat on the mat.</p>

<fieldset>  
  <legend>Personal information</legend>  
  <p>  
    <label>Name: <input name="n"></label>  
    <label><input name="anon" type="checkbox"> Hide from other users</label>  
  </p>  
  <p><label>Address: <textarea name="a"></textarea></label></p>  
</fieldset>

<p>There was once an example from Femley,<br>  
Whose markup was of dubious quality.<br>  
The validator complained,<br>  
So the author was pained,<br>  
To move the error from the markup to the rhyming.</p>
```

The [p](#) element should not be used when a more specific element is more appropriate.

Code Example:

The following example is technically correct:

```
<section>  
  <!-- ... -->  
  <p>Last modified: 2001-04-23</p>  
  <p>Author: fred@example.com</p>  
</section>
```

However, it would be better marked-up as:

```
<section>  
  <!-- ... -->  
  <footer>Last modified: 2001-04-23</footer>  
  <address>Author: fred@example.com</address>  
</section>
```

Or:

```
<section>  
  <!-- ... -->  
  <footer>  
    <p>Last modified: 2001-04-23</p>  
    <address>Author: fred@example.com</address>  
  </footer>  
</section>
```

List elements (in particular, [ol](#) and [ul](#) elements) cannot be children of [p](#) elements. When a sentence contains a bulleted list, therefore, one might wonder how it should be marked up.

Code Example:

For instance, this fantastic sentence has bullets relating to

- wizards,
- faster-than-light travel, and
- telepathy,

and is further discussed below.

The solution is to realise that a [paragraph](#), in HTML terms, is not a logical concept, but a structural one. In the fantastic example above, there are actually five [paragraphs](#) as defined by this specification: one before the list, one for each bullet, and one after the list.

Code Example:

The markup for the above example could therefore be:

```
<p>For instance, this fantastic sentence has bullets relating to</p>  
<ul>  
  <li>wizards,  
  <li>faster-than-light travel, and  
  <li>telepathy,  
</ul>  
<p>and is further discussed below.</p>
```

Authors wishing to conveniently style such "logical" paragraphs consisting of multiple "structural" paragraphs can use the [div](#) element instead of the [p](#) element.

Code Example:

Thus for instance the above example could become the following:

```
<div>For instance, this fantastic sentence has bullets relating to
<ul>
  <li>wizards,
  <li>faster-than-light travel, and
  <li>telepathy,
</ul>
and is further discussed below.</div>
```

This example still has five structural paragraphs, but now the author can style just the [div](#) instead of having to consider each part of the example separately.

4.5.2 The [hr](#) element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [flow content](#) is expected.

Content model:

Empty.

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

DOM interface:

```
IDL interface HTMLHRElement : HTMLElement {};
```

The [hr](#) element [represents](#) a [paragraph](#)-level thematic break, e.g. a scene change in a story, or a transition to another topic within a section of a reference book.

Code Example:

The following fictional extract from a project manual shows two sections that use the [hr](#) element to separate topics within the section.

```
<section>
  <h1>Communication</h1>
  <p>There are various methods of communication. This section
  covers a few of the important ones used by the project.</p>
  <hr>
  <p>Communication stones seem to come in pairs and have mysterious
  properties:</p>
  <ul>
    <li>They can transfer thoughts in two directions once activated
    if used alone.</li>
    <li>If used with another device, they can transfer one's
    consciousness to another body.</li>
    <li>If both stones are used with another device, the
    consciousnesses switch bodies.</li>
  </ul>
  <hr>
  <p>Radios use the electromagnetic spectrum in the meter range and
  longer.</p>
  <hr>
  <p>Signal flares use the electromagnetic spectrum in the
  nanometer range.</p>
</section>
<section>
  <h1>Food</h1>
  <p>All food at the project is rationed:</p>
  <dl>
    <dt>Potatoes</dt>
    <dd>Two per day</dd>
    <dt>Soup</dt>
    <dd>One bowl per day</dd>
  </dl>
  <hr>
  <p>Cooking is done by the chefs on a set rotation.</p>
</section>
```

There is no need for an [hr](#) element between the sections themselves, since the [section](#) elements and the [h1](#) elements imply thematic changes themselves.

Code Example:

The following extract from *Pandora's Star* by Peter F. Hamilton shows two paragraphs that precede a scene change and the paragraph that follows it. The scene change, represented in the printed book by a gap containing a solitary centered star between the second and third paragraphs, is here represented using the [hr](#) element.

```
<p>Dudley was ninety-two, in his second life, and fast approaching
time for another rejuvenation. Despite his body having the physical
age of a standard fifty-year-old, the prospect of a long degrading
campaign within academia was one he regarded with dread. For a
supposedly advanced civilization, the Intersolar Commonwealth could be
appallingly backward at times, not to mention cruel.</p>
<p><i>Maybe it won't be that bad</i>, he told himself. The lie was
comforting enough to get him through the rest of the night's
shift.</p>
<hr>
<p>The Carlton AllLander drove Dudley home just after dawn. Like the
astronomer, the vehicle was old and worn, but perfectly capable of
doing its job. It had a cheap diesel engine, common enough on a
```

semi-frontier world like Gralmond, although its drive array was a thoroughly modern photoneural processor. With its high suspension and deep-tread tyres it could plough along the dirt track to the observatory in all weather and seasons, including the metre-deep snow of Gralmond's winters.</p>

Note: The [hr](#) element does not affect the document's [outline](#).

4.5.3 The `pre` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).
[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [flow content](#) is expected.

Content model:

[Phrasing content](#).

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

DOM interface:

IDL interface `HTMLPreElement` : `HTMLElement` {};

The `pre` element [represents](#) a block of preformatted text, in which structure is represented by typographic conventions rather than by elements.

Note: In [the HTML syntax](#), a leading newline character immediately following the `pre` element start tag is stripped.

Some examples of cases where the `pre` element could be used:

- Including an e-mail, with paragraphs indicated by blank lines, lists indicated by lines prefixed with a bullet, and so on.
- Including fragments of computer code, with structure indicated according to the conventions of that language.
- Displaying ASCII art.

Note: Authors are encouraged to consider how preformatted text will be experienced when the formatting is lost, as will be the case for users of speech synthesizers, braille displays, and the like. For cases like ASCII art, it is likely that an alternative presentation, such as a textual description, would be more universally accessible to the readers of the document.

To represent a block of computer code, the `pre` element can be used with a `code` element; to represent a block of computer output the `pre` element can be used with a `samp` element. Similarly, the `kbd` element can be used within a `pre` element to indicate text that the user is to enter.

Note: This element [has rendering requirements involving the bidirectional algorithm](#).

Code Example:

In the following snippet, a sample of computer code is presented.

```
<p>This is the <code>Panel</code> constructor:</p>
<pre><code>function Panel(element, canClose, closeHandler) {
  this.element = element;
  this.canClose = canClose;
  this.closeHandler = function () { if (closeHandler) closeHandler() };
}</code></pre>
```

Code Example:

In the following snippet, `samp` and `kbd` elements are mixed in the contents of a `pre` element to show a session of Zork I.

```
<pre><samp>You are in an open field west of a big white house with a boarded
front door.
There is a small mailbox here.

></samp> <kbd>open mailbox</kbd>

<samp>Opening the mailbox reveals:
A leaflet.

></samp></pre>
```

Code Example:

The following shows a contemporary poem that uses the `pre` element to preserve its unusual formatting, which forms an intrinsic part of the poem itself.

```
<pre>
      maxling
it is with a      heart
            heavy

that i admit loss of a feline
      so      loved

a friend lost to the
      unknown
            (night)

~cdr 11dec07</pre>
```

4.5.4 The `blockquote` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).
[Sectioning root](#).
[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [flow content](#) is expected.

Content model:

[Flow content](#).

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)
[cite](#)

DOM interface:

```
IDL interface HTMLQuoteElement : HTMLElement {  
    attribute DOMString site;  
};
```

Note: The [HTMLQuoteElement](#) interface is also used by the [a](#) element.

The [blockquote](#) element [represents](#) a section that is quoted from another source.

Content inside a [blockquote](#) must be quoted from another source, whose address, if it has one, may be cited in the [cite](#) attribute.

If the [cite](#) attribute is present, it must be a [valid URL potentially surrounded by spaces](#). To obtain the corresponding citation link, the value of the attribute must be [resolved](#) relative to the element. User agents may allow users to follow such citation links, but they are primarily intended for private use (e.g. by server-side scripts collecting statistics about a site's use of quotations), not for readers.

The content of a [blockquote](#) may be abbreviated or may have context added in the conventional manner for the text's language.

Code Example:

For example, in English this is traditionally done using square brackets. Consider a page with the sentence "Fred ate the cracker. He then said he liked apples and fish."; it could be quoted as follows:

```
<blockquote>  
  <p>[Fred] then said he liked [...] fish.</p>  
</blockquote>
```

Attribution for the quotation, if any, must be placed outside the [blockquote](#) element.

Code Example:

For example, here the attribution is given in a paragraph after the quote:

```
<blockquote>  
  <p>I contend that we are both atheists. I just believe in one fewer  
  god than you do. When you understand why you dismiss all the other  
  possible gods, you will understand why I dismiss yours.</p>  
<p>— Stephen Roberts</p>
```

The other examples below show other ways of showing attribution.

The [cite](#) IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the element's [cite](#) content attribute.

Code Example:

Here a [blockquote](#) element is used in conjunction with a [figure](#) element and its [figcaption](#) to clearly relate a quote to its attribution (which is not part of the quote and therefore doesn't belong inside the [blockquote](#) itself):

```
<figure>  
  <blockquote>  
    <p>The truth may be puzzling. It may take some work to grapple with.  
    It may be counterintuitive. It may contradict deeply held  
    prejudices. It may not be consonant with what we desperately want to  
    be true. But our preferences do not determine what's true. We have a  
    method, and that method helps us to reach not absolute truth, only  
    asymptotic approaches to the truth — never there, just closer  
    and closer, always finding vast new oceans of undiscovered  
    possibilities. Cleverly designed experiments are the key.</p>  
  </blockquote>  
  <figcaption>Carl Sagan, in "<code><code>Wonder and Skepticism</code></code>", from  
  the <code><code>Skeptical Enquirer</code></code> Volume 19, Issue 1 (January–February  
  1995)</figcaption>  
</figure>
```

Code Example:

This next example shows the use of [cite](#) alongside [blockquote](#):

```
<p>His next piece was the aptly named <code><code>Sonnet 130</code></code>:</p>  
<blockquote cite="http://quotes.example.org/s/sonnet130.html">  
  <p>My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun,<br>  
  Coral is far more red, than her lips red,<br>  
  ...</p>
```

Code Example:

This example shows how a forum post could use [blockquote](#) to show what post a user is replying to. The [article](#) element is used for each

post, to mark up the threading.

```
<article>
  <h1><a href="http://bacon.example.com/?blog=109431">Bacon on a crowbar</a></h1>
  <article>
    <header><strong>t3yw</strong> 12 points 1 hour ago</header>
    <p>I bet a narwhal would love that.</p>
    <footer><a href="?pid=29578">permalink</a></footer>
  </article>
  <header><strong>greg</strong> 8 points 1 hour ago</header>
  <blockquote><p>I bet a narwhal would love that.</p></blockquote>
  <p>Dude narwhals don't eat bacon.</p>
  <footer><a href="?pid=29579">permalink</a></footer>
</article>
  <header><strong>t3yw</strong> 15 points 1 hour ago</header>
  <blockquote>
    <blockquote><p>I bet a narwhal would love that.</p></blockquote>
    <p>Dude narwhals don't eat bacon.</p>
  </blockquote>
  <p>Next thing you'll be saying they don't get capes and wizard hats either!</p>
  <footer><a href="?pid=29580">permalink</a></footer>
</article>
  <article>
    <header><strong>boingo</strong> -5 points 1 hour ago</header>
    <p>narwhals are worse than ceiling cat</p>
    <footer><a href="?pid=29581">permalink</a></footer>
  </article>
</article>
  <article>
    <header><strong>fred</strong> 1 points 23 minutes ago</header>
    <blockquote><p>I bet a narwhal would love that.</p></blockquote>
    <p>I bet they'd love to peel a banana too.</p>
    <footer><a href="?pid=29582">permalink</a></footer>
  </article>
</article>
</article>
```

Code Example:

This example shows the use of a `blockquote` for short snippets, demonstrating that one does not have to use `p` elements inside `blockquote` elements:

```
<p>He began his list of "lessons" with the following:</p>
<blockquote>One should never assume that his side of
the issue will be recognized, let alone that it will
be conceded to have merits.</blockquote>
<p>He continued with a number of similar points, ending with:</p>
<blockquote>Finally, one should be prepared for the threat
of breakdown in negotiations at any given moment and not
be cowed by the possibility.</blockquote>
<p>We shall now discuss these points...
```

Note: Examples of how to represent a conversation are shown in a later section; it is not appropriate to use the `cite` and `blockquote` elements for this purpose.

4.5.5 The `ol` element

Categories:

Flow content.

If the element's children include at least one `li` element: [Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [flow content](#) is expected.

Content model:

Zero or more `li` and [script-supporting](#) elements.

Content attributes:

Global attributes

`reversed`
`start`
`type`

DOM interface:

```
IDL interface HTMLListElement : HTMLElement {
  attribute boolean reversed;
  attribute long start;
  attribute DOMString type;
};
```

The `ol` element [represents](#) a list of items, where the items have been intentionally ordered, such that changing the order would change the meaning of the document.

The items of the list are the `li` element child nodes of the `ol` element, in [tree order](#).

The `reversed` attribute is a [boolean attribute](#). If present, it indicates that the list is a descending list (... , 3, 2, 1). If the attribute is omitted, the list is an ascending list (1, 2, 3, ...).

The `start` attribute, if present, must be a [valid integer](#) giving the [ordinal value](#) of the first list item.

If the `start` attribute is present, user agents must [parse it as an integer](#), in order to determine the attribute's value. The default value, used if the attribute is missing or if the value cannot be converted to a number according to the referenced algorithm, is 1 if the element has no `reversed` attribute, and is the number of child `li` elements otherwise.

The first item in the list has the [ordinal value](#) given by the [ol](#) element's [start](#) attribute, unless that [li](#) element has a [value](#) attribute with a value that can be successfully parsed, in which case it has the [ordinal value](#) given by that [value](#) attribute.

Each subsequent item in the list has the [ordinal value](#) given by its [value](#) attribute, if it has one, or, if it doesn't, the [ordinal value](#) of the previous item, plus one if the [reversed](#) is absent, or minus one if it is present.

The [type](#) attribute can be used to specify the kind of marker to use in the list, in the cases where that matters (e.g. because items are to be referenced by their number/letter). The attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a [case-sensitive](#) match for one of the characters given in the first cell of one of the rows of the following table. The [type](#) attribute represents the state given in the cell in the second column of the row whose first cell matches the attribute's value; if none of the cells match, or if the attribute is omitted, then the attribute represents the [decimal](#) state.

Keyword	State	Description	Examples for values 1-3 and 3999-4001							
1 (U+0031)	decimal	Decimal numbers	1.	2.	3.	...	3999.	4000.	4001.	...
a (U+0061)	lower-alpha	Lowercase latin alphabet	a.	b.	c.	...	ewu.	ewv.	eww.	...
A (U+0041)	upper-alpha	Uppercase latin alphabet	A.	B.	C.	...	EWU.	EWV.	EWW.	...
i (U+0069)	lower-roman	Lowercase roman numerals	i.	ii.	iii.	...	mmmcxix.	i [−] v [−] .	i [−] v [−] i.	...
I (U+0049)	upper-roman	Uppercase roman numerals	I.	II.	III.	...	MMMCXIX.	I [−] V [−] .	I [−] V [−] I.	...

User agents should render the items of the list in a manner consistent with the state of the [type](#) attribute of the [ol](#) element. Numbers less than or equal to zero should always use the decimal system regardless of the [type](#) attribute.

Note: For CSS user agents, a mapping for this attribute to the 'list-style-type' CSS property is given [in the rendering section](#) (the mapping is straightforward: the states above have the same names as their corresponding CSS values).

The [reversed](#), [start](#), and [type](#) IDL attributes must [reflect](#) the respective content attributes of the same name. The [start](#) IDL attribute has the same default as its content attribute.

Code Example:

The following markup shows a list where the order matters, and where the [ol](#) element is therefore appropriate. Compare this list to the equivalent list in the [ul](#) section to see an example of the same items using the [ul](#) element.

```
<p>I have lived in the following countries (given in the order of when I first lived there):</p>
<ol>
  <li>Switzerland
  <li>United Kingdom
  <li>United States
  <li>Norway
</ol>
```

Note how changing the order of the list changes the meaning of the document. In the following example, changing the relative order of the first two items has changed the birthplace of the author:

```
<p>I have lived in the following countries (given in the order of when I first lived there):</p>
<ol>
  <li>United Kingdom
  <li>Switzerland
  <li>United States
  <li>Norway
</ol>
```

4.5.6 The [ul](#) element

[Categories:](#)

[Flow content](#).

If the element's children include at least one [li](#) element: [Palpable content](#).

[Contexts in which this element can be used:](#)

Where [flow content](#) is expected.

[Content model:](#)

Zero or more [li](#) and [script-supporting](#) elements.

[Content attributes:](#)

[Global attributes](#)

[DOM interface:](#)

```
IDL interface HTMLULListElement : HTMLElement {};
```

The [ul](#) element [represents](#) a list of items, where the order of the items is not important — that is, where changing the order would not materially change the meaning of the document.

The items of the list are the [li](#) element child nodes of the [ul](#) element.

Code Example:

The following markup shows a list where the order does not matter, and where the [ul](#) element is therefore appropriate. Compare this list to the equivalent list in the [ol](#) section to see an example of the same items using the [ol](#) element.

```
<p>I have lived in the following countries:</p>
<ul>
  <li>Norway
  <li>Switzerland
  <li>United Kingdom
  <li>United States
</ul>
```

Note that changing the order of the list does not change the meaning of the document. The items in the snippet above are given in alphabetical order, but in the snippet below they are given in order of the size of their current account balance in 2007, without changing the

alphabetical order, but in the snippet below they are given in order of the size of their current account balance in 2007, without changing the meaning of the document whatsoever:

```
<p>I have lived in the following countries:</p>
<ul>
  <li>Switzerland
  <li>Norway
  <li>United Kingdom
  <li>United States
</ul>
```

4.5.7 The `li` element

Categories:

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Inside `ol` elements.
Inside `ul` elements.

Content model:

Flow content.

Content attributes:

Global attributes

If the element is a child of an `ol` element: `value`

DOM interface:

```
IDL interface HTMLELement : HTMLElement {
    attribute long value;
};
```

The `li` element [represents](#) a list item. If its parent element is an `ol`, or `ul`, then the element is an item of the parent element's list, as defined for those elements. Otherwise, the list item has no defined list-related relationship to any other `li` element.

If the parent element is an `ol` element, then the `li` element has an [ordinal value](#).

The `value` attribute, if present, must be a [valid integer](#) giving the [ordinal value](#) of the list item.

If the `value` attribute is present, user agents must [parse it as an integer](#), in order to determine the attribute's value. If the attribute's value cannot be converted to a number, the attribute must be treated as if it was absent. The attribute has no default value.

The `value` attribute is processed relative to the element's parent `ol` element (q.v.), if there is one. If there is not, the attribute has no effect.

The `value` IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the value of the `value` content attribute.

Code Example:

The following example, the top ten movies are listed (in reverse order). Note the way the list is given a title by using a [figure](#) element and its [figcaption](#) element.

```
<figure>
  <figcaption>The top 10 movies of all time</figcaption>
  <ol>
    <li value="10"><cite>Josie and the Pussycats</cite>, 2001</li>
    <li value="9"><cite lang="sh">Ирина мацка, белы мачор</cite>, 1998</li>
    <li value="8"><cite>A Bug's Life</cite>, 1998</li>
    <li value="7"><cite>Toy Story</cite>, 1995</li>
    <li value="6"><cite>Monsters, Inc</cite>, 2001</li>
    <li value="5"><cite>Cars</cite>, 2006</li>
    <li value="4"><cite>Toy Story 2</cite>, 1999</li>
    <li value="3"><cite>Finding Nemo</cite>, 2003</li>
    <li value="2"><cite>The Incredibles</cite>, 2004</li>
    <li value="1"><cite>Ratatouille</cite>, 2007</li>
  </ol>
</figure>
```

The markup could also be written as follows, using the [reversed](#) attribute on the `ol` element:

```
<figure>
  <figcaption>The top 10 movies of all time</figcaption>
  <ol reversed>
    <li><cite>Josie and the Pussycats</cite>, 2001</li>
    <li><cite lang="sh">Ирина мацка, белы мачор</cite>, 1998</li>
    <li><cite>A Bug's Life</cite>, 1998</li>
    <li><cite>Toy Story</cite>, 1995</li>
    <li><cite>Monsters, Inc</cite>, 2001</li>
    <li><cite>Cars</cite>, 2006</li>
    <li><cite>Toy Story 2</cite>, 1999</li>
    <li><cite>Finding Nemo</cite>, 2003</li>
    <li><cite>The Incredibles</cite>, 2004</li>
    <li><cite>Ratatouille</cite>, 2007</li>
  </ol>
</figure>
```

Note: While it is conforming to include heading elements (e.g. `h1`) inside `li` elements, it likely does not convey the semantics that the author intended. A heading starts a new section, so a heading in a list implicitly splits the list into spanning multiple sections.

4.5.8 The `dl` element

Categories:

Flow content.

If the element's children include at least one name-value group: [Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [flow content](#) is expected.

Content model:

Zero or more groups each consisting of one or more [dt](#) elements followed by one or more [dd](#) elements, optionally intermixed with [script-supporting elements](#).

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

DOM interface:

```
IDL  interface HTMLListElement : HTMLElement {};
```

The [dl](#) element [represents](#) an association list consisting of zero or more name-value groups (a description list). A name-value group consists of one or more names ([dt](#) elements) followed by one or more values ([dd](#) elements), ignoring any nodes other than [dt](#) and [dd](#) elements. Within a single [dl](#) element, there should not be more than one [dt](#) element for each name.

Name-value groups may be terms and definitions, metadata topics and values, questions and answers, or any other groups of name-value data.

The values within a group are alternatives; multiple paragraphs forming part of the same value must all be given within the same [dd](#) element.

The order of the list of groups, and of the names and values within each group, may be significant.

If a [dl](#) element is empty, it contains no groups.

If a [dl](#) element has one or more non-whitespace [Text](#) node children, or has child elements that are neither [dt](#) nor [dd](#) elements, all such [Text](#) nodes and elements, as well as their descendants (including any [dt](#) or [dd](#) elements), do not form part of any groups in that [dl](#).

If a [dl](#) element has one or more [dt](#) element children but no [dd](#) element children, then it consists of one group with names but no values.

If a [dl](#) element has one or more [dd](#) element children but no [dt](#) element children, then it consists of one group with values but no names.

If a [dl](#) element's first [dt](#) or [dd](#) element child is a [dd](#) element, then the first group has no associated name.

If a [dl](#) element's last [dt](#) or [dd](#) element child is a [dt](#) element, then the last group has no associated value.

Note: When a [dl](#) element doesn't match its content model, it is often due to accidentally using [dd](#) elements in the place of [dt](#) elements and vice versa. Conformance checkers can spot such mistakes and might be able to advise authors how to correctly use the markup.

Code Example:

In the following example, one entry ("Authors") is linked to two values ("John" and "Luke").

```
<dl>
  <dt> Authors
  <dd> John
  <dd> Luke
  <dt> Editor
  <dd> Frank
</dl>
```

Code Example:

In the following example, one definition is linked to two terms.

```
<dl>
  <dt lang="en-US"> <dfn>color</dfn> </dt>
  <dt lang="en-GB"> <dfn>colour</dfn> </dt>
  <dd> A sensation which (in humans) derives from the ability of
       the fine structure of the eye to distinguish three differently
       filtered analyses of a view. </dd>
</dl>
```

Code Example:

The following example illustrates the use of the [dl](#) element to mark up metadata of sorts. At the end of the example, one group has two metadata labels ("Authors" and "Editors") and two values ("Robert Rothman" and "Daniel Jackson").

```
<dl>
  <dt> Last modified time </dt>
  <dd> 2004-12-23T23:33Z </dd>
  <dt> Recommended update interval </dt>
  <dd> 60s </dd>
  <dt> Authors </dt>
  <dt> Editors </dt>
  <dd> Robert Rothman </dd>
  <dd> Daniel Jackson </dd>
</dl>
```

Code Example:

The following example shows the [dl](#) element used to give a set of instructions. The order of the instructions here is important (in the other examples, the order of the blocks was not important).

```
<p>Determine the victory points as follows (use the
first matching case):</p>
<dl>
  <dt> If you have exactly five gold coins </dt>
  <dd> You get five victory points </dd>
  <dt> If you have one or more gold coins, and you have one or more silver coins </dt>
  <dd> You get two victory points </dd>
  <dt> If you have one or more silver coins </dt>
  <dd> You get one victory point </dd>
  <dt> Otherwise </dt>
  <dd> You get no victory points </dd>
</dl>
```

Code Example:

The following snippet shows a `dt` element being used as a glossary. Note the use of `dfn` to indicate the word being defined.

```
<dl>
  <dt><dfn>Apartment</dfn>, n.</dt>
  <dd>An execution context grouping one or more threads with one or
  more COM objects.</dd>
  <dt><dfn>Flat</dfn>, n.</dt>
  <dd>A deflated tire.</dd>
  <dt><dfn>Home</dfn>, n.</dt>
  <dd>The user's login directory.</dd>
</dl>
```

Note: The `dt` element is inappropriate for marking up dialogue. [Examples of how to mark up dialogue](#) are shown below.

4.5.9 The `dt` element

Categories:

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Before `dd` or `dt` elements inside `dl` elements.

Content model:

Flow content, but with no `header`, `footer`, `sectioning content`, or `heading content` descendants.

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

DOM interface:

Uses `HTMLElement`.

The `dt` element [represents](#) the term, or name, part of a term-description group in a description list (`dl` element).

Note: The `dt` element itself, when used in a `dl` element, does not indicate that its contents are a term being defined, but this can be indicated using the `dfn` element.

Code Example:

This example shows a list of frequently asked questions (a FAQ) marked up using the `dt` element for questions and the `dd` element for answers.

```
<article>
  <h1>FAQ</h1>
  <dl>
    <dt>What do we want?</dt>
    <dd>Our data.</dd>
    <dt>When do we want it?</dt>
    <dd>Now.</dd>
    <dt>Where is it?</dt>
    <dd>We are not sure.</dd>
  </dl>
</article>
```

4.5.10 The `dd` element

Categories:

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used:

After `dt` or `dd` elements inside `dl` elements.

Content model:

Flow content.

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

DOM interface:

Uses `HTMLElement`.

The `dd` element [represents](#) the description, definition, or value, part of a term-description group in a description list (`dl` element).

Code Example:

A `dl` can be used to define a vocabulary list, like in a dictionary. In the following example, each entry, given by a `dt` with a `dfn`, has several `dd`s, showing the various parts of the definition.

```
<dl>
  <dt><dfn>happiness</dfn></dt>
  <dd class="pronunciation">/ˈhæ p. nes/</dd>
  <dd class="part-of-speech"><i><abbr>n.</abbr></i></dd>
  <dd>The state of being happy.</dd>
  <dd>Good fortune; success. <q>Oh <b>happiness</b>! It worked!</q></dd>
  <dt><dfn>rejoice</dfn></dt>
  <dd class="pronunciation">/ri ˈzwaɪz'/</dd>
  <dd class="part-of-speech"><abbr>v. intr.</abbr></dd>
  <dd>To be delighted oneself.</dd>
  <dd><i class="part-of-speech"><abbr>v. tr.</abbr></i> To cause one to be delighted.</dd>
</dl>
```

4.5.11 The `figure` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).
[Sectioning root](#).
[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [flow content](#) is expected.

Content model:

Either: One [figcaption](#) element followed by [flow content](#).
Or: [Flow content](#) followed by one [figcaption](#) element.
Or: [Flow content](#).

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

DOM interface:

Uses [HTMLElement](#).

The [figure](#) element [represents](#) some [flow content](#), optionally with a caption, that is self-contained (like a complete sentence) and is typically referenced as a single unit from the main flow of the document.

Note: Self-contained in this context does not necessarily mean independent. For example, each sentence in a paragraph is self-contained; an image that is part of a sentence would be inappropriate for [figure](#), but an entire sentence made of images would be fitting.

When a [figure](#) is referred to from the main content of the document by identifying it by its caption (e.g. by figure number), it enables such content to be easily moved away from that primary content, e.g. to the side of the page, to dedicated pages, or to an appendix, without affecting the flow of the document.

If a [figure](#) element is referenced by its relative position, e.g. "in the photograph above" or "as the next figure shows", then moving the figure would disrupt the page's meaning. Authors are encouraged to consider using labels to refer to figures, rather than using such relative references, so that the page can easily be restyled without affecting the page's meaning.

The first [figcaption](#) element child of the element, if any, represents the caption of the [figure](#) element's contents. If there is no child [figcaption](#) element, then there is no caption.

A [figure](#) element's contents are part of the surrounding flow. If the purpose of the page is to display the figure, for example a photograph on an image sharing site, the [figure](#) and [figcaption](#) elements can be used to explicitly provide a caption for that figure. For content that is only tangentially related, or that serves a separate purpose than the surrounding flow, the [aside](#) element should be used (and can itself wrap a [figure](#)). For example, a pull quote that repeats content from an [article](#) would be more appropriate in an [aside](#) than in a [figure](#), because it isn't part of the content, it's a repetition of the content for the purposes of enticing readers or highlighting key topics.

Code Example:

This example shows the [figure](#) element to mark up a code listing.

```
<p>In <a href="#l4">listing 4</a> we see the primary core interface API declaration.</p>
<figure id="l4">
  <figcaption>Listing 4. The primary core interface API declaration.</figcaption>
  <pre><code>interface PrimaryCore {
  boolean verifyDataLine();
  void sendData(in sequence<byte> data);
  void initSelfDestruct();
}</code></pre>
</figure>
<p>The API is designed to use UTF-8.</p>
```

Code Example:

Here we see a [figure](#) element to mark up a photo.

```
<figure>
  
  <figcaption>Bubbles at work</figcaption>
</figure>
```

Code Example:

In this example, we see an image that is *not* a figure, as well as an image and a video that are. The first image is literally part of the example's second sentence, so it's not a self-contained unit, and thus [figure](#) would be inappropriate.

```
<h2>Malinko's comics</h2>

<p>This case centered on some sort of "intellectual property" infringement related to a comic (see Exhibit A). The suit started after a trailer ending with these words:</p>

<blockquote>
  
</blockquote>

<p>...was aired. A lawyer, armed with a Bigger Notebook, launched a preemptive strike using snowballs. A complete copy of the trailer is included with Exhibit B.</p>

<figure>
  
  <figcaption>Exhibit A. The alleged <code>rough copy</code> comic.</figcaption>
</figure>

<figure>
  <video src="ex-b.mov"></video>
  <figcaption>Exhibit B. The <code>rough copy</code> trailer.</figcaption>
</figure>
```

```
</figure>

<p>The case was resolved out of court.
```

Code Example:

Here, a part of a poem is marked up using [figure](#).

```
<figure>
  <p>'Twas brillig, and the slithy toves<br>
  Did gyre and gimble in the wabe;<br>
  All mimsy were the borogoves,<br>
  And the mome raths outgrabe.</p>
  <figcaption><cite>Jabberwocky</cite> (first verse). Lewis Carroll, 1832-98</figcaption>
</figure>
```

Code Example:

In this example, which could be part of a much larger work discussing a castle, nested [figure](#) elements are used to provide both a group caption and individual captions for each figure in the group:

```
<figure>
  <figcaption>The castle through the ages: 1423, 1858, and 1999 respectively.</figcaption>
  <figure>
    <figcaption>Etching. Anonymous, ca. 1423.</figcaption>
    
  </figure>
  <figure>
    <figcaption>Oil-based paint on canvas. Maria Towle, 1858.</figcaption>
    
  </figure>
  <figure>
    <figcaption>Film photograph. Peter Jankle, 1999.</figcaption>
    
  </figure>
</figure>
```

4.5.12 The `figcaption` element

[Categories](#):

None.

[Contexts in which this element can be used](#):

As the first or last child of a [figure](#) element.

[Content model](#):

Flow content.

[Content attributes](#):

[Global attributes](#)

[DOM interface](#):

Uses [HTMLElement](#).

The [figcaption](#) element [represents](#) a caption or legend for the rest of the contents of the [figcaption](#) element's parent [figure](#) element, if any.

4.5.13 The `div` element

[Categories](#):

Flow content.

Palpable content.

[Contexts in which this element can be used](#):

Where [flow content](#) is expected.

[Content model](#):

Flow content.

[Content attributes](#):

[Global attributes](#)

[DOM interface](#):

```
IDL interface HTMLDivElement : HTMLElement {};
```

The [div](#) element has no special meaning at all. It [represents](#) its children. It can be used with the [class](#), [lang](#), and [title](#) attributes to mark up semantics common to a group of consecutive elements.

Note: Authors are strongly encouraged to view the [div](#) element as an element of last resort, for when no other element is suitable. Use of more appropriate elements instead of the [div](#) element leads to better accessibility for readers and easier maintainability for authors.

Code Example:

For example, a blog post would be marked up using [article](#), a chapter using [section](#), a page's navigation aids using [nav](#), and a group of form controls using [fieldset](#).

On the other hand, [div](#) elements can be useful for stylistic purposes or to wrap multiple paragraphs within a section that are all to be annotated in a similar way. In the following example, we see [div](#) elements used as a way to set the language of two paragraphs at once, instead of setting the language on the two paragraph elements separately:

```
<article lang="en-US">
  <h1>My use of language and my cats</h1>
```

```

<p>My cat's behavior hasn't changed much since her absence, except
that she plays her new physique to the neighbors regularly, in an
attempt to get pets.</p>
<div lang="en-GB">
  <p>My other cat, coloured black and white, is a sweetie. He followed
us to the pool today, walking down the pavement with us. Yesterday
he apparently visited our neighbours. I wonder if he recognises that
their flat is a mirror image of ours.</p>
  <p>Hm, I just noticed that in the last paragraph I used British
English. But I'm supposed to write in American English. So I
shouldn't say "pavement" or "flat" or "colour"...</p>
</div>
<p>I should say "sidewalk" and "apartment" and "color"!</p>
</article>

```

4.5.14 The `main` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).

[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [flow content](#) is expected, but with no [article](#), [aside](#), [footer](#), [header](#) or [nav](#) element ancestors.

Content model:

[Flow content](#).

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

DOM interface:

Uses [HTMLElement](#).

The `main` element [represents](#) the **main content** of the `body` of a document or application. The main content area consists of content that is directly related to or expands upon the central topic of a document or central functionality of an application.

Note: The `main` element is not [sectioning content](#) and has no effect on the document [outline](#)

The main content area of a document includes content that is unique to that document and excludes content that is repeated across a set of documents such as site navigation links, copyright information, site logos and banners and search forms (unless the document or applications main function is that of a search form).

Note: User agents that support keyboard navigation of content are strongly encouraged to provide a method to navigate to the `main` element and once navigated to, ensure the next element in the focus order is the first focusable element within the `main` element. This will provide a simple method for keyboard users to bypass blocks of content such as navigation links.

Authors must not include more than one `main` element in a document.

Authors must not include the `main` element as a descendant of an [article](#), [aside](#), [footer](#), [header](#) or [nav](#) element.

Note: The `main` element is not suitable for use to identify the main content areas of sub sections of a document or application. The simplest solution is to not mark up the main content of a sub section at all, and just leave it as implicit, but an author could use a [grouping content](#) or [sectioning content](#) element as appropriate.

Note: Authors are advised to use ARIA `role="main"` attribute on the `main` element until user agents implement the required role mapping.

Code Example:

```

<main role="main">
  ...
</main>

```

In the following example, we see 2 articles about skateboards (the main topic of a Web page) the main topic content is identified by the use of the `main` element.

Code Example:

```

<!-- other content -->

<main>

  <h1>Skateboards</h1>
  <p>The skateboard is the way cool kids get around</p>

  <article>
    <h2>Longboards</h2>
    <p>Longboards are a type of skateboard with a longer
wheelbase and larger, softer wheels.</p>
    <p>... </p>
    <p>... </p>
  </article>

  <article>
    <h2>Electric Skateboards</h2>
    <p>These no longer require the propelling of the skateboard
by means of the feet; rather an electric motor propels the board,
fed by an electric battery.</p>
    <p>... </p>
    <p>... </p>
  </article>

</main>
<!-- other content -->

```

```
<!-- Other content -->
```

Here is a graduation programme the main content section is defined by the use of the `main` element. Note in this example the `main` element contains a `nav` element consisting of links to sub sections of the main content.

Code Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Graduation Ceremony Summer 2022</title>
</head>
<body>

<header>The Lawson Academy:
<nav>
<ul>
<li><a href="courses.html">Courses</a></li>
<li><a href="fees.html">Fees</a></li>
<li><a href="#">Graduation</a></li>
</ul>
</nav>
</header>

<main>

<h1>Graduation</h1>

<nav>
<ul>
<li><a href="#ceremony">Ceremony</a></li>
<li><a href="#graduates">Graduates</a></li>
<li><a href="#awards">Awards</a></li>
</ul>
</nav>

<h2 id="ceremony">Ceremony</h2>
<p>Opening Procession</p>
<p>Speech by Valedictorian</p>
<p>Speech by Class President</p>
<p>Presentation of Diplomas</p>
<p>Closing Speech by Headmaster</p>

<h2 id="graduates">Graduates</h2>
<ul>
<li>Eileen Williams</li>
<li>Andy Maseyk</li>
<li>Blanca Sainz Garcia</li>
<li>Clara Faulkner</li>
<li>Gez Lemon</li>
<li>Eloisa Faulkner</li>
</ul>

<h2 id="awards">Awards</h2>
<ul>
<li>Clara Faulkner</li>
<li>Eloisa Faulkner</li>
<li>Blanca Sainz Garcia</li>
</ul>

</main>

<footer> Copyright 2012 B.lawson</footer>

</body>
</html>
```

4.6 Text-level semantics

4.6.1 The `a` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).
[Phrasing content](#).
[Interactive content](#).
[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [phrasing content](#) is expected.

Content model:

[Transparent](#), but there must be no [interactive content](#) descendant.

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

[href](#)
[target](#)
[download](#)
[rel](#)
[hreflang](#)
[type](#)

DOM interface:

```
IDL interface HTMLAnchorElement : HTMLElement {
    attribute DOMString target;
    attribute DOMString download;
```

```

        attribute DOMString rel;
    readonly attribute DOMTokenList rellist;
        attribute DOMString hreflang;
        attribute DOMString type;

        attribute DOMString text;
};

HTMLAnchorElement implements URLUtils;

```

If the element has an `href` attribute, then it [represents](#) a [hyperlink](#) (a hypertext anchor) labeled by its contents.

If the element has no `href` attribute, then the element [represents](#) a placeholder for where a link might otherwise have been placed, if it had been relevant, consisting of just the element's contents.

The `target`, `download`, `rel`, `hreflang`, and `type` attributes must be omitted if the `href` attribute is not present.

Code Example:

If a site uses a consistent navigation toolbar on every page, then the link that would normally link to the page itself could be marked up using an element:

```

<nav>
  <ul>
    <li> <a href="/">Home</a> </li>
    <li> <a href="/news">News</a> </li>
    <li> <a>Examples</a> </li>
    <li> <a href="/legal">Legal</a> </li>
  </ul>
</nav>

```

The `href`, `target`, `download`, and `type` attributes affect what happens when users [follow hyperlinks](#) or [download hyperlinks](#) created using the element. The `rel`, `hreflang`, and `type` attributes may be used to indicate to the user the likely nature of the target resource before the user follows the link.

The [activation behavior](#) of elements that create hyperlinks is to run the following steps:

1. If the element's [Document](#) is not in a [browsing context](#), then abort these steps.
2. If either the element has a `download` attribute and the algorithm is not [allowed to show a popup](#), or the element's `target` attribute is present and applying [the rules for choosing a browsing context given a browsing context name](#), using the value of the `target` attribute as the browsing context name, would result in there not being a chosen browsing context, then run these substeps:

 1. If there is an [entry script](#), throw an [InvalidAccessError](#) exception.
 2. Abort these steps without following the hyperlink.
3. If the target of the `click` event is an `img` element with an `ismap` attribute specified, then server-side image map processing must be performed, as follows:
 1. If the `click` event was a real pointing-device-triggered `click` event on the `img` element, then let `x` be the distance in CSS pixels from the left edge of the image's left border, if it has one, or the left edge of the image otherwise, to the location of the click, and let `y` be the distance in CSS pixels from the top edge of the image's top border, if it has one, or the top edge of the image otherwise, to the location of the click. Otherwise, let `x` and `y` be zero.
 2. Let the **hyperlink suffix** be a U+003F QUESTION MARK character, the value of `x` expressed as a base-ten integer using [ASCII digits](#), a "," (U+002C) character, and the value of `y` expressed as a base-ten integer using [ASCII digits](#).
4. Finally, the user agent must [follow the hyperlink](#) or [download the hyperlink](#) created by the element, as determined by the `download` attribute and any expressed user preference. If the steps above defined a **hyperlink suffix**, then take that into account when following or downloading the hyperlink.

[a](#) .text

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Same as [textContent](#).

The IDL attributes `download`, `target`, `rel`, `hreflang`, and `type`, must [reflect](#) the respective content attributes of the same name.

The IDL attribute `rellist` must [reflect](#) the `rel` content attribute.

The `text` IDL attribute, on getting, must return the same value as the [textContent](#) IDL attribute on the element, and on setting, must act as if the [textContent](#) IDL attribute on the element had been set to the new value.

The element also supports the [URLUtils](#) interface. [\[URL\]](#)

When the element is created, and whenever the element's `href` content attribute is set, changed, or removed, the user agent must invoke the element's [URLUtils](#) interface's [set the input](#) algorithm with the value of the `href` content attribute, if any, or the empty string otherwise, as the given value.

The element's [URLUtils](#) interface's [get the base](#) algorithm must simply return [the element's base URL](#).

The element's [URLUtils](#) interface's [query encoding](#) is the [document's character encoding](#).

When the element's [URLUtils](#) interface invokes its [update steps](#) with a string `value`, the user agent must set the element's `href` content attribute to the string `value`.

Code Example:

The element may be wrapped around entire paragraphs, lists, tables, and so forth, even entire sections, so long as there is no interactive content within (e.g. buttons or other links). This example shows how this can be used to make an entire advertising block into a link:

```

<aside class="advertising">
  <h1>Advertising</h1>
  <a href="http://ad.example.com/?adid=1929&pubid=1422">
    <section>

```

```

<h1>Mellblomatic 9000!</h1>
<p>Turn all your widgets into mellbloms!</p>
<p>Only $9.99 plus shipping and handling.</p>
</section>
</a>
<a href="http://ad.example.com/?adid=375&pubid=1422">
<section>
  <h1>The Mellblom Browser</h1>
  <p>Web browsing at the speed of light.</p>
  <p>No other browser goes faster!</p>
</section>
</a>
</aside>

```

4.6.2 The `em` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).
[Phrasing content](#).
[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [phrasing content](#) is expected.

Content model:

[Phrasing content](#).

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

DOM interface:

Uses [HTMLElement](#).

The `em` element [represents](#) stress emphasis of its contents.

The level of stress that a particular piece of content has is given by its number of ancestor `em` elements.

The placement of stress emphasis changes the meaning of the sentence. The element thus forms an integral part of the content. The precise way in which stress is used in this way depends on the language.

Code Example:

These examples show how changing the stress emphasis changes the meaning. First, a general statement of fact, with no stress:

```
<p>Cats are cute animals.</p>
```

By emphasizing the first word, the statement implies that the kind of animal under discussion is in question (maybe someone is asserting that dogs are cute):

```
<p><em>Cats</em> are cute animals.</p>
```

Moving the stress to the verb, one highlights that the truth of the entire sentence is in question (maybe someone is saying cats are not cute):

```
<p>Cats <em>are</em> cute animals.</p>
```

By moving it to the adjective, the exact nature of the cats is reasserted (maybe someone suggested cats were *mean* animals):

```
<p>Cats are <em>cute</em> animals.</p>
```

Similarly, if someone asserted that cats were vegetables, someone correcting this might emphasize the last word:

```
<p>Cats are cute <em>animals</em>.</p>
```

By emphasizing the entire sentence, it becomes clear that the speaker is fighting hard to get the point across. This kind of stress emphasis also typically affects the punctuation, hence the exclamation mark here.

```
<p><em>Cats are cute animals!</em></p>
```

Anger mixed with emphasizing the cuteness could lead to markup such as:

```
<p><em>Cats are <em>cute</em> animals!</em></p>
```

The `em` element isn't a generic "italics" element. Sometimes, text is intended to stand out from the rest of the paragraph, as if it was in a different mood or voice. For this, the `u` element is more appropriate.

The `em` element also isn't intended to convey importance; for that purpose, the [strong](#) element is more appropriate.

4.6.3 The `strong` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).
[Phrasing content](#).
[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [phrasing content](#) is expected.

Content model:

[Phrasing content](#).

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

DOM interface:

Uses [HTMLElement](#).

The `strong` element [represents](#) strong importance for its contents.

The relative level of importance of a piece of content is given by its number of ancestor `strong` elements; each `strong` element increases the importance of its contents.

Changing the importance of a piece of text with the `strong` element does not change the meaning of the sentence.

Code Example:

Here is an example of a warning notice in a game, with the various parts marked up according to how important they are:

```
<p><strong>Warning.</strong> This dungeon is dangerous.  
<strong>Avoid the ducks.</strong> Take any gold you find.  
<strong><strong>Do not take any of the diamonds</strong>,  
they are explosive and <strong>will destroy anything within  
ten meters.</strong></strong> You have been warned.</p>
```

4.6.4 The `small` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).

[Phrasing content](#).

[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [phrasing content](#) is expected.

Content model:

[Phrasing content](#).

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

DOM interface:

Uses [HTMLElement](#).

The `small` element [represents](#) side comments such as small print.

Note: Small print typically features disclaimers, caveats, legal restrictions, or copyrights. Small print is also sometimes used for attribution, or for satisfying licensing requirements.

Note: The `small` element does not "de-emphasize" or lower the importance of text emphasized by the `em` element or marked as important with the `strong` element. To mark text as not emphasized or important, simply do not mark it up with the `em` or `strong` elements respectively.

The `small` element should not be used for extended spans of text, such as multiple paragraphs, lists, or sections of text. It is only intended for short runs of text. The text of a page listing terms of use, for instance, would not be a suitable candidate for the `small` element: in such a case, the text is not a side comment, it is the main content of the page.

Code Example:

In this example, the `small` element is used to indicate that value-added tax is not included in a price of a hotel room:

```
<dl>  
  <dt>Single room  
  <dd>199 € <small>breakfast included, VAT not included</small>  
  <dt>Double room  
  <dd>239 € <small>breakfast included, VAT not included</small>  
</dl>
```

Code Example:

In this second example, the `small` element is used for a side comment in an article.

```
<p>Example Corp today announced record profits for the  
second quarter <small>(Full Disclosure: Foo News is a subsidiary of  
Example Corp)</small>, leading to speculation about a third quarter  
merger with Demo Group.</p>
```

This is distinct from a sidebar, which might be multiple paragraphs long and is removed from the main flow of text. In the following example, we see a sidebar from the same article. This sidebar also has small print, indicating the source of the information in the sidebar.

```
<aside>  
  <h1>Example Corp</h1>  
  <p>This company mostly creates small software and Web  
sites.</p>  
  <p>The Example Corp company mission is "To provide entertainment  
and news on a sample basis".</p>  
  <p><small>Information obtained from <a  
href="http://example.com/about.html">example.com</a> home  
page.</small></p>  
</aside>
```

Code Example:

In this last example, the `small` element is marked as being *important* small print.

```
<p><strong><small>Continued use of this service will result in a kiss.</small></strong></p>
```

4.6.5 The `s` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).
[Phrasing content](#).
[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [phrasing content](#) is expected.

Content model:

[Phrasing content](#).

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

DOM interface:

Uses [HTMLElement](#).

The `s` element [represents](#) contents that are no longer accurate or no longer relevant.

Note: The `s` element is not appropriate when indicating document edits; to mark a span of text as having been removed from a document, use the `del` element.

Code Example:

In this example a recommended retail price has been marked as no longer relevant as the product in question has a new sale price.

```
<p>Buy our Iced Tea and Lemonade!</p>
<p><s>Recommended retail price: $3.99 per bottle</s></p>
<p><strong>Now selling for just $2.99 a bottle!</strong></p>
```

4.6.6 The `cite` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).
[Phrasing content](#).
[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [phrasing content](#) is expected.

Content model:

[Phrasing content](#).

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

DOM interface:

Uses [HTMLElement](#).

The `cite` element [represents](#) the title of a work (e.g. a book, a paper, an essay, a poem, a score, a song, a script, a film, a TV show, a game, a sculpture, a painting, a theatre production, a play, an opera, a musical, an exhibition, a legal case report, etc). This can be a work that is being quoted or referenced in detail (i.e. a citation), or it can just be a work that is mentioned in passing.

A person's name is not the title of a work — even if people call that person a piece of work — and the element must therefore not be used to mark up people's names. (In some cases, the `b` element might be appropriate for names; e.g. in a gossip article where the names of famous people are keywords rendered with a different style to draw attention to them. In other cases, if an element is *really* needed, the `span` element can be used.)

Code Example:

This next example shows a typical use of the `cite` element:

```
<p>My favorite book is <cite>The Reality Dysfunction</cite> by
Peter F. Hamilton. My favorite comic is <cite>Pearls Before
Swine</cite> by Stephan Pastis. My favorite track is <cite>Jive
Samba</cite> by the Cannonball Adderley Sextet.</p>
```

Code Example:

This is correct usage:

```
<p>According to the Wikipedia article <cite>HTML</cite>, as it
stood in mid-February 2008, leaving attribute values unquoted is
unsafe. This is obviously an over-simplification.</p>
```

The following, however, is incorrect usage, as the `cite` element here is containing far more than the title of the work:

```
<!-- do not copy this example, it is an example of bad usage! -->
<p>According to <cite>the Wikipedia article on HTML</cite>, as it
stood in mid-February 2008, leaving attribute values unquoted is
unsafe. This is obviously an over-simplification.</p>
```

Code Example:

The `cite` element is obviously a key part of any citation in a bibliography, but it is only used to mark the title:

```
<p><cite>Universal Declaration of Human Rights</cite>, United Nations,
December 1948. Adopted by General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).</p>
```

Note: A citation is not a quote (for which the `q` element is appropriate).

Code Example:

This is incorrect usage, because `cite` is not for quotes:

```
<p><cite>This is wrong!</cite>, said Ian.</p>
```

This is also incorrect usage, because a person is not a work:

```
<p><q>This is still wrong!</q>, said <cite>Ian</cite>. </p>
```

The correct usage does not use a `cite` element:

```
<p><q>This is correct</q>, said Ian.</p>
```

As mentioned above, the `b` element might be relevant for marking names as being keywords in certain kinds of documents:

```
<p>And then <b>Ian</b> said <q>this might be right, in a  
gossip column, maybe!</q>. </p>
```

4.6.7 The `q` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).

[Phrasing content](#).

[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [phrasing content](#) is expected.

Content model:

[Phrasing content](#).

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

[cite](#)

DOM interface:

Uses [HTMLQuoteElement](#).

The `q` element [represents](#) some [phrasing content](#) quoted from another source.

Quotation punctuation (such as quotation marks) that is quoting the contents of the element must not appear immediately before, after, or inside `q` elements; they will be inserted into the rendering by the user agent.

Content inside a `q` element must be quoted from another source, whose address, if it has one, may be cited in the `cite` attribute. The source may be fictional, as when quoting characters in a novel or screenplay.

If the `cite` attribute is present, it must be a [valid URL potentially surrounded by spaces](#). To obtain the corresponding citation link, the value of the attribute must be [resolved](#) relative to the element. User agents may allow users to follow such citation links, but they are primarily intended for private use (e.g. by server-side scripts collecting statistics about a site's use of quotations), not for readers.

The `q` element must not be used in place of quotation marks that do not represent quotes; for example, it is inappropriate to use the `q` element for marking up sarcastic statements.

The use of `q` elements to mark up quotations is entirely optional; using explicit quotation punctuation without `q` elements is just as correct.

Code Example:

Here is a simple example of the use of the `q` element:

```
<p>The man said <q>Things that are impossible just take  
longer</q>. I disagreed with him.</p>
```

Code Example:

Here is an example with both an explicit citation link in the `q` element, and an explicit citation outside:

```
<p>The W3C page <cite>About W3C</cite> says the W3C's  
mission is <q cite="http://www.w3.org/Consortium/">To lead the  
World Wide Web to its full potential by developing protocols and  
guidelines that ensure long-term growth for the Web</q>. I  
disagree with this mission.</p>
```

Code Example:

In the following example, the quotation itself contains a quotation:

```
<p>In <cite>Example One</cite>, he writes <q>The man  
said <q>Things that are impossible just take longer</q>. I  
disagreed with him</q>. Well, I disagree even more!</p>
```

Code Example:

In the following example, quotation marks are used instead of the `q` element:

```
<p>His best argument was “I disagree”, which  
I thought was laughable.</p>
```

Code Example:

In the following example, there is no quote — the quotation marks are used to name a word. Use of the `q` element in this case would be inappropriate.

```
<p>The word “ineffable” could have been used to describe the disaster  
resulting from the campaign’s mismanagement.</p>
```

4.6.8 The `dfn` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).
[Phrasing content](#).
[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [phrasing content](#) is expected.

Content model:

[Phrasing content](#), but there must be no `dfn` element descendants.

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

Also, the `title` attribute has special semantics on this element.

DOM interface:

Uses [HTMLElement](#).

The `dfn` element [represents](#) the defining instance of a term. The [paragraph](#), [description list group](#), or [section](#) that is the nearest ancestor of the `dfn` element must also contain the definition(s) for the [term](#) given by the `dfn` element.

Defining term: If the `dfn` element has a `title` attribute, then the exact value of that attribute is the term being defined. Otherwise, if it contains exactly one element child node and no child `Text` nodes, and that child element is an `abbr` element with a `title` attribute, then the exact value of *that* attribute is the term being defined. Otherwise, it is the exact `textContent` of the `dfn` element that gives the term being defined.

If the `title` attribute of the `dfn` element is present, then it must contain only the term being defined.

Note: The `title` attribute of ancestor elements does not affect `dfn` elements.

An `a` element that links to a `dfn` element represents an instance of the term defined by the `dfn` element.

Code Example:

In the following fragment, the term "Garage Door Opener" is first defined in the first paragraph, then used in the second. In both cases, its abbreviation is what is actually displayed.

```
<p>The <dfn><abbr title="Garage Door Opener">GDO</abbr></dfn>
is a device that allows off-world teams to open the iris.</p>
<!!-- ... later in the document: -->
<p>Teal'c activated his <abbr title="Garage Door Opener">GDO</abbr>
and so Hammond ordered the iris to be opened.</p>
```

With the addition of an `a` element, the reference can be made explicit:

```
<p>The <dfn id=gdo><abbr title="Garage Door Opener">GDO</abbr></dfn>
is a device that allows off-world teams to open the iris.</p>
<!!-- ... later in the document: -->
<p>Teal'c activated his <a href="#gdo"><abbr title="Garage Door Opener">GDO</abbr></a>
and so Hammond ordered the iris to be opened.</p>
```

4.6.9 The `abbr` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).
[Phrasing content](#).
[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [phrasing content](#) is expected.

Content model:

[Phrasing content](#).

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

Also, the `title` attribute has special semantics on this element.

DOM interface:

Uses [HTMLElement](#).

The `abbr` element [represents](#) an abbreviation or acronym, optionally with its expansion. The `title` attribute may be used to provide an expansion of the abbreviation. The attribute, if specified, must contain an expansion of the abbreviation, and nothing else.

Code Example:

The paragraph below contains an abbreviation marked up with the `abbr` element. This paragraph [defines the term](#) "Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group".

```
<p>The <dfn id=whatwg><abbr
title="Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group">WHATWG</abbr></dfn>
is a loose unofficial collaboration of Web browser manufacturers and
interested parties who wish to develop new technologies designed to
allow authors to write and deploy Applications over the World Wide
Web.</p>
```

An alternative way to write this would be:

```
<p>The <dfn id=whatwg>Web Hypertext Application Technoloay
```

```
Working Group</dfn> (<abbr title="Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group">WHATWG</abbr>)
is a loose unofficial collaboration of Web browser manufacturers and
interested parties who wish to develop new technologies designed to
allow authors to write and deploy Applications over the World Wide
Web.</p>
```

Code Example:

This paragraph has two abbreviations. Notice how only one is defined; the other, with no expansion associated with it, does not use the `abbr` element.

```
<p>The <abbr title="Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group">WHATWG</abbr>
started working on HTML5 in 2004.</p>
```

Code Example:

This paragraph links an abbreviation to its definition.

```
<p>The <a href="#whatwg"><abbr title="Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group">WHATWG</abbr></a>
community does not have much representation from Asia.</p>
```

Code Example:

This paragraph marks up an abbreviation without giving an expansion, possibly as a hook to apply styles for abbreviations (e.g. smallcaps).

```
<p>Philip` and Dashiya both denied that they were going to
get the issue counts from past revisions of the specification to
backfill the <abbr>WHATWG</abbr> issue graph.</p>
```

If an abbreviation is pluralized, the expansion's grammatical number (plural vs singular) must match the grammatical number of the contents of the element.

Code Example:

Here the plural is outside the element, so the expansion is in the singular:

```
<p>Two <abbr title="Working Group">WG</abbr>s worked on
this specification: the <abbr>WHATWG</abbr> and the
<abbr>HTMLWG</abbr>.</p>
```

Here the plural is inside the element, so the expansion is in the plural:

```
<p>Two <abbr title="Working Groups">WGs</abbr> worked on
this specification: the <abbr>WHATWG</abbr> and the
<abbr>HTMLWG</abbr>.</p>
```

Abbreviations do not have to be marked up using this element. It is expected to be useful in the following cases:

- Abbreviations for which the author wants to give expansions, where using the `abbr` element with a `title` attribute is an alternative to including the expansion inline (e.g. in parentheses).
- Abbreviations that are likely to be unfamiliar to the document's readers, for which authors are encouraged to either mark up the abbreviation using an `abbr` element with a `title` attribute or include the expansion inline in the text the first time the abbreviation is used.
- Abbreviations whose presence needs to be semantically annotated, e.g. so that they can be identified from a style sheet and given specific styles, for which the `abbr` element can be used without a `title` attribute.

Providing an expansion in a `title` attribute once will not necessarily cause other `abbr` elements in the same document with the same contents but without a `title` attribute to behave as if they had the same expansion. Every `abbr` element is independent.

4.6.10 The `data` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).
[Phrasing content](#).
[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [phrasing content](#) is expected.

Content model:

[Phrasing content](#).

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)
[value](#)

DOM interface:

```
[IDL] interface HTMLDataElement : HTMLElement {
    attribute DOMString value;
};
```

The `data` element [represents](#) its contents, along with a machine-readable form of those contents in the `value` attribute.

The `value` attribute must be present. Its value must be a representation of the element's contents in a machine-readable format.

Note: When the value is date- or time-related, the more specific `time` element can be used instead.

The element can be used for several purposes.

When combined with microformats or microdata, the element serves to provide both a machine-readable value for the purposes of data processors, and a human-readable value for the purposes of rendering in a Web browser. In this case, the format to be used in the `value` attribute is determined by the microformats or microdata vocabulary in use.

The element can also, however, be used in conjunction with scripts in the page, for when a script has a literal value to store alongside a human-readable value. In such cases, the format to be used depends only on the needs of the script. (The `data-*` attributes can also be useful in such situations.)

The `value` IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the content attribute of the same name.

4.6.11 The `time` element

Categories:

- [Flow content](#).
- [Phrasing content](#).
- [Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [phrasing content](#) is expected.

Content model:

- [Phrasing content](#).

Content attributes:

- [Global attributes](#)
- [datetime](#)

DOM interface:

```
IDL interface HTMLTimeElement : HTMLElement {  
    attribute DOMString dateTime;  
};
```

The `time` element [represents](#) its contents, along with a machine-readable form of those contents in the `datetime` attribute. The kind of content is limited to various kinds of dates, times, time-zone offsets, and durations, as described below.

The `datetime` attribute may be present. If present, its value must be a representation of the element's contents in a machine-readable format.

A `time` element that does not have a `datetime` content attribute must not have any element descendants.

The `datetime` value of a `time` element is the value of the element's `datetime` content attribute, if it has one, or the element's `textContent`, if it does not.

The `datetime` value of a `time` element must match one of the following syntaxes.

A valid month string

```
<time>2011-11</time>
```

A valid date string

```
<time>2011-11-12</time>
```

A valid yearless date string

```
<time>11-12</time>
```

A valid time string

```
<time>14:54</time>
```

```
<time>14:54:39</time>
```

```
<time>14:54:39.929</time>
```

A valid local date and time string

```
<time>2011-11-12T14:54</time>
```

```
<time>2011-11-12T14:54:39</time>
```

```
<time>2011-11-12T14:54:39.929</time>
```

```
<time>2011-11-12 14:54</time>
```

```
<time>2011-11-12 14:54:39</time>
```

```
<time>2011-11-12 14:54:39.929</time>
```

Note: Times with dates but without a time zone offset are useful for specifying events that are observed at the same specific time in each time zone, throughout a day. For example, the 2020 new year is celebrated at 2020-01-01 00:00 in each time zone, not at the same precise moment across all time zones. For events that occur at the same time across all time zones, for example a videoconference meeting, a [valid global date and time string](#) is likely more useful.

A valid time-zone offset string

```
<time>Z</time>
```

```
<time>+0000</time>
```

```
<time>+00:00</time>
```

```
<time>-0800</time>
```

```
<time>-08:00</time>
```

Note: For times without dates (or times referring to events that recur on multiple dates), specifying the geographic location that controls the time is usually more useful than specifying a time zone offset, because geographic locations change time zone offsets with daylight savings time. In some cases, geographic locations even change time zone, e.g. when the boundaries of those time zones are redrawn, as happened with Samoa at the end of 2011. There exists a time zone database that describes the boundaries of time zones and what rules apply within each such zone, known as the time zone database. [\[TZDATABASE\]](#)

A [valid global date and time string](#)

```
<time>2011-11-12T14:54Z</time>
<time>2011-11-12T14:54:39Z</time>
<time>2011-11-12T14:54:39.929Z</time>
<time>2011-11-12T14:54+0000</time>
<time>2011-11-12T14:54:39+0000</time>
<time>2011-11-12T14:54:39.929+0000</time>
<time>2011-11-12T14:54+00:00</time>
<time>2011-11-12T14:54:39+00:00</time>
<time>2011-11-12T14:54:39.929+00:00</time>
<time>2011-11-12T06:54-0800</time>
<time>2011-11-12T06:54:39-0800</time>
<time>2011-11-12T06:54:39.929-0800</time>
<time>2011-11-12T06:54-08:00</time>
<time>2011-11-12T06:54:39-08:00</time>
<time>2011-11-12T06:54:39.929-08:00</time>
<time>2011-11-12 14:54Z</time>
<time>2011-11-12 14:54:39Z</time>
<time>2011-11-12 14:54:39.929Z</time>
<time>2011-11-12 14:54+0000</time>
<time>2011-11-12 14:54:39+0000</time>
<time>2011-11-12 14:54:39.929+0000</time>
<time>2011-11-12 14:54+00:00</time>
<time>2011-11-12 14:54:39+00:00</time>
<time>2011-11-12 14:54:39.929+00:00</time>
<time>2011-11-12 06:54-0800</time>
<time>2011-11-12 06:54:39-0800</time>
<time>2011-11-12 06:54:39.929-0800</time>
<time>2011-11-12 06:54-08:00</time>
<time>2011-11-12 06:54:39-08:00</time>
<time>2011-11-12 06:54:39.929-08:00</time>
```

Note: Times with dates and a time zone offset are useful for specifying specific events, or recurring virtual events where the time is not anchored to a specific geographic location. For example, the precise time of an asteroid impact, or a particular meeting in a series of meetings held at 1400 UTC every day, regardless of whether any particular part of the world is observing daylight savings time or not. For events where the precise time varies by the local time zone offset of a specific geographic location, a [valid local date and time string](#) combined with that geographic location is likely more useful.

A [valid week string](#)

```
<time>2011-W46</time>
```

Four or more [ASCII digits](#), at least one of which is not "0" (U+0030)

```
<time>2011</time>
<time>0001</time>
```

A [valid duration string](#)

```
<time>PT4H18M3S</time>
<time>4h 18m 3s</time>
```

The **machine-readable equivalent of the element's contents** must be obtained from the element's [datetime value](#) by using the following algorithm:

1. If [parsing a month string](#) from the element's [datetime value](#) returns a [month](#), that is the machine-readable equivalent; abort these steps.
2. If [parsing a date string](#) from the element's [datetime value](#) returns a [date](#), that is the machine-readable equivalent; abort these steps.

3. If [parsing a yearless date string](#) from the element's [datetime value](#) returns a [yearless date](#), that is the machine-readable equivalent; abort these steps.
4. If [parsing a time string](#) from the element's [datetime value](#) returns a [time](#), that is the machine-readable equivalent; abort these steps.
5. If [parsing a local date and time string](#) from the element's [datetime value](#) returns a [local date and time](#), that is the machine-readable equivalent; abort these steps.
6. If [parsing a time-zone offset string](#) from the element's [datetime value](#) returns a [time-zone offset](#), that is the machine-readable equivalent; abort these steps.
7. If [parsing a global date and time string](#) from the element's [datetime value](#) returns a [global date and time](#), that is the machine-readable equivalent; abort these steps.
8. If [parsing a week string](#) from the element's [datetime value](#) returns a [week](#), that is the machine-readable equivalent; abort these steps.
9. If the element's [datetime value](#) consists of only [ASCII digits](#), at least one of which is not "0" (U+0030), then the machine-readable equivalent is the base-ten interpretation of those digits, representing a year; abort these steps.
10. If [parsing a duration string](#) from the element's [datetime value](#) returns a [duration](#), that is the machine-readable equivalent; abort these steps.
11. There is no machine-readable equivalent.

Note: The algorithms referenced above are intended to be designed such that for any arbitrary string s , only one of the algorithms returns a value. A more efficient approach might be to create a single algorithm that parses all these data types in one pass; developing such an algorithm is left as an exercise to the reader.

The `dateTime` IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the element's [datetime](#) content attribute.

Code Example:

The `time` element can be used to encode dates, for example in microformats. The following shows a hypothetical way of encoding an event using a variant on hCalendar that uses the `time` element:

```
<div class="vevent">
  <a class="url" href="http://www.web2con.com/">http://www.web2con.com/</a>
  <span class="summary">Web 2.0 Conference</span>
  <time class="dtstart" datetime="2005-10-05">October 5</time> -
  <time class="dtend" datetime="2005-10-07">7</time>,
  at the <span class="location">Argent Hotel, San Francisco, CA</span>
</div>
```

Code Example:

Here, a fictional microdata vocabulary based on the Atom vocabulary is used with the `time` element to mark up a blog post's publication date.

```
<article itemscope itemtype="http://n.example.org/rfc4287">
  <h1 itemprop="title">Big tasks</h1>
  <footer>Published <time itemprop="published" datetime="2009-08-29">two days ago</time>.</footer>
  <p itemprop="content">Today, I went out and bought a bike for my kid.</p>
</article>
```

Code Example:

In this example, another article's publication date is marked up using `time`, this time using the schema.org microdata vocabulary:

```
<article itemscope itemtype="http://schema.org/BlogPosting">
  <h1 itemprop="headline">Small tasks</h1>
  <footer>Published <time itemprop="datePublished" datetime="2009-08-30">yesterday</time>.</footer>
  <p itemprop="articleBody">I put a bike bell on his bike.</p>
</article>
```

Code Example:

In the following snippet, the `time` element is used to encode a date in the ISO8601 format, for later processing by a script:

```
<p>Our first date was <time datetime="2006-09-23">a Saturday</time>.</p>
```

In this second snippet, the value includes a time:

```
<p>We stopped talking at <time datetime="2006-09-24T05:00-07:00">5am the next morning</time>.</p>
```

A script loaded by the page (and thus privy to the page's internal convention of marking up dates and times using the `time` element) could scan through the page and look at all the `time` elements therein to create an index of dates and times.

Code Example:

For example, this element conveys the string "Tuesday" with the additional semantic that the 12th of November 2011 is the meaning that corresponds to "Tuesday":

```
Today is <time datetime="2011-11-12">Tuesday</time>.
```

Code Example:

In this example, a specific time in the Pacific Standard Time timezone is specified:

```
Your next meeting is at <time datetime="2011-11-12T15:00-08:00">3pm</time>.
```

4.6.12 The `code` element

Categories:

- [Flow content](#).
- [Phrasing content](#).
- [Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:


```

</msqrt>
</math>
<figcaption>
  Using Pythagoras' theorem to solve for the hypotenuse <var>a</var> of
  a triangle with sides <var>b</var> and <var>c</var>
</figcaption>
</figure>

```

Code Example:

Here, the equation describing mass-energy equivalence is used in a sentence, and the `var` element is used to mark the variables and constants in that equation:

```

<p>Then he turned to the blackboard and picked up the chalk. After a few moment's
thought, he wrote <var>E</var> = <var>m</var> <var>c</var>2. The teacher
looked pleased.</p>

```

4.6.14 The `samp` element

Categories:

- [Flow content.](#)
- [Phrasing content.](#)
- [Palpable content.](#)

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [phrasing content](#) is expected.

Content model:

- [Phrasing content.](#)

Content attributes:

- [Global attributes](#)

DOM interface:

Uses [HTMLElement](#).

The `samp` element [represents](#) (sample) output from a program or computing system.

Note: See the `pre` and `kbd` elements for more details.

Code Example:

This example shows the `samp` element being used inline:

```

<p>The computer said <samp>Too much cheese in tray
two</samp> but I didn't know what that meant.</p>

```

Code Example:

This second example shows a block of sample output. Nested `samp` and `kbd` elements allow for the styling of specific elements of the sample output using a style sheet. There are also a few parts of the `samp` that are annotated with even more detailed markup, to enable very precise styling. To achieve this, `span` elements are used.

```

<pre><samp><span class="prompt">jdoe@mowmow:~$</span> <kbd>ssh demo.example.com</kbd>
Last login: Tue Apr 12 09:10:17 2005 from mowmow.example.com on pts/1
Linux demo 2.6.10-grsec+gg3+e+fhs6b+nfs+gr0501++p3+c4a+gr2b-reslog-v6.189 #1 SMP Tue Feb 1 11:22:36 PST 2005 i686
unknown

<span class="prompt">jdoe@demo:~$</span> <span class="cursor">_</span></samp></pre>

```

4.6.15 The `kbd` element

Categories:

- [Flow content.](#)
- [Phrasing content.](#)
- [Palpable content.](#)

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [phrasing content](#) is expected.

Content model:

- [Phrasing content.](#)

Content attributes:

- [Global attributes](#)

DOM interface:

Uses [HTMLElement](#).

The `kbd` element [represents](#) user input (typically keyboard input, although it may also be used to represent other input, such as voice commands).

When the `kbd` element is nested inside a `samp` element, it represents the input as it was echoed by the system.

When the `kbd` element contains a `samp` element, it represents input based on system output, for example invoking a menu item.

When the `kbd` element is nested inside another `kbd` element, it represents an actual key or other single unit of input as appropriate for the input mechanism.

Code Example:

Here the `kbd` element is used to indicate keys to press:

```
<p>To make George eat an apple, press <kbd><kbd>Shift</kbd>+<kbd>F3</kbd></p>
```

In this second example, the user is told to pick a particular menu item. The outer `kbd` element marks up a block of input, with the inner `kbd` elements representing each individual step of the input, and the `samp` elements inside them indicating that the steps are input based on something being displayed by the system, in this case menu labels:

```
<p>To make George eat an apple, select  
<kbd><kbd>File</samp></kbd>|<kbd><samp>Eat Apple...</samp></kdb></p>
```

Such precision isn't necessary; the following is equally fine:

```
<p>To make George eat an apple, select <kbd>File | Eat Apple...</kdb></p>
```

4.6.16 The `sub` and `sup` elements

Categories:

- [Flow content.](#)
- [Phrasing content.](#)
- [Palpable content.](#)

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [phrasing content](#) is expected.

Content model:

- [Phrasing content.](#)

Content attributes:

- [Global attributes](#)

DOM interface:

Use [HTMLElement](#).

The `sup` element [represents](#) a superscript and the `sub` element [represents](#) a subscript.

These elements must be used only to mark up typographical conventions with specific meanings, not for typographical presentation for presentation's sake. For example, it would be inappropriate for the `sub` and `sup` elements to be used in the name of the LaTeX document preparation system. In general, authors should use these elements only if the *absence* of those elements would change the meaning of the content.

In certain languages, superscripts are part of the typographical conventions for some abbreviations.

Code Example:

```
<p>The most beautiful women are  
<span lang="fr"><abbr>Msupille</sup></abbr> Gwendoline</span> and  
<span lang="fr"><abbr>Msupme</sup></abbr> Denise</span>.</p>
```

The `sub` element can be used inside a `var` element, for variables that have subscripts.

Code Example:

Here, the `sub` element is used to represents the subscript that identifies the variable in a family of variables:

```
<p>The coordinate of the <var>i</var>th point is  
<var>x<sub>i</sub><var>i</var></sub></var>, <var>y<sub>i</sub><var>i</var></sub></var>.  
For example, the 10th point has coordinate  
<var>x<sub>10</sub></var>, <var>y<sub>10</sub></var>.</p>
```

Mathematical expressions often use subscripts and superscripts. Authors are encouraged to use MathML for marking up mathematics, but authors may opt to use `sub` and `sup` if detailed mathematical markup is not desired. [\[MathML\]](#)

Code Example:

```
<var>E</var>=<var>m</var><var>c</var><sup>2</sup>  
f(<var>x</var>, <var>n</var>) = log<sub>4</sub><var>x</var><sup><var>n</var></sup>
```

4.6.17 The `i` element

Categories:

- [Flow content.](#)
- [Phrasing content.](#)
- [Palpable content.](#)

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [phrasing content](#) is expected.

Content model:

- [Phrasing content.](#)

Content attributes:

- [Global attributes](#)

DOM interface:

Uses [HTMLElement](#).

The `i` element [represents](#) a span of text in an alternate voice or mood, or otherwise offset from the normal prose in a manner indicating a different quality of text, such as a taxonomic designation, a technical term, an idiomatic phrase from another language, transliteration, a thought, or a ship name in Western texts.

Terms in languages different from the main text should be annotated with [lang](#) attributes (or, in XML, [lang attributes in the XML namespace](#)).

Code Example:

The examples below show uses of the [i](#) element:

```
<p>The <i class="taxonomy">Felis silvestris catus</i> is cute.</p>
<p>The term <i>prose content</i> is defined above.</p>
<p>There is a certain <i lang="fr">je ne sais quoi</i> in the air.</p>
```

In the following example, a dream sequence is marked up using [i](#) elements.

```
<p>Raymond tried to sleep.</p>
<p><i>The ship sailed away on Thursday</i>, he
dreamt. <i>The ship had many people aboard, including a beautiful
princess called Carey. He watched her, day-in, day-out, hoping she
would notice him, but she never did.</i></p>
<p><i>Finally one night he picked up the courage to speak with
her</i></p>
<p>Raymond woke with a start as the fire alarm rang out.</p>
```

Authors can use the [class](#) attribute on the [i](#) element to identify why the element is being used, so that if the style of a particular use (e.g. dream sequences as opposed to taxonomic terms) is to be changed at a later date, the author doesn't have to go through the entire document (or series of related documents) annotating each use.

Authors are encouraged to consider whether other elements might be more applicable than the [i](#) element, for instance the [em](#) element for marking up stress emphasis, or the [dfn](#) element to mark up the defining instance of a term.

Note: Style sheets can be used to format [i](#) elements, just like any other element can be restyled. Thus, it is not the case that content in [i](#) elements will necessarily be italicized.

4.6.18 The [b](#) element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).
[Phrasing content](#).
[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [phrasing content](#) is expected.

Content model:

[Phrasing content](#).

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

DOM interface:

Uses [HTMLElement](#).

The [b](#) element [represents](#) a span of text to which attention is being drawn for utilitarian purposes without conveying any extra importance and with no implication of an alternate voice or mood, such as key words in a document abstract, product names in a review, actionable words in interactive text-driven software, or an article lede.

Code Example:

The following example shows a use of the [b](#) element to highlight key words without marking them up as important:

```
<p>The <b>frobonitor</b> and <b>barbinator</b> components are fried.</p>
```

Code Example:

In the following example, objects in a text adventure are highlighted as being special by use of the [b](#) element.

```
<p>You enter a small room. Your <b>sword</b> glows
brighter. A <b>rat</b> scurries past the corner wall.</p>
```

Code Example:

Another case where the [b](#) element is appropriate is in marking up the lede (or lead) sentence or paragraph. The following example shows how a [BBC article about kittens adopting a rabbit as their own](#) could be marked up:

```
<article>
  <h2>Kittens 'adopted' by pet rabbit</h2>
  <p><b>Six abandoned kittens have found an
unexpected new mother figure – a pet rabbit.</b></p>
  <p>Veterinary nurse Melanie Humble took the three-week-old
kittens to her Aberdeen home.</p>
  [...]
```

As with the [i](#) element, authors can use the [class](#) attribute on the [b](#) element to identify why the element is being used, so that if the style of a particular use is to be changed at a later date, the author doesn't have to go through annotating each use.

The [b](#) element should be used as a last resort when no other element is more appropriate. In particular, headings should use the [h1](#) to [h6](#) elements, stress emphasis should use the [em](#) element, importance should be denoted with the [strong](#) element, and text marked or highlighted should use the [mark](#) element.

Code Example:

The following would be *incorrect* usage:

```
<p><b>WARNING!</b> Do not frob the barbinator!</p>
```

In the previous example, the correct element to use would have been [strong](#), not [b](#).

Note: Style sheets can be used to format **b** elements, just like any other element can be restyled. Thus, it is not the case that content in **b** elements will necessarily be boldened.

4.6.19 The u element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).
[Phrasing content](#).
[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [phrasing content](#) is expected.

Content model:

[Phrasing content](#).

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

DOM interface:

Uses [HTMLElement](#).

The **u** element **represents** a span of text with an unarticulated, though explicitly rendered, non-textual annotation, such as labeling the text as being a proper name in Chinese text (a Chinese proper name mark), or labeling the text as being misspelt.

In most cases, another element is likely to be more appropriate: for marking stress emphasis, the **em** element should be used; for marking key words or phrases either the **b** element or the **mark** element should be used, depending on the context; for marking book titles, the **cite** element should be used; for labeling text with explicit textual annotations, the **ruby** element should be used; for labeling ship names in Western texts, the **i** element should be used.

Note: The default rendering of the **u** element in visual presentations clashes with the conventional rendering of hyperlinks (underlining). Authors are encouraged to avoid using the **u** element where it could be confused for a hyperlink.

4.6.20 The mark element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).
[Phrasing content](#).
[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [phrasing content](#) is expected.

Content model:

[Phrasing content](#).

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

DOM interface:

Uses [HTMLElement](#).

The **mark** element **represents** a run of text in one document marked or highlighted for reference purposes, due to its relevance in another context. When used in a quotation or other block of text referred to from the prose, it indicates a highlight that was not originally present but which has been added to bring the reader's attention to a part of the text that might not have been considered important by the original author when the block was originally written, but which is now under previously unexpected scrutiny. When used in the main prose of a document, it indicates a part of the document that has been highlighted due to its likely relevance to the user's current activity.

Code Example:

This example shows how the **mark** element can be used to bring attention to a particular part of a quotation:

```
<p lang="en-US">Consider the following quote:</p>
<blockquote lang="en-GB">
  <p>Look around and you will find, no-one's really
  <mark>colour</mark> blind.</p>
</blockquote>
<p lang="en-US">As we can tell from the <em>spelling</em> of the word,
the person writing this quote is clearly not American.</p>
```

(If the goal was to mark the element as misspelt, however, the **u** element, possibly with a class, would be more appropriate.)

Code Example:

Another example of the **mark** element is highlighting parts of a document that are matching some search string. If someone looked at a document, and the server knew that the user was searching for the word "kitten", then the server might return the document with one paragraph modified as follows:

```
<p>I also have some <mark>kitten</mark>s who are visiting me
these days. They're really cute. I think they like my garden! Maybe I
should adopt a <mark>kitten</mark>. </p>
```

Code Example:

In the following snippet, a paragraph of text refers to a specific part of a code fragment.

```
<p>The highlighted part below is where the error lies:</p>
<pre><code>var i: Integer;
begin
  i := <mark>1.1</mark>;
  . . .
end.</code></pre>
```

```
ena.</code></pre>
```

This is separate from *syntax highlighting*, for which [span](#) is more appropriate. Combining both, one would get:

```
<p>The highlighted part below is where the error lies:</p>
<pre><code><span class=keyword>var</span> <span class=ident>i</span>: <span class=type>Integer</span>;
<span class=keyword>begin</span>
  <span class=ident>i</span> := <span class=literal><mark>1.1</mark></span>;
<span class=keyword>end</span>.</code></pre>
```

Code Example:

This is another example showing the use of [mark](#) to highlight a part of quoted text that was originally not emphasized. In this example, common typographic conventions have led the author to explicitly style [mark](#) elements in quotes to render in italics.

```
<article>
  <style scoped>
    blockquote mark, q mark {
      font: inherit; font-style: italic;
      text-decoration: none;
      background: transparent; color: inherit;
    }
    .bubble em {
      font: inherit; font-size: larger;
      text-decoration: underline;
    }
  </style>
  <h1>She knew</h1>
  <p>Did you notice the subtle joke in the joke on panel 4?</p>
  <blockquote>
    <p class=bubble>I didn't <em>want</em> to believe. <mark>Of course
    on some level I realized it was a known-plaintext attack.</mark> But I
    couldn't admit it until I saw for myself.</p>
  </blockquote>
  <p>(Emphasis mine.) I thought that was great. It's so pedantic, yet it
  explains everything neatly.</p>
</article>
```

Note, incidentally, the distinction between the [em](#) element in this example, which is part of the original text being quoted, and the [mark](#) element, which is highlighting a part for comment.

Code Example:

The following example shows the difference between denoting the *importance* of a span of text ([strong](#)) as opposed to denoting the *relevance* of a span of text ([mark](#)). It is an extract from a textbook, where the extract has had the parts relevant to the exam highlighted. The safety warnings, important though they may be, are apparently not relevant to the exam.

```
<h3>Wormhole Physics Introduction</h3>

<p><mark>A wormhole in normal conditions can be held open for a
maximum of just under 39 minutes.</mark> Conditions that can increase
the time include a powerful energy source coupled to one or both of
the gates connecting the wormhole, and a large gravity well (such as a
black hole).</p>

<p><mark>Momentum is preserved across the wormhole. Electromagnetic
radiation can travel in both directions through a wormhole,
but matter cannot.</mark></p>

<p>When a wormhole is created, a vortex normally forms.
<strong>Warning: The vortex caused by the wormhole opening will
annihilate anything in its path.</strong> Vortexes can be avoided when
using sufficiently advanced dialing technology.</p>

<p><mark>An obstruction in a gate will prevent it from accepting a
wormhole connection.</mark></p>
```

4.6.21 The `ruby` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).
[Phrasing content](#).
[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [phrasing content](#) is expected.

Content model:

See prose.

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

DOM interface:

Uses [HTMLElement](#).

The [ruby](#) element allows one or more spans of phrasing content to be marked with ruby annotations. Ruby annotations are short runs of text presented alongside base text, primarily used in East Asian typography as a guide for pronunciation or to include other annotations. In Japanese, this form of typography is also known as *furigana*.

The content model of [ruby](#) elements consists of one or more of the following sequences:

1. One or the other of the following:
 - [Phrasing content](#), but with no [ruby](#) elements and with no [ruby](#) element descendants
 - A single [ruby](#) element that itself has no [ruby](#) element descendants
2. One or the other of the following:

- One or more `rt` elements
- An `rp` element followed by one or more `rt` elements, each of which is itself followed by an `rp` element

The `ruby` and `rt` elements can be used for a variety of kinds of annotations, including in particular (though by no means limited to) those described below. For more details on Japanese Ruby in particular, and how to render Ruby for Japanese, see *Requirements for Japanese Text Layout*. [\[JLREQ\]](#)

Note: At the time of writing, CSS does not yet provide a way to fully control the rendering of the HTML `ruby` element. It is hoped that CSS will be extended to support the styles described below in due course.

Mono-ruby for individual base characters in Japanese

One or more hiragana or katakana characters (the ruby annotation) are placed with each ideographic character (the base text). This is used to provide readings of kanji characters.

Code Example:

```
<ruby>B<rt>annotation</ruby>
```

Code Example:

In this example, notice how each annotation corresponds to a single base character.

```
<ruby>君<rt>くん</ruby><ruby>子<rt>し</ruby>は<ruby>和<rt>わ</ruby>して<ruby>同<rt>どう</ruby>ぜず。
```

君子は和して同ぜず。

This example can also be written as follows, using one `ruby` element with two segments of base text and two annotations (one for each) rather than two back-to-back `ruby` elements each with one base text segment and annotation (as in the markup above):

```
<ruby>君<rt>くん</rt>子<rt>し</rt>は<ruby>和<rt>わ</ruby>して<ruby>同<rt>どう</ruby>ぜず。
```

Mono-ruby for compound words (jukugo)

This is similar to the previous case: each ideographic character in the compound word (the base text) has its reading given in hiragana or katakana characters (the ruby annotation). The difference is that the base text segments form a compound word rather than being separate from each other.

Code Example:

```
<ruby>B<rt>annotation</rt>B<rt>annotation</ruby>
```

Code Example:

In this example, notice again how each annotation corresponds to a single base character. In this example, each compound word (jukugo) corresponds to a single `ruby` element.

The rendering here is expected to be that each annotation be placed over (or next to, in vertical text) the corresponding base character, with the annotations not overhanging any of the adjacent characters.

```
<ruby>鬼<rt>き</rt>門<rt>もん</rt>の<ruby>方<rt>ほう</rt>角<rt>かく</rt>が<rt>がく</rt>を<ruby>凝<rt>ねう</rt>ぎょう</rt>視<rt>し</rt></ruby>する
```

鬼門の方角を凝視する

Jukugo-ruby

This is semantically identical to the previous case (each individual ideographic character in the base compound word has its reading given in an annotation in hiragana or katakana characters), but the rendering is the more complicated Jukugo Ruby rendering.

Code Example:

This is the same example as above for mono-ruby for compound words. The different rendering is expected to be achieved using different styling (e.g. in CSS), and is not shown here.

```
<ruby>鬼<rt>き</rt>門<rt>もん</rt>の<ruby>方<rt>ほう</rt>角<rt>かく</rt>が<rt>がく</rt>を<ruby>凝<rt>ねう</rt>ぎょう</rt>視<rt>し</rt></ruby>する
```

Note: For more details on [Jukugo Ruby rendering](#), see Appendix F in the *Requirements for Japanese Text Layout*. [\[JLREQ\]](#)

Group ruby for describing meanings

The annotation describes the meaning of the base text, rather than (or in addition to) the pronunciation. As such, both the base text and the annotation can be multiple characters long.

Code Example:

```
<ruby>BASE<rt>annotation</ruby>
```

Code Example:

Here a compound ideographic word has its corresponding katakana given as an annotation.

```
<ruby>境界面<rt>インターフェース</ruby>
```

インターフェース
境界面

Code Example:

Here a compound ideographic word has its translation in English provided as an annotation.

```
<ruby lang="ja">編集者<rt lang="en">editor</ruby>
```

editor
編集者

Group ruby for Jukujii readings

A phonetic reading that corresponds to multiple base characters, because a one-to-one mapping would be difficult. (In English, the words "Colonel" and "Lieutenant" are examples of words where a direct mapping of pronunciation to individual letters is, in some dialects, rather unclear.)

Code Example:

In this example, the name of a species of flowers has a phonetic reading provided using group ruby:

```
<ruby>紫陽花<rt>あじさい</ruby>
```

Text with both phonetic and semantic annotations (double-sided ruby)

Sometimes, ruby styles described above are combined.

If this results in two annotations covering the same single base segment, then the annotations can just be placed back to back.

Code Example:

```
<ruby>BASE<rt>annotation 1<rt>annotation 2</ruby>
```

Code Example:

```
<ruby>B<rt>a<rt>a</ruby><ruby>A<rt>a<rt>a</ruby><ruby>S<rt>a<rt>a</ruby><ruby>E<rt>a<rt>a</ruby>
```

Code Example:

In this contrived example, some symbols are given names in English and French.

```
<ruby>
  ▲ <rt> Heart <rt lang=fr> Cœur
  □ <rt> Shamrock <rt lang=fr> Trèfle
  * <rt> Star <rt lang=fr> Étoile
</ruby>
```

In more complication situations such as following examples, a nested [ruby](#) element is used to give the inner annotations, and then that whole [ruby](#) is then given an annotation at the "outer" level.

Code Example:

```
<ruby><ruby>B<rt>a</rt>A<rt>n</rt>S<rt>t</rt>E<rt>n</rt><rt>annotation</ruby>
```

Code Example:

Here both a phonetic reading and the meaning are given in ruby annotations. The annotation on the nested [ruby](#) element gives a mono-ruby phonetic annotation for each base character, while the annotation in the [rt](#) element that is a child of the outer [ruby](#) element gives the meaning using hiragana.

```
<ruby><ruby>東<rt>とう</rt>南<rt>なん</rt></ruby><rt>たつみ</rt></ruby>の方角
  たつみ
  とうなん
東南の方角
```

Code Example:

This is the same example, but the meaning is given in English instead of Japanese:

```
<ruby><ruby>東<rt>とう</rt>南<rt>なん</rt></ruby><rt lang=en>Southeast</rt></ruby>の方角
  Southeast
  とうなん
東南の方角
```

Within a [ruby](#) element that does not have a [ruby](#) element ancestor, content is segmented and segments are placed into three categories: base text segments, annotation segments, and ignored segments. Ignored segments do not form part of the document's semantics (they consist of some [inter-element whitespace](#) and [rp](#) elements, the latter of which are used for legacy user agents that do not support ruby at all). Base text segments can overlap (with a limit of two segments overlapping any one position in the DOM, and with any segment having an earlier start point than an overlapping segment also having an equal or later end point, and any segment have a later end point than an overlapping segment also having an equal or earlier start point). Annotation segments correspond to [rt](#) elements. Each annotation segment can be associated with a base text segment, and each base text segment can have annotation segments associated with it. (In a conforming document, each base text segment is associated with at least one annotation segment, and each annotation segment is associated with one base text segment.) A [ruby](#) element [represents](#) the union of the segments of base text it contains, along with the mapping from those base text segments to annotation segments. Segments are described in terms of DOM ranges; annotation segment ranges always consist of exactly one element. [\[DOM\]](#)

At any particular time, the segmentation and categorisation of content of a [ruby](#) element is the result that would be obtained from running the following algorithm:

1. Let [base text segments](#) be an empty list of base text segments, each potentially with a list of base text subsegments.
2. Let [annotation segments](#) be an empty list of annotation segments, each potentially being associated with a base text segment or subsegment.
3. Let [root](#) be the [ruby](#) element for which the algorithm is being run.
4. If [root](#) has a [ruby](#) element ancestor, then jump to the step labeled [end](#).
5. Let [current parent](#) be [root](#).
6. Let [index](#) be 0.
7. Let [start index](#) be null.
8. Let [parent start index](#) be null.
9. Let [current base text](#) be null.
10. *Start mode:* If [index](#) is equal to or greater than the number of child nodes in [current parent](#), then jump to the step labeled [end mode](#).
11. If the [index](#)th node in [current parent](#) is an [rt](#) or [rp](#) element, jump to the step labeled [annotation mode](#).
12. Set [start index](#) to the value of [index](#).
13. *Base mode:* If the [index](#)th node in [current parent](#) is a [ruby](#) element, and if [current parent](#) is the same element as [root](#), then [push a ruby level](#) and then jump to the step labeled [start mode](#).
14. If the [index](#)th node in [current parent](#) is an [rt](#) or [rp](#) element, then [set the current base text](#) and then jump to the step labeled [annotation mode](#).
15. Increment [index](#) by one.

16. *Base mode post-increment*: If `index` is equal to or greater than the number of child nodes in `current parent`, then jump to the step labeled *end mode*.
17. Jump back to the step labeled *base mode*.
18. *Annotation mode*: If the `index`th node in `current parent` is an `rt` element, then [push a ruby annotation](#) and jump to the step labeled *annotation mode increment*.
19. If the `index`th node in `current parent` is an `rp` element, jump to the step labeled *annotation mode increment*.
20. If the `index`th node in `current parent` is not a `Text` node, or is a `Text` node that is not *inter-element whitespace*, then jump to the step labeled *base mode*.
21. *Annotation mode increment*: Let `lookahead index` be `index` plus one.
22. *Annotation mode white-space skipper*: If `lookahead index` is equal to the number of child nodes in `current parent` then jump to the step labeled *end mode*.
23. If the `lookahead index`th node in `current parent` is an `rt` element or an `rp` element, then set `index` to `lookahead index` and jump to the step labeled *annotation mode*.
24. If the `lookahead index`th node in `current parent` is not a `Text` node, or is a `Text` node that is not *inter-element whitespace*, then jump to the step labeled *base mode* (without further incrementing `index`, so the *inter-element whitespace* seen so far becomes part of the next base text segment).
25. Increment `lookahead index` by one.
26. Jump to the step labeled *annotation mode white-space skipper*.
27. *End mode*: If `current parent` is not the same element as `root`, then [pop a ruby level](#) and jump to the step labeled *base mode post-increment*.
28. *End*: Return `base text segments` and `annotation segments`. Any content of the `ruby` element not described by segments in either of those lists is implicitly in an *ignored segment*.

When the steps above say to **set the current base text**, it means to run the following steps at that point in the algorithm:

1. Let `text range` be a DOM range whose `start` is the *boundary point* (`current parent`, `start index`) and whose `end` is the *boundary point* (`current parent`, `index`).
2. Let `newtext segment` be a base text segment described by the range `annotation range`.
3. Add `newtext segment` to `base text segments`.
4. Let `current base text` be `newtext segment`.
5. Let `start index` be null.

When the steps above say to **push a ruby level**, it means to run the following steps at that point in the algorithm:

1. Let `current parent` be the `index`th node in `current parent`.
2. Let `index` be 0.
3. Set `saved start index` to the value of `start index`.
4. Let `start index` be null.

When the steps above say to **pop a ruby level**, it means to run the following steps at that point in the algorithm:

1. Let `index` be the position of `current parent` in `root`.
2. Let `current parent` be `root`.
3. Increment `index` by one.
4. Set `start index` to the value of `saved start index`.
5. Let `saved start index` be null.

When the steps above say to **push a ruby annotation**, it means to run the following steps at that point in the algorithm:

1. Let `rt` be the `rt` element that is the `index`th node of `current parent`.
2. Let `annotation range` be a DOM range whose `start` is the *boundary point* (`current parent`, `index`) and whose `end` is the *boundary point* (`current parent`, `index` plus one) (i.e. that contains only `rt`).
3. Let `newannotation segment` be an annotation segment described by the range `annotation range`.
4. If `current base text` is not null, associate `newannotation segment` with `current base text`.
5. Add `newannotation segment` to `annotation segments`.

Code Example:

In this example, each ideograph in the Japanese text 漢字 is annotated with its reading in hiragana.

```
...<ruby>漢<rt>かん</rt>字<rt>じ</rt></ruby>...
```

This might be rendered as:

かん
漢字 ...

Code Example:

In this example, each ideograph in the traditional Chinese text 漢字 is annotated with its bopomofo reading.

```
<ruby>漢<rt>ㄏㄢˋ </rt>字<rt>ㄔˊ </rt></ruby>
```

This might be rendered as:

漢 ㄏㄢˋ
字 ㄔˊ

Code Example:

In this example, each ideograph in the simplified Chinese text 汉字 is annotated with its pinyin reading.

```
...<ruby>汉<rt>hàn</rt>字<rt>zì</rt></ruby>...
```

This might be rendered as:

hàn zì
... 汉字 ...

Code Example:

In this more contrived example, the acronym "HTML" has four annotations: one for the whole acronym, briefly describing what it is, one for the letters "HT" expanding them to "Hypertext", one for the letter "M" expanding it to "Markup", and one for the letter "L" expanding it to "Language".

```
<ruby>  
  <rt>HT</rt>Hypertext</rt>M<rt>Markup</rt>L<rt>Language</rt></ruby>  
  <rt>An abstract language for describing documents and applications  
</rt></ruby>
```

4.6.22 The `rt` element

Categories:

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used:

As a child of a [ruby](#) element.

Content model:

[Phrasing content](#).

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

DOM interface:

Uses [HTMLElement](#).

The `rt` element marks the ruby text component of a ruby annotation. When it is the child of a [ruby](#) element, it doesn't [represent](#) anything itself, but the [ruby](#) element uses it as part of determining what it [represents](#).

An `rt` element that is not a child of a [ruby](#) element [represents](#) the same thing as its children.

4.6.23 The `rp` element

Categories:

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used:

As a child of a [ruby](#) element, either immediately before or immediately after an [rt](#) element.

Content model:

[Phrasing content](#).

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

DOM interface:

Uses [HTMLElement](#).

The `rp` element can be used to provide parentheses around a ruby text component of a ruby annotation, to be shown by user agents that don't support ruby annotations.

An `rp` element that is a child of a [ruby](#) element [represents](#) nothing. An `rp` element whose parent element is not a [ruby](#) element [represents](#) its children.

Code Example:

The example above, in which each ideograph in the text 漢字 is annotated with its phonetic reading, could be expanded to use `rp` so that in legacy user agents the readings are in parentheses:

```
<ruby>漢<rp> (／＼)<rt>かん</rt><rp> )</rp>字<rp> (／＼)<rt>ㄔ</rt><rp> )</rp></ruby>
```

...
In conforming user agents the rendering would be as above, but in user agents that do not support ruby, the rendering would be:

... 漢 (かん) 字 (じ) ...

Code Example:

When there are multiple annotations for a segment, `rp` elements can also be placed between the annotations. Here is another copy of an earlier contrived example showing some symbols with names given in English and French, but this time with `rp` elements as well:

```
<ruby>
  ▲<rp>: </rp><rt>Heart</rt><rp>, </rp><rt lang=fr>Cœur</rt><rp>. </rp>
  □<rp>: </rp><rt>Shamrock</rt><rp>, </rp><rt lang=fr>Trèfle</rt><rp>. </rp>
  *<rp>: </rp><rt>Star</rt><rp>, </rp><rt lang=fr>Étoile</rt><rp>. </rp>
</ruby>
```

This would make the example render as follows in non-ruby-capable user agents:

▼: Heart, Cœur. □: Shamrock, Trèfle. *: Star, Étoile.

4.6.24 The `bdi` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).
[Phrasing content](#).
[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [phrasing content](#) is expected.

Content model:

[Phrasing content](#).

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

Also, the `dir` global attribute has special semantics on this element.

DOM interface:

Uses [HTMLElement](#).

The `bdi` element [represents](#) a span of text that is to be isolated from its surroundings for the purposes of bidirectional text formatting. [\[BDI\]](#)

Note: The `dir` global attribute defaults to `auto` on this element (it never inherits from the parent element like with other elements).

Note: This element [has rendering requirements involving the bidirectional algorithm](#).

Code Example:

This element is especially useful when embedding user-generated content with an unknown directionality.

In this example, usernames are shown along with the number of posts that the user has submitted. If the `bdi` element were not used, the username of the Arabic user would end up confusing the text (the bidirectional algorithm would put the colon and the number "3" next to the word "User" rather than next to the word "posts").

```
<ul>
  <li>User <bdi>jcranmer</bdi>: 12 posts.
  <li>User <bdi>hober</bdi>: 5 posts.
  <li>User <bdi>جعفر</bdi>: 3 posts.
</ul>
```

4.6.25 The `bdo` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).
[Phrasing content](#).
[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [phrasing content](#) is expected.

Content model:

[Phrasing content](#).

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

Also, the `dir` global attribute has special semantics on this element.

DOM interface:

Uses [HTMLElement](#).

The `bdo` element [represents](#) explicit text directionality formatting control for its children. It allows authors to override the Unicode bidirectional algorithm by explicitly specifying a direction override. [\[BDI\]](#)

Authors must specify the `dir` attribute on this element, with the value `ltr` to specify a left-to-right override and with the value `rtl` to specify a right-to-left override. The `auto` value must not be specified.

Note: This element [has rendering requirements involving the bidirectional algorithm](#).

4.6.26 The `span` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).
[Phrasing content](#).
[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [phrasing content](#) is expected.

Content model:

[Phrasing content](#).

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

DOM interface:

```
IDL interface HTMLSpanElement : HTMLElement {};
```

The `span` element doesn't mean anything on its own, but can be useful when used together with the [global attributes](#), e.g. `class`, `lang`, or `dir`. It [represents](#) its children.

Code Example:

In this example, a code fragment is marked up using `span` elements and `class` attributes so that its keywords and identifiers can be color-coded from CSS:

```
<pre><code class="lang-c"><span class="keyword">for</span> (<span class="ident">j</span> = 0; <span class="ident">j</span> &lt; 256; <span class="ident">j</span>++) {<br/>    <span class="ident">i_t3</span> = (<span class="ident">i_t3</span> & 0xffff) | (<span class="ident">j</span> &lt;&gt; 17);<br/>    <span class="ident">i_t6</span> = (((((<span class="ident">i_t3</span> >> 3) ^ <span class="ident">i_t3</span> >> 1) ^ <span class="ident">i_t3</span>) >> 8) ^ <span class="ident">i_t3</span>) >> 5) & 0xff;<br/>    <span class="keyword">if</span> (<span class="ident">i_t6</span> == <span class="ident">i_t1</span>)<br/>        <span class="keyword">break</span>;<br/>    }</code></pre>
```

4.6.27 The `br` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).
[Phrasing content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [phrasing content](#) is expected.

Content model:

Empty.

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

DOM interface:

```
IDL interface HTMLBRElement : HTMLElement {};
```

The `br` element [represents](#) a line break.

Note: While line breaks are usually represented in visual media by physically moving subsequent text to a new line, a style sheet or user agent would be equally justified in causing line breaks to be rendered in a different manner, for instance as green dots, or as extra spacing.

`br` elements must be used only for line breaks that are actually part of the content, as in poems or addresses.

Code Example:

The following example is correct usage of the `br` element:

```
<p>P. Sherman<br>42 Wallaby Way<br>Sydney</p>
```

`br` elements must not be used for separating thematic groups in a paragraph.

Code Example:

The following examples are non-conforming, as they abuse the `br` element:

```
<p><a ...>34 comments.</a><br><a ...>Add a comment.</a></p><br/><p><label>Name: <input name="name"></label><br><label>Address: <input name="address"></label></p>
```

Here are alternatives to the above, which are correct:

```
<p><a ...>34 comments.</a></p><p><a ...>Add a comment.</a></p><br/><p><label>Name: <input name="name"></label></p><p><label>Address: <input name="address"></label></p>
```

If a [paragraph](#) consists of nothing but a single [br](#) element, it represents a placeholder blank line (e.g. as in a template). Such blank lines must not be used for presentation purposes.

Any content inside [br](#) elements must not be considered part of the surrounding text.

Note: This element [has rendering requirements involving the bidirectional algorithm](#).

4.6.28 The [wbr](#) element

[Categories](#):

[Flow content](#).

[Phrasing content](#).

[Contexts in which this element can be used](#):

Where [phrasing content](#) is expected.

[Content model](#):

Empty.

[Content attributes](#):

[Global attributes](#)

[DOM interface](#):

Uses [HTMLElement](#).

The [wbr](#) element [represents](#) a line break opportunity.

[Code Example](#):

In the following example, someone is quoted as saying something which, for effect, is written as one long word. However, to ensure that the text can be wrapped in a readable fashion, the individual words in the quote are separated using a [wbr](#) element.

```
<p>So then he pointed at the tiger and screamed  
"there<wbr>is<wbr>no<wbr>way<wbr>you<wbr>are<wbr>ever<wbr>going<wbr>to<wbr>catch<wbr>me"!</p>
```

[Code Example](#):

Here, especially long lines of code in a program listing have suggested wrapping points given using [wbr](#) elements.

```
<pre>...  
Heading heading = Helm.HeadingFactory(HeadingCoordinates[1], <wbr>HeadingCoordinates[2], <wbr>HeadingCoordinates[3],  
<wbr>HeadingCoordinates[4]);  
Course course = Helm.CourseFactory(Heading, <wbr>Maps.MapFactoryFromHeading(heading),  
<wbr>Speeds.GetMaximumSpeed().ConvertToWarp());  
...</pre>
```

Any content inside [wbr](#) elements must not be considered part of the surrounding text.

Note: This element [has rendering requirements involving the bidirectional algorithm](#).

4.6.29 Usage summary

This section is non-normative.

Element	Purpose	Example
a	Hyperlinks	Visit my drinks.html drinks page.
em	Stress emphasis	I must say I adore lemonade.
strong	Importance	This tea is very hot .
small	Side comments	These grapes are made into wine. Alcohol is addictive.
s	Inaccurate text	Price: <s>£4.50</s> £2.00!
cite	Titles of works	The case Hugo v. Danielle is relevant here.
q	Quotations	The judge said <q>You can drink water from the fish tank</q> but advised against it.
dfn	Defining instance	The term organic food refers to food produced without synthetic chemicals.
abbr	Abbreviations	Organic food in Ireland is certified by the IOFGA .
data	Machine-readable equivalent	Available starting today! <data value="UPC:022014640201">North Coast Organic Apple Cider</data>
time	Machine-readable equivalent of date- or time-related data	Available starting on <time datetime="2011-11-12">November 12th</time>!
code	Computer code	The fruitdb program can be used for tracking fruit production.
var	Variables	If there are <var>n</var> fruit in the bowl, at least <var>n</var>-2 will be ripe.
samp	Computer output	The computer said <samp>Unknown error -3</samp>.
kbd	User input	Hit <kbd>F1</kbd> to continue.
sub	Subscripts	Water is H₂O.
sup	Superscripts	The Hydrogen in heavy water is usually ²H.
i	Alternative voice	Lemonade consists primarily of <i>Citrus limon</i>.

b	Keywords	Take a lemon and squeeze it with a juicer .
<u>u</u>	Annotations	The mixture of apple juice and <u class="spelling">elderflower</u> juice is very pleasant.
mark	Highlight	Elderflower cordial, with one part cordial to ten parts water, stands part from the rest.
ruby , rp	Ruby annotations	< ruby > OJ < rp >(< rt >Orange Juice< rp >)</ ruby
bdi	Text directionality isolation	The recommended restaurant is My Juice Café (At The Beach) .
bdo	Text directionality formatting	The proposal is to write English, but in reverse order. "Juice" would become " do dir=rtl>Juice "
span	Other	In French we call it sirop de sureau .
br	Line break	Simply Orange Juice Company Apopka , FL 32703 U.S.A.
wbr	Line breaking opportunity	www.simplyorange.juice.com

4.7 Edits

The [ins](#) and [del](#) elements represent edits to the document.

4.7.1 The [ins](#) element

[Categories](#):

- [Flow content](#).
- [Phrasing content](#).
- [Palpable content](#).

[Contexts in which this element can be used](#):

Where [phrasing content](#) is expected.

[Content model](#):

- [Transparent](#).

[Content attributes](#):

- [Global attributes](#)
- [cite](#)
- [datetime](#)

[DOM interface](#):

Uses the [HTMLModElement](#) interface.

The [ins](#) element [represents](#) an addition to the document.

[Code Example](#):

The following represents the addition of a single paragraph:

```
<aside>
  <ins>
    <p> I like fruit. </p>
  </ins>
</aside>
```

As does the following, because everything in the [aside](#) element here counts as [phrasing content](#) and therefore there is just one [paragraph](#):

```
<aside>
  <ins>
    Apples are <em>tasty</em>.
  </ins>
  <ins>
    So are pears.
  </ins>
</aside>
```

[ins](#) elements should not cross [implied paragraph](#) boundaries.

[Code Example](#):

The following example represents the addition of two paragraphs, the second of which was inserted in two parts. The first [ins](#) element in this example thus crosses a paragraph boundary, which is considered poor form.

```
<aside>
  <!-- don't do this -->
  <ins datetime="2005-03-16 00:00Z">
    <p> I like fruit. </p>
    Apples are <em>tasty</em>.
  </ins>
  <ins datetime="2007-12-19 00:00Z">
    So are pears.
  </ins>
</aside>
```

Here is a better way of marking this up. It uses more elements, but none of the elements cross implied paragraph boundaries.

```
<aside>
  <ins datetime="2005-03-16 00:00Z">
    <p> I like fruit. </p>
  </ins>
  <ins datetime="2005-03-16 00:00Z">
    Apples are <em>tasty</em>.
  </ins>
  <ins datetime="2007-12-19 00:00Z">
    ~
  </ins>
</aside>
```

```
    so are pears.  
</ins>  
</aside>
```

4.7.2 The `del` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#)
[Phrasing content](#)

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [phrasing content](#) is expected.

Content model:

[Transparent](#)

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)
[cite](#)
[datetime](#)

DOM interface:

Uses the [HTMLModElement](#) interface.

The `del` element [represents](#) a removal from the document.

`del` elements should not cross [implied paragraph](#) boundaries.

Code Example:

The following shows a "to do" list where items that have been done are crossed-off with the date and time of their completion.

```
<h1>To Do</h1>  
<ul>  
  <li>Empty the dishwasher</li>  
  <li><del datetime="2009-10-11T01:25-07:00">Watch Walter Lewin's lectures</del></li>  
  <li><del datetime="2009-10-10T23:38-07:00">Download more tracks</del></li>  
  <li>Buy a printer</li>  
</ul>
```

4.7.3 Attributes common to `ins` and `del` elements

The `cite` attribute may be used to specify the address of a document that explains the change. When that document is long, for instance the minutes of a meeting, authors are encouraged to include a fragment identifier pointing to the specific part of that document that discusses the change.

If the `cite` attribute is present, it must be a [valid URL potentially surrounded by spaces](#) that explains the change. To obtain the corresponding citation link, the value of the attribute must be [resolved](#) relative to the element. User agents may allow users to follow such citation links, but they are primarily intended for private use (e.g. by server-side scripts collecting statistics about a site's edits), not for readers.

The `datetime` attribute may be used to specify the time and date of the change.

If present, the `datetime` attribute's value must be a [valid date string with optional time](#).

User agents must parse the `datetime` attribute according to the [parse a date or time string](#) algorithm. If that doesn't return a [date](#) or a [global date and time](#), then the modification has no associated timestamp (the value is non-conforming; it is not a [valid date string with optional time](#)). Otherwise, the modification is marked as having been made at the given [date](#) or [global date and time](#). If the given value is a [global date and time](#) then user agents should use the associated time-zone offset information to determine which time zone to present the given `datetime` in.

This value may be shown to the user, but it is primarily intended for private use.

The `ins` and `del` elements must implement the [HTMLModElement](#) interface:

```
[IDL] interface HTMLModElement : HTMLElement {  
  attribute DOMString cite;  
  attribute DOMString datetime;  
};
```

The `cite` IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the element's `cite` content attribute. The `dateTime` IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the element's `datetime` content attribute.

4.7.4 Edits and paragraphs

This section is non-normative.

Since the `ins` and `del` elements do not affect [paragraphing](#), it is possible, in some cases where paragraphs are [implied](#) (without explicit `p` elements), for an `ins` or `del` element to span both an entire paragraph or other non-[phrasing content](#) elements and part of another paragraph. For example:

```
<section>  
<ins>  
  <p>  
    This is a paragraph that was inserted.  
  </p>  
  This is another paragraph whose first sentence was inserted  
  at the same time as the paragraph above.  
</ins>  
  This is a second sentence, which was there all along.  
</section>
```

By only wrapping some paragraphs in `p` elements, one can even get the end of one paragraph, a whole second paragraph, and the start of a third paragraph to be covered by the same `ins` or `del` element (though this is very confusing, and not considered good practice):

Annotations

```

<section>
  This is the first paragraph. <ins>This sentence was
  inserted.
  <p>This second paragraph was inserted.</p>
  This sentence was inserted too.</ins> This is the
  third paragraph in this example.
  <!-- (don't do this) -->
</section>

```

However, due to the way [implied paragraphs](#) are defined, it is not possible to mark up the end of one paragraph and the start of the very next one using the same [ins](#) or [del](#) element. You instead have to use one (or two) [p](#) element(s) and two [ins](#) or [del](#) elements, as for example:

```

<section>
  <p>This is the first paragraph. <del>This sentence was
  deleted.</del></p>
  <p><del>This sentence was deleted too.</del> That
  sentence needed a separate &lt;del&gt; element.</p>
</section>

```

Partly because of the confusion described above, authors are strongly encouraged to always mark up all paragraphs with the [p](#) element, instead of having [ins](#) or [del](#) elements that cross [implied paragraphs](#) boundaries.

4.7.5 Edits and lists

This section is non-normative.

The content models of the [ol](#) and [ul](#) elements do not allow [ins](#) and [del](#) elements as children. Lists always represent all their items, including items that would otherwise have been marked as deleted.

To indicate that an item is inserted or deleted, an [ins](#) or [del](#) element can be wrapped around the contents of the [li](#) element. To indicate that an item has been replaced by another, a single [li](#) element can have one or more [del](#) elements followed by one or more [ins](#) elements.

Code Example:

In the following example, a list that started empty had items added and removed from it over time. The bits in the example that have been emphasized show the parts that are the "current" state of the list. The list item numbers don't take into account the edits, though.

```

<h1>Stop-ship bugs</h1>
<ol>
  <li><ins datetime="2008-02-12T15:20Z">Bug 225:
    Rain detector doesn't work in snow</ins></li>
  <li><del datetime="2008-03-01T20:22Z"><ins datetime="2008-02-14T12:02Z">Bug 228:
    Water buffer overflows in April</ins></del></li>
  <li><ins datetime="2008-02-16T13:50Z">Bug 230:
    Water heater doesn't use renewable fuels</ins></li>
  <li><del datetime="2008-02-20T21:15Z"><ins datetime="2008-02-16T14:25Z">Bug 232:
    Carbon dioxide emissions detected after startup</ins></del></li>
</ol>

```

Code Example:

In the following example, a list that started with just fruit was replaced by a list with just colors.

```

<h1>List of <del>fruits</del><ins>colors</ins></h1>
<ul>
  <li><del>Lime</del><ins>Green</ins></li>
  <li><del>Apple</del></li>
  <li>Orange</li>
  <li><del>Pear</del></li>
  <li><ins>Teal</ins></li>
  <li><del>Lemon</del><ins>Yellow</ins></li>
  <li>Olive</li>
  <li><ins>Purple</ins></li>
</ul>

```

4.7.6 Edits and tables

This section is non-normative.

The elements that form part of the table model have complicated content model requirements that do not allow for the [ins](#) and [del](#) elements, so indicating edits to a table can be difficult.

To indicate that an entire row or an entire column has been added or removed, the entire contents of each cell in that row or column can be wrapped in [ins](#) or [del](#) elements (respectively).

Code Example:

Here, a table's row has been added:

```

<table>
  <thead>
    <tr> <th> Game name <th> Game publisher <th> Verdict
  <tbody>
    <tr> <td> Diablo 2 <td> Blizzard <td> 8/10
    <tr> <td> Portal <td> Valve <td> 10/10
    <tr> <td> <ins>Portal 2</ins> <td> <ins>Valve</ins> <td> <ins>10/10</ins>
  </tbody>
</table>

```

Here, a column has been removed (the time at which it was removed is given also, as is a link to the page explaining why):

```

<table>
  <thead>
    <tr> <th> Game name <th> Game publisher <th> <del cite="/edits/r192" datetime="2011-05-02
  14:23Z">Verdict</del>
  <tbody>
    <tr> <td> Diablo 2 <td> Blizzard <td> <del cite="/edits/r192" datetime="2011-05-02
  14:23Z">8/10</del>
    <tr> <td> Portal <td> Valve <td> <del cite="/edits/r192" datetime="2011-05-02
  14:23Z">10/10</del>
    <tr> <td> Portal 2 <td> Valve <td> <del cite="/edits/r192" datetime="2011-05-02
  14:23Z">10/10</del>

```

```
</table>
```

Generally speaking, there is no good way to indicate more complicated edits (e.g. that a cell was removed, moving all subsequent cells up or to the left).

4.8 Embedded content

4.8.1 The `img` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).
[Phrasing content](#).
[Embedded content](#).
[Form-associated element](#).
If the element has a `usemap` attribute: [Interactive content](#).
[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [embedded content](#) is expected.

Content model:

Empty.

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

`alt`
`src`
`crossorigin`
`usemap`
`ismap`
`width`
`height`

DOM interface:

```
[IDL] [NamedConstructor=Image(optional unsigned long width, optional unsigned long height)]  
interface HTMLImageElement : HTMLElement {  
    attribute DOMString alt;  
    attribute DOMString src;  
  
    attribute DOMString crossOrigin;  
    attribute DOMString useMap;  
    attribute boolean isMap;  
    attribute unsigned long width;  
    attribute unsigned long height;  
    readonly attribute unsigned long naturalWidth;  
    readonly attribute unsigned long naturalHeight;  
    readonly attribute boolean complete;  
};
```

An `img` element represents an image.

The image given by the `src` attributes is the embedded content; the value of the `alt` attribute provides equivalent content for those who cannot process images or who have image loading disabled.

The requirements on the `alt` attribute's value are described [in the next section](#).

The `src` attribute must be present, and must contain a [valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces](#) referencing a non-interactive, optionally animated, image resource that is neither paged nor scripted.

Note: The requirements above imply that images can be static bitmaps (e.g. PNGs, GIFs, JPEGs), single-page vector documents (single-page PDFs, XML files with an SVG root element), animated bitmaps (APNGs, animated GIFs), animated vector graphics (XML files with an SVG root element that use declarative SMIL animation), and so forth. However, these definitions preclude SVG files with script, multipage PDF files, interactive MNG files, HTML documents, plain text documents, and so forth. [\[PNG\]](#) [\[GIF\]](#) [\[JPEG\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#) [\[XML\]](#) [\[APNG\]](#) [\[SVG\]](#) [\[MNG\]](#)

The `img` element must not be used as a layout tool. In particular, `img` elements should not be used to display transparent images, as they rarely convey meaning and rarely add anything useful to the document.

The `crossorigin` attribute is a [CORS settings attribute](#). Its purpose is to allow images from third-party sites that allow cross-origin access to be used with [canvases](#).

An `img` is always in one of the following states:

Unavailable

The user agent hasn't obtained any image data.

Partially available

The user agent has obtained some of the image data.

Completely available

The user agent has obtained all of the image data and at least the image dimensions are available.

Broken

The user agent has obtained all of the image data that it can, but it cannot even decode the image enough to get the image dimensions (e.g. the image is corrupted, or the format is not supported, or no data could be obtained).

When an `img` element is either in the [partially available](#) state or in the [completely available](#) state, it is said to be **available**.

An `img` element is initially [unavailable](#).

When an `img` element is [available](#), it [provides a paint source](#) whose width is the image's intrinsic width, whose height is the image's intrinsic height, and whose appearance is the intrinsic appearance of the image.

In a [browsing context](#) where [scripting is disabled](#), user agents may obtain images immediately or on demand. In a [browsing context](#) where [scripting is enabled](#), user agents must obtain images immediately.

A user agent that obtains images immediately must synchronously [update the image data](#) of an `img` element whenever that element is created with a `src` attribute. A user agent that obtains images immediately must also synchronously [update the image data](#) of an `img` element whenever that element has its `src` or `crossorigin` attribute set, changed, or removed.

A user agent that obtains images on demand must [update the image data](#) of an `img` element whenever it needs the image data (i.e. on demand), but only if the `img` element has a `src` attribute, and only if the `img` element is in the [unavailable](#) state. When an `img` element's `src` or `crossorigin` attribute set, changed, or removed, if the user agent only obtains images on demand, the `img` element must return to the [unavailable](#) state.

Each `img` element has a **last selected source**, which must initially be null, and a **current pixel density**, which must initially be undefined.

When an `img` element has a [current pixel density](#) that is not 1.0, the element's image data must be treated as if its resolution, in device pixels per CSS pixels, was the [current pixel density](#).

For example, if the [current pixel density](#) is 3.125, that means that there are 300 device pixels per CSS inch, and thus if the image data is 300x600, it has an intrinsic dimension of 96 CSS pixels by 192 CSS pixels.

Each `Document` object must have a **list of available images**. Each image in this list is identified by a tuple consisting of an [absolute URL](#), a [CORS settings attribute](#) mode, and, if the mode is not [No CORS](#), an [origin](#). User agents may copy entries from one `Document` object's [list of available images](#) to another at any time (e.g. when the `Document` is created, user agents can add to it all the images that are loaded in other `Document`s), but must not change the keys of entries copied in this way when doing so. User agents may also remove images from such lists at any time (e.g. to save memory).

When the user agent is to [update the image data](#) of an `img` element, it must run the following steps:

1. Return the `img` element to the [unavailable](#) state.
2. If an instance of the [fetching](#) algorithm is still running for this element, then abort that algorithm, discarding any pending [tasks](#) generated by that algorithm.
3. Forget the `img` element's current image data, if any.
4. If the user agent cannot support images, or its support for images has been disabled, then abort these steps.
5. Otherwise, if the element has a `src` attribute specified and its value is not the empty string, let `selected source` be the value of the element's `src` attribute, and `selected pixel density` be 1.0. Otherwise, let `selected source` be null and `selected pixel density` be undefined.
6. Let the `img` element's [last selected source](#) be `selected source` and the `img` element's [current pixel density](#) be `selected pixel density`.
7. [Resolve selected source](#), relative to the element. If that is not successful, abort these steps.
8. Let `key` be a tuple consisting of the resulting [absolute URL](#), the `img` element's `crossorigin` attribute's mode, and, if that mode is not [No CORS](#), the `Document` object's [origin](#).
9. If the [list of available images](#) contains an entry for `key`, then set the `img` element to the [completely available](#) state, update the presentation of the image appropriately, [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named `load` at the `img` element, and abort these steps.
10. Asynchronously [await a stable state](#), allowing the [task](#) that invoked this algorithm to continue. The [synchronous section](#) consists of all the remaining steps of this algorithm until the algorithm says the [synchronous section](#) has ended. (Steps in [synchronous sections](#) are marked with \square .)
11. \square If another instance of this algorithm for this `img` element was started after this instance (even if it aborted and is no longer running), then abort these steps.

Note: Only the last instance takes effect, to avoid multiple requests when, for example, the `src` and `crossorigin` attributes are all set in succession.

12. \square If `selected source` is null, then set the element to the [broken](#) state, [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named `error` at the `img` element, and abort these steps.
13. [Fire a progress event](#) named `loadstart` at the `img` element.
14. Do a [potentially CORS-enabled fetch](#) of the [absolute URL](#) that resulted from the earlier step, with the `mode` being the state of the element's `crossorigin` content attribute, the `origin` being the `origin` of the `img` element's `Document`, and the `default origin behaviour` set to `taint`.

The resource obtained in this fashion, if any, is the `img` element's image data. It can be either [CORS-same-origin](#) or [CORS-cross-origin](#); this affects the `origin` of the image itself (e.g. when used on a `canvas`).

Fetching the image must [delay the load event](#) of the element's document until the [task](#) that is [queued](#) by the [networking task source](#) once the resource has been [fetched](#) (defined below) has been run.

□ Warning! This, unfortunately, can be used to perform a rudimentary port scan of the user's local network (especially in conjunction with scripting, though scripting isn't actually necessary to carry out such an attack). User agents may implement cross-origin access control policies that are stricter than those described above to mitigate this attack, but unfortunately such policies are typically not compatible with existing Web content.

The first [task](#) that is [queued](#) by the [networking task source](#) while the image is being [fetched](#) must set the `img` element's state to [partially available](#).

If the resource is in a supported image format, then each [task](#) that is [queued](#) by the [networking task source](#) while the image is being [fetched](#) must update the presentation of the image appropriately (e.g. if the image is a progressive JPEG, each packet can improve the resolution of the image). In addition, if the resource is [CORS-same-origin](#), each such [task](#) must [fire a progress event](#) named `progress` at the `img` element.

Furthermore, the last [task](#) that is [queued](#) by the [networking task source](#) once the resource has been [fetched](#) must additionally run the steps for the matching entry in the following list:

→ **If the download was successful and the user agent was able to determine the image's width and height**

1. Set the `img` element to the [completely available](#) state.

... setting `img` element to the `progressing` state.

2. Add the image to the [list of available images](#) using the key `key`.
3. If the resource is [CORS-same-origin: fire a progress event](#) named `load` at the `img` element.
If the resource is [CORS-cross-origin: fire a simple event](#) named `load` at the `img` element.
4. If the resource is [CORS-same-origin: fire a progress event](#) named `loadend` at the `img` element.
If the resource is [CORS-cross-origin: fire a simple event](#) named `loadend` at the `img` element.

↪ **Otherwise**

1. Set the `img` element to the `broken` state.
2. If the resource is [CORS-same-origin: fire a progress event](#) named `load` at the `img` element.
If the resource is [CORS-cross-origin: fire a simple event](#) named `load` at the `img` element.
3. If the resource is [CORS-same-origin: fire a progress event](#) named `loadend` at the `img` element.
If the resource is [CORS-cross-origin: fire a simple event](#) named `loadend` at the `img` element.

On the other hand, if the resource type is [multipart/x-mixed-replace](#), then each `task` that is [queued](#) by the [networking task source](#) while the image is being [fetched](#) must also update the presentation of the image, but as each new body part comes in, it must replace the previous image. Once one body part has been completely decoded, the user agent must set the `img` element to the [completely available](#) state and [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named `load` at the `img` element.

Note: The `progress` and `loadend` events are not fired for [multipart/x-mixed-replace](#) image streams.

Otherwise, either the image data is corrupted in some fatal way such that the image dimensions cannot be obtained, or the image data is not in a supported file format; the user agent must set the `img` element to the `broken` state, abort the [fetching](#) algorithm, discarding any pending `tasks` generated by that algorithm, and then [queue a task](#) to first [fire a simple event](#) named `error` at the `img` element and then [fire a simple event](#) named `loadend` at the `img` element.

While a user agent is running the above algorithm for an element `x`, there must be a strong reference from the element's [Document](#) to the element `x`, even if that element is not [in](#) its [Document](#).

When an `img` element is in the [completely available](#) state and the user agent can decode the media data without errors, then the `img` element is said to be **fully decodable**.

Whether the image is fetched successfully or not (e.g. whether the response code was a 2xx code [or equivalent](#)) must be ignored when determining the image's type and whether it is a valid image.

Note: This allows servers to return images with error responses, and have them displayed.

The user agent should apply the [image sniffing rules](#) to determine the type of the image, with the image's [associated Content-Type headers](#) giving the [official type](#). If these rules are not applied, then the type of the image must be the type given by the image's [associated Content-Type headers](#).

User agents must not support non-image resources with the `img` element (e.g. XML files whose root element is an HTML element). User agents must not run executable code (e.g. scripts) embedded in the image resource. User agents must only display the first page of a multipage resource (e.g. a PDF file). User agents must not allow the resource to act in an interactive fashion, but should honor any animation in the resource.

This specification does not specify which image types are to be supported.

What an `img` element represents depends on the `src` attribute and the `alt` attribute.

↪ **If the `src` attribute is set and the `alt` attribute is set to the empty string**

The image is either decorative or supplemental to the rest of the content, redundant with some other information in the document.

If the image is [available](#) and the user agent is configured to display that image, then the element [represents](#) the element's image data.

Otherwise, the element [represents](#) nothing, and may be omitted completely from the rendering. User agents may provide the user with a notification that an image is present but has been omitted from the rendering.

↪ **If the `src` attribute is set and the `alt` attribute is set to a value that isn't empty**

The image is a key part of the content; the `alt` attribute gives a textual equivalent or replacement for the image.

If the image is [available](#) and the user agent is configured to display that image, then the element [represents](#) the element's image data.

Otherwise, the element [represents](#) the text given by the `alt` attribute. User agents may provide the user with a notification that an image is present but has been omitted from the rendering.

↪ **If the `src` attribute is set and the `alt` attribute is not**

There is no textual equivalent of the image available.

If the image is [available](#) and the user agent is configured to display that image, then the element [represents](#) the element's image data.

Otherwise, the user agent should display some sort of indicator that there is an image that is not being rendered, and may, if requested by the user, or if so configured, or when required to provide contextual information in response to navigation, provide caption information for the image, derived as follows:

1. If the image is a descendant of a `figure` element that has a child `figcaption` element, and, ignoring the `figcaption` element and its descendants, the `figure` element has no `Text` node descendants other than [inter-element whitespace](#), and no [embedded content](#) descendant other than the `img` element, then the contents of the first such `figcaption` element are the caption information; abort these steps.
2. There is no caption information.

↪ **If the `src` attribute is not set and either the `alt` attribute is set to the empty string or the `alt` attribute is not set at all**
The element [represents](#) nothing.

↪ **Otherwise**

The element [represents](#) the text given by the [alt](#) attribute.

The [alt](#) attribute does not represent advisory information. User agents must not present the contents of the [alt](#) attribute in the same way as content of the [title](#) attribute.

⚠ Warning! While user agents are encouraged to repair cases of missing [alt](#) attributes, authors must not rely on such behavior. Requirements for providing text to act as an alternative for images are described in detail below.

The [contents](#) of [img](#) elements, if any, are ignored for the purposes of rendering.

The [usemap](#) attribute, if present, can indicate that the image has an associated [image map](#).

The [ismap](#) attribute, when used on an element that is a descendant of an [a](#) element with an [href](#) attribute, indicates by its presence that the element provides access to a server-side image map. This affects how events are handled on the corresponding [a](#) element.

The [ismap](#) attribute is a [boolean attribute](#). The attribute must not be specified on an element that does not have an ancestor [a](#) element with an [href](#) attribute.

The [img](#) element supports [dimension attributes](#).

The [alt](#), [src](#) IDL attributes must [reflect](#) the respective content attributes of the same name.

The [crossorigin](#) IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the [crossorigin](#) content attribute, [limited to only known values](#).

The [useMap](#) IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the [usemap](#) content attribute.

The [isMap](#) IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the [ismap](#) content attribute.

`image .width [= value]
image .height [= value]`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

These attributes return the actual rendered dimensions of the image, or zero if the dimensions are not known.

They can be set, to change the corresponding content attributes.

`image .naturalWidth
image .naturalHeight`

These attributes return the intrinsic dimensions of the image, or zero if the dimensions are not known.

`image .complete`

Returns true if the image has been completely downloaded or if no image is specified; otherwise, returns false.

`image = new Image([width [, height]])`

Returns a new [img](#) element, with the [width](#) and [height](#) attributes set to the values passed in the relevant arguments, if applicable.

The IDL attributes [width](#) and [height](#) must return the rendered width and height of the image, in CSS pixels, if the image is [being rendered](#), and is being rendered to a visual medium; or else the intrinsic width and height of the image, in CSS pixels, if the image is [available](#) but not being rendered to a visual medium; or else 0, if the image is not [available](#). [\[CSS\]](#)

On setting, they must act as if they [reflected](#) the respective content attributes of the same name.

The IDL attributes [naturalWidth](#) and [naturalHeight](#) must return the intrinsic width and height of the image, in CSS pixels, if the image is [available](#), or else 0. [\[CSS\]](#)

The IDL attribute [complete](#) must return true if any of the following conditions is true:

- The [src](#) attribute is omitted.
- The [src](#) attribute's value is the empty string.
- The final [task](#) that is [queued](#) by the [networking task source](#) once the resource has been [fetched](#) has been [queued](#), but has not yet been run, and the [img](#) element is not in the [broken](#) state.
- The [img](#) element is [completely available](#).

Otherwise, the attribute must return false.

Note: The value of [complete](#) can thus change while a [script](#) is executing.

A constructor is provided for creating [HTMLImageElement](#) objects (in addition to the factory methods from DOM such as [createElement\(\)](#)): `Image(width , height)`. When invoked as a constructor, this must return a new [HTMLImageElement](#) object (a new [img](#) element). If the [width](#) argument is present, the new object's [width](#) content attribute must be set to [width](#). If the [height](#) argument is also present, the new object's [height](#) content attribute must be set to [height](#). The element's document must be the [active document](#) of the [browsing context](#) of the [window](#) object on which the interface object of the invoked constructor is found.

4.8.1.1 Requirements for providing text to act as an alternative for images

4.8.1.1.1 GENERAL GUIDELINES

Except where otherwise specified, the [alt](#) attribute must be specified and its value must not be empty; the value must be an appropriate replacement for the image. The specific requirements for the [alt](#) attribute depend on what the image is intended to represent, as described in the following sections.

The most general rule to consider when writing alternative text is the following: **the intent is that replacing every image with the text of its [alt](#) attribute not change the meaning of the page**.

So, in general, alternative text can be written by considering what one would have written had one not been able to include the image.

A corollary to this is that the [alt](#) attribute's value should never contain text that could be considered the image's [caption](#), [title](#), or [legend](#). It is supposed to contain replacement text that could be used by users *instead* of the image; it is not meant to supplement the image. The [title](#) attribute can be used for supplemental information.

Another corollary is that the [alt](#) attribute's value should not repeat information that is already provided in the prose next to the image.

Note: One way to think of alternative text is to think about how you would read the page containing the image to someone over the phone, without mentioning that there is an image present. Whatever you say instead of the image is typically a good start for writing the alternative text.

4.8.1.1.2 A LINK OR BUTTON CONTAINING NOTHING BUT AN IMAGE

When an element that is a [hyperlink, or a element, has no text content but contains one or more images, include text in the `alt` attribute\(s\) that together convey the purpose of the link or button.](#)

Code Example:

In this example, a user is asked to pick her preferred color from a list of three. Each color is given by an image, but for users who cannot view the images, the color names are included within the `alt` attributes of the images:



```
<ul>
<li><a href="red.html"></a></li>
<li><a href="green.html"></a></li>
<li><a href="blue.html"></a></li>
</ul>
```

Code Example:

In this example, a link contains a logo. The link points to the W3C web site [from an external site](#). The text alternative is a brief description of the link target.



```
<a href="http://w3.org">

</a>
```

Code Example:

This example is the same as the previous example, except that the [link is on the W3C web site](#). The text alternative is a brief description of the link target.



```
<a href="http://w3.org">

</a>
```

Code Example:

In this example, a link contains a print preview icon. The link points to a version of the page with a print stylesheet applied. The text alternative is a brief description of the link target.



```
<a href="preview.html">

</a>
```

Code Example:

In this example, a button contains a search icon. The button submits a search form. The text alternative is a brief description of what the button does.



```
<button>

</button>
```

Code Example:

In this example, a picture representing a company logo for the *PIP Corporation* has been split into two images, the first containing the word *PIP* and the second with the abbreviated word *CO*. The images are the sole content of a link to the PIPCO home page. In this case a brief description of the link target is provided. As the images are presented to the user as a single entity the text alternative *PIP CO home* is in the `alt` attribute of the first image.



```
<a href="pipco-home.html">

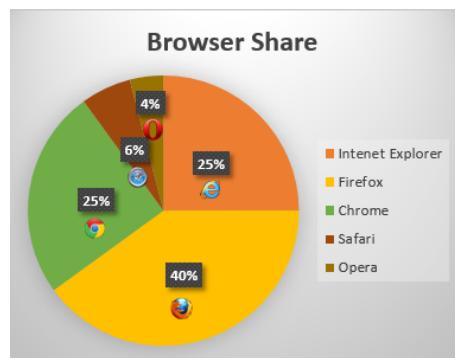
</a>
```

4.8.1.1.3 GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATIONS: CHARTS, DIAGRAMS, GRAPHS, MAPS, ILLUSTRATIONS

Users can benefit when content is presented in graphical form, for example as a flowchart, a diagram, a graph, or a map showing directions. Users also benefit when content presented in a graphical form is also provided in a textual format, these users include those who are unable to view the image (e.g. because they have a very slow connection, or because they are using a text-only browser, or because they are listening to the page being read out by a hands-free automobile voice Web browser, or because they have a visual impairment and use an assistive technology to render the text to speech).

Code Example:

In the following example we have an image of a pie chart, with text in the `alt` attribute representing the data shown in the pie chart:



```

```

Code Example:

In the case where an image repeats the previous paragraph in graphical form. The `alt` attribute content labels the image.

```
<p>According to a recent study Firefox has a 40% browser share, Internet Explorer has 25%, Chrome has 25%, Safari has 6% and Opera has 4%.</p>
<p></p>
```

It can be seen that when the image is not available, for example because the `src` attribute value is incorrect, the text alternative provides the user with a brief description of the image content:

According to a recent study Firefox has a 40% browser share, Internet Explorer has 25%, Chrome has 25%, Safari has 6% and Opera has 4%.

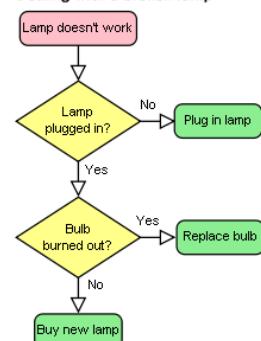
Pie chart representing the data in the previous paragraph.

Note: In cases where the text alternative is lengthy, more than a sentence or two, or would benefit from the use of structured markup, provide a brief description or label using the `alt` attribute, and an associated text alternative.

Code Example:

Here's an example of a flowchart image, with a short text alternative included in the `alt` attribute, in this case the text alternative is a description of the link target as the image is the sole content of a link. The link points to a description, within the same document, of the process represented in the flowchart.

Dealing with a broken lamp



```
<a href="#desc"></a>
```

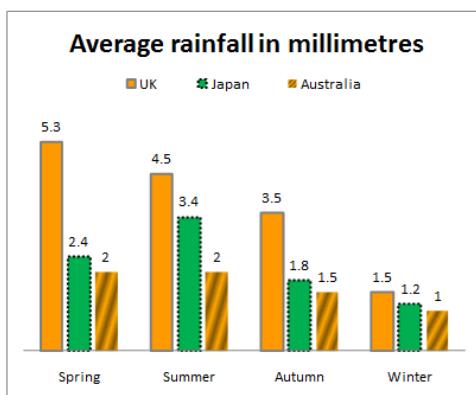
```
...
```

```
...
```

```
<div id="desc">
<h2>Dealing with a broken lamp</h2>
<ol>
<li>Check if it's plugged in, if not, plug it in.</li>
<li>If it still doesn't work; check if the bulb is burned out. If it is, replace the bulb.</li>
<li>If it still doesn't work; buy a new lamp.</li>
</ol>
</div>
```

Code Example:

In this example, there is an image of a chart. It would be inappropriate to provide the information depicted in the chart as a plain text alternative in an `alt` attribute as the information is a data set. Instead a structured text alternative is provided below the image in the form of a data table using the data that is represented in the chart image.



Note: Indications of the highest and lowest rainfall for each season have been included in the table, so trends easily identified in the chart are also available in the data table.

Average rainfall in millimetres by country and season.

	United Kingdom	Japan	Australia
Spring	5.3 (highest)	2.4	2 (lowest)
Summer	4.5 (highest)	3.4	2 (lowest)
Autumn	3.5 (highest)	1.8	1.5 (lowest)
Winter	1.5 (highest)	1.2	1 (lowest)

```

<table>
<caption>Rainfall in millimetres by Country and Season.</caption>
<tr><td><th scope="col">UK <th scope="col">Japan<th scope="col">Australia</tr>
<tr><th scope="row">Spring <td>5.5 (highest) <td>2.4 <td>2 (lowest)</tr>
<tr><th scope="row">Summer <td>4.5 (highest) <td>3.4 <td>2 (lowest)</tr>
<tr><th scope="row">Autumn <td>3.5 (highest) <td>1.8 <td>1.5 (lowest)</tr>
<tr><th scope="row">Winter <td>1.5 (highest) <td>1.2 <td>1 lowest</tr>
</table>
```

4.8.1.1.4 IMAGES OF TEXT

Sometimes, an image only contains text, and the purpose of the image is to display text using visual effects and /or fonts. It is *strongly* recommended that text styled using CSS be used, but if this is not possible, provide the same text in the `alt` attribute as is in the image.

Code Example:

This example shows an image of the text "Get Happy!" written in a fancy multi colored freehand style. The image makes up the content of a heading. In this case the text alternative for the image is "Get Happy!".

```
<h1></h1>
```

Code Example:

In this example we have an advertising image consisting of text, the phrase "The BIG sale" is repeated 3 times, each time the text gets smaller and fainter, the last line reads "...ends Friday" In the context of use, as an advertisement, it is recommended that the image's text alternative only include the text "The BIG sale" once as the repetition is for visual effect and the repetition of the text for users who cannot view the image is unnecessary and could be confusing.



```
<p></p>
```

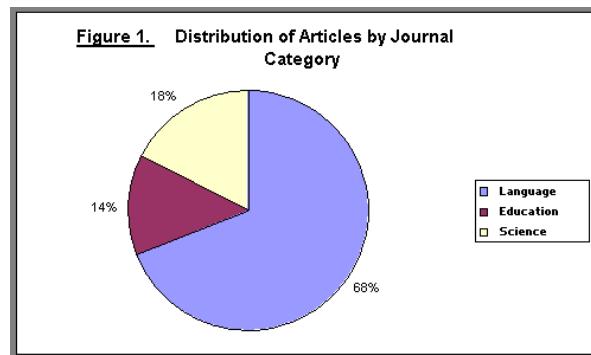
Note: In situations where there is also a photo or other graphic along with the image of text, ensure that the words in the image text are included in the text alternative, along with any other description of the image that conveys meaning to users who can view the image, so the information is also available to users who cannot view the image.

4.8.1.1.5 IMAGES THAT INCLUDE TEXT

Sometimes, an image consists of a graphics such as a chart and associated text. In this case it is recommended that the text in the image is included in the text alternative.

Code Example:

Consider an image containing a pie chart and associated text. It is recommended wherever possible to provide any associated text as text, not an image of text. If this is not possible include the text in the text alternative along with the pertinent information conveyed in the image.



```
<p></p>
```

Code Example:

Here's another example of the same [pie chart](#) image, showing a short text alternative included in the `alt` attribute and a longer text alternative in text. The [figure](#) and [figcaption](#) elements are used to associate the longer text alternative with the image. The `alt` attribute is used to label the image.

```
<figure>

<figcaption><strong>Figure 1.</strong> Distribution of Articles by Journal Category.
Pie chart: Language=68%, Education=14% and Science=18%.</figcaption>
</figure>
```

Note: The advantage of this method over the previous example is that the text alternative is available to all users at all times. It also allows structured mark up to be used in the text alternative, where as a text alternative provided using the `alt` attribute does not.

4.8.1.1.6 IMAGES THAT ENHANCE THE THEMES OR SUBJECT MATTER OF THE PAGE CONTENT

An image that isn't discussed directly by the surrounding text but still has some relevance can be included in a page using the [img](#) element. Such images are more than mere decoration, they may augment the themes or subject matter of the page content and so still form part of the content. In these cases, it is recommended that a text alternative be provided.

Code Example:

Here is an example of an image closely related to the subject matter of the page content but not directly discussed. An image of a painting inspired by a poem, on a page reciting that poem. The following snippet shows an example. The image is a painting titled the "Lady of Shallot", it is inspired by the poem and its subject matter is derived from the poem. Therefore it is strongly recommended that a text alternative is provided. There is a short description of the content of the image in the `alt` attribute and a link below the image to a longer description located at the bottom of the document. At the end of the longer description there is also a link to further information about the painting.



```
<header>
<h1>The Lady of Shallott</h1>
<p>A poem by Alfred Lord Tennyson</p>
</header>


<p><a href="#des">Description of the painting</a>.</p>

<!-- Full Recitation of Alfred, Lord Tennyson's Poem. -->
...
<...
<...
<p id="des">The woman in the painting is wearing a flowing white dress. A large piece of intricately patterned fabric is draped over the side. In her right hand she holds the chain mooring the boat. Her expression is mournful. She stares at a crucifix lying in front of her. Beside it are three candles. Two have blown out.
<a href="http://bit.ly/5HJvVZ">Further information about the painting</a>.</p>
```

Code Example:

It is not always easy to write a useful text alternative for an image, another option is to provide a link to a description or further information about the image when one is available.

In this example of the same image, there is a short text alternative included in the `alt` attribute, and there is a link after the image. The link points to a page containing [information about the painting](#).

The Lady of Shalott

A poem by Alfred Lord Tennyson.



[About this painting.](#)

Full recitation of Alfred, Lord Tennyson's poem.

```
<header><h1>The Lady of Shalott</h1>
<p>A poem by Alfred Lord Tennyson</p></header>
<figure>

<p><a href="http://bit.ly/5HJvVZ">About this painting.</a></p>
</figure>
<!-- Full Recitation of Alfred, Lord Tennyson's Poem. --&gt;</pre>
```

4.8.1.1.7 A PURELY DECORATIVE IMAGE THAT DOESN'T ADD ANY INFORMATION

Purely decorative images are visual enhancements, decorations or embellishments that provide no function or information beyond aesthetics to users who can view the images.

Mark up purely decorative images so they can be ignored by assistive technology by using an empty `alt` attribute (`alt=""`). While it is not unacceptable to include decorative images inline, it is recommended if they are purely decorative to include the image using CSS.

Code Example:

Here's an example of an image being used as a decorative banner for a person's blog, the image offers no information and so an empty `alt` attribute is used.



Clara's Blog

Welcome to my blog...

```
<header>
<p></p>
<h1>Clara's Blog</h1>
</header>
<p>Welcome to my blog...</p>
```

4.8.1.1.8 INLINE IMAGES

When images are used inline as part of the flow of text in a sentence, provide a word or phrase as a text alternative which makes sense in the context of the sentence it is apart of.

Code Example:

I ❤ you.

```
I  you.
```

My ❤ breaks.

```
My  breaks.
```

4.8.1.1.9 A GROUP OF IMAGES THAT FORM A SINGLE LARGER PICTURE WITH NO LINKS

When a picture has been sliced into smaller image files that are then displayed together to form the complete picture again, include a text alternative for one of the images using the `alt` attribute as per the relevant relevant guidance for the picture as a whole, and then include an empty `alt` attribute on the other images.

Code Example:

In this example, a picture representing a company logo for the *PIP Corporation* has been split into two pieces, the first containing the letters "PIP" and the second with the word "CO". The text alternative *PIP CO* is in the `alt` attribute of the first image.



```

```

Code Example:

In the following example, a rating is shown as three filled stars and two empty stars. While the text alternative could have been "★★★☆☆", the author has instead decided to more helpfully give the rating in the form "3 out of 5". That is the text alternative of the first image, and the rest have empty `alt` attributes.



```
<p>Rating: <meter max=5 value=3>

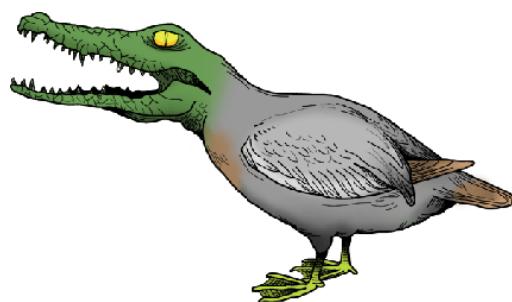

</meter></p>
```

4.8.1.1.10 A GROUP OF IMAGES THAT FORM A SINGLE LARGER PICTURE WITH LINKS

Generally, [image maps](#) should be used instead of slicing an image for links.

Sometimes, when you create a composite picture from multiple images, you may wish to link one or more of the images. Provide an `alt` attribute for each linked image to describe the purpose of the link.

Code Example: In the following example, a composite picture is used to represent a "crocoduck"; a fictional creature which defies evolutionary principles by being part crocodile and part duck. You are asked to interact with the crocoduck, but you need to exercise caution...



```
<h1>The crocoduck</h1>
<p>You encounter a strange creature called a "crocoduck".  
The creature seems angry! Perhaps some friendly stroking will help to calm  
it, but be careful not to stroke any crocodile parts. This would just enrage  
the beast further.</p>
<a href="?stroke=head"></a>
<a href="?stroke=body"></a>
```

4.8.1.11 IMAGES OF PICTURES

Images of pictures or graphics include visual representations of objects, people, scenes, abstractions, etc. This [non-text content](#) can convey a significant amount of information visually or provide a [specific sensory experience](#) to a sighted person. Examples include photographs, paintings, drawings and artwork.

An appropriate text alternative for a picture is a brief description, or [name \[WCAG\]](#). As in all text alternative authoring decisions, writing suitable text alternatives for pictures requires human judgment. The text value is subjective to the context where the image is used and the page author's writing style. Therefore, there is no single 'right' or 'correct' piece of `alt` text for any particular image. In addition to providing a short text alternative that gives a brief description of the non-text content, also providing supplemental content through another means when appropriate may be useful.

Code Example:

This first example shows an image uploaded to a photo-sharing site. The photo is of a cat, sitting in the bath. The image has a text alternative provided using the `img` element's `alt` attribute. It also has a caption provided by including the `img` element in a `figure` element and using a `figcaption` element to identify the caption text.



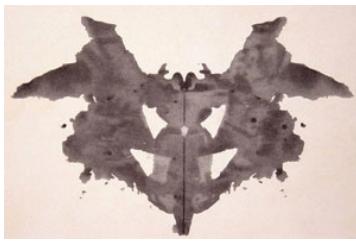
Lola prefers a bath to a shower.

```
<figure>

<figcaption>Lola prefers a bath to a shower.</figcaption>
</figure>
```

Code Example:

This example is of an image that defies a complete description, as the subject of the image is open to interpretation. The image has a text alternative in the `alt` attribute which gives users who cannot view the image a sense of what the image is. It also has a caption provided by including the `img` element in a `figure` element and using a `figcaption` element to identify the caption text.



The first of the ten cards in the Rorschach test.

```
<figure>
  
  <figcaption>The first of the ten cards in the Rorschach test.</figcaption>
</figure>
```

4.8.1.1.12 Webcam Images

Webcam images are static images that are automatically updated periodically. Typically the images are from a fixed viewpoint, the images may update on the page automatically as each new image is uploaded from the camera or the user may be required to refresh the page to view an updated image. Examples include traffic and weather cameras.

Code Example:

This example is fairly typical; the title and a time stamp are included in the image, automatically generated by the webcam software. It would be better if the text information was not included in the image, but as it is part of the image, include it part of the text alternative. A caption is also provided using the `figure` and `figcaption` elements. As the image is provided to give a visual indication of the current weather near a building, a link to a local weather forecast is provided, as with automatically generated and uploaded webcam images it may be impractical to provide such information as a text alternative.

The text of the `alt` attribute includes a prose version of the timestamp, designed to make the text more understandable when announced by text to speech software. The text alternative also includes a description of some aspects of what can be seen in the image which are unchanging, although weather conditions and time of day change.



View from the top of Sopwith house, looking towards North Kingston. This image is updated every hour.

View the [latest weather details](#) for Kingston upon Thames.

```
<figure>
  
  <figcaption>View from Sopwith house, looking towards north Kingston. This image is updated every hour.</figcaption>
</figure>
<p>View the <a href="http://news.bbc.co.uk/weather/forecast/4296?area=Kingston">latest weather details</a> for Kingston upon Thames.</p>
```

4.8.1.1.13 An Image Not Intended for the User

Generally authors should avoid using `img` elements for purposes other than showing images.

If an `img` element is being used for purposes other than showing an image, e.g. as part of a service to count page views, use an empty `alt` attribute.

In such cases, the `width` and `height` attributes should both be set to zero.

Code Example:

An example of an `img` element used to collect web page statistics. The `alt` attribute is empty as the image has no meaning.

```

```

Note: It is recommended for the example use above the `width` and `height` attributes be set to zero.

Code Example:

Another example use is when an image such as a `spacer.gif` is used to aid positioning of content. The `alt` attribute is empty as the image has no meaning.

```

```

Note: It is recommended that that CSS be used to position content instead of `img` elements.

4.8.1.1.14 ICON IMAGES

An icon is usually a simple picture representing a program, action, data file or a concept. Icons are intended to help users of visual browsers to recognize features at a glance.

Use an empty `alt` attribute when an icon is supplemental to text conveying the same meaning.

Code Example:

In this example, we have a link pointing to a site's home page, the link contains a house icon image and the text "home". The image has an empty `alt` text. Where images are used in this way, it would also appropriate to add the image using CSS



```
<a href="home.html">Home</a>

#home:before
{
content: url(home.png);
}

<a href="home.html" id="home">Home</a>
```

Code Example:

In this example, there is a warning message, with a warning icon. The word "Warning!" is in emphasized text next to the icon. As the information conveyed by the icon is redundant the `img` element is given an empty `alt` attribute.



Warning! Your session is about to expire.

```
<p>
<strong>Warning!</strong>
Your session is about to expire</p>
```

When an icon conveys additional information not available in text, provide a text alternative.

Code Example:

In this example, there is a warning message, with a warning icon. The icon emphasizes the importance of the message and identifies it as a particular type of content.



Your session is about to expire.

```
<p>
Your session is about to expire</p>
```

4.8.1.1.15 CAPTCHA IMAGES

CAPTCHA stands for "Completely Automated Public Turing test to tell Computers and Humans Apart". CAPTCHA images are used for security purposes to confirm that content is being accessed by a person rather than a computer. This authentication is done through visual verification of an image. CAPTCHA typically presents an image with characters or words in it that the user is to re-type. The image is usually distorted and has some noise applied to it to make the characters difficult to read.

To improve the accessibility of CAPTCHA provide text alternatives that identify and describe the purpose of the image, and provide alternative forms of the CAPTCHA using output modes for different types of sensory perception. For instance provide an audio alternative along with the visual image. Place the audio option right next to the visual one. This helps but is still problematic for people without sound cards, the deaf-blind, and some people with limited hearing. Another method is to include a form that asks a question along with the visual image. This helps but can be problematic for people with cognitive impairments.

Note: It is strongly recommended that alternatives to CAPTCHA be used, as all forms of CAPTCHA introduce unacceptable barriers to entry for users with disabilities. Further information is available in [Inaccessibility of CAPTCHA](#).

Code Example:

This example shows a CAPTCHA test which uses a distorted image of text. The text alternative in the `alt` attribute provides instructions for a user in the case where she cannot access the image content.

Example Image:

Example code:

```

<!-- audio CAPTCHA option that allows the user to listen and type the word -->
<!-- form that asks a question -->
```

4.8.1.1.16 GUIDANCE FOR MARKUP GENERATORS

Markup generators (such as WYSIWYG authoring tools) should, wherever possible, obtain alternative text from their users. However, it is recognized that in many cases, this will not be possible.

For images that are the sole contents of links, markup generators should examine the link target to determine the title of the target, or the URL of the target, and use information obtained in this manner as the alternative text.

For images that have captions, markup generators should use the [figure](#) and [figcaption](#) elements to provide the image's caption.

As a last resort, implementors should either set the [alt](#) attribute to the empty string, under the assumption that the image is a purely decorative image that doesn't add any information but is still specific to the surrounding content, or omit the [alt](#) attribute altogether, under the assumption that the image is a key part of the content.

Markup generators may specify a [generator-unable-to-provide-required-alt](#) attribute on [img](#) elements for which they have been unable to obtain alternative text and for which they have therefore omitted the [alt](#) attribute. The value of this attribute must be the empty string. Documents containing such attributes are not conforming, but conformance checkers will [silently ignore](#) this error.

Note: This is intended to avoid markup generators from being pressured into replacing the error of omitting the [alt](#) attribute with the even more egregious error of providing phony alternative text, because state-of-the-art automated conformance checkers cannot distinguish phony alternative text from correct alternative text.

Markup generators should generally avoid using the image's own file name as the alternative text. Similarly, markup generators should avoid generating alternative text from any content that will be equally available to presentation user agents (e.g. Web browsers).

Note: This is because once a page is generated, it will typically not be updated, whereas the browsers that later read the page can be updated by the user, therefore the browser is likely to have more up-to-date and finely-tuned heuristics than the markup generator did when generating the page.

4.8.1.1.17 GUIDANCE FOR CONFORMANCE CHECKERS

A conformance checker must report the lack of an [alt](#) attribute as an error unless one of the conditions listed below applies:

- The [img](#) element is in a [figure](#) element that satisfies [the conditions described above](#).
- The [img](#) element has a (non-conforming) [generator-unable-to-provide-required-alt](#) attribute whose value is the empty string. A conformance checker that is not reporting the lack of an [alt](#) attribute as an error must also not report the presence of the empty [generator-unable-to-provide-required-alt](#) attribute as an error. (This case does not represent a case where the document is conforming, only that the generator could not determine appropriate alternative text — validators are not required to show an error in this case, because such an error might encourage markup generators to include bogus alternative text purely in an attempt to silence validators. Naturally, conformance checkers *may* report the lack of an [alt](#) attribute as an error even in the presence of the [generator-unable-to-provide-required-alt](#) attribute; for example, there could be a user option to report *all* conformance errors even those that might be the more or less inevitable result of using a markup generator.)

4.8.2 The `iframe` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).
[Phrasing content](#).
[Embedded content](#).
[Interactive content](#).
[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [embedded content](#) is expected.

Content model:

Text that conforms to [the requirements given in the prose](#).

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

[src](#)
[srcdoc](#)
[name](#)
[sandbox](#)
[seamless](#)
[width](#)
[height](#)

DOM interface:

```
IDL interface HTMLIFrameElement : HTMLElement {
    attribute DOMString src;
    attribute DOMString srcdoc;
    attribute DOMString name;
    [PutForwards=value] readonly attribute DOMSettableTokenList sandbox;
        attribute boolean seamless;
        attribute DOMString width;
        attribute DOMString height;
    readonly attribute Document? contentDocument;
    readonly attribute WindowProxy? contentWindow;
};
```

The [iframe](#) element [represents](#) a [nested browsing context](#).

The [src](#) attribute gives the address of a page that the [nested browsing context](#) is to contain. The attribute, if present, must be a [valid non-empty](#) [URI reference](#).

URL potentially surrounded by spaces.

The `srcdoc` attribute gives the content of the page that the [nested browsing context](#) is to contain. The value of the attribute is the source of an [iframe srcdoc document](#).

For `iframe` elements in [HTML documents](#), the `srcdoc` attribute, if present, must have a value using [the HTML syntax](#) that consists of the following syntactic components, in the given order:

1. Any number of [comments](#) and [space characters](#).
2. Optionally, a [DOCTYPE](#).
3. Any number of [comments](#) and [space characters](#).
4. The root element, in the form of an [html element](#).
5. Any number of [comments](#) and [space characters](#).

For `iframe` elements in [XML documents](#), the `srcdoc` attribute, if present, must have a value that matches the production labeled `document` in the XML specification. [\[XML\]](#)

Code Example:

Here a blog uses the `srcdoc` attribute in conjunction with the `sandbox` and `seamless` attributes described below to provide users of user agents that support this feature with an extra layer of protection from script injection in the blog post comments:

```
<article>
  <h1>I got my own magazine!</h1>
  <p>After much effort, I've finally found a publisher, and so now I
  have my own magazine! Isn't that awesome?! The first issue will come
  out in September, and we have articles about getting food, and about
  getting in boxes, it's going to be great!</p>
  <footer>
    <p>Written by <a href="/users/cap">cap</a>, 1 hour ago.
  </footer>
<article>
  <footer> Thirteen minutes ago, <a href="/users/ch">ch</a> wrote: </footer>
  <iframe seamless sandbox srcdoc="<p>did you get a cover picture yet?</p>"></iframe>
</article>
<article>
  <footer> Nine minutes ago, <a href="/users/cap">cap</a> wrote: </footer>
  <iframe seamless sandbox srcdoc="<p>Yeah, you can see it <a href="/gallery?mode=cover&page=1">in
  my gallery</a>.</p>"></iframe>
</article>
<article>
  <footer> Five minutes ago, <a href="/users/ch">ch</a> wrote: </footer>
  <iframe seamless sandbox srcdoc="<p>hey that's earl's table.
  <p>you should get earl&amp;me on the next cover.</p>"></iframe>
</article>
```

Notice the way that quotes have to be escaped (otherwise the `srcdoc` attribute would end prematurely), and the way raw ampersands (e.g. in URLs or in prose) mentioned in the sandboxed content have to be *doubly* escaped — once so that the ampersand is preserved when originally parsing the `srcdoc` attribute, and once more to prevent the ampersand from being misinterpreted when parsing the sandboxed content.

Furthermore, notice that since the [DOCTYPE](#) is optional in [iframe srcdoc documents](#), and the `html`, `head`, and `body` elements have [optional start and tags](#), and the `title` element is also optional in [iframe srcdoc documents](#), the markup in a `srcdoc` attribute can be relatively succinct despite representing an entire document, since only the contents of the `body` element need appear literally in the syntax. The other elements are still present, but only by implication.

Note: In [the HTML syntax](#), authors need only remember to use """" (U+0022) characters to wrap the attribute contents and then to escape all """" (U+0022) and U+0026 AMPERSAND (&) characters, and to specify the `sandbox` attribute, to ensure safe embedding of content.

Note: Due to restrictions of [the XHTML syntax](#), in XML the "<" (U+003C) character needs to be escaped as well. In order to prevent [attribute-value normalization](#), some of XML's whitespace characters — specifically "tab" (U+0009), "LF" (U+000A), and "CR" (U+000D) — also need to be escaped. [\[XML\]](#)

Note: If the `src` attribute and the `srcdoc` attribute are both specified together, the `srcdoc` attribute takes priority. This allows authors to provide a fallback [URL](#) for legacy user agents that do not support the `srcdoc` attribute.

When an `iframe` element is [inserted into a document](#), the user agent must create a [nested browsing context](#), and then [process the iframe attributes](#) for the first time.

When an `iframe` element is [removed from a document](#), the user agent must [discard](#) the [nested browsing context](#).

Note: This happens without any `unload` events firing (the [nested browsing context](#) and its `Document` are [discarded](#), not [unloaded](#)).

Whenever an `iframe` element with a [nested browsing context](#) has its `srcdoc` attribute set, changed, or removed, the user agent must [process the iframe attributes](#).

Similarly, whenever an `iframe` element with a [nested browsing context](#) but with no `srcdoc` attribute specified has its `src` attribute set, changed, or removed, the user agent must [process the iframe attributes](#).

When the user agent is to [process the iframe attributes](#), it must run the first appropriate steps from the following list:

- ↪ If the `srcdoc` attribute is specified
Navigate the element's [child browsing context](#) to a resource whose [Content-Type](#) is `text/html`, whose [URL](#) is `about:srcdoc`, and whose data consists of the value of the attribute. The resulting `Document` must be considered an [iframe srcdoc document](#).
- ↪ Otherwise, if the element has no `src` attribute specified, and the user agent is processing the `iframe`'s attributes for the first time
[Queue a task](#) to run the [iframe load event steps](#).
- ↪ Otherwise

1. If the value of the `src` attribute is the empty string, let `url` be the string "`about:blank`".

... the value of the `url` attribute is the empty string, let `url` be the string `about:blank`.

Otherwise, `resolve` the value of the `src` attribute, relative to the `iframe` element.

If that is not successful, then let `url` be the string "`about:blank`". Otherwise, let `url` be the resulting [absolute URL](#).

2. If there exists an [ancestor browsing context](#) whose [active document](#)'s [address](#), ignoring fragment identifiers, is equal to `url`, then abort these steps.

3. [Navigate](#) the element's [child browsing context](#) to `url`.

Any [navigation](#) required of the user agent in the [process the iframe attributes](#) algorithm must be completed as an [explicit self-navigation override](#) and with the `iframe` element's document's [browsing context](#) as the [source browsing context](#).

Furthermore, if the [active document](#) of the element's [child browsing context](#) before such a [navigation](#) was not [completely loaded](#) at the time of the new [navigation](#), then the [navigation](#) must be completed with [replacement enabled](#).

Similarly, if the [child browsing context](#)'s [session history](#) contained only one [document](#) when the [process the iframe attributes](#) algorithm was invoked, and that was the [about:blank Document](#) created when the [child browsing context](#) was created, then any [navigation](#) required of the user agent in that algorithm must be completed with [replacement enabled](#).

When a [document](#) in an `iframe` is marked as [completely loaded](#), the user agent must synchronously run the [iframe load event steps](#).

When content whose [URL](#) has the [same origin](#) as the `iframe` element's [Document](#) fails to load (e.g. due to a DNS error, network error, or if the server returned a 4xx or 5xx status code [or equivalent](#)), then the user agent must [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named `error` at the element instead. (This event does not fire for [parse errors](#), script errors, or any errors for cross-origin resources.)

The [task source](#) for these [tasks](#) is the [DOM manipulation task source](#).

Note: A `load` event is also fired at the `iframe` element when it is created if no other data is loaded in it.

Each [document](#) has an [iframe load in progress](#) flag and a [mute iframe load](#) flag. When a [document](#) is created, these flags must be unset for that [document](#).

The [iframe load event steps](#) are as follows:

1. Let `child document` be the [active document](#) of the `iframe` element's [nested browsing context](#).
2. If `child document` has its [mute iframe load](#) flag set, abort these steps.
3. Set `child document`'s [iframe load in progress](#) flag.
4. [Fire a simple event](#) named `load` at the `iframe` element.
5. Unset `child document`'s [iframe load in progress](#) flag.

Warning! This, in conjunction with scripting, can be used to probe the URL space of the local network's HTTP servers. User agents may implement cross-origin access control policies that are stricter than those described above to mitigate this attack, but unfortunately such policies are typically not compatible with existing Web content.

When the `iframe`'s [browsing context](#)'s [active document](#) is not [ready for post-load tasks](#), and when anything in the `iframe` is [delaying the load event](#) of the `iframe`'s [browsing context](#)'s [active document](#), and when the `iframe`'s [browsing context](#) is in the [delaying load events mode](#), the `iframe` must [delay the load event](#) of its document.

Note: If, during the handling of the `load` event, the [browsing context](#) in the `iframe` is again [navigated](#), that will further [delay the load event](#).

Note: If, when the element is created, the `srefdoc` attribute is not set, and the `src` attribute is either also not set or set but its value cannot be [resolved](#), the browsing context will remain at the initial `about:blank` page.

Note: If the user [navigates](#) away from this page, the `iframe`'s corresponding [WindowProxy](#) object will proxy new [window](#) objects for new [Document](#) objects, but the `src` attribute will not change.

The `name` attribute, if present, must be a [valid browsing context name](#). The given value is used to name the [nested browsing context](#). When the browsing context is created, if the attribute is present, the [browsing context name](#) must be set to the value of this attribute; otherwise, the [browsing context name](#) must be set to the empty string.

Whenever the `name` attribute is set, the nested [browsing context](#)'s `name` must be changed to the new value. If the attribute is removed, the [browsing context name](#) must be set to the empty string.

The `sandbox` attribute, when specified, enables a set of extra restrictions on any content hosted by the `iframe`. Its value must be an [unordered set of unique space-separated tokens](#) that are [ASCII case-insensitive](#). The allowed values are `allow-forms`, `allow-pointer-lock`, `allow-popups`, `allow-same-origin`, `allow-scripts`, and `allow-top-navigation`.

When the attribute is set, the content is treated as being from a unique [origin](#), forms, scripts, and various potentially annoying APIs are disabled, links are prevented from targeting other [browsing contexts](#), and plugins are secured. The `allow-same-origin` keyword causes the content to be treated as being from its real origin instead of forcing it into a unique origin; the `allow-top-navigation` keyword allows the content to [navigate](#) its [top-level browsing context](#); and the `allow-forms`, `allow-pointer-lock`, `allow-popups` and `allow-scripts` keywords re-enable forms, the pointer lock API, popups, and scripts respectively. ([POINTERLOCK](#))

Warning! Setting both the `allow-scripts` and `allow-same-origin` keywords together when the embedded page has the same origin as the page containing the `iframe` allows the embedded page to simply remove the `sandbox` attribute and then reload itself, effectively breaking out of the sandbox altogether.

Warning! These flags only take effect when the [nested browsing context](#) of the `iframe` is [navigated](#). Removing them, or removing the entire `sandbox` attribute, has no effect on an already-loaded page.

Warning! Potentially hostile files should not be served from the same server as the file containing the `iframe` element. Sandboxing hostile content is of minimal help if an attacker can convince the user to just visit the hostile content directly, rather than in the `iframe`. To limit the damage that can be caused by hostile HTML content, it should be served from a separate dedicated domain. Using a different domain ensures that scripts in the files are unable to attack the site, even if the user is tricked into visiting those pages directly, without the protection of the `sandbox` attribute.

When an `iframe` element with a `sandbox` attribute has its `nested browsing context` created (before the initial `about:blank Document` is created), and when an `iframe` element's `sandbox` attribute is set or changed while it has a `nested browsing context`, the user agent must `parse the sandboxing directive` using the attribute's value as the `input`, and the `iframe` element's `nested browsing context`'s `iframe sandboxing flag set` as the output.

When an `iframe` element's `sandbox` attribute is removed while it has a `nested browsing context`, the user agent must empty the `iframe` element's `nested browsing context`'s `iframe sandboxing flag set` as the output.

Code Example:

In this example, some completely-unknown, potentially hostile, user-provided HTML content is embedded in a page. Because it is served from a separate domain, it is affected by all the normal cross-site restrictions. In addition, the embedded page has scripting disabled, plugins disabled, forms disabled, and it cannot navigate any frames or windows other than itself (or any frames or windows it itself embeds).

```
<p>We're not scared of you! Here is your content, unedited:</p>
<iframe sandbox src="http://usercontent.example.net/getusercontent.cgi?id=12193"></iframe>
```

□ Warning! It is important to use a separate domain so that if the attacker convinces the user to visit that page directly, the page doesn't run in the context of the site's origin, which would make the user vulnerable to any attack found in the page.

Code Example:

In this example, a gadget from another site is embedded. The gadget has scripting and forms enabled, and the origin sandbox restrictions are lifted, allowing the gadget to communicate with its originating server. The sandbox is still useful, however, as it disables plugins and popups, thus reducing the risk of the user being exposed to malware and other annoyances.

```
<iframe sandbox="allow-same-origin allow-forms allow-scripts"
src="http://maps.example.com/embedded.html"></iframe>
```

Code Example:

Suppose a file A contained the following fragment:

```
<iframe sandbox="allow-same-origin allow-forms" src=B></iframe>
```

Suppose that file B contained an iframe also:

```
<iframe sandbox="allow-scripts" src=C></iframe>
```

Further, suppose that file C contained a link:

```
<a href=D>Link</a>
```

For this example, suppose all the files were served as `text/html`.

Page C in this scenario has all the sandboxing flags set. Scripts are disabled, because the `iframe` in A has scripts disabled, and this overrides the `allow-scripts` keyword set on the `iframe` in B. Forms are also disabled, because the inner `iframe` (in B) does not have the `allow-forms` keyword set.

Suppose now that a script in A removes all the `sandbox` attributes in A and B. This would change nothing immediately. If the user clicked the link in C, loading page D into the `iframe` in B, page D would now act as if the `iframe` in B had the `allow-same-origin` and `allow-forms` keywords set, because that was the state of the `nested browsing context` in the `iframe` in A when page B was loaded.

Generally speaking, dynamically removing or changing the `sandbox` attribute is ill-advised, because it can make it quite hard to reason about what will be allowed and what will not.

The `seamless` attribute is a `boolean attribute`. When specified, it indicates that the `iframe` element's `browsing context` is to be rendered in a manner that makes it appear to be part of the containing document (seamlessly included in the parent document).

Code Example:

An HTML inclusion is effected using this attribute as in the following example. In this case, the inclusion is of a site-wide navigation bar.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<title>Mirror Mirror - MovieInfo™</title>
<header>
  <h1>Mirror Mirror</h1>
  <p>Part of the MovieInfo™ Database</p>
  <nav>
    <iframe seamless src="nav.inc"></iframe>
  </nav>
</header>
...
```

An `iframe` element is said to be **in seamless mode** when all of the following conditions are met:

- The `seamless` attribute is set on the `iframe` element, and
- The `iframe` element's owner `Document`'s `active sandboxing flag set` does not have the `sandboxed seamless iframes flag` set, and
- Either:
 - The `browsing context`'s `active document` has the `same origin` as the `iframe` element's `Document`, or
 - The `browsing context`'s `active document`'s `address` has the `same origin` as the `iframe` element's `Document`, or
 - The `browsing context`'s `active document` is an `iframe srcdoc document`.

When an `iframe` element is **in seamless mode**, the following requirements apply:

- The user agent must set the `seamless browsing context flag` to true for that `browsing context`. This will `cause links to open in the parent browsing context` unless an `explicit self-navigation override` is used (`target="_self"`).
- Media queries in the context of the `iframe`'s `browsing context` (e.g. on `media` attributes of `style` elements in `documents` in that `iframe`) must be evaluated with respect to the nearest `ancestor browsing context` that is not itself being `nested through` an `iframe` that is **in seamless mode**. [MQ]
- In a CSS-supporting user agent: the user agent must add all the style sheets that apply to the `iframe` element to the cascade of the `active`

[document](#) of the [iframe](#) element's [nested browsing context](#), at the appropriate cascade levels, before any style sheets specified by the document itself.

- In a CSS-supporting user agent: the user agent must, for the purpose of CSS property inheritance only, treat the root element of the [active document](#) of the [iframe](#) element's [nested browsing context](#) as being a child of the [iframe](#) element. (Thus inherited properties on the root element of the document in the [iframe](#) will inherit the computed values of those properties on the [iframe](#) element instead of taking their initial values.)
- In visual media, in a CSS-supporting user agent: the user agent should set the intrinsic width of the [iframe](#) to the width that the element would have if it was a non-replaced block-level element with 'width: auto', unless that width would be zero (e.g. if the element is floating or absolutely positioned), in which case the user agent should set the intrinsic width of the [iframe](#) to the shrink-to-fit width of the root element (if any) of the content rendered in the [iframe](#).
- In visual media, in a CSS-supporting user agent: the user agent should set the intrinsic height of the [iframe](#) to the shortest height that would make the content rendered in the [iframe](#) at its current width (as given in the previous bullet point) have no scrollable overflow at its bottom edge. Scrollable overflow is any overflow that would increase the range to which a scrollbar or other scrolling mechanism can scroll.
- In visual media, in a CSS-supporting user agent: the user agent must force the height of the initial containing block of the [active document](#) of the [nested browsing context](#) of the [iframe](#) to zero.

Note: This is intended to get around the otherwise circular dependency of percentage dimensions that depend on the height of the containing block, thus affecting the height of the document's bounding box, thus affecting the height of the viewport, thus affecting the size of the initial containing block.

- In speech media, the user agent should render the [nested browsing context](#) without announcing that it is a separate document.
- User agents should, in general, act as if the [active document](#) of the [iframe](#)'s [nested browsing context](#) was part of the document that the [iframe](#) is in, if any.

For example if the user agent supports listing all the links in a document, links in "seamlessly" nested documents would be included in that list without being significantly distinguished from links in the document itself.

- The [nested browsing context](#)'s [Window](#) object's [cross-boundary event parent](#) is the [browsing context container](#). [DOM]

If the attribute is not specified, or if the [origin](#) conditions listed above are not met, then the user agent should render the [nested browsing context](#) in a manner that is clearly distinguishable as a separate [browsing context](#), and the [seamless browsing context flag](#) must be set to false for that [browsing context](#).

⚠ Warning! It is important that user agents recheck the above conditions whenever the active document of the nested browsing context of the [iframe](#) changes, such that the [seamless browsing context flag](#) gets unset if the [nested browsing context](#) is navigated to another origin.

Note: The attribute can be set or removed dynamically, with the rendering updating in tandem.

Code Example:

In this example, the site's navigation is embedded using a client-side include using an [iframe](#). Any links in the [iframe](#) will, in new user agents, be automatically opened in the [iframe](#)'s parent browsing context; for legacy user agents, the site could also include a [base](#) element with a [target](#) attribute with the value [_parent](#). Similarly, in new user agents the styles of the parent page will be automatically applied to the contents of the frame, but to support legacy user agents authors might wish to include the styles explicitly.

```
<nav><iframe seamless src="nav.include.html"></iframe></nav>
```

Note: The [contenteditable](#) attribute does not propagate into [seamless iframe](#)s.

The [iframe](#) element supports [dimension attributes](#) for cases where the embedded content has specific dimensions (e.g. ad units have well-defined dimensions).

An [iframe](#) element never has [fallback content](#), as it will always create a nested [browsing context](#), regardless of whether the specified initial contents are successfully used.

Descendants of [iframe](#) elements represent nothing. (In legacy user agents that do not support [iframe](#) elements, the contents would be parsed as markup that could act as fallback content.)

When used in [HTML documents](#), the allowed content model of [iframe](#) elements is text, except that invoking the [HTML fragment parsing algorithm](#) with the [iframe](#) element as the [context](#) element and the text contents as the [input](#) must result in a list of nodes that are all [phrasing content](#), with no [parse errors](#) having occurred, with no [script](#) elements being anywhere in the list or as descendants of elements in the list, and with all the elements in the list (including their descendants) being themselves conforming.

The [iframe](#) element must be empty in [XML documents](#).

Note: The [HTML parser](#) treats markup inside [iframe](#) elements as text.

The IDL attributes [src](#), [srcdoc](#), [name](#), [sandbox](#), and [seamless](#) must [reflect](#) the respective content attributes of the same name.

The [contentDocument](#) IDL attribute must return the [Document](#) object of the [active document](#) of the [iframe](#) element's [nested browsing context](#), if any, or null otherwise.

The [contentWindow](#) IDL attribute must return the [WindowProxy](#) object of the [iframe](#) element's [nested browsing context](#), if any, or null otherwise.

Code Example:

Here is an example of a page using an [iframe](#) to include advertising from an advertising broker:

```
<iframe src="http://ads.example.com/?customerid=923513721&format=banner"
        width="468" height="60"></iframe>
```

...the `embed` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).
[Phrasing content](#).
[Embedded content](#).
[Interactive content](#).
[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [embedded content](#) is expected.

Content model:

Empty.

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

`src`
`type`
`width`
`height`

Any other attribute that has no namespace (see prose).

DOM interface:

```
IDL  interface HTMLEmbedElement : HTMLElement {
    attribute DOMString src;
    attribute DOMString type;
    attribute DOMString width;
    attribute DOMString height;
    [legacycaller] any (any... arguments);
};
```

Depending on the type of content instantiated by the `embed` element, the node may also support other interfaces.

The `embed` element provides an integration point for an external (typically non-HTML) application or interactive content.

The `src` attribute gives the address of the resource being embedded. The attribute, if present, must contain a [valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces](#).

The `type` attribute, if present, gives the [MIME type](#) by which the plugin to instantiate is selected. The value must be a [valid MIME type](#). If both the `type` attribute and the `src` attribute are present, then the `type` attribute must specify the same type as the [explicit Content-Type metadata](#) of the resource given by the `src` attribute.

When the element is created with neither a `src` attribute nor a `type` attribute, and when attributes are removed such that neither attribute is present on the element anymore, and when the element has a [media element](#) ancestor, and when the element has an ancestor [object](#) element that is *not* showing its [fallback content](#), any [plugin](#) instantiated for the element must be removed, and the `embed` element then represents nothing.

An `embed` element is said to be **potentially active** when the following conditions are all met simultaneously:

- The element is [in a Document](#) or was [in a Document](#) the last time the [event loop](#) reached step 1.
- The element's [document](#) is **fully active**.
- The element has either a `src` attribute set or a `type` attribute set (or both).
- The element's `src` attribute is either absent or its value is not the empty string.
- The element is not a descendant of a [media element](#).
- The element is not a descendant of an [object](#) element that is not showing its [fallback content](#).
- The element is [being rendered](#), or was [being rendered](#) the last time the [event loop](#) reached step 1.

Whenever an `embed` element that was not [potentially active](#) becomes [potentially active](#), and whenever a [potentially active](#) `embed` element that is remaining [potentially active](#) and has its `src` attribute set, changed, or removed or its `type` attribute set, changed, or removed, the user agent must [queue a task](#) using the [embed task source](#) to run [the embed element setup steps](#).

The `embed` element setup steps are as follows:

1. If another [task](#) has since been queued to run [the embed element setup steps](#) for this element, then abort these steps.
2. → **If the element has a `src` attribute set**
The user agent must [resolve](#) the value of the element's `src` attribute, relative to the element. If that is successful, the user agent should [fetch](#) the resulting [absolute URL](#), from the element's [browsing context scope origin](#) if it has one. The [task](#) that is [queued](#) by the [networking task source](#) once the resource has been [fetched](#) must run the following steps:
 1. If another [task](#) has since been queued to run [the embed element setup steps](#) for this element, then abort these steps.
 2. Determine the **type of the content** being embedded, as follows (stopping at the first substep that determines the type):
 1. If the element has a `type` attribute, and that attribute's value is a type that a [plugin](#) supports, then the value of the `type` attribute is the [content's type](#).
 2. Otherwise, if applying the [URL parser](#) algorithm to the [URL](#) of the specified resource (after any redirects) results in a [parsed URL](#) whose [path](#) component matches a pattern that a [plugin](#) supports, then the [content's type](#) is the type that that plugin can handle.

For example, a plugin might say that it can handle resources with [path](#) components that end with the four character string ".swf".
 3. Otherwise, if the specified resource has [explicit Content-Type metadata](#), then that is the [content's type](#).
 4. Otherwise, the content has no `type` and there can be no appropriate [plugin](#) for it.
 3. If the previous step determined that the [content's type](#) is `image/svg+xml`, then run the following substeps:
 1. If the `embed` element is not associated with a [nested browsing context](#), associate the element with a newly created [nested browsing context](#), and, if the element has a `name` attribute, set the [browsing context name](#) of the element's [nested browsing context](#) to the value of this attribute.

2. Navigate the [nested browsing context](#) to the fetched resource, with [replacement enabled](#), and with the [embed](#) element's document's [browsing context](#) as the [source browsing context](#). (The [src](#) attribute of the [embed](#) element doesn't get updated if the browsing context gets further navigated to other locations.)
3. The [embed](#) element now [represents](#) its associated [nested browsing context](#).
4. Otherwise, find and instantiate an appropriate [plugin](#) based on the [content's type](#), and hand that [plugin](#) the content of the resource, replacing any previously instantiated plugin for the element. The [embed](#) element now represents this [plugin](#) instance.

Whether the resource is fetched successfully or not (e.g. whether the response code was a 2xx code [or equivalent](#)) must be ignored when determining the [content's type](#) and when handing the resource to the plugin.

Note: This allows servers to return data for plugins even with error responses (e.g. HTTP 500 Internal Server Error codes can still contain plugin data).

Fetching the resource must [delay the load event](#) of the element's document.

→ If the element has no [src](#) attribute set

The user agent should find and instantiate an appropriate [plugin](#) based on the value of the [type](#) attribute. The [embed](#) element now represents this [plugin](#) instance.

The [embed](#) element has no [fallback content](#). If the user agent can't find a suitable plugin when attempting to find and instantiate one for the algorithm above, then the user agent must use a default plugin. This default could be as simple as saying "Unsupported Format".

Whenever an [embed](#) element that was [potentially active](#) stops being [potentially active](#), any [plugin](#) that had been instantiated for that element must be unloaded.

When a [plugin](#) is to be instantiated but it cannot be [secured](#) and the [sandboxed plugins browsing context flag](#) is set on the [embed](#) element's [Document](#)'s [active sandboxing flag set](#), then the user agent must not instantiate the [plugin](#), and must instead render the [embed](#) element in a manner that conveys that the [plugin](#) was disabled. The user agent may offer the user the option to override the sandbox and instantiate the [plugin](#) anyway; if the user invokes such an option, the user agent must act as if the conditions above did not apply for the purposes of this element.

Warning! *Plugins that cannot be secured are disabled in sandboxed browsing contexts because they might not honor the restrictions imposed by the sandbox (e.g. they might allow scripting even when scripting in the sandbox is disabled). User agents should convey the danger of overriding the sandbox to the user if an option to do so is provided.*

Any namespace-less attribute other than [name](#), [align](#), [hspace](#), and [vspace](#) may be specified on the [embed](#) element, so long as its name is [XML-compatible](#) and contains no [uppercase ASCII letters](#). These attributes are then passed as parameters to the [plugin](#).

Note: All attributes in [HTML documents](#) get lowercased automatically, so the restriction on uppercase letters doesn't affect such documents.

Note: The four exceptions are to exclude legacy attributes that have side-effects beyond just sending parameters to the [plugin](#).

The user agent should pass the names and values of all the attributes of the [embed](#) element that have no namespace to the [plugin](#) used, when one is instantiated.

The [HTMLEmbedElement](#) object representing the element must expose the scriptable interface of the [plugin](#) instantiated for the [embed](#) element, if any. At a minimum, this interface must implement the [legacy caller operation](#). (It is suggested that the default behavior of this legacy caller operation, e.g. the behavior of the default plugin's legacy caller operation, be to throw a [NotSupportedError](#) exception.)

The [embed](#) element supports [dimension attributes](#).

The IDL attributes [src](#) and [type](#) each must [reflect](#) the respective content attributes of the same name.

Code Example:

Here's a way to embed a resource that requires a proprietary plugin, like Flash:

```
<embed src="catgame.swf">
```

If the user does not have the plugin (for example if the plugin vendor doesn't support the user's platform), then the user will be unable to use the resource.

To pass the plugin a parameter "quality" with the value "high", an attribute can be specified:

```
<embed src="catgame.swf" quality="high">
```

This would be equivalent to the following, when using an [object](#) element instead:

```
<object data="catgame.swf">
  <param name="quality" value="high">
</object>
```

4.8.4 The [object](#) element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).

[Phrasing content](#).

[Embedded content](#).

If the element has a [usemap](#) attribute: [Interactive content](#).

[Listed](#), [submittable](#), and [reassociateable form-associated element](#).

[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [embedded content](#) is expected.

Content model:

Zero or more [param](#) elements, then, [transparent](#).

Content attributes:

Global attributes

[data](#)
[type](#)
[typemustmatch](#)
[name](#)
[usemap](#)
[form](#)
[width](#)
[height](#)

DOM interface:

```
IDL: interface HTMLObjectElement : HTMLElement {
    attribute DOMString data;
    attribute DOMString type;
    attribute boolean typemustmatch;
    attribute DOMString name;
    attribute DOMString useMap;
    readonly attribute HTMLFormElement? form;
    attribute DOMString width;
    attribute DOMString height;
    readonly attribute Document? contentDocument;
    readonly attribute WindowProxy? contentWindow;

    readonly attribute boolean willValidate;
    readonly attribute ValidityState? validity;
    readonly attribute DOMString validationMessage;
    boolean checkValidity();
    void setCustomValidity(DOMString error);

    legacycaller any (any... arguments);
};
```

Depending on the type of content instantiated by the [object](#) element, the node also supports other interfaces.

The [object](#) element can represent an external resource, which, depending on the type of the resource, will either be treated as an image, as a [nested browsing context](#), or as an external resource to be processed by a [plugin](#).

The [data](#) attribute, if present, specifies the address of the resource. If present, the attribute must be a [valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces](#).

□ Warning! Authors who reference resources from other [origins](#) that they do not trust are urged to use the [typemustmatch](#) attribute defined below. Without that attribute, it is possible in certain cases for an attacker on the remote host to use the plugin mechanism to run arbitrary scripts, even if the author has used features such as the Flash "allowScriptAccess" parameter.

The [type](#) attribute, if present, specifies the type of the resource. If present, the attribute must be a [valid MIME type](#).

At least one of either the [data](#) attribute or the [type](#) attribute must be present.

The [typemustmatch](#) attribute is a [boolean attribute](#) whose presence indicates that the resource specified by the [data](#) attribute is only to be used if the value of the [type](#) attribute and the [Content-Type](#) of the aforementioned resource match.

The [typemustmatch](#) attribute must not be specified unless both the [data](#) attribute and the [type](#) attribute are present.

The [name](#) attribute, if present, must be a [valid browsing context name](#). The given value is used to name the [nested browsing context](#), if applicable.

Whenever one of the following conditions occur:

- the element is created,
- the element is popped off the [stack of open elements](#) of an [HTML parser](#) or [XML parser](#),
- the element is not on the [stack of open elements](#) of an [HTML parser](#) or [XML parser](#), and it is either [inserted into a document](#) or [removed from a document](#),
- the element's [Document](#) changes whether it is [fully active](#),
- one of the element's ancestor [object](#) elements changes to or from showing its [fallback content](#),
- the element's [classid](#) attribute is set, changed, or removed,
- the element's [classid](#) attribute is not present, and its [data](#) attribute is set, changed, or removed,
- neither the element's [classid](#) attribute nor its [data](#) attribute are present, and its [type](#) attribute is set, changed, or removed,
- the element changes from [being rendered](#) to not being rendered, or vice versa,

...the user agent must [queue a task](#) to run the following steps to (re)determine what the [object](#) element represents. The [task source](#) for this [task](#) is the [DOM manipulation task source](#). This [task](#) being [queued](#) or actively running must [delay the load event](#) of the element's document.

1. If the user has indicated a preference that this [object](#) element's [fallback content](#) be shown instead of the element's usual behavior, then jump to the step below labeled *fallback*.

Note: For example, a user could ask for the element's [fallback content](#) to be shown because that content uses a format that the user finds more accessible.

2. If the element has an ancestor [media element](#), or has an ancestor [object](#) element that is *not* showing its [fallback content](#), or if the element is not [in a Document](#) with a [browsing context](#), or if the element's [Document](#) is not [fully active](#), or if the element is still in the [stack of open elements](#) of an [HTML parser](#) or [XML parser](#), or if the element is not [being rendered](#), then jump to the step below labeled *fallback*.
3. If the [classid](#) attribute is present, and has a value that isn't the empty string, then: if the user agent can find a [plugin](#) suitable according to the value of the [classid](#) attribute, and either [plugins aren't being sandboxed](#) or that [plugin](#) can be [secured](#), then that [plugin should be used](#), and the value of the [data](#) attribute, if any, should be passed to the [plugin](#). If no suitable [plugin](#) can be found, or if the [plugin](#) reports an error, jump to the step below labeled *fallback*.
4. If the [data](#) attribute is present and its value is not the empty string, then:

7. If the `data` attribute is present and its value is not the empty string, then:

1. If the `type` attribute is present and its value is not a type that the user agent supports, and is not a type that the user agent can find a `plugin` for, then the user agent may jump to the step below labeled `fallback` without fetching the content to examine its real type.
2. **Resolve** the `URL` specified by the `data` attribute, relative to the element.
3. If that failed, **fire a simple event** named `error` at the element, then jump to the step below labeled `fallback`.
4. **Fetch** the resulting `absolute URL`, from the element's `browsing context scope origin` if it has one.

Fetching the resource must **delay the load event** of the element's document until the `task` that is **queued** by the `networking task source` once the resource has been **fetched** (defined next) has been run.

For the purposes of the `application cache` networking model, this `fetch` operation is not for a `child browsing context` (though it might end up being used for one after all, as defined below).

5. If the resource is not yet available (e.g. because the resource was not available in the cache, so that loading the resource required making a request over the network), then jump to the step below labeled `fallback`. The `task` that is **queued** by the `networking task source` once the resource is available must restart this algorithm from this step. Resources can load incrementally; user agents may opt to consider a resource "available" whenever enough data has been obtained to begin processing the resource.
6. If the load failed (e.g. there was an HTTP 404 error, there was a DNS error), **fire a simple event** named `error` at the element, then jump to the step below labeled `fallback`.

7. Determine the `resource type`, as follows:

1. Let the `resource type` be unknown.
2. If the `object` element has a `type` attribute and a `typemustmatch` attribute, and the resource has `associated Content-Type metadata`, and the type specified in `the resource's Content-Type metadata` is an `ASCII case-insensitive` match for the value of the element's `type` attribute, then let `resource type` be that type and jump to the step below labeled `handler`.
3. If the `object` element has a `typemustmatch` attribute, jump to the step below labeled `handler`.
4. If the user agent is configured to strictly obey Content-Type headers for this resource, and the resource has `associated Content-Type metadata`, then let the `resource type` be the type specified in `the resource's Content-Type metadata`, and jump to the step below labeled `handler`.

⚠ Warning! This can introduce a vulnerability, wherein a site is trying to embed a resource that uses a particular plugin, but the remote site overrides that and instead furnishes the user agent with a resource that triggers a different plugin with different security characteristics.

5. If there is a `type` attribute present on the `object` element, and that attribute's value is not a type that the user agent supports, but it is a type that a `plugin` supports, then let the `resource type` be the type specified in that `type` attribute, and jump to the step below labeled `handler`.

6. Run the appropriate set of steps from the following list:

→ **If the resource has `associated Content-Type metadata`**

1. Let `binary` be false.
2. If the type specified in `the resource's Content-Type metadata` is "text/plain", and the result of applying the `rules for distinguishing if a resource is text or binary` to the resource is that the resource is not `text/plain`, then set `binary` to true.
3. If the type specified in `the resource's Content-Type metadata` is "application/octet-stream", then set `binary` to true.
4. If `binary` is false, then let the `resource type` be the type specified in `the resource's Content-Type metadata`, and jump to the step below labeled `handler`.
5. If there is a `type` attribute present on the `object` element, and its value is not `application/octet-stream`, then run the following steps:

1. If the attribute's value is a type that a `plugin` supports, or the attribute's value is a type that starts with "`image/`" that is not also an `XML MIME type`, then let the `resource type` be the type specified in that `type` attribute.
2. Jump to the step below labeled `handler`.

→ **Otherwise, if the resource does not have `associated Content-Type metadata`**

1. If there is a `type` attribute present on the `object` element, then let the `tentative type` be the type specified in that `type` attribute.
Otherwise, let `tentative type` be the `sniffed type of the resource`.
2. If `tentative type` is not `application/octet-stream`, then let `resource type` be `tentative type` and jump to the step below labeled `handler`.

7. If applying the `URL parser` algorithm to the `URL` of the specified resource (after any redirects) results in a `parsed URL` whose `path` component matches a pattern that a `plugin` supports, then let `resource type` be the type that that plugin can handle.

For example, a plugin might say that it can handle resources with `path` components that end with the four character string ".swf".

Note: It is possible for this step to finish, or for one of the substeps above to jump straight to the next step, with `resource type` still being unknown. In both cases, the next step will trigger fallback.

8. **Handler:** Handle the content as given by the first of the following cases that matches:

- **If the `resource type` is not a type that the user agent supports, but it is a type that a `plugin` supports**
If `plugins are being sandboxed` and the plugin that supports `resource type` cannot be `secured`, jump to the step below labeled `fallback`.

Otherwise, the user agent should [use the plugin that supports `resource type`](#) and pass the content of the resource to that [plugin](#). If the [plugin](#) reports an error, then jump to the step below labeled `fallback`.

- ↪ If the `resource type` is an [XML MIME type](#), or if the `resource type` does not start with "`image/`"

The [object](#) element must be associated with a newly created [nested browsing context](#), if it does not already have one.

If the [URL](#) of the given resource is not [about:blank](#), the element's [nested browsing context](#) must then be [navigated](#) to that resource, with [replacement enabled](#), and with the [object](#) element's document's [browsing context](#) as the [source browsing context](#). (The [data](#) attribute of the [object](#) element doesn't get updated if the browsing context gets further navigated to other locations.)

If the [URL](#) of the given resource is [about:blank](#), then, instead, the user agent must [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named `load` at the [object](#) element. No `load` event is fired at the [about:blank](#) document itself.

The [object](#) element [represents](#) the [nested browsing context](#).

If the [name](#) attribute is present, the [browsing context name](#) must be set to the value of this attribute; otherwise, the [browsing context name](#) must be set to the empty string.

Note: In certain situations, e.g. if the resource was [fetched](#) from an [application cache](#) but it is an HTML file with a [manifest](#) attribute that points to a different [application cache manifest](#), the [navigation](#) of the [browsing context](#) will be restarted so as to load the resource afresh from the network or a different [application cache](#). Even if the resource is then found to have a different type, it is still used as part of a [nested browsing context](#); only the [navigate](#) algorithm is restarted, not this [object](#) algorithm.

- ↪ If the `resource type` starts with "`image/`", and support for images has not been disabled

Apply the [image sniffing](#) rules to determine the type of the image.

The [object](#) element [represents](#) the specified image. The image is not a [nested browsing context](#).

If the image cannot be rendered, e.g. because it is malformed or in an unsupported format, jump to the step below labeled `fallback`.

- ↪ Otherwise

The given `resource type` is not supported. Jump to the step below labeled `fallback`.

Note: If the previous step ended with the `resource type` being unknown, this is the case that is triggered.

9. The element's contents are not part of what the [object](#) element represents.

10. Once the resource is completely loaded, [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named `load` at the element.

The [task source](#) for this task is the [DOM manipulation task source](#).

5. If the [data](#) attribute is absent but the [type](#) attribute is present, and the user agent can find a [plugin](#) suitable according to the value of the [type](#) attribute, and either [plugins aren't being sandboxed](#) or the [plugin](#) can be [secured](#), then that [plugin should be used](#). If these conditions cannot be met, or if the [plugin](#) reports an error, jump to the step below labeled `fallback`.

6. *Fallback:* The [object](#) element [represents](#) the element's children, ignoring any leading [param](#) element children. This is the element's [fallback content](#). If the element has an instantiated [plugin](#), then unload it.

When the algorithm above instantiates a [plugin](#), the user agent should pass to the [plugin](#) used the names and values of all the attributes on the element, in the order they were added to the element, with the attributes added by the parser being ordered in source order, followed by a parameter named "PARAM" whose value is null, followed by all the names and values of [parameters](#) given by [param](#) elements that are children of the [object](#) element, in [tree order](#). If the [plugin](#) supports a scriptable interface, the [HTMLObjectElement](#) object representing the element should expose that interface. The [object](#) element [represents](#) the [plugin](#). The [plugin](#) is not a nested [browsing context](#).

Plugins are considered sandboxed for the purpose of an [object](#) element if the [sandboxed plugins browsing context flag](#) is set on the [object](#) element's [Document](#)'s [active sandboxing flag set](#).

Due to the algorithm above, the contents of [object](#) elements act as [fallback content](#), used only when referenced resources can't be shown (e.g. because it returned a 404 error). This allows multiple [object](#) elements to be nested inside each other, targeting multiple user agents with different capabilities, with the user agent picking the first one it supports.

Whenever the [name](#) attribute is set, if the [object](#) element has a nested [browsing context](#), its [name](#) must be changed to the new value. If the attribute is removed, if the [object](#) element has a [browsing context](#), the [browsing context name](#) must be set to the empty string.

The [usemap](#) attribute, if present while the [object](#) element represents an image, can indicate that the object has an associated [image map](#). The attribute must be ignored if the [object](#) element doesn't represent an image.

The [form](#) attribute is used to explicitly associate the [object](#) element with its [form owner](#).

Constraint validation: [object](#) elements are always [barred from constraint validation](#).

The [object](#) element supports [dimension attributes](#).

The IDL attributes [data](#), [type](#) and [name](#) each must [reflect](#) the respective content attributes of the same name. The [typeMustMatch](#) IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the [typemustmatch](#) content attribute. The [useMap](#) IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the [usemap](#) content attribute.

The [contentDocument](#) IDL attribute must return the [Document](#) object of the [active document](#) of the [object](#) element's [nested browsing context](#), if it has one; otherwise, it must return null.

The [contentWindow](#) IDL attribute must return the [WindowProxy](#) object of the [object](#) element's [nested browsing context](#), if it has one; otherwise, it must return null.

The [willValidate](#), [validity](#), and [validationMessage](#) attributes, and the [checkValidity\(\)](#) and [setCustomValidity\(\)](#) methods, are part of the [constraint validation API](#). The [form](#) IDL attribute is part of the element's forms API.

All [object](#) elements have a **legacy caller operation**. If the [object](#) element has an instantiated [plugin](#) that supports a scriptable interface that defines a legacy caller operation, then that must be the behavior of the object's legacy caller operation. Otherwise, the object's legacy caller operation must be to throw a [UnsupportedError](#) exception.

Code Example:

In the following example, a .java applet is embedded in a page using the [object](#) element. (Generally speaking, it is better to avoid using

... the following example, a Java applet is embedded in a page using the `<applet>` element. (Generally speaking, it's better to avoid doing applets like these and instead use native JavaScript and HTML to provide the functionality, since that way the application will work on all Web browsers without requiring a third-party plugin. Many devices, especially embedded devices, do not support third-party technologies like Java.)

```
<figure>
<object type="application/x-java-applet">
<param name="code" value="MyJavaClass">
<p>You do not have Java available, or it is disabled.</p>
</object>
<figcaption>My Java Clock</figcaption>
</figure>
```

Code Example:

In this example, an HTML page is embedded in another using the `<object>` element.

```
<figure>
<object data="clock.html"></object>
<figcaption>My HTML Clock</figcaption>
</figure>
```

Code Example:

The following example shows how a plugin can be used in HTML (in this case the Flash plugin, to show a video file). Fallback is provided for users who do not have Flash enabled, in this case using the `<video>` element to show the video for those using user agents that support `<video>`, and finally providing a link to the video for those who have neither Flash nor a `<video>`-capable browser.

```
<p>Look at my video:
<object type="application/x-shockwave-flash">
<param name=movie value="http://video.example.com/library/watch.swf">
<param name=allowfullscreen value=true>
<param name=flashvars value="http://video.example.com/vids/315981">
<video controls src="http://video.example.com/vids/315981">
<a href="http://video.example.com/vids/315981">View video</a>.
</video>
</object>
</p>
```

4.8.5 The `param` element

Categories:

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used:

As a child of an `<object>` element, before any `flow content`.

Content model:

Empty.

Content attributes:

Global attributes

`name`

`value`

DOM interface:

```
[IDL] interface HTMLParamElement : HTMLElement {
    attribute DOMString name;
    attribute DOMString value;
};
```

The `param` element defines parameters for plugins invoked by `<object>` elements. It does not `represent` anything on its own.

The `name` attribute gives the name of the parameter.

The `value` attribute gives the value of the parameter.

Both attributes must be present. They may have any value.

If both attributes are present, and if the parent element of the `param` is an `<object>` element, then the element defines a **parameter** with the given name-value pair.

If either the name or value of a **parameter** defined by a `param` element that is the child of an `<object>` element that `represents` an instantiated `plugin` changes, and if that `plugin` is communicating with the user agent using an API that features the ability to update the `plugin` when the name or value of a **parameter** so changes, then the user agent must appropriately exercise that ability to notify the `plugin` of the change.

The IDL attributes `name` and `value` must both `reflect` the respective content attributes of the same name.

Code Example:

The following example shows how the `param` element can be used to pass a parameter to a plugin, in this case the O3D plugin.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<title>O3D Utah Teapot</title>
</head>
<body>
<p>
<object type="application/vnd.o3d.auto">
<param name="o3d_features" value="FloatingPointTextures">

<p>To see the teapot actually rendered by O3D on your
computer, please download and install the <a
href="http://code.google.com/apis/o3d/docs/gettingstarted.html#install">O3D plugin</a>.</p>
```

```

</object>
<script src="o3d-teapot.js"></script>
</p>
</body>
</html>

```

4.8.6 The `video` element

Categories:

Flow content.

Phrasing content.

Embedded content.

If the element has a `controls` attribute: Interactive content.

Palpable content.

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where embedded content is expected.

Content model:

If the element has a `src` attribute: zero or more `track` elements, then transparent, but with no media element descendants.

If the element does not have a `src` attribute: zero or more `source` elements, then zero or more `track` elements, then transparent, but with no media element descendants.

Content attributes:

Global attributes

src
crossorigin
poster
preload
autoplay
mediagroup
loop
muted
controls
width
height

DOM interface:

```

IDL  interface HTMLVideoElement : HTMLMediaElement {
    attribute unsigned long width;
    attribute unsigned long height;
    readonly attribute unsigned long videoWidth;
    readonly attribute unsigned long videoHeight;
    attribute DOMString poster;
};

```

A `video` element is used for playing videos or movies, and audio files with captions.

Content may be provided inside the `video` element. User agents should not show this content to the user; it is intended for older Web browsers which do not support `video`, so that legacy video plugins can be tried, or to show text to the users of these older browsers informing them of how to access the video contents.

Note: In particular, this content is not intended to address accessibility concerns. To make video content accessible to the partially sighted, the blind, the hard-of-hearing, the deaf, and those with other physical or cognitive disabilities, a variety of features are available. Captions can be provided, either embedded in the video stream or as external files using the `track` element. Sign-language tracks can be provided, again either embedded in the video stream or by synchronizing multiple `video` elements using the `mediagroup` attribute or a `MediaController` object. Audio descriptions can be provided, either as a separate track embedded in the video stream, or a separate audio track in an `audio` element `slaved` to the same controller as the `video` element(s), or in text form using a text track file such as a `WebVTT file` referenced using the `track` element and synthesized into speech by the user agent. WebVTT can also be used to provide chapter titles. For users who would rather not use a media element at all, transcripts or other textual alternatives can be provided by simply linking to them in the prose near the `video` element. [\[WEBVTT\]](#)

The `video` element is a media element whose media data is ostensibly video data, possibly with associated audio data.

The `src`, `preload`, `autoplay`, `mediagroup`, `loop`, `muted`, and `controls` attributes are [the attributes common to all media elements](#).

The `poster` attribute gives the address of an image file that the user agent can show while no video data is available. The attribute, if present, must contain a [valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces](#).

If the specified resource is to be used, then, when the element is created or when the `poster` attribute is set, changed, or removed, the user agent must run the following steps to determine the element's **poster frame** (regardless of the value of the element's `show poster` flag):

1. If there is an existing instance of this algorithm running for this `video` element, abort that instance of this algorithm without changing the poster frame.
2. If the `poster` attribute's value is the empty string or if the attribute is absent, then there is no poster frame; abort these steps.
3. Resolve the `poster` attribute's value relative to the element. If this fails, then there is no poster frame; abort these steps.
4. Fetch the resulting [absolute URL](#), from the element's `document`'s `origin`. This must delay the load event of the element's document.
5. If an image is thus obtained, the poster frame is that image. Otherwise, there is no poster frame.

Note: The image given by the `poster` attribute, the poster frame, is intended to be a representative frame of the video (typically one of the first non-blank frames) that gives the user an idea of what the video is like.

– [The `video` element represents what is given for the mismatching condition in the list below.](#)

- When no video data is available (the element's `readyState` attribute is either `HAVE NOTHING`, or `HAVE_METADATA` but no video data has yet been obtained at all, or the element's `readyState` attribute is any subsequent value but the `media resource` does not have a video channel)
- When the `video` element is [paused](#), the `current playback position` is the first frame of video, and the element's `show poster flag` is set
 - The `video` element [represents](#) its `poster frame`.
- When the `video` element is [paused](#), and the frame of video corresponding to the `current playback position` is not available (e.g. because the video is seeking or buffering)
- When the `video` element is neither [potentially playing](#) nor [paused](#) (e.g. when seeking or stalled)
 - The `video` element [represents](#) the last frame of the video to have been rendered.
- When the `video` element is [paused](#)
 - The `video` element [represents](#) the frame of video corresponding to the `current playback position`.
- Otherwise (the `video` element has a video channel and is [potentially playing](#))
 - The `video` element [represents](#) the frame of video at the continuously increasing "current" position. When the `current playback position` changes such that the last frame rendered is no longer the frame corresponding to the `current playback position` in the video, the new frame must be rendered.

Note: Which frame in a video stream corresponds to a particular playback position is defined by the video stream's format.

The `video` element also [represents](#) any `text track cues` whose `text track cue active flag` is set and whose `text track` is in the `showing` mode, and any audio from the `media resource`, at the `current playback position`.

Any audio associated with the `media resource` must, if played, be played synchronized with the `current playback position`, at the element's `effective media volume`.

In addition to the above, the user agent may provide messages to the user (such as "buffering", "no video loaded", "error", or more detailed information) by overlaying text or icons on the video or other areas of the element's playback area, or in another appropriate manner.

User agents that cannot render the video may instead make the element [represent](#) a link to an external video playback utility or to the video data itself.

When a `video` element's `media resource` has a video channel, the element [provides a paint source](#) whose width is the `media resource`'s [intrinsic width](#), whose height is the `media resource`'s [intrinsic height](#), and whose appearance is the frame of video corresponding to the `current playback position`, if that is available, or else (e.g. when the video is seeking or buffering) its previous appearance, if any, or else (e.g. because the video is still loading the first frame) blackness.

`video . videoWidth`
`video . videoHeight`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

These attributes return the intrinsic dimensions of the video, or zero if the dimensions are not known.

The [intrinsic width](#) and [intrinsic height](#) of the `media resource` are the dimensions of the resource in CSS pixels after taking into account the resource's dimensions, aspect ratio, clean aperture, resolution, and so forth, as defined for the format used by the resource. If an anamorphic format does not define how to apply the aspect ratio to the video data's dimensions to obtain the "correct" dimensions, then the user agent must apply the ratio by increasing one dimension and leaving the other unchanged.

The `videoWidth` IDL attribute must return the [intrinsic width](#) of the video in CSS pixels. The `videoHeight` IDL attribute must return the [intrinsic height](#) of the video in CSS pixels. If the element's `readyState` attribute is `HAVE NOTHING`, then the attributes must return 0.

The `video` element supports [dimension attributes](#).

In the absence of style rules to the contrary, video content should be rendered inside the element's playback area such that the video content is shown centered in the playback area at the largest possible size that fits completely within it, with the video content's aspect ratio being preserved. Thus, if the aspect ratio of the playback area does not match the aspect ratio of the video, the video will be shown letterboxed or pillarboxed. Areas of the element's playback area that do not contain the video represent nothing.

Note: In user agents that implement CSS, the above requirement can be implemented by using the [style rule suggested in the rendering section](#).

The intrinsic width of a `video` element's playback area is the intrinsic width of the `poster frame`, if that is available and the element currently [represents](#) its poster frame; otherwise, it is the [intrinsic width](#) of the video resource, if that is available; otherwise the intrinsic width is missing.

The intrinsic height of a `video` element's playback area is the intrinsic height of the `poster frame`, if that is available and the element currently [represents](#) its poster frame; otherwise it is the [intrinsic height](#) of the video resource, if that is available; otherwise the intrinsic height is missing.

The [default object size](#) is a width of 300 CSS pixels and a height of 150 CSS pixels. [CSSIMAGES]

User agents should provide controls to enable or disable the display of closed captions, audio description tracks, and other additional data associated with the video stream, though such features should, again, not interfere with the page's normal rendering.

User agents may allow users to view the video content in manners more suitable to the user (e.g. full-screen or in an independent resizable window). As for the other user interface features, controls to enable this should not interfere with the page's normal rendering unless the user agent is [exposing a user interface](#). In such an independent context, however, user agents may make full user interfaces visible, with, e.g., play, pause, seeking, and volume controls, even if the `controls` attribute is absent.

User agents may allow video playback to affect system features that could interfere with the user's experience; for example, user agents could disable screensavers while video playback is in progress.

The `poster` IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the `poster` content attribute.

Code Example:

This example shows how to detect when a video has failed to play correctly:

```
<script>
  function failed(e) {
    // video playback failed - show a message saying why
    switch (e.target.error.code) {
      ...
```

```

        case e.target.error.MEDIA_ERR_ABORTED:
            alert('You aborted the video playback.');
            break;

        case e.target.error.MEDIA_ERR_NETWORK:
            alert('A network error caused the video download to fail part-way.');
            break;
        case e.target.error.MEDIA_ERR_DECODE:
            alert('The video playback was aborted due to a corruption problem or because the video used features your browser did not support.');
            break;
        case e.target.error.MEDIA_ERR_SRC_NOT_SUPPORTED:
            alert('The video could not be loaded, either because the server or network failed or because the format is not supported.');
            break;
        default:
            alert('An unknown error occurred.');
            break;
    }
}
</script>
<p><video src="tgif.vid" autoplay controls onerror="failed(event)"></video></p>
<p><a href="tgif.vid">Download the video file</a>.</p>

```

4.8.7 The `audio` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).

[Phrasing content](#).

[Embedded content](#).

If the element has a [controls](#) attribute: [Interactive content](#).

If the element has a [controls](#) attribute: [Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [embedded content](#) is expected.

Content model:

If the element has a [src](#) attribute: zero or more [track](#) elements, then [transparent](#), but with no [media element](#) descendants.

If the element does not have a [src](#) attribute: zero or more [source](#) elements, then zero or more [track](#) elements, then [transparent](#), but with no [media element](#) descendants.

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

[src](#)
[crossorigin](#)
[preload](#)
[autoplay](#)
[mediagroup](#)
[loop](#)
[muted](#)
[controls](#)

DOM interface:

IDL	[NamedConstructor=Audio(optional DOMString src)] interface HTMLAudioElement : HTMLMediaElement {};
-----	--

An [audio](#) element [represents](#) a sound or audio stream.

Content may be provided inside the [audio](#) element. User agents should not show this content to the user; it is intended for older Web browsers which do not support [audio](#), so that legacy audio plugins can be tried, or to show text to the users of these older browsers informing them of how to access the audio contents.

Note: In particular, this content is not intended to address accessibility concerns. To make audio content accessible to the deaf or to those with other physical or cognitive disabilities, a variety of features are available. If captions or a sign language video are available, the [video](#) element can be used instead of the [audio](#) element to play the audio, allowing users to enable the visual alternatives. Chapter titles can be provided to aid navigation, using the [track](#) element and a [WebVTT file](#). And, naturally, transcripts or other textual alternatives can be provided by simply linking to them in the prose near the [audio](#) element. [\[WEBVTT\]](#)

The [audio](#) element is a [media element](#) whose [media data](#) is ostensibly audio data.

The [src](#), [preload](#), [autoplay](#), [mediagroup](#), [loop](#), [muted](#), and [controls](#) attributes are [the attributes common to all media elements](#).

When an [audio](#) element is [potentially playing](#), it must have its audio data played synchronized with the [current playback position](#), at the element's [effective media volume](#).

When an [audio](#) element is not [potentially playing](#), audio must not play for the element.

<code>audio = new Audio([url])</code>	This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.
---	--

Returns a new [audio](#) element, with the [src](#) attribute set to the value passed in the argument, if applicable.

A constructor is provided for creating [HTMLAudioElement](#) objects (in addition to the factory methods from DOM such as `createElement()`): `Audio(src)`. When invoked as a constructor, it must return a new [HTMLAudioElement](#) object (a new [audio](#) element). The element must have its [preload](#) attribute set to the literal value `"auto"`. If the [src](#) argument is present, the object created must have its [src](#) content attribute set to the provided value, and the user agent must invoke the object's [resource selection algorithm](#) before returning. The element's document must be the [active document](#) of the [browsing context](#) of the [window](#) object on which the interface object of the invoked constructor is found.

4.8.8 The `source` element

Categories:

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used:

As a child of a [media element](#), before any [flow content](#) or [track](#) elements.

Content model:

Empty.

Content attributes:**Global attributes**

[src](#)
[type](#)
[media](#)

DOM interface:

```
IDL interface HTMLSourceElement : HTMLElement {
    attribute DOMString src;
    attribute DOMString type;
    attribute DOMString media;
};
```

The [source](#) element allows authors to specify multiple alternative [media resources](#) for [media elements](#). It does not [represent](#) anything on its own.

The [src](#) attribute gives the address of the [media resource](#). The value must be a [valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces](#). This attribute must be present.

Note: Dynamically modifying a [source](#) element and its attribute when the element is already inserted in a [video](#) or [audio](#) element will have no effect. To change what is playing, just use the [src](#) attribute on the [media element](#) directly, possibly making use of the [canPlayType\(\)](#) method to pick from amongst available resources. Generally, manipulating [source](#) elements manually after the document has been parsed is an unnecessarily complicated approach.

The [type](#) attribute gives the type of the [media resource](#), to help the user agent determine if it can play this [media resource](#) before fetching it. If specified, its value must be a [valid MIME type](#). The [codecs](#) parameter, which certain MIME types define, might be necessary to specify exactly how the resource is encoded. [\[RFC4281\]](#)

Code Example:

The following list shows some examples of how to use the [codecs](#)=MIME parameter in the [type](#) attribute.

H.264 Constrained baseline profile video (main and extended video compatible) level 3 and Low-Complexity AAC audio in MP4 container

```
<source src='video.mp4' type='video/mp4; codecs="avc1.42E01E, mp4a.40.2'">
```

H.264 Extended profile video (baseline-compatible) level 3 and Low-Complexity AAC audio in MP4 container

```
<source src='video.mp4' type='video/mp4; codecs="avc1.58A01E, mp4a.40.2'">
```

H.264 Main profile video level 3 and Low-Complexity AAC audio in MP4 container

```
<source src='video.mp4' type='video/mp4; codecs="avc1.4D401E, mp4a.40.2'">
```

H.264 'High' profile video (incompatible with main, baseline, or extended profiles) level 3 and Low-Complexity AAC audio in MP4 container

```
<source src='video.mp4' type='video/mp4; codecs="avc1.64001E, mp4a.40.2'">
```

MPEG-4 Visual Simple Profile Level 0 video and Low-Complexity AAC audio in MP4 container

```
<source src='video.mp4' type='video/mp4; codecs="mp4v.20.8, mp4a.40.2'">
```

MPEG-4 Advanced Simple Profile Level 0 video and Low-Complexity AAC audio in MP4 container

```
<source src='video.mp4' type='video/mp4; codecs="mp4v.20.240, mp4a.40.2'">
```

MPEG-4 Visual Simple Profile Level 0 video and AMR audio in 3GPP container

```
<source src='video.3gp' type='video/3gpp; codecs="mp4v.20.8, samr"'>
```

Theora video and Vorbis audio in Ogg container

```
<source src='video.ogv' type='video/ogg; codecs="theora, vorbis"'>
```

Theora video and Speex audio in Ogg container

```
<source src='video.ogv' type='video/ogg; codecs="theora, speex"'>
```

Vorbis audio alone in Ogg container

```
<source src='audio.oga' type='audio/ogg; codecs=vorbis'>
```

Speex audio alone in Ogg container

```
<source src='audio.spx' type='audio/ogg; codecs=speex'>
```

FLAC audio alone in Ogg container

```
<source src='audio.oga' type='audio/ogg; codecs=flac'>
```

Dirac video and Vorbis audio in Ogg container

```
<source src='video.ogv' type='video/ogg; codecs="dirac, vorbis"'>
```

The [media](#) attribute gives the intended media type of the [media resource](#), to help the user agent determine if this [media resource](#) is useful to the user before fetching it. Its value must be a [valid media query](#).

Note: The [resource selection algorithm](#) is defined in such a way that when the [media](#) attribute is omitted the user agent acts the same

as if the value was "all", i.e. by default the [media resource](#) is suitable for all media.

If a [source](#) element is inserted as a child of a [media element](#) that has no [src](#) attribute and whose [networkState](#) has the value [NETWORK_EMPTY](#), the user agent must invoke the [media element's resource selection algorithm](#).

The IDL attributes [src](#), [type](#), and [media](#) must [reflect](#) the respective content attributes of the same name.

Code Example:

If the author isn't sure if user agents will all be able to render the media resources provided, the author can listen to the [error](#) event on the last [source](#) element and trigger fallback behavior:

```
<script>
  function fallback(video) {
    // replace <video> with its contents
    while (video.firstChildNodes()) {
      if (video.firstChild instanceof HTMLSourceElement)
        video.removeChild(video.firstChild);
      else
        video.parentNode.insertBefore(video.firstChild, video);
    }
    video.parentNode.removeChild(video);
  }
</script>
<video controls autoplay>
  <source src='video.mp4' type='video/mp4; codecs="avc1.42E01E, mp4a.40.2"'>
  <source src='video.ogv' type='video/ogg; codecs="theora, vorbis"' onerror="fallback(parentNode)">
  ...
</video>
```

4.8.9 The [track](#) element

[Categories](#):

None.

[Contexts in which this element can be used](#):

As a child of a [media element](#), before any [flow content](#).

[Content model](#):

Empty.

[Content attributes](#):

[Global attributes](#)

[kind](#)
[src](#)
[srclang](#)
[label](#)
[default](#)

[DOM interface](#):

```
[IDL] interface HTMLTrackElement : HTMLElement {
  attribute DOMString kind;
  attribute DOMString src;
  attribute DOMString srclang;
  attribute DOMString label;
  attribute boolean default;

  const unsigned short NONE = 0;
  const unsigned short LOADING = 1;
  const unsigned short LOADED = 2;
  const unsigned short ERROR = 3;
  readonly attribute unsigned short readyState;

  readonly attribute TextTrack track;
};
```

The [track](#) element allows authors to specify explicit external timed [text tracks](#) for [media elements](#). It does not [represent](#) anything on its own.

The [kind](#) attribute is an [enumerated attribute](#). The following table lists the keywords defined for this attribute. The keyword given in the first cell of each row maps to the state given in the second cell.

Keyword	State	Brief description
subtitles	Subtitles	Transcription or translation of the dialogue, suitable for when the sound is available but not understood (e.g. because the user does not understand the language of the media resource 's audio track). Overlaid on the video.
captions	Captions	Transcription or translation of the dialogue, sound effects, relevant musical cues, and other relevant audio information, suitable for when sound is unavailable or not clearly audible (e.g. because it is muted, drowned-out by ambient noise, or because the user is deaf). Overlaid on the video; labeled as appropriate for the hard-of-hearing.
descriptions	Descriptions	Textual descriptions of the video component of the media resource , intended for audio synthesis when the visual component is obscured, unavailable, or not usable (e.g. because the user is interacting with the application without a screen while driving, or because the user is blind). Synthesized as audio.
chapters	Chapters	Chapter titles, intended to be used for navigating the media resource . Displayed as an interactive (potentially nested) list in the user agent's interface.
metadata	Metadata	Tracks intended for use from script. Not displayed by the user agent.

The attribute may be omitted. The [missing value default](#) is the [subtitles](#) state.

The [src](#) attribute gives the address of the text track data. The value must be a [valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces](#). This attribute must be present.

If the element has a `src` attribute whose value is not the empty string and whose value, when the attribute was set, could be successfully [resolved](#) relative to the element, then the element's **track URL** is the resulting [absolute URL](#). Otherwise, the element's **track URL** is the empty string.

If the element's **track URL** identifies a [WebVTT](#) resource, and the element's `kind` attribute is not in the [metadata](#) state, then the [WebVTT](#) file must be a [WebVTT file using cue text](#). [\[WEBVTT\]](#)

Furthermore, if the element's **track URL** identifies a [WebVTT](#) resource, and the element's `kind` attribute is in the [chapters](#) state, then the [WebVTT](#) file must be both a [WebVTT file using chapter title text](#) and a [WebVTT file using only nested cues](#). [\[WEBVTT\]](#)

The `srclang` attribute gives the language of the text track data. The value must be a valid BCP 47 language tag. This attribute must be present if the element's `kind` attribute is in the [subtitles](#) state. [\[BCP47\]](#)

If the element has a `srclang` attribute whose value is not the empty string, then the element's **track language** is the value of the attribute. Otherwise, the element has no **track language**.

The `label` attribute gives a user-readable title for the track. This title is used by user agents when listing [subtitle](#), [caption](#), and [audio description](#) tracks in their user interface.

The value of the `label` attribute, if the attribute is present, must not be the empty string. Furthermore, there must not be two `track` element children of the same [media element](#) whose `kind` attributes are in the same state, whose `srclang` attributes are both missing or have values that represent the same language, and whose `label` attributes are again both missing or both have the same value.

If the element has a `label` attribute whose value is not the empty string, then the element's **track label** is the value of the attribute. Otherwise, the element's **track label** is an empty string.

The `default` attribute is a [boolean attribute](#), which, if specified, indicates that the track is to be enabled if the user's preferences do not indicate that another track would be more appropriate.

Each [media element](#) must have no more than one `track` element child whose `kind` attribute is in the [subtitles](#) or [captions](#) state and whose `default` attribute is specified.

Each [media element](#) must have no more than one `track` element child whose `kind` attribute is in the [description](#) state and whose `default` attribute is specified.

Each [media element](#) must have no more than one `track` element child whose `kind` attribute is in the [chapters](#) state and whose `default` attribute is specified.

Note: There is no limit on the number of `track` elements whose `kind` attribute is in the [metadata](#) state and whose `default` attribute is specified.

<code>track</code> . <code>readyState</code>	This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.
<code>track</code> . <code>NONE</code> (0)	Returns the text track readiness state , represented by a number from the following list:
<code>track</code> . <code>LOADING</code> (1)	The text track loading state.
<code>track</code> . <code>LOADED</code> (2)	The text track loaded state.
<code>track</code> . <code>ERROR</code> (3)	The text track failed to load state.
<code>track</code> . <code>track</code>	Returns the TextTrack object corresponding to the text track of the <code>track</code> element.

The `readystate` attribute must return the numeric value corresponding to the [text track readiness state](#) of the `track` element's [text track](#), as defined by the following list:

NONE (numeric value 0)
The [text track not loaded](#) state.
LOADING (numeric value 1)
The [text track loading](#) state.
LOADED (numeric value 2)
The [text track loaded](#) state.
ERROR (numeric value 3)
The [text track failed to load](#) state.

The `track` IDL attribute must, on getting, return the `track` element's [text track](#)'s corresponding [TextTrack](#) object.

The `src`, `srclang`, `label`, and `default` IDL attributes must [reflect](#) the respective content attributes of the same name. The `kind` IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the content attribute of the same name, [limited to only known values](#).

Code Example:

This video has subtitles in several languages:

```
<video src="brave.webm">
  <track kind=subtitles src=brave.en.vtt srclang=en label="English">
  <track kind=captions src=brave.en.hoh.vtt srclang=en label="English for the Hard of Hearing">
  <track kind=subtitles src=brave.fr.vtt srclang=fr lang=fr label="Français">
  <track kind=subtitles src=brave.de.vtt srclang=de lang=de label="Deutsch">
</video>
```

(The `lang` attributes on the last two describe the language of the `label` attribute, not the language of the subtitles themselves. The language of the subtitles is given by the `srclang` attribute.)

4.8.10 Media elements

Media elements ([audio](#) and [video](#), in this specification) implement the following interface:

IDL

```
enum CanPlayTypeEnum { "" /* empty_string */, "maybe", "probably" };
interface HTMLMediaElement : HTMLElement {

    // error state
    readonly attribute MediaError? error;

    // network state
    attribute DOMString src;
    readonly attribute DOMString currentSrc;
    attribute DOMString crossOrigin;
    const unsigned short NETWORK_EMPTY = 0;
    const unsigned short NETWORK_IDLE = 1;
    const unsigned short NETWORK_LOADING = 2;
    const unsigned short NETWORK_NO_SOURCE = 3;
    readonly attribute unsigned short networkState;
    attribute DOMString preload;
    readonly attribute TimeRanges buffered;
    void load();
    CanPlayTypeEnum canPlayType(DOMString type);

    // ready state
    const unsigned short HAVE NOTHING = 0;
    const unsigned short HAVE_METADATA = 1;
    const unsigned short HAVE_CURRENT_DATA = 2;
    const unsigned short HAVE_FUTURE_DATA = 3;
    const unsigned short HAVE_ENOUGH_DATA = 4;
    readonly attribute unsigned short readyState;
    readonly attribute boolean seeking;

    // playback state
    attribute double currentTime;
    readonly attribute unrestricted double duration;
    readonly attribute Date startDate;
    readonly attribute boolean paused;
    attribute double defaultPlaybackRate;
    attribute double playbackRate;
    readonly attribute TimeRanges played;
    readonly attribute TimeRanges seekable;
    readonly attribute boolean ended;
    attribute boolean autoplay;
    attribute boolean loop;
    void play();
    void pause();

    // media controller
    attribute DOMString mediaGroup;
    attribute MediaController? controller;

    // controls
    attribute boolean controls;
    attribute double volume;
    attribute boolean muted;
    attribute boolean defaultMuted;

    // tracks
    readonly attribute AudioTrackList audioTracks;
    readonly attribute VideoTrackList videoTracks;
    readonly attribute TextTrackList textTracks;
    TextTrack addTextTrack(TextTrackKind kind, optional DOMString label = "", optional DOMString language = "");
};


```

The **media element attributes**, [src](#), [crossorigin](#), [preload](#), [autoplay](#), [mediagroup](#), [loop](#), [muted](#), and [controls](#), apply to all **media elements**. They are defined in this section.

Media elements are used to present audio data, or video and audio data, to the user. This is referred to as **media data** in this section, since this section applies equally to [media elements](#) for audio or for video. The term **media resource** is used to refer to the complete set of media data, e.g. the complete video file, or complete audio file.

A **media resource** can have multiple audio and video tracks. For the purposes of a [media element](#), the video data of the **media resource** is only that of the currently selected track (if any) given by the element's [videoTracks](#) attribute, and the audio data of the **media resource** is the result of mixing all the currently enabled tracks (if any) given by the element's [audioTracks](#) attribute.

Note: Both [audio](#) and [video](#) elements can be used for both audio and video. The main difference between the two is simply that the [audio](#) element has no playback area for visual content (such as video or captions), whereas the [video](#) element does.

Except where otherwise explicitly specified, the [task source](#) for all the tasks [queued](#) in this section and its subsections is the **media element event task source**.

4.8.10.1 Error codes

media . error

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns a [MediaError](#) object representing the current error state of the element.
Returns null if there is no error.

All [media elements](#) have an associated error status, which records the last error the element encountered since its [resource selection algorithm](#) was last invoked. The [error](#) attribute, on getting, must return the [MediaError](#) object created for this last error, or null if there has not been an error.

IDL

```
interface MediaError {
    const unsigned short MEDIA_ERR_ABORTED = 1;
    const unsigned short MEDIA_ERR_NETWORK = 2;
    const unsigned short MEDIA_ERR_DECODE = 3;
    const unsigned short MEDIA_ERR_SRC_NOT_SUPPORTED = 4;
    readonly attribute unsigned short code;
};
```

`media.error.code`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns the current error's error code, from the list below.

The `code` attribute of a [MediaError](#) object must return the code for the error, which must be one of the following:

MEDIA_ERR_ABORTED (numeric value 1)

The fetching process for the [media resource](#) was aborted by the user agent at the user's request.

MEDIA_ERR_NETWORK (numeric value 2)

A network error of some description caused the user agent to stop fetching the [media resource](#), after the resource was established to be usable.

MEDIA_ERR_DECODE (numeric value 3)

An error of some description occurred while decoding the [media resource](#), after the resource was established to be usable.

MEDIA_ERR_SRC_NOT_SUPPORTED (numeric value 4)

The [media resource](#) indicated by the `src` attribute was not suitable.

4.8.10.2 Location of the media resource

The `src` content attribute on [media elements](#) gives the address of the media resource (video, audio) to show. The attribute, if present, must contain a [valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces](#).

The `crossorigin` content attribute on [media elements](#) is a [CORS settings attribute](#).

If a `src` attribute of a [media element](#) is set or changed, the user agent must invoke the [media element's media element load algorithm](#). (Removing the `src` attribute does not do this, even if there are `source` elements present.)

The `src` IDL attribute on [media elements](#) must [reflect](#) the content attribute of the same name.

The `crossorigin` IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the `crossorigin` content attribute, [limited to only known values](#).

`media.currentSrc`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns the address of the current [media resource](#).

Returns the empty string when there is no [media resource](#).

The `currentSrc` IDL attribute is initially the empty string. Its value is changed by the [resource selection algorithm](#) defined below.

Note: There are two ways to specify a [media resource](#), the `src` attribute, or `source` elements. The attribute overrides the elements.

4.8.10.3 MIME types

A [media resource](#) can be described in terms of its `type`, specifically a [MIME type](#), in some cases with a `codecs` parameter. (Whether the `codecs` parameter is allowed or not depends on the MIME type.) [\[RFC4281\]](#)

Types are usually somewhat incomplete descriptions; for example "`video/mpeg`" doesn't say anything except what the container type is, and even a type like "`video/mp4; codecs="avc1.42E01E, mp4a.40.2"`" doesn't include information like the actual bitrate (only the maximum bitrate). Thus, given a type, a user agent can often only know whether it *might* be able to play media of that type (with varying levels of confidence), or whether it definitely *cannot* play media of that type.

A **type that the user agent knows it cannot render** is one that describes a resource that the user agent definitely does not support, for example because it doesn't recognize the container type, or it doesn't support the listed codecs.

The [MIME type](#) "application/octet-stream" with no parameters is never [a type that the user agent knows it cannot render](#). User agents must treat that type as equivalent to the lack of any explicit [Content-Type metadata](#) when it is used to label a potential [media resource](#).

Note: Only the [MIME type](#) "application/octet-stream" with no parameters is special-cased here; if any parameter appears with it, it will be treated just like any other [MIME type](#). This is a deviation from the rule that unknown [MIME type](#) parameters should be ignored.

`media.canPlayType(type)`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns the empty string (a negative response), "maybe", or "probably" based on how confident the user agent is that it can play media resources of the given type.

The `canPlayType(type)` method must return **the empty string** if `type` is [a type that the user agent knows it cannot render](#) or is the type "application/octet-stream"; it must return "probably" if the user agent is confident that the type represents a [media resource](#) that it can render if used in with this [audio](#) or [video](#) element; and it must return "maybe" otherwise. Implementors are encouraged to return "maybe" unless the type can be confidently established as being supported or not. Generally, a user agent should never return "probably" for a type that allows the `codecs` parameter if that parameter is not present.

Code Example:

This script tests to see if the user agent supports a (fictional) new format to dynamically decide whether to use a [video](#) element or a plugin:

```
<section id="video">
  <p><a href="playing-cats.nfv">Download video</a></p>
</section>
<script>
  var videoSection = document.getElementById('video');
  var videoElement = document.createElement('video');
  var support = videoElement.canPlayType('video/x-new-fictional-format;codecs="kittens,bunnies"');
  if (support != "probably" && "New Fictional Video Plugin" in navigator.plugins) {
    // not confident of browser support
    // but we have a plugin
    // so use plugin instead
    videoElement = document.createElement("embed");
  } else if (support == "") {
    // ...
  }
</script>
```

```

        } else if (!support--) {
            // no support from browser and no plugin
            // do nothing
            videoElement = null;
        }
        if (videoElement) {
            while (videoSection.hasChildNodes())
                videoSection.removeChild(videoSection.firstChild);
            videoElement.setAttribute("src", "playing-cats.nfv");
            videoSection.appendChild(videoElement);
        }
    
```

Note: The [type](#) attribute of the [source](#) element allows the user agent to avoid downloading resources that use formats it cannot render.

4.8.10.4 Network states

media.[networkState](#)

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns the current state of network activity for the element, from the codes in the list below.

As [media elements](#) interact with the network, their current network activity is represented by the [networkState](#) attribute. On getting, it must return the current network state of the element, which must be one of the following values:

NETWORK_EMPTY (numeric value 0)

The element has not yet been initialized. All attributes are in their initial states.

NETWORK_IDLE (numeric value 1)

The element's [resource selection algorithm](#) is active and has selected a [resource](#), but it is not actually using the network at this time.

NETWORK_LOADING (numeric value 2)

The user agent is actively trying to download data.

NETWORK_NO_SOURCE (numeric value 3)

The element's [resource selection algorithm](#) is active, but it has not yet found a [resource](#) to use.

The [resource selection algorithm](#) defined below describes exactly when the [networkState](#) attribute changes value and what events fire to indicate changes in this state.

4.8.10.5 Loading the media resource

media.[load\(\)](#)

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Causes the element to reset and start selecting and loading a new [media resource](#) from scratch.

All [media elements](#) have an [autoplaying flag](#), which must begin in the true state, and a [delaying-the-load-event flag](#), which must begin in the false state. While the [delaying-the-load-event flag](#) is true, the element must [delay the load event](#) of its document.

When the [load\(\)](#) method on a [media element](#) is invoked, the user agent must run the [media element load algorithm](#).

The [media element load algorithm](#) consists of the following steps.

1. Abort any already-running instance of the [resource selection algorithm](#) for this element.
2. If there are any [tasks](#) from the [media element's media element event task source](#) in one of the [task queues](#), then remove those tasks.

If there are any [tasks](#) that were [queued](#) by the [resource selection algorithm](#) (including the algorithms that it itself invokes) for this same [media element](#) from the [DOM manipulation task source](#) in one of the [task queues](#), then remove those tasks.

Note: Basically, pending events and callbacks for the media element are discarded when the media element starts loading a new resource.

3. If the [media element's networkState](#) is set to [NETWORK_LOADING](#) or [NETWORK_IDLE](#), [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named [abort](#) at the [media element](#).
4. If the [media element's networkState](#) is not set to [NETWORK_EMPTY](#), then run these substeps:
 1. [Queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named [emptied](#) at the [media element](#).
 2. If a fetching process is in progress for the [media element](#), the user agent should stop it.
 3. [Forget the media element's media-resource-specific tracks](#).
 4. If [readyState](#) is not set to [HAVE NOTHING](#), then set it to that state.
 5. If the [paused](#) attribute is false, then set it to true.
 6. If [seeking](#) is true, set it to false.
 7. Set the [current playback position](#) to 0.
 - Set the [official playback position](#) to 0.
If this changed the [official playback position](#), then [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named [timeupdate](#) at the [media element](#).
 8. Set the [initial playback position](#) to 0.
 9. Set the [timeline offset](#) to Not-a-Number (NaN).
 10. Update the [duration](#) attribute to Not-a-Number (NaN).

Note: The user agent [will not](#) fire a [durationchange](#) event for this particular change of the duration.

5. Set the `playbackRate` attribute to the value of the `defaultPlaybackRate` attribute.
6. Set the `error` attribute to null and the `autoplaying flag` to true.
7. Invoke the `media element's resource selection algorithm`.
8. **Note:** Playback of any previously playing `media resource` for this element stops.

The **resource selection algorithm** for a `media element` is as follows. This algorithm is always invoked synchronously, but one of the first steps in the algorithm is to return and continue running the remaining steps asynchronously, meaning that it runs in the background with scripts and other `tasks` running in parallel. In addition, this algorithm interacts closely with the `event loop` mechanism; in particular, it has `synchronous sections` (which are triggered as part of the `event loop` algorithm). Steps in such sections are marked with \square .

1. Set the element's `networkState` attribute to the `NETWORK_NO_SOURCE` value.
 2. Set the element's `show poster flag` to true.
 3. Set the `media element's delaying-the-load-event flag` to true (this `delays the load event`).
 4. Asynchronously `await a stable state`, allowing the `task` that invoked this algorithm to continue. The `synchronous section` consists of all the remaining steps of this algorithm until the algorithm says the `synchronous section` has ended. (Steps in `synchronous sections` are marked with \square .)
 5. \square If the `media element's blocked-on-parser flag` is false, then `populate the list of pending text tracks`.
 6. \square If the `media element` has a `src` attribute, then let `mode` be `attribute`.
 - \square Otherwise, if the `media element` does not have a `src` attribute but has a `source` element child, then let `mode` be `children` and let `candidate` be the first such `source` element child in `tree order`.
 - \square Otherwise the `media element` has neither a `src` attribute nor a `source` element child: set the `networkState` to `NETWORK_EMPTY`, and abort these steps; the `synchronous section` ends.
 7. \square Set the `media element's networkState` to `NETWORK_LOADING`.
 8. \square `Queue a task to fire a simple event named` `loadstart` `at the media element`.
 9. If `mode` is `attribute`, then run these substeps:
 1. \square If the `src` attribute's value is the empty string, then end the `synchronous section`, and jump down to the `failed with attribute` step below.
 2. \square Let `absolute URL` be the `absolute URL` that would have resulted from `resolving` the `URL` specified by the `src` attribute's value relative to the `media element` when the `src` attribute was last changed.
 3. \square If `absolute URL` was obtained successfully, set the `currentSrc` attribute to `absolute URL`.
 4. End the `synchronous section`, continuing the remaining steps asynchronously.
 5. If `absolute URL` was obtained successfully, run the `resource fetch algorithm` with `absolute URL`. If that algorithm returns without aborting `this` one, then the load failed.
 6. *Failed with attribute:* Reaching this step indicates that the media resource failed to load or that the given `URL` could not be `resolved`. `Queue a task` to run the following steps, using the `DOM manipulation task source`:
 1. Set the `error` attribute to a new `MediaError` object whose `code` attribute is set to `MEDIA_ERR_SRC_NOT_SUPPORTED`.
 2. `Forget the media element's media-resource-specific tracks`.
 3. Set the element's `networkState` attribute to the `NETWORK_NO_SOURCE` value.
 4. Set the element's `show poster flag` to true.
 5. `Fire a simple event named` `error` `at the media element`.
 6. Set the element's `delaying-the-load-event flag` to false. This stops `delaying the load event`.
 7. Wait for the `task` queued by the previous step to have executed.
 8. Abort these steps. Until the `load()` method is invoked or the `src` attribute is changed, the element won't attempt to load another resource.
- Otherwise, the `source` elements will be used; run these substeps:
1. \square Let `pointer` be a position defined by two adjacent nodes in the `media element`'s child list, treating the start of the list (before the first child in the list, if any) and end of the list (after the last child in the list, if any) as nodes in their own right. One node is the node before `pointer`, and the other node is the node after `pointer`. Initially, let `pointer` be the position between the `candidate` node and the next node, if there are any, or the end of the list, if it is the last node.
- As nodes are inserted and removed into the `media element`, `pointer` must be updated as follows:
- If a new node is inserted between the two nodes that define `pointer`**
 Let `pointer` be the point between the node before `pointer` and the new node. In other words, insertions at `pointer` go after `pointer`.
- If the node before `pointer` is removed**
 Let `pointer` be the point between the node after `pointer` and the node before the node after `pointer`. In other words, `pointer` doesn't move relative to the remaining nodes.
- If the node after `pointer` is removed**
 Let `pointer` be the point between the node before `pointer` and the node after the node before `pointer`. Just as with the previous case, `pointer` doesn't move relative to the remaining nodes.
- Other changes don't affect `pointer`.
2. \square *Process candidate:* If `candidate` does not have a `src` attribute, or if its `src` attribute's value is the empty string, then end the `synchronous section`, and jump down to the `failed with elements` step below.

3. Let `absolute URL` be the [absolute URL](#) that would have resulted from [resolving the URL](#) specified by `candidate`'s `src` attribute's value relative to the `candidate` when the `src` attribute was last changed.
4. If `absolute URL` was not obtained successfully, then end the [synchronous section](#), and jump down to the [failed with elements](#) step below.
5. If `candidate` has a `type` attribute whose value, when parsed as a [MIME type](#) (including any codecs described by the `codecs` parameter, for types that define that parameter), represents [a type that the user agent knows it cannot render](#), then end the [synchronous section](#), and jump down to the [failed with elements](#) step below.
6. If `candidate` has a `media` attribute whose value does not [match the environment](#), then end the [synchronous section](#), and jump down to the [failed with elements](#) step below.
7. Set the `currentSrc` attribute to `absolute URL`.
8. End the [synchronous section](#), continuing the remaining steps asynchronously.
9. Run the [resource fetch algorithm](#) with `absolute URL`. If that algorithm returns without aborting *this* one, then the load failed.
10. *Failed with elements:* [Queue a task](#), using the [DOM manipulation task source](#), to [fire a simple event](#) named `error` at the `candidate` element.
11. Asynchronously [await a stable state](#). The [synchronous section](#) consists of all the remaining steps of this algorithm until the algorithm says the [synchronous section](#) has ended. (Steps in [synchronous sections](#) are marked with .)
12. [Forget the media element's media-resource-specific tracks](#).
13. [Find next candidate](#): Let `candidate` be null.
14. [Search loop](#): If the node after `pointer` is the end of the list, then jump to the [waiting](#) step below.
15. If the node after `pointer` is a `source` element, let `candidate` be that element.
16. Advance `pointer` so that the node before `pointer` is now the node that was after `pointer`, and the node after `pointer` is the node after the node that used to be after `pointer`, if any.
17. If `candidate` is null, jump back to the [search loop](#) step. Otherwise, jump back to the [process candidate](#) step.
18. [Waiting](#): Set the element's `networkState` attribute to the `NETWORK_NO_SOURCE` value.
19. Set the element's [show poster flag](#) to true.
20. Set the element's [delaying-the-load-event flag](#) to false. This stops [delaying the load event](#).
21. End the [synchronous section](#), continuing the remaining steps asynchronously.
22. Wait until the node after `pointer` is a node other than the end of the list. (This step might wait forever.)
23. Asynchronously [await a stable state](#). The [synchronous section](#) consists of all the remaining steps of this algorithm until the algorithm says the [synchronous section](#) has ended. (Steps in [synchronous sections](#) are marked with .)
24. Set the element's [delaying-the-load-event flag](#) back to true (this [delays the load event](#) again, in case it hasn't been fired yet).
25. Set the `networkState` back to `NETWORK_LOADING`.
26. Jump back to the [find next candidate](#) step above.

The [resource fetch algorithm](#) for a [media element](#) and a given [absolute URL](#) is as follows:

1. Let the `current media resource` be the resource given by the [absolute URL](#) passed to this algorithm. This is now the element's [media resource](#).
2. Remove all [media-resource-specific text tracks](#) from the [media element's list of pending text tracks](#), if any.
3. Optionally, run the following substeps. This is the expected behavior if the user agent intends to not attempt to fetch the resource until the user requests it explicitly (e.g. as a way to implement the `preload` attribute's `none` keyword).
 1. Set the `networkState` to `NETWORK_IDLE`.
 2. [Queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named `suspend` at the element, using the [DOM manipulation task source](#).
 3. Set the element's [delaying-the-load-event flag](#) to false. This stops [delaying the load event](#).
 4. Wait for the task to be run.
 5. Wait for an implementation-defined event (e.g. the user requesting that the media element begin playback).
 6. Set the element's [delaying-the-load-event flag](#) back to true (this [delays the load event](#) again, in case it hasn't been fired yet).
 7. Set the `networkState` to `NETWORK_LOADING`.
4. Perform a [potentially CORS-enabled fetch](#) of the `current media resource`'s [absolute URL](#), with the `mode` being the state of the [media element](#)'s `crossorigin` content attribute, the `origin` being the [origin](#) of the [media element's Document](#), and the `default origin behaviour` set to `taint`.

The resource obtained in this fashion, if any, contains the [media data](#). It can be [CORS-same-origin](#) or [CORS-cross-origin](#); this affects whether subtitles referenced in the [media data](#) are exposed in the API and, for `video` elements, whether a `canvas` gets tainted when the video is drawn on it.

While the load is not suspended (see below), every 350ms ($\pm 200\text{ms}$) or for every byte received, whichever is *least* frequent, [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named `progress` at the element.

The **stall timeout** is a user-agent defined length of time, which should be about three seconds. When a [media element](#) that is actively attempting to obtain [media data](#) has failed to receive any data for a duration equal to the `stall timeout`, the user agent must [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named `stalled` at the element.

User agents may allow users to selectively block or slow [media data](#) downloads. When a [media element](#)'s download has been blocked

altogether, the user agent must act as if it was stalled (as opposed to acting as if the connection was closed). The rate of the download may also be throttled automatically by the user agent, e.g. to balance the download with other connections sharing the same bandwidth.

User agents may decide to not download more content at any time, e.g. after buffering five minutes of a one hour media resource, while waiting for the user to decide whether to play the resource or not, while waiting for user input in an interactive resource, or when the user navigates away from the page. When a [media element](#)'s download has been suspended, the user agent must [queue a task](#), using the [DOM manipulation task source](#), to set the [networkState](#) to [NETWORK_IDLE](#) and [fire a simple event](#) named [suspend](#) at the element. If and when downloading of the resource resumes, the user agent must [queue a task](#) to set the [networkState](#) to [NETWORK_LOADING](#). Between the queuing of these tasks, the load is suspended (so [progress](#) events don't fire, as described above).

Note: The [preload](#) attribute provides a hint regarding how much buffering the author thinks is advisable, even in the absence of the [autoplay](#) attribute.

When a user agent decides to completely stall a download, e.g. if it is waiting until the user starts playback before downloading any further content, the element's [delaying-the-load-event flag](#) must be set to false. This stops [delaying the load event](#).

The user agent may use whatever means necessary to fetch the resource (within the constraints put forward by this and other specifications); for example, reconnecting to the server in the face of network errors, using HTTP range retrieval requests, or switching to a streaming protocol. The user agent must consider a resource erroneous only if it has given up trying to fetch it.

This specification does not currently say whether or how to check the MIME types of the media resources, or whether or how to perform file type sniffing using the actual file data. Implementors differ in their intentions on this matter and it is therefore unclear what the right solution is. In the absence of any requirement here, the HTTP specification's strict requirement to follow the Content-Type header prevails ("Content-Type specifies the media type of the underlying data." ... "If and only if the media type is not given by a Content-Type field, the recipient MAY attempt to guess the media type via inspection of its content and/or the name extension(s) of the URI used to identify the resource.")

The [networking task source tasks](#) to process the data as it is being fetched must, when appropriate, include the relevant substeps from the following list:

- If the [media data](#) cannot be fetched at all, due to network errors, causing the user agent to give up trying to fetch the resource
- If the [media data](#) can be fetched but is found by inspection to be in an unsupported format, or can otherwise not be rendered at all

DNS errors, HTTP 4xx and 5xx errors (and equivalents in other protocols), and other fatal network errors that occur before the user agent has established whether the [current media resource](#) is usable, as well as the file using an unsupported container format, or using unsupported codecs for all the data, must cause the user agent to execute the following steps:

1. The user agent should cancel the fetching process.
2. Abort this subalgorithm, returning to the [resource selection algorithm](#).

- If the [media resource](#) is found to have an audio track

1. Create an [AudioTrack](#) object to represent the audio track.
2. Update the [media element](#)'s [audioTracks](#) attribute's [AudioTrackList](#) object with the new [AudioTrack](#) object.
3. [Fire a trusted event](#) with the name [addtrack](#), that does not bubble and is not cancelable, and that uses the [TrackEvent](#) interface, with the [track](#) attribute initialized to the new [AudioTrack](#) object, at this [AudioTrackList](#) object.

- If the [media resource](#) is found to have a video track

1. Create a [VideoTrack](#) object to represent the video track.
2. Update the [media element](#)'s [videoTracks](#) attribute's [VideoTrackList](#) object with the new [VideoTrack](#) object.
3. [Fire a trusted event](#) with the name [addtrack](#), that does not bubble and is not cancelable, and that uses the [TrackEvent](#) interface, with the [track](#) attribute initialized to the new [VideoTrack](#) object, at this [VideoTrackList](#) object.

- Once enough of the [media data](#) has been fetched to determine the duration of the [media resource](#), its dimensions, and other metadata

This indicates that the resource is usable. The user agent must follow these substeps:

1. [Establish the media timeline](#) for the purposes of the [current playback position](#), the [earliest possible position](#), and the [initial playback position](#), based on the [media data](#).
2. Update the [timeline offset](#) to the date and time that corresponds to the zero time in the [media timeline](#) established in the previous step, if any. If no explicit time and date is given by the [media resource](#), the [timeline offset](#) must be set to Not-a-Number (NaN).
3. Set the [current playback position](#) and the [official playback position](#) to the [earliest possible position](#).
4. Update the [duration](#) attribute with the time of the last frame of the resource, if known, on the [media timeline](#) established above. If it is not known (e.g. a stream that is in principle infinite), update the [duration](#) attribute to the value positive Infinity.

Note: The user agent will queue a task to fire a simple event named [durationchange](#) at the element at this point.

5. For [video](#) elements, set the [videoWidth](#) and [videoHeight](#) attributes.
6. Set the [readyState](#) attribute to [HAVE_METADATA](#).

Note: A [loadedmetadata](#) DOM event will be fired as part of setting the [readyState](#) attribute to a new value.

7. Let *jumped* be false.
8. If the [media element](#)'s [default playback start position](#) is greater than zero, then [seek](#) to that time, and let *jumped* be true.
9. Let the [media element](#)'s [default playback start position](#) be zero.
10. If either the [media resource](#) or the address of the [current media resource](#) indicate a particular start time, then set the [initial playback position](#) to that time and, if *jumped* is still false, [seek](#) to that time and let *jumped* be true.

| For example, with media formats that support the *Media Fragments URI* fragment identifier syntax, the fragment identifier can be used to indicate a start position. [MEDIAFRAG]

11. If either the `media resource` or the address of the `current media resource` indicate a particular set of audio or video tracks to enable, then the selected audio tracks must be enabled in the element's `audioTracks` object, and, of the selected video tracks, the one that is listed first in the element's `videoTracks` object must be selected.
12. If the `media element` has a `current media controller`, then: if `jumped` is true and the `initial playback position`, relative to the `current media controller`'s timeline, is greater than the `current media controller`'s `media controller position`, then `seek the media controller` to the `media element`'s `initial playback position`, relative to the `current media controller`'s timeline; otherwise, `seek the media element` to the `media controller position`, relative to the `media element`'s timeline.

Once the `readyState` attribute reaches `HAVE_CURRENT_DATA`, after the `loadeddata` event has been fired, set the element's `delaying-the-load-event flag` to false. This stops delaying the load event.

Note: A user agent that is attempting to reduce network usage while still fetching the metadata for each `media resource` would also stop buffering at this point, following the rules described previously, which involve the `networkState` attribute switching to the `NETWORK_IDLE` value and a `suspend` event firing.

Note: The user agent is required to determine the duration of the `media resource` and go through this step before playing.

- Once the entire `media resource` has been fetched (but potentially before any of it has been decoded)
Fire a simple event named `progress` at the `media element`.

Set the `networkState` to `NETWORK_IDLE` and fire a simple event named `suspend` at the `media element`.

If the user agent ever discards any `media data` and then needs to resume the network activity to obtain it again, then it must queue a task to set the `networkState` to `NETWORK_LOADING`.

Note: If the user agent can keep the `media resource` loaded, then the algorithm will continue to its final step below, which aborts the algorithm.

- If the connection is interrupted after some `media data` has been received, causing the user agent to give up trying to fetch the resource

Fatal network errors that occur after the user agent has established whether the `current media resource` is usable (i.e. once the `media element`'s `readyState` attribute is no longer `HAVE NOTHING`) must cause the user agent to execute the following steps:

1. The user agent should cancel the fetching process.
2. Set the `error` attribute to a new `MediaError` object whose `code` attribute is set to `MEDIA_ERR_NETWORK`.
3. Fire a simple event named `error` at the `media element`.
4. Set the element's `networkState` attribute to the `NETWORK_IDLE` value.
5. Set the element's `delaying-the-load-event flag` to false. This stops delaying the load event.
6. Abort the overall resource selection algorithm.

- If the `media data` is corrupted

Fatal errors in decoding the `media data` that occur after the user agent has established whether the `current media resource` is usable must cause the user agent to execute the following steps:

1. The user agent should cancel the fetching process.
2. Set the `error` attribute to a new `MediaError` object whose `code` attribute is set to `MEDIA_ERRDecode`.
3. Fire a simple event named `error` at the `media element`.
4. If the `media element`'s `readyState` attribute has a value equal to `HAVE NOTHING`, set the element's `networkState` attribute to the `NETWORK_EMPTY` value, set the element's `show poster flag` to true, and fire a simple event named `emptied` at the element. Otherwise, set the element's `networkState` attribute to the `NETWORK_IDLE` value.
5. Set the element's `delaying-the-load-event flag` to false. This stops delaying the load event.
6. Abort the overall resource selection algorithm.

- If the `media data` fetching process is aborted by the user

The fetching process is aborted by the user, e.g. because the user pressed a "stop" button, the user agent must execute the following steps. These steps are not followed if the `load()` method itself is invoked while these steps are running, as the steps above handle that particular kind of abort.

1. The user agent should cancel the fetching process.
2. Set the `error` attribute to a new `MediaError` object whose `code` attribute is set to `MEDIA_ERR_ABORTED`.
3. Fire a simple event named `abort` at the `media element`.
4. If the `media element`'s `readyState` attribute has a value equal to `HAVE NOTHING`, set the element's `networkState` attribute to the `NETWORK_EMPTY` value, set the element's `show poster flag` to true, and fire a simple event named `emptied` at the element. Otherwise, set the element's `networkState` attribute to the `NETWORK_IDLE` value.
5. Set the element's `delaying-the-load-event flag` to false. This stops delaying the load event.
6. Abort the overall resource selection algorithm.

- If the `media data` can be fetched but has non-fatal errors or uses, in part, codecs that are unsupported, preventing the user agent from rendering the content completely correctly but not preventing playback altogether

The server returning data that is partially usable but cannot be optimally rendered must cause the user agent to render just the bits it can handle, and ignore the rest.

- If the [media resource](#) is found to declare a [media-resource-specific text track](#) that the user agent supports
If the [media data](#) is [CORS-same-origin](#), run the steps to expose a [media-resource-specific text track](#) with the relevant data.

Note: Cross-origin videos do not expose their subtitles, since that would allow attacks such as hostile sites reading subtitles from confidential videos on a user's intranet.

When the [networking task source](#) has [queued](#) the last [task](#) as part of [fetching the media resource](#) (i.e. once the download has completed), if the fetching process completes without errors, including decoding the media data, and if all of the data is available to the user agent without network access, then, the user agent must move on to the next step. This might never happen, e.g. when streaming an infinite resource such as Web radio, or if the resource is longer than the user agent's ability to cache data.

While the user agent might still need network access to obtain parts of the [media resource](#), the user agent must remain on this step.

For example, if the user agent has discarded the first half of a video, the user agent will remain at this step even once the [playback has ended](#), because there is always the chance the user will seek back to the start. In fact, in this situation, once [playback has ended](#), the user agent will end up firing a [suspend](#) event, as described earlier.

5. If the user agent ever reaches this step (which can only happen if the entire resource gets loaded and kept available): abort the overall [resource selection algorithm](#).

When a [media element](#) is to [forget the media element's media-resource-specific tracks](#), the user agent must remove from the [media element's list of text tracks](#) all the [media-resource-specific text tracks](#), then empty the [media element's audioTracks attribute's AudioTrackList object](#), then empty the [media element's videoTracks attribute's VideoTrackList object](#). No events (in particular, no [removetrack](#) events) are fired as part of this; the [error](#) and [emptied](#) events, fired by the algorithms that invoke this one, can be used instead.

The [preload](#) attribute is an [enumerated attribute](#). The following table lists the keywords and states for the attribute — the keywords in the left column map to the states in the cell in the second column on the same row as the keyword. The attribute can be changed even once the [media resource](#) is being buffered or played; the descriptions in the table below are to be interpreted with that in mind.

Keyword	State	Brief description
<code>none</code>	<code>None</code>	Hints to the user agent that either the author does not expect the user to need the media resource, or that the server wants to minimize unnecessary traffic. This state does not provide a hint regarding how aggressively to actually download the media resource if buffering starts anyway (e.g. once the user hits "play").
<code>metadata</code>	<code>Metadata</code>	Hints to the user agent that the author does not expect the user to need the media resource, but that fetching the resource metadata (dimensions, track list, duration, etc), and maybe even the first few frames, is reasonable. If the user agent precisely fetches no more than the metadata, then the media element will end up with its readyState attribute set to HAVE_METADATA ; typically though, some frames will be obtained as well and it will probably be HAVE_CURRENT_DATA or HAVE_FUTURE_DATA . When the media resource is playing, hints to the user agent that bandwidth is to be considered scarce, e.g. suggesting throttling the download so that the media data is obtained at the slowest possible rate that still maintains consistent playback.
<code>auto</code>	<code>Automatic</code>	Hints to the user agent that the user agent can put the user's needs first without risk to the server, up to and including optimistically downloading the entire resource.

The empty string is also a valid keyword, and maps to the [Automatic](#) state. The attribute's [missing value default](#) is user-agent defined, though the [Metadata](#) state is suggested as a compromise between reducing server load and providing an optimal user experience.

Note: Authors might switch the attribute from "`none`" or "`metadata`" to "`auto`" dynamically once the user begins playback. For example, on a page with many videos this might be used to indicate that the many videos are not to be downloaded unless requested, but that once one is requested it is to be downloaded aggressively.

The [preload](#) attribute is intended to provide a hint to the user agent about what the author thinks will lead to the best user experience. The attribute may be ignored altogether, for example based on explicit user preferences or based on the available connectivity.

The [preload](#) IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the content attribute of the same name, [limited to only known values](#).

Note: The [autoplay](#) attribute can override the [preload](#) attribute (since if the media plays, it naturally has to buffer first, regardless of the hint given by the [preload](#) attribute). Including both is not an error, however.

media . [buffered](#) This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns a [TimeRanges](#) object that represents the ranges of the [media resource](#) that the user agent has buffered.

The [buffered](#) attribute must return a new static [normalized TimeRanges object](#) that represents the ranges of the [media resource](#), if any, that the user agent has buffered, at the time the attribute is evaluated. User agents must accurately determine the ranges available, even for media streams where this can only be determined by tedious inspection.

Note: Typically this will be a single range anchored at the zero point, but if, e.g. the user agent uses HTTP range requests in response to seeking, then there could be multiple ranges.

User agents may discard previously buffered data.

Note: Thus, a time position included within a range of the objects returned by the [buffered](#) attribute at one time can end up being not included in the range(s) of objects returned by the same attribute at later times.

4.8.10.6 Offsets into the media resource

media . [duration](#) This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns the length of the [media resource](#), in seconds, assuming that the start of the [media resource](#) is at time zero.

Returns NaN if the duration isn't available.

Returns Infinity for unbounded streams.

media . [currentTime](#) [= *value*]

Set the current time position of the [media resource](#).

Returns the [official playback position](#), in seconds.

Can be set, to seek to the given time.

Will throw an [InvalidStateError](#) exception if there is no selected [media resource](#) or if there is a [current media controller](#).

A [media resource](#) has a [media timeline](#) that maps times (in seconds) to positions in the [media resource](#). The origin of a timeline is its earliest defined position. The duration of a timeline is its last defined position.

Establishing the media timeline: If the [media resource](#) somehow specifies an explicit timeline whose origin is not negative (i.e. gives each frame a specific time offset and gives the first frame a zero or positive offset), then the [media timeline](#) should be that timeline. (Whether the [media resource](#) can specify a timeline or not depends on the [media resource's](#) format.) If the [media resource](#) specifies an explicit start time *and date*, then that time and date should be considered the zero point in the [media timeline](#); the [timeline offset](#) will be the time and date, exposed using the [startDate](#) attribute.

If the [media resource](#) has a discontinuous timeline, the user agent must extend the timeline used at the start of the resource across the entire resource, so that the [media timeline](#) of the [media resource](#) increases linearly starting from the [earliest possible position](#) (as defined below), even if the underlying [media data](#) has out-of-order or even overlapping time codes.

For example, if two clips have been concatenated into one video file, but the video format exposes the original times for the two clips, the video data might expose a timeline that goes, say, 00:15..00:29 and then 00:05..00:38. However, the user agent would not expose those times; it would instead expose the times as 00:15..00:29 and 00:29..01:02, as a single video.

In the rare case of a [media resource](#) that does not have an explicit timeline, the zero time on the [media timeline](#) should correspond to the first frame of the [media resource](#). In the even rarer case of a [media resource](#) with no explicit timings of any kind, not even frame durations, the user



agent must itself determine the time for each frame in a user-agent-defined manner.

Note: An example of a file format with no explicit timeline but with explicit frame durations is the Animated GIF format. An example of a file format with no explicit timings at all is the JPEG-push format ([multipart/x-mixed-replace](#) with JPEG frames, often used as the format for MJPEG streams).

If, in the case of a resource with no timing information, the user agent will nonetheless be able to seek to an earlier point than the first frame originally provided by the server, then the zero time should correspond to the earliest seekable time of the [media resource](#); otherwise, it should correspond to the first frame received from the server (the point in the [media resource](#) at which the user agent began receiving the stream).

Note: At the time of writing, there is no known format that lacks explicit frame time offsets yet still supports seeking to a frame before the first frame sent by the server.

Code Example:

Consider a stream from a TV broadcaster, which begins streaming on a sunny Friday afternoon in October, and always sends connecting user agents the media data on the same media timeline, with its zero time set to the start of this stream. Months later, user agents connecting to this stream will find that the first frame they receive has a time with millions of seconds. The [startDate](#) attribute would always return the date that the broadcast started; this would allow controllers to display real times in their scrubber (e.g. "2:30pm") rather than a time relative to when the broadcast began ("8 months, 4 hours, 12 minutes, and 23 seconds").

Consider a stream that carries a video with several concatenated fragments, broadcast by a server that does not allow user agents to request specific times but instead just streams the video data in a predetermined order, with the first frame delivered always being identified as the frame with time zero. If a user agent connects to this stream and receives fragments defined as covering timestamps 2010-03-20 23:15:00 UTC to 2010-03-21 00:05:00 UTC and 2010-02-12 14:25:00 UTC to 2010-02-12 14:35:00 UTC, it would expose this with a [media timeline](#) starting at 0s and extending to 3,600s (one hour). Assuming the streaming server disconnected at the end of the second clip, the [duration](#) attribute would then return 3,600. The [startDate](#) attribute would return a [Date](#) object with a time corresponding to 2010-03-20 23:15:00 UTC. However, if a different user agent connected five minutes later, *it* would (presumably) receive fragments covering timestamps 2010-03-20 23:20:00 UTC to 2010-03-21 00:05:00 UTC and 2010-02-12 14:25:00 UTC to 2010-02-12 14:35:00 UTC, and would expose this with a [media timeline](#) starting at 0s and extending to 3,300s (fifty five minutes). In this case, the [startDate](#) attribute would return a [Date](#) object with a time corresponding to 2010-03-20 23:20:00 UTC.

In both of these examples, the [seekable](#) attribute would give the ranges that the controller would want to actually display in its UI; typically, if the servers don't support seeking to arbitrary times, this would be the range of time from the moment the user agent connected to the stream up to the latest frame that the user agent has obtained; however, if the user agent starts discarding earlier information, the actual range might be shorter.

In any case, the user agent must ensure that the [earliest possible position](#) (as defined below) using the established [media timeline](#), is greater than or equal to zero.

The [media timeline](#) also has an associated clock. Which clock is used is user-agent defined, and may be [media resource](#)-dependent, but it should approximate the user's wall clock.

Note: All the [media elements](#) that share [current media controller](#) use the same clock for their [media timeline](#).

[Media elements](#) have a [current playback position](#), which must initially (i.e. in the absence of [media data](#)) be zero seconds. The [current playback position](#) is a time on the [media timeline](#).

[Media elements](#) also have an [official playback position](#), which must initially be set to zero seconds. The [official playback position](#) is an approximation of the [current playback position](#) that is kept stable while scripts are running.

[Media elements](#) also have a [default playback start position](#), which must initially be set to zero seconds. This time is used to allow the element to be seeked even before the media is loaded.

Each [media element](#) has a [show poster flag](#). When a [media element](#) is created, this flag must be set to true. This flag is used to control when the user agent is to show a poster frame for a [video](#) element instead of showing the video contents.

The [currentTime](#) attribute must, on getting, return the [media element's](#) [default playback start position](#), unless that is zero, in which case it must return the element's [official playback position](#). The returned value must be expressed in seconds. On setting, if the [media element](#) has a [current media controller](#), then the user agent must throw an [InvalidStateError](#) exception; otherwise, if the [media element's](#) [readyState](#) is [HAVE NOTHING](#), then it must set the [media element's](#) [default playback start position](#) to the new value; otherwise, it must set the [official playback position](#) to the new value and then [seek](#) to the new value. The new value must be interpreted as being in seconds.

[Media elements](#) have an [initial playback position](#), which must initially (i.e. in the absence of [media data](#)) be zero seconds. The [initial playback](#)

[position](#) have an [initial playback position](#), which must initially exist in the absence of [media data](#), so [media timeline](#). The [position](#) is updated when a [media resource](#) is loaded. The [initial playback position](#) is a time on the [media timeline](#).

If the [media resource](#) is a streaming resource, then the user agent might be unable to obtain certain parts of the resource after it has expired from its buffer. Similarly, some [media resources](#) might have a [media timeline](#) that doesn't start at zero. The [earliest possible position](#) is the earliest position in the stream or resource that the user agent can ever obtain again. It is also a time on the [media timeline](#).

Note: The [earliest possible position](#) is not explicitly exposed in the API; it corresponds to the start time of the first range in the [seekable](#) attribute's [TimeRanges](#) object, if any, or the [current playback position](#) otherwise.

When the [earliest possible position](#) changes, then: if the [current playback position](#) is before the [earliest possible position](#), the user agent must [seek](#) to the [earliest possible position](#); otherwise, if the user agent has not fired a [timeupdate](#) event at the element in the past 15 to 250ms and is not still running event handlers for such an event, then the user agent must [queue a task to fire a simple event](#) named [timeupdate](#) at the element.

Note: Because of the above requirement and the requirement in the [resource fetch algorithm](#) that kicks in [when the metadata of the clip becomes known](#), the [current playback position](#) can never be less than the [earliest possible position](#).

If at any time the user agent learns that an audio or video track has ended and all [media data](#) relating to that track corresponds to parts of the [media timeline](#) that are [before the earliest possible position](#), the user agent may [queue a task](#) to first remove the track from the [audioTracks](#) attribute's [AudioTrackList](#) object or the [videoTracks](#) attribute's [VideoTrackList](#) object as appropriate and then [fire](#) a [trusted](#) event with the name [removetrack](#), that does not bubble and is not cancelable, and that uses the [TrackEvent](#) interface, with the [track](#) attribute initialized to the [AudioTrack](#) or [VideoTrack](#) object representing the track, at the [media element](#)'s aforementioned [AudioTrackList](#) or [VideoTrackList](#) object.

The [duration](#) attribute must return the time of the end of the [media resource](#), in seconds, on the [media timeline](#). If no [media data](#) is available, then the attributes must return the Not-a-Number (NaN) value. If the [media resource](#) is not known to be bounded (e.g. streaming radio, or a live event with no announced end time), then the attribute must return the positive Infinity value.

The user agent must determine the duration of the [media resource](#) before playing any part of the [media data](#) and before setting [readyState](#) to a value equal to or greater than [HAVE_METADATA](#), even if doing so requires fetching multiple parts of the resource.

When the length of the [media resource](#) changes to a known value (e.g. from being unknown to known, or from a previously established length to a new length) the user agent must [queue a task to fire a simple event](#) named [durationchange](#) at the [media element](#). (The event is not fired when the duration is reset as part of loading a new media resource.) If the duration is changed such that the [current playback position](#) ends up being greater than the time of the end of the [media resource](#), then the user agent must also [seek](#) to the time of the end of the [media resource](#).

If an "infinite" stream ends for some reason, then the duration would change from positive Infinity to the time of the last frame or sample in the stream, and the [durationchange](#) event would be fired. Similarly, if the user agent initially estimated the [media resource](#)'s duration instead of determining it precisely, and later revises the estimate based on new information, then the duration would change and the [durationchange](#) event would be fired.

Some video files also have an explicit date and time corresponding to the zero time in the [media timeline](#), known as the [timeline offset](#). Initially, the [timeline offset](#) must be set to Not-a-Number (NaN).

The [startDate](#) attribute must return a new [Date object](#) representing the current [timeline offset](#).

The [loop](#) attribute is a [boolean attribute](#) that, if specified, indicates that the [media element](#) is to seek back to the start of the [media resource](#) upon reaching the end.

The [loop](#) attribute has no effect while the element has a [current media controller](#).

The [loop](#) IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the content attribute of the same name.

4.8.10.7 Ready states

media . readyState

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns a value that expresses the current state of the element with respect to rendering the [current playback position](#), from the codes in the list below.

[Media elements](#) have a [ready state](#), which describes to what degree they are ready to be rendered at the [current playback position](#). The possible values are as follows; the ready state of a media element at any particular time is the greatest value describing the state of the element:

HAVE NOTHING (numeric value 0)

No information regarding the [media resource](#) is available. No data for the [current playback position](#) is available. [Media elements](#) whose [networkState](#) attribute are set to [NETWORK_EMPTY](#) are always in the [HAVE NOTHING](#) state.

HAVE_METADATA (numeric value 1)

Enough of the resource has been obtained that the duration of the resource is available. In the case of a [video](#) element, the dimensions of the video are also available. The API will no longer throw an exception when seeking. No [media data](#) is available for the immediate [current playback position](#).

HAVE_CURRENT_DATA (numeric value 2)

Data for the immediate [current playback position](#) is available, but either not enough data is available that the user agent could successfully advance the [current playback position](#) in the [direction of playback](#) at all without immediately reverting to the [HAVE_METADATA](#) state, or there is no more data to obtain in the [direction of playback](#). For example, in video this corresponds to the user agent having data from the current frame, but not the next frame, when the [current playback position](#) is at the end of the current frame; and to when [playback has ended](#).

HAVE_FUTURE_DATA (numeric value 3)

Data for the immediate [current playback position](#) is available, as well as enough data for the user agent to advance the [current playback position](#) in the [direction of playback](#) at least a little without immediately reverting to the [HAVE_METADATA](#) state, and the [text tracks are ready](#). For example, in video this corresponds to the user agent having data for at least the current frame and the next frame when the [current playback position](#) is at the instant in time between the two frames, or to the user agent having the video data for the current frame and audio data to keep playing at least a little when the [current playback position](#) is in the middle of a frame. The user agent cannot be in this state if [playback has ended](#), as the [current playback position](#) can never advance in this case.

HAVE_ENOUGH_DATA (numeric value 4)

All the conditions described for the [HAVE_FUTURE_DATA](#) state are met, and, in addition, either of the following conditions is also true:

- The user agent estimates that data is being fetched at a rate where the [current playback position](#), if it were to advance at the [effective playback rate](#), would not overtake the available data before playback reaches the end of the [media resource](#).

- The user agent has entered a state where waiting longer will not result in further data being obtained, and therefore nothing would be gained by delaying playback any further. (For example, the buffer might be full.)

Note: In practice, the difference between `HAVE_METADATA` and `HAVE_CURRENT_DATA` is negligible. Really the only time the difference is relevant is when painting a `video` element onto a `canvas`, where it distinguishes the case where something will be drawn (`HAVE_CURRENT_DATA` or greater) from the case where nothing is drawn (`HAVE_METADATA` or less). Similarly, the difference between `HAVE_CURRENT_DATA` (only the current frame) and `HAVE_FUTURE_DATA` (at least this frame and the next) can be negligible (in the extreme, only one frame). The only time that distinction really matters is when a page provides an interface for "frame-by-frame" navigation.

When the ready state of a `media element` whose `networkState` is not `NETWORK_EMPTY` changes, the user agent must follow the steps given below:

1. Apply the first applicable set of substeps from the following list:

- If the previous ready state was `HAVE NOTHING`, and the new ready state is `HAVE_METADATA`
Queue a task to fire a simple event named `loadedmetadata` at the element.

Note: Before this task is run, as part of the `event loop` mechanism, the rendering will have been updated to resize the `video` element if appropriate.

- If the previous ready state was `HAVE_METADATA` and the new ready state is `HAVE_CURRENT_DATA` or greater
If this is the first time this occurs for this `media element` since the `load()` algorithm was last invoked, the user agent must queue a task to fire a simple event named `loadeddata` at the element.

If the new ready state is `HAVE_FUTURE_DATA` or `HAVE_ENOUGH_DATA`, then the relevant steps below must then be run also.

- If the previous ready state was `HAVE_FUTURE_DATA` or more, and the new ready state is `HAVE_CURRENT_DATA` or less
If the `media element` was `potentially playing` before its `readyState` attribute changed to a value lower than `HAVE_FUTURE_DATA`, and the element has not `ended playback`, and playback has not `stopped due to errors`, `paused for user interaction`, or `paused for in-band content`, the user agent must queue a task to fire a simple event named `timeupdate` at the element, and queue a task to fire a simple event named `waiting` at the element.

- If the previous ready state was `HAVE_CURRENT_DATA` or less, and the new ready state is `HAVE_FUTURE_DATA`
The user agent must queue a task to fire a simple event named `canplay` at the element.

If the element's `paused` attribute is false, the user agent must queue a task to fire a simple event named `playing` at the element.

- If the new ready state is `HAVE_ENOUGH_DATA`
If the previous ready state was `HAVE_CURRENT_DATA` or less, the user agent must queue a task to fire a simple event named `canplay` at the element, and, if the element's `paused` attribute is false, queue a task to fire a simple event named `playing` at the element.

If the `autoplaying flag` is true, and the `paused` attribute is true, and the `media element` has an `autoplay` attribute specified, and the `media element`'s `document`'s `active sandboxing flag set` does not have the `sandboxed automatic features browsing context flag` set, then the user agent may also run the following substeps:

1. Set the `paused` attribute to false.
2. If the element's `show poster flag` is true, set it to false and run the `time marches on` steps.
3. Queue a task to fire a simple event named `play` at the element.
4. Queue a task to fire a simple event named `playing` at the element.

Note: User agents do not need to support autoplay, and it is suggested that user agents honor user preferences on the matter. Authors are urged to use the `autoplay` attribute rather than using script to force the video to play, so as to allow the user to override the behavior if so desired.

In any case, the user agent must finally queue a task to fire a simple event named `canplaythrough` at the element.

2. If the `media element` has a `current media controller`, then report the controller state for the `media element`'s `current media controller`.

Note: It is possible for the ready state of a media element to jump between these states discontinuously. For example, the state of a media element can jump straight from `HAVE_METADATA` to `HAVE_ENOUGH_DATA` without passing through the `HAVE_CURRENT_DATA` and `HAVE_FUTURE_DATA` states.

The `readystate` IDL attribute must, on getting, return the value described above that describes the current ready state of the `media element`.

The `autoplay` attribute is a `boolean attribute`. When present, the user agent (as described in the algorithm described herein) will automatically begin playback of the `media resource` as soon as it can do so without stopping.

Note: Authors are urged to use the `autoplay` attribute rather than using script to trigger automatic playback, as this allows the user to override the automatic playback when it is not desired, e.g. when using a screen reader. Authors are also encouraged to consider not using the automatic playback behavior at all, and instead to let the user agent wait for the user to start playback explicitly.

The `autoplay` IDL attribute must `reflect` the content attribute of the same name.

4.8.10.8 Playing the media resource

<code>media.paused</code>	This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.
Returns true if playback is paused; false otherwise.	
<code>media.ended</code>	
Returns true if playback has reached the end of the <code>media resource</code> .	

playback mode, it is expected that the rate of playback will be returned to the default rate of playback.

When the element has a [current media controller](#), the [defaultPlaybackRate](#) attribute is ignored and the [current media controller's defaultPlaybackRate](#) is used instead.

`media .playbackRate [= value]`

Returns the current rate of playback, where 1.0 is normal speed.

Can be set, to change the rate of playback.

When the element has a [current media controller](#), the [playbackRate](#) attribute is ignored and the [current media controller's playbackRate](#) is used instead.

`media .played`

Returns a [TimeRanges](#) object that represents the ranges of the [media resource](#) that the user agent has played.

`media .play()`

Sets the [paused](#) attribute to false, loading the [media resource](#) and beginning playback if necessary. If the playback had ended, will restart it from the start.

`media .pause()`

Sets the [paused](#) attribute to true, loading the [media resource](#) if necessary.

The [paused](#) attribute represents whether the [media element](#) is paused or not. The attribute must initially be true.

A [media element](#) is a **blocked media element** if its [readyState](#) attribute is in the [HAVE NOTHING](#) state, the [HAVE_METADATA](#) state, or the [HAVE_CURRENT_DATA](#) state, or if the element has [paused for user interaction](#) or [paused for in-band content](#).

A [media element](#) is said to be **potentially playing** when its [paused](#) attribute is false, the element has not [ended playback](#), playback has not [stopped due to errors](#), the element either has no [current media controller](#) or has a [current media controller](#) but is not [blocked on its media controller](#), and the element is not a [blocked media element](#).

Note: A [waiting](#) DOM event [can be fired](#) as a result of an element that is [potentially playing](#) stopping playback due to its [readyState](#) attribute changing to a value lower than [HAVE_FUTURE_DATA](#).

A [media element](#) is said to have **ended playback** when:

- The element's [readyState](#) attribute is [HAVE_METADATA](#) or greater, and
- Either:
 - The [current playback position](#) is the end of the [media resource](#), and
 - The [direction of playback](#) is forwards, and
 - Either the [media element](#) does not have a [loop](#) attribute specified, or the [media element](#) has a [current media controller](#).

Or:

- The [current playback position](#) is the [earliest possible position](#), and
- The [direction of playback](#) is backwards.

The [ended](#) attribute must return true if, the last time the [event loop](#) reached step 1, the [media element](#) had [ended playback](#) and the [direction of playback](#) was forwards, and false otherwise.

A [media element](#) is said to have **stopped due to errors** when the element's [readyState](#) attribute is [HAVE_METADATA](#) or greater, and the user agent [encounters a non-fatal error](#) during the processing of the [media data](#), and due to that error, is not able to play the content at the [current playback position](#).

A [media element](#) is said to have **paused for user interaction** when its [paused](#) attribute is false, the [readyState](#) attribute is either [HAVE_FUTURE_DATA](#) or [HAVE_ENOUGH_DATA](#) and the user agent has reached a point in the [media resource](#) where the user has to make a selection for the resource to continue. If the [media element](#) has a [current media controller](#) when this happens, then the user agent must [report the controller state](#) for the [media element's current media controller](#). If the [media element](#) has a [current media controller](#) when the user makes a selection, allowing playback to resume, the user agent must similarly [report the controller state](#) for the [media element's current media controller](#).

It is possible for a [media element](#) to have both [ended playback](#) and [paused for user interaction](#) at the same time.

When a [media element](#) that is [potentially playing](#) stops playing because it has [paused for user interaction](#), the user agent must [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named [timeupdate](#) at the element.

A [media element](#) is said to have **paused for in-band content** when its [paused](#) attribute is false, the [readyState](#) attribute is either [HAVE_FUTURE_DATA](#) or [HAVE_ENOUGH_DATA](#) and the user agent has suspended playback of the [media resource](#) in order to play content that is temporally anchored to the [media resource](#) and has a non-zero length, or to play content that is temporally anchored to a segment of the [media resource](#) but has a length longer than that segment. If the [media element](#) has a [current media controller](#) when this happens, then the user agent must [report the controller state](#) for the [media element's current media controller](#). If the [media element](#) has a [current media controller](#) when the user agent unsuspends playback, the user agent must similarly [report the controller state](#) for the [media element's current media controller](#).

One example of when a [media element](#) would be [paused for in-band content](#) is when the user agent is playing [audio descriptions](#) from an external WebVTT file, and the synthesized speech generated for a cue is longer than the time between the [text track cue start time](#) and the [text track cue end time](#).

When the [current playback position](#) reaches the end of the [media resource](#) when the [direction of playback](#) is forwards, then the user agent must follow these steps:

1. If the [media element](#) has a [loop](#) attribute specified and does not have a [current media controller](#), then [seek](#) to the [earliest possible position](#) of the [media resource](#) and abort these steps.
2. As defined above, the [ended](#) IDL attribute starts returning true once the [event loop](#)'s current [task](#) ends.
3. [Queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named [timeupdate](#) at the [media element](#).
4. [Queue a task](#) that, if the [media element](#) does not have a [current media controller](#), and the [media element](#) has still [ended playback](#), and the

[direction or playback](#) is still forwards, and [paused](#) is raise, changes [paused](#) to true and [fires a simple event](#) named [pause](#) at the [media element](#).

5. [Queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named [ended](#) at the [media element](#).
6. If the [media element](#) has a [current media controller](#), then [report the controller state](#) for the [media element's current media controller](#).

When the [current playback position](#) reaches the [earliest possible position](#) of the [media resource](#) when the [direction of playback](#) is backwards, then the user agent must only [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named [timeupdate](#) at the element.

The [defaultPlaybackRate](#) attribute gives the desired speed at which the [media resource](#) is to play, as a multiple of its intrinsic speed. The attribute is mutable: on getting it must return the last value it was set to, or 1.0 if it hasn't yet been set; on setting the attribute must be set to the new value.

Note: The [defaultPlaybackRate](#) is used by the user agent when it [exposes a user interface to the user](#).

The [playbackRate](#) attribute gives the [effective playback rate](#) (assuming there is no [current media controller](#) overriding it), which is the speed at which the [media resource](#) plays, as a multiple of its intrinsic speed. If it is not equal to the [defaultPlaybackRate](#), then the implication is that the user is using a feature such as fast forward or slow motion playback. The attribute is mutable: on getting it must return the last value it was set to, or 1.0 if it hasn't yet been set; on setting the attribute must be set to the new value, and the playback will change speed (if the element is [potentially playing](#) and there is no [current media controller](#)).

When the [defaultPlaybackRate](#) or [playbackRate](#) attributes change value (either by being set by script or by being changed directly by the user agent, e.g. in response to user control) the user agent must [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named [ratechange](#) at the [media element](#).

Note: The [defaultPlaybackRate](#) and [playbackRate](#) attributes have no effect when the [media element](#) has a [current media controller](#); the namesake attributes on the [MediaController](#) object are used instead in that situation.

The [played](#) attribute must return a new static [normalized TimeRanges object](#) that represents the ranges of points on the [media timeline](#) of the [media resource](#) reached through the usual monotonic increase of the [current playback position](#) during normal playback, if any, at the time the attribute is evaluated.

When the [play\(\)](#) method on a [media element](#) is invoked, the user agent must run the following steps.

1. If the [media element's networkState](#) attribute has the value [NETWORK_EMPTY](#), invoke the [media element's resource selection algorithm](#).
 2. If the [playback has ended](#) and the [direction of playback](#) is forwards, and the [media element](#) does not have a [current media controller](#), [seek](#) to the [earliest possible position](#) of the [media resource](#).
- Note:** This [will cause](#) the user agent to [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named [timeupdate](#) at the [media element](#).
3. If the [media element](#) has a [current media controller](#), then [bring the media element up to speed with its new media controller](#).
 4. If the [media element's paused](#) attribute is true, run the following substeps:
 1. Change the value of [paused](#) to false.
 2. If the [show poster flag](#) is true, set the element's [show poster flag](#) to false and run the [time marches on](#) steps.
 3. [Queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named [play](#) at the element.
 4. If the [media element's readyState](#) attribute has the value [HAVE NOTHING](#), [HAVE_METADATA](#), or [HAVE_CURRENT_DATA](#), [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named [waiting](#) at the element.

Otherwise, the [media element's readyState](#) attribute has the value [HAVE_FUTURE_DATA](#) or [HAVE_ENOUGH_DATA](#): [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named [playing](#) at the element.

 5. Set the [media element's autoplaying flag](#) to false.
 6. If the [media element](#) has a [current media controller](#), then [report the controller state](#) for the [media element's current media controller](#).

When the [pause\(\)](#) method is invoked, and when the user agent is required to pause the [media element](#), the user agent must run the following steps:

1. If the [media element's networkState](#) attribute has the value [NETWORK_EMPTY](#), invoke the [media element's resource selection algorithm](#).
2. Set the [media element's autoplaying flag](#) to false.
3. If the [media element's paused](#) attribute is false, run the following steps:
 1. Change the value of [paused](#) to true.
 2. [Queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named [timeupdate](#) at the element.
 3. [Queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named [pause](#) at the element.
 4. Set the [official playback position](#) to the [current playback position](#).
4. If the [media element](#) has a [current media controller](#), then [report the controller state](#) for the [media element's current media controller](#).

The [effective playback rate](#) is not necessarily the element's [playbackRate](#). When a [media element](#) has a [current media controller](#), its [effective playback rate](#) is the [MediaController's media controller playback rate](#). Otherwise, the [effective playback rate](#) is just the element's [playbackRate](#). Thus, the [current media controller](#) overrides the [media element](#).

If the [effective playback rate](#) is positive or zero, then the [direction of playback](#) is forwards. Otherwise, it is backwards.

When a [media element](#) is [potentially playing](#) and its [Document](#) is a [fully active document](#), its [current playback position](#) must increase monotonically at [effective playback rate](#) units of media time per unit time of the [media timeline](#)'s clock. (This specification always refers to this as an *increase*, but that increase could actually be a *decrease* if the [effective playback rate](#) is negative.)

Note: The [effective playback rate](#) can be 0.0, in which case the [current playback position](#) doesn't move, despite playback not being

paused (`paused` doesn't become true, and the `pause` event doesn't fire).

Note: This specification doesn't define how the user agent achieves the appropriate playback rate — depending on the protocol and media available, it is plausible that the user agent could negotiate with the server to have the server provide the media data at the appropriate rate, so that (except for the period between when the rate is changed and when the server updates the stream's playback rate) the client doesn't actually have to drop or interpolate any frames.

Any time the user agent provides a stable state, the official playback position must be set to the current playback position.

When the direction of playback is backwards, any corresponding audio must be muted. When the effective playback rate is so low or so high that the user agent cannot play audio usefully, the corresponding audio must also be muted. If the effective playback rate is not 1.0, the user agent may apply pitch adjustments to the audio as necessary to render it faithfully.

Media elements that are potentially playing while not in a Document must not play any video, but should play any audio component. Media elements must not stop playing just because all references to them have been removed; only once a media element is in a state where no further audio could ever be played by that element may the element be garbage collected.

Note: It is possible for an element to which no explicit references exist to play audio, even if such an element is not still actively playing: for instance, it could have a current media controller that still has references and can still be unpause, or it could be unpause but stalled waiting for content to buffer.

Each media element has a list of newly introduced cues, which must be initially empty. Whenever a text track cue is added to the list of cues of a text track that is in the list of text tracks for a media element, that cue must be added to the media element's list of newly introduced cues. Whenever a text track is added to the list of text tracks for a media element, all of the cues in that text track's list of cues must be added to the media element's list of newly introduced cues. When a media element's list of newly introduced cues has new cues added while the media element's show poster flag is not set, then the user agent must run the time marches on steps.

When a text track cue is removed from the list of cues of a text track that is in the list of text tracks for a media element, and whenever a text track is removed from the list of text tracks of a media element, if the media element's show poster flag is not set, then the user agent must run the time marches on steps.

When the current playback position of a media element changes (e.g. due to playback or seeking), the user agent must run the time marches on steps. If the current playback position changes while the steps are running, then the user agent must wait for the steps to complete, and then must immediately rerun the steps. (These steps are thus run as often as possible or needed — if one iteration takes a long time, this can cause certain cues to be skipped over as the user agent rushes ahead to "catch up".)

The time marches on steps are as follows:

1. Let current cues be a list of cues, initialized to contain all the cues of all the hidden or showing text tracks of the media element (not the disabled ones) whose start times are less than or equal to the current playback position and whose end times are greater than the current playback position.
2. Let other cues be a list of cues, initialized to contain all the cues of hidden and showing text tracks of the media element that are not present in current cues.
3. Let last time be the current playback position at the time this algorithm was last run for this media element, if this is not the first time it has run.
4. If the current playback position has, since the last time this algorithm was run, only changed through its usual monotonic increase during normal playback, then let missed cues be the list of cues in other cues whose start times are greater than or equal to last time and whose end times are less than or equal to the current playback position. Otherwise, let missed cues be an empty list.
5. Remove all the cues in missed cues that are also in the media element's list of newly introduced cues, and then empty the element's list of newly introduced cues.
6. If the time was reached through the usual monotonic increase of the current playback position during normal playback, and if the user agent has not fired a timeupdate event at the element in the past 15 to 250ms and is not still running event handlers for such an event, then the user agent must queue a task to fire a simple event named timeupdate at the element. (In the other cases, such as explicit seeks, relevant events get fired as part of the overall process of changing the current playback position.)

Note: The event thus is not to be fired faster than about 66Hz or slower than 4Hz (assuming the event handlers don't take longer than 250ms to run). User agents are encouraged to vary the frequency of the event based on the system load and the average cost of processing the event each time, so that the UI updates are not any more frequent than the user agent can comfortably handle while decoding the video.

7. If all of the cues in current cues have their text track cue active flag set, none of the cues in other cues have their text track cue active flag set, and missed cues is empty, then abort these steps.
8. If the time was reached through the usual monotonic increase of the current playback position during normal playback, and there are cues in other cues that have their text track cue pause-on-exit flag set and that either have their text track cue active flag set or are also in missed cues, then immediately pause the media element.

Note: In the other cases, such as explicit seeks, playback is not paused by going past the end time of a cue, even if that cue has its text track cue pause-on-exit flag set.

9. Let events be a list of tasks, initially empty. Each task in this list will be associated with a text track, a text track cue, and a time, which are used to sort the list before the tasks are queued.

Let affected tracks be a list of text tracks, initially empty.

When the steps below say to prepare an event named event for a text track cue target with a time time, the user agent must run these substeps:

1. Let track be the text track with which the text track cue target is associated.
2. Create a task to fire a simple event named event at target.
3. Add the newly created task to events, associated with the time time, the text track track, and the text track cue target.
4. Add track to affected tracks.

10. For each `text track cue` in `missed cues`, `prepare an event` named `enter` for the `TextTrackCue` object with the `text track cue start time`.
11. For each `text track cue` in `other cues` that either has its `text track cue active flag` set or is in `missed cues`, `prepare an event` named `exit` for the `TextTrackCue` object with the later of the `text track cue end time` and the `text track cue start time`.
12. For each `text track cue` in `current cues` that does not have its `text track cue active flag` set, `prepare an event` named `enter` for the `TextTrackCue` object with the `text track cue start time`.
13. Sort the `tasks` in `events` in ascending time order (`tasks` with earlier times first).

Further sort `tasks` in `events` that have the same time by the relative `text track cue order` of the `text track cues` associated with these `tasks`.

Finally, sort `tasks` in `events` that have the same time and same `text track cue order` by placing `tasks` that fire `enter` events before those that fire `exit` events.
14. `Queue` each `task` in `events`, in list order.
15. Sort `affected tracks` in the same order as the `text tracks` appear in the `media element's list of text tracks`, and remove duplicates.
16. For each `text track` in `affected tracks`, in the list order, `queue a task` to `fire a simple event` named `cuechange` at the `TextTrack` object, and, if the `text track` has a corresponding `track` element, to then `fire a simple event` named `cuechange` at the `track` element as well.
17. Set the `text track cue active flag` of all the `cues` in the `current cues`, and unset the `text track cue active flag` of all the `cues` in the `other cues`.
18. Run the `rules for updating the text track rendering` of each of the `text tracks` in `affected tracks` that are `showing`. For example, for `text tracks` based on `WebVTT`, the `rules for updating the display of WebVTT text tracks`. [WEBVTT]

For the purposes of the algorithm above, a `text track cue` is considered to be part of a `text track` only if it is listed in the `text track list of cues`, not merely if it is associated with the `text track`.

Note: If the `media element's document` stops being a `fully active` document, then the playback will `stop` until the document is active again.

When a `media element` is `removed from a Document`, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Asynchronously `await a stable state`, allowing the `task` that removed the `media element` from the `Document` to continue. The `synchronous section` consists of all the remaining steps of this algorithm. (Steps in the `synchronous section` are marked with .)
2. If the `media element` is `in a Document`, abort these steps.
3. If the `media element's networkState` attribute has the value `NETWORK_EMPTY`, abort these steps.
4. `Pause` the `media element`.

4.8.10.9 Seeking

<code>media . seeking</code>	This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.
Returns true if the user agent is currently seeking.	
<code>media . seekable</code>	Returns a <code>TimeRanges</code> object that represents the ranges of the <code>media resource</code> to which it is possible for the user agent to seek.

The `seeking` attribute must initially have the value `false`.

When the user agent is required to `seek` to a particular `new playback position` in the `media resource`, optionally with the `approximate-for-speed` flag set, it means that the user agent must run the following steps. This algorithm interacts closely with the `event loop` mechanism; in particular, it has a `synchronous section` (which is triggered as part of the `event loop` algorithm). Steps in that section are marked with .

1. Set the `media element's show poster flag` to `false`.
2. If the `media element's readyState` is `HAVE NOTHING`, abort these steps.
3. If the element's `seeking` IDL attribute is `true`, then another instance of this algorithm is already running. Abort that other instance of the algorithm without waiting for the step that it is running to complete.
4. Set the `seeking` IDL attribute to `true`.
5. If the seek was in response to a DOM method call or setting of an IDL attribute, then continue the script. The remainder of these steps must be run asynchronously. With the exception of the steps marked with , they could be aborted at any time by another instance of this algorithm being invoked.
6. If the `new playback position` is later than the end of the `media resource`, then let it be the end of the `media resource` instead.
7. If the `new playback position` is less than the `earliest possible position`, let it be that position instead.
8. If the (possibly now changed) `new playback position` is not in one of the ranges given in the `seekable` attribute, then let it be the position in one of the ranges given in the `seekable` attribute that is the nearest to the `new playback position`. If two positions both satisfy that constraint (i.e. the `new playback position` is exactly in the middle between two ranges in the `seekable` attribute) then use the position that is closest to the `current playback position`. If there are no ranges given in the `seekable` attribute then set the `seeking` IDL attribute to `false` and abort these steps.
9. If the `approximate-for-speed` flag is set, adjust the `new playback position` to a value that will allow for playback to resume promptly. If `new playback position` before this step is before `current playback position`, then the adjusted `new playback position` must also be before the `current playback position`. Similarly, if the `new playback position` before this step is after `current playback position`, then the adjusted `new playback position` must also be after the `current playback position`.

For example, the user agent could snap to the nearest key frame, so that it doesn't have to spend time decoding then discarding intermediate frames before resuming playback.
10. `Queue a task` to `fire a simple event` named `seeking` at the element.

11. Set the [current playback position](#) to the given *newplayback position*.

Note: If the [media element](#) was [potentially playing](#) immediately before it started seeking, but seeking caused its [readyState](#) attribute to change to a value lower than [HAVE_FUTURE_DATA](#), then a [waiting will be fired](#) at the element.

Note: The [currentTime](#) attribute does not get updated asynchronously, as it returns the [official playback position](#), not the [current playback position](#).

12. Wait until the user agent has established whether or not the [media data](#) for the *newplayback position* is available, and, if it is, until it has decoded enough data to play back that position.

13. [Await a stable state](#). The [synchronous section](#) consists of all the remaining steps of this algorithm. (Steps in the [synchronous section](#) are marked with .)

14. Set the [seeking](#) IDL attribute to false.

15. Run the [time marches on](#) steps.

16. Queue a task to [fire a simple event](#) named [timeupdate](#) at the element.

17. Queue a task to [fire a simple event](#) named [seeked](#) at the element.

The [seekable](#) attribute must return a new static [normalized TimeRanges object](#) that represents the ranges of the [media resource](#), if any, that the user agent is able to seek to, at the time the attribute is evaluated.

Note: If the user agent can seek to anywhere in the [media resource](#), e.g. because it is a simple movie file and the user agent and the server support HTTP Range requests, then the attribute would return an object with one range, whose start is the time of the first frame (the [earliest possible position](#), typically zero), and whose end is the same as the time of the first frame plus the [duration](#) attribute's value (which would equal the time of the last frame, and might be positive Infinity).

Note: The range might be continuously changing, e.g. if the user agent is buffering a sliding window on an infinite stream. This is the behavior seen with DVRs viewing live TV, for instance.

[Media resources](#) might be internally scripted or interactive. Thus, a [media element](#) could play in a non-linear fashion. If this happens, the user agent must act as if the algorithm for [seeking](#) was used whenever the [current playback position](#) changes in a discontinuous fashion (so that the relevant events fire). If the [media element](#) has a [current media controller](#), then the user agent must [seek the media controller](#) appropriately instead.

4.8.10.10 Media resources with multiple media tracks

A [media resource](#) can have multiple embedded audio and video tracks. For example, in addition to the primary video and audio tracks, a [media resource](#) could have foreign-language dubbed dialogues, director's commentaries, audio descriptions, alternative angles, or sign-language overlays.

`media.audioTracks`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns an [AudioTrackList](#) object representing the audio tracks available in the [media resource](#).

`media.videoTracks`

Returns a [VideoTrackList](#) object representing the video tracks available in the [media resource](#).

The [audioTracks](#) attribute of a [media element](#) must return a [live AudioTrackList](#) object representing the audio tracks available in the [media element's media resource](#). The same object must be returned each time.

The [videoTracks](#) attribute of a [media element](#) must return a [live VideoTrackList](#) object representing the video tracks available in the [media element's media resource](#). The same object must be returned each time.

Note: There are only ever one [AudioTrackList](#) object and one [VideoTrackList](#) object per [media element](#), even if another [media resource](#) is loaded into the element: the objects are reused. (The [AudioTrack](#) and [VideoTrack](#) objects are not, though.)

Code Example:

In this example, a script defines a function that takes a URL to a video and a reference to an element where the video is to be placed. That function then tries to load the video, and, once it is loaded, checks to see if there is a sign-language track available. If there is, it also displays that track. Both tracks are just placed in the given container; it's assumed that styles have been applied to make this work in a pretty way!

```
<script>
function loadVideo(url, container) {
    var controller = new MediaController();
    var video = document.createElement('video');
    video.src = url;
    video.autoplay = true;
    video.controls = true;
    video.controller = controller;
    container.appendChild(video);
    video.onloadedmetadata = function (event) {
        for (var i = 0; i < video.videoTracks.length; i += 1) {
            if (video.videoTracks[i].kind == 'sign') {
                var sign = document.createElement('video');
                sign.src = url + '#track=' + video.videoTracks[i].id;
                sign.autoplay = true;
                sign.controller = controller;
                container.appendChild(sign);
                return;
            }
        }
    };
}
</script>
```

4.8.10.10.1 [AudioTrackList](#) AND [VideoTrackList](#) OBJECTS

The [AudioTrackList](#) and [VideoTrackList](#) interfaces are used by attributes defined in the previous section.

```
IDL interface AudioTrackList : EventTarget {
  readonly attribute unsigned long length;
  getter AudioTrack (unsigned long index);
  AudioTrack? getTrackById(DOMString id);

  attribute EventHandler onchange;
  attribute EventHandler onaddtrack;
  attribute EventHandler onremovetrack;
};

interface AudioTrack {
  readonly attribute DOMString id;
  readonly attribute DOMString kind;
  readonly attribute DOMString label;
  readonly attribute DOMString language;
  attribute boolean enabled;
};

interface VideoTrackList : EventTarget {
  readonly attribute unsigned long length;
  getter VideoTrack (unsigned long index);
  VideoTrack? getTrackById(DOMString id);
  readonly attribute long selectedIndex;

  attribute EventHandler onchange;
  attribute EventHandler onaddtrack;
  attribute EventHandler onremovetrack;
};

interface VideoTrack {
  readonly attribute DOMString id;
  readonly attribute DOMString kind;
  readonly attribute DOMString label;
  readonly attribute DOMString language;
  attribute boolean selected;
};
```

media.audioTracks.length
media.videoTracks.length

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns the number of tracks in the list.
audioTrack = **media**.audioTracks[index]
videoTrack = **media**.videoTracks[index]

Returns the specified [AudioTrack](#) or [VideoTrack](#) object.

audioTrack = **media**.audioTracks.getTrackById(**id**)
videoTrack = **media**.videoTracks.getTrackById(**id**)

Returns the [AudioTrack](#) or [VideoTrack](#) object with the given identifier, or null if no track has that identifier.

audioTrack.id
videoTrack.id

Returns the ID of the given track. This is the ID that can be used with a fragment identifier if the format supports the *Media Fragments URI* syntax, and that can be used with the `getTrackById()` method. [\[MEDIAFRAG\]](#)

audioTrack.kind
videoTrack.kind

Returns the category the given track falls into. The [possible track categories](#) are given below.

audioTrack.label
videoTrack.label

Returns the label of the given track, if known, or the empty string otherwise.

audioTrack.language
videoTrack.language

Returns the language of the given track, if known, or the empty string otherwise.

audioTrack.enabled [= value]

Returns true if the given track is active, and false otherwise.

Can be set, to change whether the track is enabled or not. If multiple audio tracks are enabled simultaneously, they are mixed.

media.videoTracks.selectedIndex

Returns the index of the currently selected track, if any, or -1 otherwise.

videoTrack.selected [= value]

Returns true if the given track is active, and false otherwise.

Can be set, to change whether the track is selected or not. Either zero or one video track is selected; selecting a new track while a previous one is selected will unselect the previous one.

An [AudioTrackList](#) object represents a dynamic list of zero or more audio tracks, of which zero or more can be enabled at a time. Each audio track is represented by an [AudioTrack](#) object.

A [VideoTrackList](#) object represents a dynamic list of zero or more video tracks, of which zero or one can be selected at a time. Each video track is represented by a [VideoTrack](#) object.

Tracks in [AudioTrackList](#) and [VideoTrackList](#) objects must be consistently ordered. If the [media resource](#) is in a format that defines an order, then that order must be used; otherwise, the order must be the relative order in which the tracks are declared in the [media resource](#). The order used is called the *natural order* of the list.

Note: Each track in a `TrackList` thus has an index; the first has the index 0, and each subsequent track is numbered one higher than the previous one. If a `media resource` dynamically adds or removes audio or video tracks, then the indices of the tracks will change dynamically. If the `media resource` changes entirely, then all the previous tracks will be removed and replaced with new tracks.

The `AudioTrackList.length` and `VideoTrackList.length` attributes must return the number of tracks represented by their objects at the time of getting.

The `supported property indices` of `AudioTrackList` and `VideoTrackList` objects at any instant are the numbers from zero to the number of tracks represented by the respective object minus one, if any tracks are represented. If an `AudioTrackList` or `VideoTrackList` object represents no tracks, it has no `supported property indices`.

To [determine the value of an indexed property](#) for a given index `index` in an `AudioTrackList` or `VideoTrackList` object `list`, the user agent must return the `AudioTrack` or `VideoTrack` object that represents the `index`th track in `list`.

The `AudioTrackList.getTrackById(id)` and `videoTrackList.getTrackById(id)` methods must return the first `AudioTrack` or `VideoTrack` object (respectively) in the `AudioTrackList` or `VideoTrackList` object (respectively) whose identifier is equal to the value of the `id` argument (in the natural order of the list, as defined above). When no tracks match the given argument, the methods must return null.

The `AudioTrack` and `VideoTrack` objects represent specific tracks of a `media resource`. Each track can have an identifier, category, label, and language. These aspects of a track are permanent for the lifetime of the track; even if a track is removed from a `media resource`'s `AudioTrackList` or `VideoTrackList` objects, those aspects do not change.

In addition, `AudioTrack` objects can each be enabled or disabled; this is the audio track's *enabled state*. When an `AudioTrack` is created, its *enabled state* must be set to false (disabled). The [resource fetch algorithm](#) can override this.

Similarly, a single `VideoTrack` object per `VideoTrackList` object can be selected, this is the video track's *selection state*. When a `VideoTrack` is created, its *selection state* must be set to false (not selected). The [resource fetch algorithm](#) can override this.

The `AudioTrack.id` and `videoTrack.id` attributes must return the identifier of the track, if it has one, or the empty string otherwise. If the `media resource` is in a format that supports the *Media Fragments URI*/fragment identifier syntax, the identifier returned for a particular track must be the same identifier that would enable the track if used as the name of a track in the track dimension of such a fragment identifier. [MEDIAFRAG]

For example, in Ogg files, this would be the Name header field of the track. [OGGSKELETONHEADERS]

The `AudioTrack.kind` and `VideoTrack.kind` attributes must return the category of the track, if it has one, or the empty string otherwise.

The category of a track is the string given in the first column of the table below that is the most appropriate for the track based on the definitions in the table's second and third columns, as determined by the metadata included in the track in the `media resource`. The cell in the third column of a row says what the category given in the cell in the first column of that row applies to; a category is only appropriate for an audio track if it applies to audio tracks, and a category is only appropriate for video tracks if it applies to video tracks. Categories must only be returned for `AudioTrack` objects if they are appropriate for audio, and must only be returned for `VideoTrack` objects if they are appropriate for video.

For Ogg files, the Role header field of the track gives the relevant metadata. For DASH media resources, the `Role` element conveys the information. For WebM, only the `FlagDefault` element currently maps to a value. [OGGSKELETONHEADERS] [DASH] [WEBMCG]

Category	Definition	Applies to...	Return values for <code>AudioTrack.kind()</code> and <code>VideoTrack.kind()</code>
"alternative"	A possible alternative to the main track, e.g. a different take of a song (audio), or a different angle (video).	Audio and video.	Ogg: "audio/alternate" or "video/alternate"; DASH: "alternate" without "main" and "commentary" roles, and, for audio, without the "dub" role (other roles ignored).
"captions"	A version of the main video track with captions burnt in. (For legacy content; new content would use text tracks.)	Video only.	DASH: "caption" and "main" roles together (other roles ignored).
"description"	An audio description of a video track.	Audio only.	Ogg: "audio/audiodesc".
"main"	The primary audio or video track.	Audio and video.	Ogg: "audio/main" or "video/main"; WebM: the "FlagDefault" element is set; DASH: "main" role without "caption", "subtitle", and "dub" roles (other roles ignored).
"main-desc"	The primary audio track, mixed with audio descriptions.	Audio only.	AC3 audio in MPEG-2 TS: bsmod=2 and full_svc=1.
"sign"	A sign-language interpretation of an audio track.	Video only.	Ogg: "video/sign".
"subtitles"	A version of the main video track with subtitles burnt in. (For legacy content; new content would use text tracks.)	Video only.	DASH: "subtitle" and "main" roles together (other roles ignored).
"translation"	A translated version of the main audio track.	Audio only.	Ogg: "audio/dub". DASH: "dub" and "main" roles together (other roles ignored).
"commentary"	Commentary on the primary audio or video track, e.g. a director's commentary.	Audio and video.	DASH: "commentary" role without "main" role (other roles ignored).
"" (empty string)	No explicit kind, or the kind given by the track's metadata is not recognised by the user agent.	Audio and video.	Any other track type, track role, or combination of track roles not described above.

The `AudioTrack.label` and `VideoTrack.label` attributes must return the label of the track, if it has one, or the empty string otherwise.

The `AudioTrack.language` and `VideoTrack.language` attributes must return the BCP 47 language tag of the language of the track, if it has one, or the empty string otherwise. If the user agent is not able to express that language as a BCP 47 language tag (for example because the language information in the `media resource`'s format is a free-form string without a defined interpretation), then the method must return the empty string, as if the track had no language.

The `AudioTrack.enabled` attribute, on getting, must return true if the track is currently enabled, and false otherwise. On setting, it must enable the track if the new value is true, and disable it otherwise. (If the track is no longer in an `AudioTrackList` object, then the track being enabled or disabled has no effect beyond changing the value of the attribute on the `AudioTrack` object.)

Whenever an audio track in an `AudioTrackList` is enabled or disabled, the user agent must [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named `change` at the `AudioTrackList` object.

The `videoTrackList.selectedIndex` attribute must return the index of the currently selected track, if any. If the `VideoTrackList` object does not currently represent any tracks, or if none of the tracks are selected, it must instead return -1.

The `videoTrack.selected` attribute, on getting, must return true if the track is currently selected, and false otherwise. On setting, it must select the track if the new value is true, and unselect it otherwise. If the track is in a `VideoTrackList`, then all the other `VideoTrack` objects in that list must be unselected. (If the track is no longer in a `VideoTrackList` object, then the track being selected or unselected has no effect beyond changing the value of the attribute on the `VideoTrack` object.)

Whenever a track in a `VideoTrackList` that was previously not selected is selected, the user agent must queue a task to fire a simple event named `change` at the `VideoTrackList` object.

The following are the `event handlers` (and their corresponding `event handler event types`) that must be supported, as IDL attributes, by all objects implementing the `AudioTrackList` and `VideoTrackList` interfaces:

Event handler	Event handler event type
<code>onchange</code>	<code>change</code>
<code>onaddtrack</code>	<code>addtrack</code>
<code>onremovetrack</code>	<code>removetrack</code>

The `task source` for the `tasks` listed in this section is the [DOM manipulation task source](#).

4.8.10.10.2 SELECTING SPECIFIC AUDIO AND VIDEO TRACKS DECLARATIVELY

The `audioTracks` and `videoTracks` attributes allow scripts to select which track should play, but it is also possible to select specific tracks declaratively, by specifying particular tracks in the fragment identifier of the [URL](#) of the [media resource](#). The format of the fragment identifier depends on the [MIME type](#) of the [media resource](#). [\[RFC2046\]](#) [\[URL\]](#)

Code Example:

In this example, a video that uses a format that supports the *Media Fragments URI* fragment identifier syntax is embedded in such a way that the alternative angles labeled "Alternative" are enabled instead of the default video track. [\[MEDIAFRAG\]](#)

```
<video src="myvideo#track=Alternative"></video>
```

4.8.10.11 Synchronising multiple media elements

4.8.10.11.1 INTRODUCTION

Each [media element](#) can have a [MediaController](#). A [MediaController](#) is an object that coordinates the playback of multiple [media elements](#), for instance so that a sign-language interpreter track can be overlaid on a video track, with the two being kept in sync.

By default, a [media element](#) has no [MediaController](#). An implicit [MediaController](#) can be assigned using the `mediagroup` content attribute. An explicit [MediaController](#) can be assigned directly using the `controller` IDL attribute.

[Media elements](#) with a [MediaController](#) are said to be *slaved* to their controller. The [MediaController](#) modifies the playback rate and the playback volume of each of the [media elements](#) slaved to it, and ensures that when any of its slaved [media elements](#) unexpectedly stall, the others are stopped at the same time.

When a [media element](#) is slaved to a [MediaController](#), its playback rate is fixed to that of the other tracks in the same [MediaController](#), and any looping is disabled.

4.8.10.11.2 MEDIA CONTROLLERS

IDL	<pre>enum MediaControllerPlaybackState { "waiting", "playing", "ended" }; [Constructor] interface MediaController : EventTarget { readonly attribute unsigned short readyState; // uses HTMLMediaElement.readyState's values readonly attribute TimeRanges buffered; readonly attribute TimeRanges seekable; readonly attribute unrestricted double duration; attribute double currentTime; readonly attribute boolean paused; readonly attribute MediaControllerPlaybackState playbackState; readonly attribute TimeRanges played; void pause(); void unpause(); void play(); // calls play() on all media elements as well attribute double defaultPlaybackRate; attribute double playbackRate; attribute double volume; attribute boolean muted; attribute EventHandler onemptied; attribute EventHandler onloadedmetadata; attribute EventHandler onloadeddata; attribute EventHandler oncanplay; attribute EventHandler oncanplaythrough; attribute EventHandler onplaying; attribute EventHandler onended; attribute EventHandler onwaiting; attribute EventHandler ondurationchange; attribute EventHandler ontimeupdate; attribute EventHandler onplay; attribute EventHandler onpause; attribute EventHandler onratechange; attribute EventHandler onvolumechange; }; };</pre>
-----	--

	This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.
controller = new MediaController()	Returns a new MediaController object.
media . controller [= controller]	Returns the current MediaController for the media element , if any; returns null otherwise. Can be set, to set an explicit MediaController . Doing so removes the mediagroup attribute, if any.
controller . readyState	Returns the state that the MediaController was in the last time it fired events as a result of reporting the controller state . The values of this attribute are the same as for the readyState attribute of media elements .
controller . buffered	Returns a TimeRanges object that represents the intersection of the time ranges for which the user agent has all relevant media data for all the slaved media elements .
controller . seekable	Returns a TimeRanges object that represents the intersection of the time ranges into which the user agent can seek for all the slaved media elements .
controller . duration	Returns the difference between the earliest playable moment and the latest playable moment (not considering whether the data in question is actually buffered or directly seekable, but not including time in the future for infinite streams). Will return zero if there is no media.
controller . currentTime [= value]	Returns the current playback position , in seconds, as a position between zero time and the current duration . Can be set, to seek to the given time.
controller . paused	Returns true if playback is paused; false otherwise. When this attribute is true, any media element slaved to this controller will be stopped.
controller . playbackState	Returns the state that the MediaController was in the last time it fired events as a result of reporting the controller state . The value of this attribute is either " playing ", indicating that the media is actively playing, " ended ", indicating that the media is not playing because playback has reached the end of all the slaved media elements , or " waiting ", indicating that the media is not playing for some other reason (e.g. the MediaController is paused).
controller . pause()	Sets the paused attribute to true.
controller . unpause()	Sets the paused attribute to false.
controller . play()	Sets the paused attribute to false and invokes the play() method of each slaved media element .
controller . played	Returns a TimeRanges object that represents the union of the time ranges in all the slaved media elements that have been played.
controller . defaultPlaybackRate [= value]	Returns the default rate of playback. Can be set, to change the default rate of playback. This default rate has no direct effect on playback, but if the user switches to a fast-forward mode, when they return to the normal playback mode, it is expected that rate of playback (playbackRate) will be returned to this default rate.
controller . playbackRate [= value]	Returns the current rate of playback. Can be set, to change the rate of playback.
controller . volume [= value]	Returns the current playback volume multiplier, as a number in the range 0.0 to 1.0, where 0.0 is the quietest and 1.0 the loudest. Can be set, to change the volume multiplier. Throws an IndexSizeError exception if the new value is not in the range 0.0 .. 1.0.
controller . muted [= value]	Returns true if all audio is muted (regardless of other attributes either on the controller or on any media elements slaved to this controller), and false otherwise. Can be set, to change whether the audio is muted or not.

A [media element](#) can have a **current media controller**, which is a [MediaController](#) object. When a [media element](#) is created without a [mediagroup](#) attribute, it does not have a [current media controller](#). (If it is created with such an attribute, then that attribute initializes the [current media controller](#), as defined below.)

The **slaved media elements** of a [MediaController](#) are the [media elements](#) whose [current media controller](#) is that [MediaController](#). All the **slaved media elements** of a [MediaController](#) must use the same clock for their definition of their [media timeline](#)'s unit time. When the user agent is required to act on each [slaved media element](#) in turn, they must be processed in the order that they were last associated with the [MediaController](#).

The [controller](#) attribute on a [media element](#), on getting, must return the element's [current media controller](#), if any, or null otherwise. On setting, the user agent must run the following steps:

The user agent must run the following steps.

1. Let m be the [media element](#) in question.
2. Let $oldController$ be m 's [current media controller](#), if it currently has one, and null otherwise.
3. Let $newController$ be null.
4. Let m have no [current media controller](#), if it currently has one.
5. Remove the element's [mediagroup](#) content attribute, if any.
6. If the new value is null, then jump to the *update controllers* step below.
7. Let m 's [current media controller](#) be the new value.
8. Let $newController$ be m 's [current media controller](#).
9. [Bring the media element up to speed with its new media controller](#).
10. *Update controllers*: If $oldController$ and $newController$ are the same (whether both null or both the same controller) then abort these steps.
 11. If $oldController$ is not null and still has one or more [slaved media elements](#), then [report the controller state](#) for $oldController$.
 12. If $newController$ is not null, then [report the controller state](#) for $newController$.

The [MediaController\(\)](#) constructor, when invoked, must return a newly created [MediaController](#) object.

The [readystate](#) attribute must return the value to which it was most recently set. When the [MediaController](#) object is created, the attribute must be set to the value 0 ([HAVE NOTHING](#)). The value is updated by the [report the controller state](#) algorithm below.

The [seekable](#) attribute must return a new static [normalized TimeRanges object](#) that represents the intersection of the ranges of the [media resources](#) of the [slaved media elements](#) that the user agent is able to seek to, at the time the attribute is evaluated.

The [buffered](#) attribute must return a new static [normalized TimeRanges object](#) that represents the intersection of the ranges of the [media resources](#) of the [slaved media elements](#) that the user agent has buffered, at the time the attribute is evaluated. User agents must accurately determine the ranges available, even for media streams where this can only be determined by tedious inspection.

The [duration](#) attribute must return the [media controller duration](#).

Every 15 to 250ms, or whenever the [MediaController](#)'s [media controller duration](#) changes, whichever happens least often, the user agent must [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named [durationchange](#) at the [MediaController](#). If the [MediaController](#)'s [media controller duration](#) decreases such that the [media controller position](#) is greater than the [media controller duration](#), the user agent must immediately [seek the media controller to media controller duration](#).

The [currentTime](#) attribute must return the [media controller position](#) on getting, and on setting must [seek the media controller](#) to the new value.

Every 15 to 250ms, or whenever the [MediaController](#)'s [media controller position](#) changes, whichever happens least often, the user agent must [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named [timeupdate](#) at the [MediaController](#).

When a [MediaController](#) is created it is a **playing media controller**. It can be changed into a **paused media controller** and back either via the user agent's user interface (when the element is [exposing a user interface to the user](#)) or by script using the APIs defined in this section (see below).

The [paused](#) attribute must return true if the [MediaController](#) object is a [paused media controller](#), and false otherwise.

When the [pause\(\)](#) method is invoked, if the [MediaController](#) is a [playing media controller](#) then the user agent must change the [MediaController](#) into a [paused media controller](#), [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named [pause](#) at the [MediaController](#), and then [report the controller state](#) of the [MediaController](#).

When the [unpause\(\)](#) method is invoked, if the [MediaController](#) is a [paused media controller](#), the user agent must change the [MediaController](#) into a [playing media controller](#), [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named [play](#) at the [MediaController](#), and then [report the controller state](#) of the [MediaController](#).

When the [play\(\)](#) method is invoked, the user agent must invoke the [play](#) method of each [slaved media element](#) in turn, and then invoke the [unpause](#) method of the [MediaController](#).

The [playbackstate](#) attribute must return the value to which it was most recently set. When the [MediaController](#) object is created, the attribute must be set to the value "[waiting](#)". The value is updated by the [report the controller state](#) algorithm below.

The [played](#) attribute must return a new static [normalized TimeRanges object](#) that represents the union of the ranges of points on the [media timelines](#) of the [media resources](#) of the [slaved media elements](#) that the user agent has so far reached through the usual monotonic increase of their [current playback positions](#) during normal playback, at the time the attribute is evaluated.

A [MediaController](#) has a **media controller default playback rate** and a **media controller playback rate**, which must both be set to 1.0 when the [MediaController](#) object is created.

The [defaultPlaybackRate](#) attribute, on getting, must return the [MediaController](#)'s [media controller default playback rate](#), and on setting, must set the [MediaController](#)'s [media controller default playback rate](#) to the new value, then [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named [ratechange](#) at the [MediaController](#).

The [playbackRate](#) attribute, on getting, must return the [MediaController](#)'s [media controller playback rate](#), and on setting, must set the [MediaController](#)'s [media controller playback rate](#) to the new value, then [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named [ratechange](#) at the [MediaController](#).

A [MediaController](#) has a **media controller volume multiplier**, which must be set to 1.0 when the [MediaController](#) object is created, and a **media controller mute override**, which must initially be false.

The [volume](#) attribute, on getting, must return the [MediaController](#)'s [media controller volume multiplier](#), and on setting, if the new value is in the range 0.0 to 1.0 inclusive, must set the [MediaController](#)'s [media controller volume multiplier](#) to the new value and [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named [volumechange](#) at the [MediaController](#). If the new value is outside the range 0.0 to 1.0 inclusive, then, on setting, an [exception must be thrown instead](#).

[IndexSizeError](#) exception must be thrown instead.

The `muted` attribute, on getting, must return the [MediaController](#)'s [media controller mute override](#), and on setting, must set the [MediaController](#)'s [media controller mute override](#) to the new value and [queue a task to fire a simple event](#) named `volumechange` at the [MediaController](#).

The [media resources](#) of all the [slaved media elements](#) of a [MediaController](#) have a defined temporal relationship which provides relative offsets between the zero time of each such [media resource](#): for [media resources](#) with a [timeline offset](#), their relative offsets are the difference between their [timeline offset](#); the zero times of all the [media resources](#) without a [timeline offset](#) are not offset from each other (i.e. the origins of their timelines are cotemporal); and finally, the zero time of the [media resource](#) with the earliest [timeline offset](#) (if any) is not offset from the zero times of the [media resources](#) without a [timeline offset](#) (i.e. the origins of [media resources](#) without a [timeline offset](#) are further cotemporal with the earliest defined point on the timeline of the [media resource](#) with the earliest [timeline offset](#)).

The [media resource end position](#) of a [media resource](#) in a [media element](#) is defined as follows: if the [media resource](#) has a finite and known duration, the [media resource end position](#) is the duration of the [media resource](#)'s timeline (the last defined position on that timeline); otherwise, the [media resource](#)'s duration is infinite or unknown, and the [media resource end position](#) is the time of the last frame of [media data](#) currently available for that [media resource](#).

Each [MediaController](#) also has its own defined timeline. On this timeline, all the [media resources](#) of all the [slaved media elements](#) of the [MediaController](#) are temporally aligned according to their defined offsets. The [media controller duration](#) of that [MediaController](#) is the time from the earliest [earliest possible position](#), relative to this [MediaController](#) timeline, of any of the [media resources](#) of the [slaved media elements](#) of the [MediaController](#), to the time of the latest [media resource end position](#) of the [media resources](#) of the [slaved media elements](#) of the [MediaController](#), again relative to this [MediaController](#) timeline.

Each [MediaController](#) has a [media controller position](#). This is the time on the [MediaController](#)'s timeline at which the user agent is trying to play the [slaved media elements](#). When a [MediaController](#) is created, its [media controller position](#) is initially zero.

When the user agent is to [bring a media element up to speed with its new media controller](#), it must [seek](#) that [media element](#) to the [MediaController](#)'s [media controller position](#) relative to the [media element](#)'s timeline.

When the user agent is to [seek the media controller](#) to a particular [newplayback position](#), it must follow these steps:

1. If the [newplayback position](#) is less than zero, then set it to zero.
2. If the [newplayback position](#) is greater than the [media controller duration](#), then set it to the [media controller duration](#).
3. Set the [media controller position](#) to the [newplayback position](#).
4. [Seek](#) each [slaved media element](#) to the [newplayback position](#) relative to the [media element](#) timeline.

A [MediaController](#) is a [blocked media controller](#) if the [MediaController](#) is a [paused media controller](#), or if any of its [slaved media elements](#) are [blocked media elements](#), or if any of its [slaved media elements](#) whose [autoplaying flag](#) is true still have their [paused](#) attribute set to true, or if all of its [slaved media elements](#) have their [paused](#) attribute set to true.

A [media element](#) is [blocked on its media controller](#) if the [MediaController](#) is a [blocked media controller](#), or if its [media controller position](#) is either before the [media resource](#)'s [earliest possible position](#) relative to the [MediaController](#)'s timeline or after the end of the [media resource](#) relative to the [MediaController](#)'s timeline.

When a [MediaController](#) is not a [blocked media controller](#) and it has at least one [slaved media element](#) whose [Document](#) is a [fully active Document](#), the [MediaController](#)'s [media controller position](#) must increase monotonically at [media controller playback rate](#) units of time on the [MediaController](#)'s timeline per unit time of the clock used by its [slaved media elements](#).

When the zero point on the timeline of a [MediaController](#) moves relative to the timelines of the [slaved media elements](#) by a time difference ΔT , the [MediaController](#)'s [media controller position](#) must be decremented by ΔT .

Note: In some situations, e.g. when playing back a live stream without buffering anything, the [media controller position](#) would increase monotonically as described above at the same rate as the ΔT described in the previous paragraph decreases it, with the end result that for all intents and purposes, the [media controller position](#) would appear to remain constant (probably with the value 0).

A [MediaController](#) has a [most recently reported readiness state](#), which is a number from 0 to 4 derived from the numbers used for the [media element](#) `readyState` attribute, and a [most recently reported playback state](#), which is either [playing](#), [waiting](#), or [ended](#).

When a [MediaController](#) is created, its [most recently reported readiness state](#) must be set to 0, and its [most recently reported playback state](#) must be set to [waiting](#).

When a user agent is required to [report the controller state](#) for a [MediaController](#), the user agent must run the following steps:

1. If the [MediaController](#) has no [slaved media elements](#), let [newreadiness state](#) be 0.
Otherwise, let it have the lowest value of the [readyState](#) IDL attributes of all of its [slaved media elements](#).
2. If the [MediaController](#)'s [most recently reported readiness state](#) is less than the [newreadiness state](#), then run these substeps:
 1. Let [next state](#) be the [MediaController](#)'s [most recently reported readiness state](#).
 2. [Loop](#): Increment [next state](#) by one.
 3. [Queue a task](#) to run the following steps:
 1. Set the [MediaController](#)'s [readyState](#) attribute to the value [next state](#).
 2. [Fire a simple event](#) at the [MediaController](#) object, whose name is the event name corresponding to the value of [next state](#) given in the table below.
 4. If [next state](#) is less than [newreadiness state](#), then return to the step labeled [loop](#).

Otherwise, if the [MediaController](#)'s [most recently reported readiness state](#) is greater than [newreadiness state](#) then [queue a task to fire a simple event](#) at the [MediaController](#) object, whose name is the event name corresponding to the value of [newreadiness state](#) given in the table below.

Value of new readiness state	Event name
0	emptied
1	loadedmetadata

2	<code>loadeddata</code>
3	<code>canplay</code>
4	<code>canplaythrough</code>

3. Let the `MediaController`'s `most recently reported readiness state` be `newreadiness state`.
4. Initialize `newplayback state` by setting it to the state given for the first matching condition from the following list:
- If the `MediaController` has no `slaved media elements`
 - Let `newplayback state` be `waiting`.
 - If all of the `MediaController`'s `slaved media elements` have `ended playback` and the `media controller playback rate` is `positive or zero`
 - Let `newplayback state` be `ended`.
 - If the `MediaController` is a `blocked media controller`
 - Let `newplayback state` be `waiting`.
 - Otherwise
 - Let `newplayback state` be `playing`.
5. If the `MediaController`'s `most recently reported playback state` is not equal to `newplayback state` and the `newplayback state` is `ended`, then `queue a task` that, if the `MediaController` object is a `playing media controller`, and all of the `MediaController`'s `slaved media elements` have still `ended playback`, and the `media controller playback rate` is still `positive or zero`, changes the `MediaController` object to a `paused media controller` and then `fires a simple event` named `pause` at the `MediaController` object.
6. If the `MediaController`'s `most recently reported playback state` is not equal to `newplayback state` then `queue a task` to run the following steps:
1. Set the `MediaController`'s `playbackState` attribute to the value given in the second column of the row of the following table whose first column contains the `newplayback state`.
 2. `Fire a simple event` at the `MediaController` object, whose name is the value given in the third column of the row of the following table whose first column contains the `newplayback state`.

New playback state	New value for <code>playbackState</code>	Event name
<code>playing</code>	<code>"playing"</code>	<code>playing</code>
<code>waiting</code>	<code>"waiting"</code>	<code>waiting</code>
<code>ended</code>	<code>"ended"</code>	<code>ended</code>

7. Let the `MediaController`'s `most recently reported playback state` be `newplayback state`.

The following are the `event handlers` (and their corresponding `event handler event types`) that must be supported, as IDL attributes, by all objects implementing the `MediaController` interface:

Event handler	Event handler event type
<code>onemptied</code>	<code>emptied</code>
<code>onloadedmetadata</code>	<code>loadedmetadata</code>
<code>onloadeddata</code>	<code>loadeddata</code>
<code>oncanplay</code>	<code>canplay</code>
<code>oncanplaythrough</code>	<code>canplaythrough</code>
<code>onplaying</code>	<code>playing</code>
<code>onended</code>	<code>ended</code>
<code>onwaiting</code>	<code>waiting</code>
<code>ondurationchange</code>	<code>durationchange</code>
<code>ontimeupdate</code>	<code>timeupdate</code>
<code>onplay</code>	<code>play</code>
<code>onpause</code>	<code>pause</code>
<code>onratechange</code>	<code>ratechange</code>
<code>onvolumechange</code>	<code>volumechange</code>

The `task source` for the `tasks` listed in this section is the [DOM manipulation task source](#).

4.8.10.11.3 ASSIGNING A MEDIA CONTROLLER DECLARATIVELY

The `mediagroup` content attribute on `media elements` can be used to link multiple `media elements` together by implicitly creating a `MediaController`. The value is text; `media elements` with the same value are automatically linked by the user agent.

When a `media element` is created with a `mediagroup` attribute, and when a `media element`'s `mediagroup` attribute is set, changed, or removed, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Let `m` be the `media element` in question.
2. Let `old controller` be `m`'s `current media controller`, if it currently has one, and null otherwise.
3. Let `newcontroller` be null.
4. Let `m` have no `current media controller`, if it currently has one.
5. If `m`'s `mediagroup` attribute is being removed, then jump to the `update controllers` step below.
6. If there is another `media element` whose `Document` is the same as `m`'s `Document` (even if one or both of these elements are not actually `in the Document`), and which also has a `mediagroup` attribute, and whose `mediagroup` attribute has the same value as the new value of `m`'s `mediagroup` attribute, then let `controller` be that `media element`'s `current media controller`.

Otherwise, let `controller` be a newly created `MediaController`.

7. Let `m`'s `current media controller` be `controller`.
8. Let `newcontroller` be `m`'s `current media controller`.
9. [Bring the media element up to speed with its new media controller](#).
10. *Update controllers:* If `old controller` and `newcontroller` are the same (whether both null or both the same controller) then abort these steps.
11. If `old controller` is not null and still has one or more `slaved media elements`, then [report the controller state](#) for `old controller`.
12. If `newcontroller` is not null, then [report the controller state](#) for `newcontroller`.

The `mediagroup` IDL attribute on `media elements` must [reflect](#) the `mediagroup` content attribute.

Code Example:

Multiple `media elements` referencing the same `media resource` will share a single network request. This can be used to efficiently play two (video) tracks from the same `media resource` in two different places on the screen. Used with the `mediagroup` attribute, these elements can also be kept synchronised.

In this example, a sign-language interpreter track from a movie file is overlaid on the primary video track of that same video file using two `video` elements, some CSS, and an implicit `MediaController`:

```
<article>
  <style scoped>
    div { margin: 1em auto; position: relative; width: 400px; height: 300px; }
    video { position: absolute; bottom: 0; right: 0; }
    video:first-child { width: 100%; height: 100%; }
    video:last-child { width: 30%; }
  </style>
  <div>
    <video src="movie.vid#track=Video&track=English" autoplay controls mediagroup=movie></video>
    <video src="movie.vid#track=sign" autoplay mediagroup=movie></video>
  </div>
</article>
```

4.8.10.12 Timed text tracks

4.8.10.12.1 TEXT TRACK MODEL

A `media element` can have a group of associated `text tracks`, known as the `media element`'s [list of text tracks](#). The `text tracks` are sorted as follows:

1. The `text tracks` corresponding to `track` element children of the `media element`, in [tree order](#).
2. Any `text tracks` added using the `addTextTrack()` method, in the order they were added, oldest first.
3. Any `media-resource-specific text tracks` (`text tracks` corresponding to data in the `media resource`), in the order defined by the `media resource`'s format specification.

A `text track` consists of:

The kind of text track

This decides how the track is handled by the user agent. The kind is represented by a string. The possible strings are:

- `subtitles`
- `captions`
- `descriptions`
- `chapters`
- `metadata`

The `kind of track` can change dynamically, in the case of a `text track` corresponding to a `track` element.

A label

This is a human-readable string intended to identify the track for the user.

The `label of a track` can change dynamically, in the case of a `text track` corresponding to a `track` element.

When a `text track label` is the empty string, the user agent should automatically generate an appropriate label from the text track's other properties (e.g. the kind of text track and the text track's language) for use in its user interface. This automatically-generated label is not exposed in the API.

An in-band metadata track dispatch type

This is a string extracted from the `media resource` specifically for in-band metadata tracks to enable such tracks to be dispatched to different scripts in the document.

For example, a traditional TV station broadcast streamed on the Web and augmented with Web-specific interactive features could include text tracks with metadata for ad targeting, trivia game data during game shows, player states during sports games, recipe information during food programs, and so forth. As each program starts and ends, new tracks might be added or removed from the stream, and as each one is added, the user agent could bind them to dedicated script modules using the value of this attribute.

Other than for in-band metadata text tracks, the `in-band metadata track dispatch type` is the empty string. How this value is populated for different media formats is described in [steps to expose a media-resource-specific text track](#).

A language

This is a string (a BCP 47 language tag) representing the language of the text track's cues. [\[BCP47\]](#)

The `language of a text track` can change dynamically, in the case of a `text track` corresponding to a `track` element.

A readiness state

One of the following:

Not loaded

Indicates that the text track's cues have not been obtained.

Loading

loading Indicates that the text track is loading and there have been no fatal errors encountered so far. Further cues might still be added to the track by the parser.

Loaded

Indicates that the text track has been loaded with no fatal errors.

Failed to load

Indicates that the text track was enabled, but when the user agent attempted to obtain it, this failed in some way (e.g. [URL](#) could not be [resolved](#), network error, unknown text track format). Some or all of the cues are likely missing and will not be obtained.

The [readiness state](#) of a [text track](#) changes dynamically as the track is obtained.

A mode

One of the following:

Disabled

Indicates that the text track is not active. Other than for the purposes of exposing the track in the DOM, the user agent is ignoring the text track. No cues are active, no events are fired, and the user agent will not attempt to obtain the track's cues.

Hidden

Indicates that the text track is active, but that the user agent is not actively displaying the cues. If no attempt has yet been made to obtain the track's cues, the user agent will perform such an attempt momentarily. The user agent is maintaining a list of which cues are active, and events are being fired accordingly.

Showing

Indicates that the text track is active. If no attempt has yet been made to obtain the track's cues, the user agent will perform such an attempt momentarily. The user agent is maintaining a list of which cues are active, and events are being fired accordingly. In addition, for text tracks whose [kind](#) is [subtitles](#) or [captions](#), the cues are being overlaid on the video as appropriate; for text tracks whose [kind](#) is [descriptions](#), the user agent is making the cues available to the user in a non-visual fashion; and for text tracks whose [kind](#) is [chapters](#), the user agent is making available to the user a mechanism by which the user can navigate to any point in the [media resource](#) by selecting a cue.

A list of zero or more cues

A list of [text track cues](#), along with [rules for updating the text track rendering](#). For example, for [WebVTT](#), the [rules for updating the display of WebVTT text tracks](#). [\[WEBVTT\]](#)

The [list of cues of a text track](#) can change dynamically, either because the [text track](#) has [not yet been loaded](#) or is still [loading](#), or due to DOM manipulation.

Each [text track](#) has a corresponding [TextTrack](#) object.

Each [media element](#) has a [list of pending text tracks](#), which must initially be empty, a [blocked-on-parser](#) flag, which must initially be false, and a [did-perform-automatic-track-selection](#) flag, which must also initially be false.

When the user agent is required to [populate the list of pending text tracks](#) of a [media element](#), the user agent must add to the element's [list of pending text tracks](#) each [text track](#) in the element's [list of text tracks](#) whose [text track mode](#) is not [disabled](#) and whose [text track readiness state](#) is [loading](#).

Whenever a [track](#) element's parent node changes, the user agent must remove the corresponding [text track](#) from any [list of pending text tracks](#) that it is in.

Whenever a [text track](#)'s [text track readiness state](#) changes to either [loaded](#) or [failed to load](#), the user agent must remove it from any [list of pending text tracks](#) that it is in.

When a [media element](#) is created by an [HTML parser](#) or [XML parser](#), the user agent must set the element's [blocked-on-parser](#) flag to true. When a [media element](#) is popped off the [stack of open elements](#) of an [HTML parser](#) or [XML parser](#), the user agent must [honor user preferences for automatic text track selection](#), [populate the list of pending text tracks](#), and set the element's [blocked-on-parser](#) flag to false.

The [text tracks](#) of a [media element](#) are [ready](#) when both the element's [list of pending text tracks](#) is empty and the element's [blocked-on-parser](#) flag is false.

Each [media element](#) has a [pending text track change notification flag](#), which must initially be unset.

Whenever a [text track](#) that is in a [media element](#)'s [list of text tracks](#) has its [text track mode](#) change value, the user agent must run the following steps for the [media element](#):

1. If the [media element](#)'s [pending text track change notification flag](#) is set, abort these steps.
2. Set the [media element](#)'s [pending text track change notification flag](#).
3. [Queue a task](#) that runs the following substeps:
 1. Unset the [media element](#)'s [pending text track change notification flag](#).
 2. [Fire a simple event](#) named [change](#) at the [media element](#)'s [textTracks](#) attribute's [TextTrackList](#) object.
4. If the [media element](#)'s [show poster flag](#) is not set, run the [time marches on](#) steps.

The [task source](#) for the [tasks](#) listed in this section is the [DOM manipulation task source](#).

A [text track cue](#) is the unit of time-sensitive data in a [text track](#), corresponding for instance for subtitles and captions to the text that appears at a particular time and disappears at another time.

Each [text track cue](#) consists of:

An identifier

An arbitrary string.

A start time

The time, in seconds and fractions of a second, that describes the beginning of the range of the [media data](#) to which the cue applies.

An end time

The time, in seconds and fractions of a second, that describes the end of the range of the [media data](#) to which the cue applies.

A pause-on-exit flag

A boolean indicating whether playback of the [media resource](#) is to pause when the end of the range to which the cue applies is reached.

Some additional format-specific data

Additional fields, as needed for the format. For example, WebVTT has a [text track cue writing direction](#) and so forth. [WEBVTT]

The text of the cue

The raw text of the cue, and [rules for rendering the cue in isolation](#).

Note: The [text track cue start time](#) and [text track cue end time](#) can be negative. (The [current playback position](#) can never be negative, though, so cues entirely before time zero cannot be active.)

Each [text track cue](#) has a corresponding [TextTrackCue](#) object (or more specifically, an object that inherits from [TextTrackCue](#) — for example, WebVTT cues use the [VTTcue](#) interface). A [text track cue](#)'s in-memory representation can be dynamically changed through this [TextTrackCue](#) API. [WEBVTT]

A [text track cue](#) is associated with [rules for updating the text track rendering](#), as defined by the specification for the specific kind of [text track cue](#). These rules are used specifically when the object representing the cue is added to a [TextTrack](#) object using the [addCue\(\)](#) method.

In addition, each [text track cue](#) has two pieces of dynamic information:

The active flag

This flag must be initially unset. The flag is used to ensure events are fired appropriately when the cue becomes active or inactive, and to make sure the right cues are rendered.

The user agent must synchronously unset this flag whenever the [text track cue](#) is removed from its [text track's text track list of cues](#); whenever the [text track](#) itself is removed from its [media element's list of text tracks](#) or has its [text track mode](#) changed to [disabled](#); and whenever the [media element's readyState](#) is changed back to [HAVE NOTHING](#). When the flag is unset in this way for one or more cues in [text tracks](#) that were [showing](#) prior to the relevant incident, the user agent must, after having unset the flag for all the affected cues, apply the [rules for updating the text track rendering](#) of those [text tracks](#). For example, for [text tracks](#) based on [WebVTT](#), the [rules for updating the display of WebVTT text tracks](#). [WEBVTT]

The display state

This is used as part of the rendering model, to keep cues in a consistent position. It must initially be empty. Whenever the [text track cue active flag](#) is unset, the user agent must empty the [text track cue display state](#).

The [text track cues](#) of a [media element's text tracks](#) are ordered relative to each other in the [text track cue order](#), which is determined as follows: first group the [cues](#) by their [text track](#), with the groups being sorted in the same order as their [text tracks](#) appear in the [media element's list of text tracks](#); then, within each group, [cues](#) must be sorted by their [start time](#), earliest first; then, any [cues](#) with the same [start time](#) must be sorted by their [end time](#), latest first; and finally, any [cues](#) with identical [end times](#) must be sorted in the order they were last added to their respective [text track list of cues](#), oldest first (so e.g. for cues from a [WebVTT](#) file, that would initially be the order in which the cues were listed in the file). [WEBVTT]

4.8.10.12.2 SOURCING IN-BAND TEXT TRACKS

A [media-resource-specific text track](#) is a [text track](#) that corresponds to data found in the [media resource](#).

Rules for processing and rendering such data are defined by the relevant specifications, e.g. the specification of the video format if the [media resource](#) is a video.

When a [media resource](#) contains data that the user agent recognises and supports as being equivalent to a [text track](#), the user agent [runs](#) the [steps to expose a media-resource-specific text track](#) with the relevant data, as follows.

1. Associate the relevant data with a new [text track](#) and its corresponding new [TextTrack](#) object. The [text track](#) is a [media-resource-specific text track](#).
2. Set the new [text track's kind](#), [label](#), and [language](#) based on the semantics of the relevant data, as defined by the relevant specification. If there is no label in that data, then the [label](#) must be set to the empty string.
3. Associate the [text track list of cues](#) with the [rules for updating the text track rendering](#) appropriate for the format in question.
4. If the new [text track's kind](#) is [metadata](#), then set the [text track in-band metadata track dispatch type](#) as follows, based on the type of the [media resource](#):
 - If the [media resource](#) is an Ogg file
The [text track in-band metadata track dispatch type](#) must be set to the value of the Name header field. [OGGSKELETONHEADERS]
 - If the [media resource](#) is a WebM file
The [text track in-band metadata track dispatch type](#) must be set to the value of the [CodecID](#) element. [WEBMCGI]
 - If the [media resource](#) is an MPEG-2 file
Let [stream type](#) be the value of the "stream_type" field describing the text track's type in the file's program map section, interpreted as an 8-bit unsigned integer. Let [length](#) be the value of the "ES_info_length" field for the track in the same part of the program map section, interpreted as an integer as defined by the MPEG-2 specification. Let [descriptor bytes](#) be the [length](#) bytes following the "ES_info_length" field. The [text track in-band metadata track dispatch type](#) must be set to the concatenation of the [stream type](#) byte and the zero or more [descriptor bytes](#) bytes, expressed in hexadecimal using uppercase ASCII hex digits. [MPEG2]
 - If the [media resource](#) is an MPEG-4 file
Let the first [stsd](#) box of the first [stbl](#) box of the first [minf](#) box of the first [mdia](#) box of the [text track](#)'s [track](#) box in the first [moov](#) box of the file be the [stsd box](#), if any. If the file has no [stsd box](#), or if the [stsd box](#) has neither a [mett](#) box nor a [metx](#) box, then the [text track in-band metadata track dispatch type](#) must be set to the empty string. Otherwise, if the [stsd box](#) has a [mett](#) box then the [text track in-band metadata track dispatch type](#) must be set to the concatenation of the string "[mett](#)", a U+0020 SPACE character, and the value of the first [mime_format](#) field of the first [mett](#) box of the [stsd box](#), or the empty string if that field is absent in that box. Otherwise, if the [stsd box](#) has no [mett](#) box but has a [metx](#) box then the [text track in-band metadata track dispatch type](#) must be set to the concatenation of the string "[metx](#)", a U+0020 SPACE character, and the value of the first [namespace](#) field of the first [metx](#) box of the [stsd box](#), or the empty string if that field is absent in that box. [MPEG4]
5. Populate the new [text track's list of cues](#) with the cues parsed so far, following the [guidelines for exposing cues](#), and begin updating it dynamically as necessary.
6. Set the new [text track's readiness state](#) to [loaded](#).
7. Set the new [text track's mode](#) to the mode consistent with the user's preferences and the requirements of the relevant specification for the data.

- Add the new [text track](#) to the [media element's list of text tracks](#).
- [Fire a trusted event](#) with the name [addtrack](#), that does not bubble and is not cancelable, and that uses the [TrackEvent](#) interface, with the [track](#) attribute initialized to the [text track's TextTrack](#) object, at the [media element's textTracks](#) attribute's [TextTrackList](#) object.

4.8.10.12.3 SOURCING OUT-OF-BAND TEXT TRACKS

When a [track](#) element is created, it must be associated with a new [text track](#) (with its value set as defined below) and its corresponding new [TextTrack](#) object.

The [text track kind](#) is determined from the state of the element's [kind](#) attribute according to the following table; for a state given in a cell of the first column, the [kind](#) is the string given in the second column:

State	String
Subtitles	subtitles
Captions	captions
Descriptions	descriptions
Chapters	chapters
Metadata	metadata

The [text track label](#) is the element's [track label](#).

The [text track language](#) is the element's [track language](#), if any, or the empty string otherwise.

As the [kind](#), [label](#), and [srclang](#) attributes are set, changed, or removed, the [text track](#) must update accordingly, as per the definitions above.

Note: Changes to the [track URL](#) are handled in the algorithm below.

The [text track readiness state](#) is initially [not loaded](#), and the [text track mode](#) is initially [disabled](#).

The [text track list of cues](#) is initially empty. It is dynamically modified when the referenced file is parsed. Associated with the list are the [rules for updating the text track rendering](#) appropriate for the format in question; for [WebVTT](#), this is the [rules for updating the display of WebVTT text tracks](#). [WEBVTT]

When a [track](#) element's parent element changes and the new parent is a [media element](#), then the user agent must add the [track](#) element's corresponding [text track](#) to the [media element's list of text tracks](#), and then [queue a task](#) to [fire a trusted event](#) with the name [addtrack](#), that does not bubble and is not cancelable, and that uses the [TrackEvent](#) interface, with the [track](#) attribute initialized to the [text track's TextTrack](#) object, at the [media element's textTracks](#) attribute's [TextTrackList](#) object.

When a [track](#) element's parent element changes and the old parent was a [media element](#), then the user agent must remove the [track](#) element's corresponding [text track](#) from the [media element's list of text tracks](#), and then [queue a task](#) to [fire a trusted event](#) with the name [removetrack](#), that does not bubble and is not cancelable, and that uses the [TrackEvent](#) interface, with the [track](#) attribute initialized to the [text track's TextTrack](#) object, at the [media element's textTracks](#) attribute's [TextTrackList](#) object.

When a [text track](#) corresponding to a [track](#) element is added to a [media element's list of text tracks](#), the user agent must [queue a task](#) to run the following steps for the [media element](#):

- If the element's [blocked-on-parser](#) flag is true, abort these steps.
- If the element's [did-perform-automatic-track-selection](#) flag is true, abort these steps.
- [Honor user preferences for automatic text track selection](#) for this element.

When the user agent is required to [honor user preferences for automatic text track selection](#) for a [media element](#), the user agent must run the following steps:

- [Perform automatic text track selection](#) for [subtitles](#) and [captions](#).
- [Perform automatic text track selection](#) for [descriptions](#).
- [Perform automatic text track selection](#) for [chapters](#).
- If there are any [text tracks](#) in the [media element's list of text tracks](#) whose [text track kind](#) is [metadata](#) that correspond to [track](#) elements with a [default](#) attribute set whose [text track mode](#) is set to [disabled](#), then set the [text track mode](#) of all such tracks to [hidden](#).
- Set the element's [did-perform-automatic-track-selection](#) flag to true.

When the steps above say to [perform automatic text track selection](#) for one or more [text track kinds](#), it means to run the following steps:

- Let [candidates](#) be a list consisting of the [text tracks](#) in the [media element's list of text tracks](#) whose [text track kind](#) is one of the kinds that were passed to the algorithm, if any, in the order given in the [list of text tracks](#).
- If [candidates](#) is empty, then abort these steps.
- If any of the [text tracks](#) in [candidates](#) have a [text track mode](#) set to [showing](#), abort these steps.
- If the user has expressed an interest in having a track from [candidates](#) enabled based on its [text track kind](#), [text track language](#), and [text track label](#), then set its [text track mode](#) to [showing](#).

Note: For example, the user could have set a browser preference to the effect of "I want French captions whenever possible", or "If there is a subtitle track with 'Commentary' in the title, enable it", or "If there are audio description tracks available, enable one, ideally in Swiss German, but failing that in Standard Swiss German or Standard German".

Otherwise, if there are any [text tracks](#) in [candidates](#) that correspond to [track](#) elements with a [default](#) attribute set whose [text track mode](#) is set to [disabled](#), then set the [text track mode](#) of the first such track to [showing](#).

When a [text track](#) corresponding to a [track](#) element experiences any of the following circumstances, the user agent must [start the track processing model](#) for that [text track](#) and its [track](#) element:

- The [track](#) element is created.

- The [text track](#) has its [text track mode](#) changed.
- The [track](#) element's parent element changes and the new parent is a [media element](#).

When a user agent is to **start the track processing model** for a [text track](#) and its [track](#) element, it must run the following algorithm. This algorithm interacts closely with the [event loop](#) mechanism; in particular, it has a [synchronous section](#) (which is triggered as part of the [event loop](#) algorithm). The steps in that section are marked with □.

1. If another occurrence of this algorithm is already running for this [text track](#) and its [track](#) element, abort these steps, letting that other algorithm take care of this element.
2. If the [text track's text track mode](#) is not set to one of [hidden](#) or [showing](#), abort these steps.
3. If the [text track's track](#) element does not have a [media element](#) as a parent, abort these steps.
4. Run the remainder of these steps asynchronously, allowing whatever caused these steps to run to continue.
5. *Top: Await a stable state.* The [synchronous section](#) consists of the following steps. (The steps in the [synchronous section](#) are marked with □.)
 6. □ Set the [text track readiness state](#) to [loading](#).
 7. □ Let [URL](#) be the [track URL](#) of the [track](#) element.
 8. □ If the [track](#) element's parent is a [media element](#) then let [CORS mode](#) be the state of the parent [media element](#)'s [crossorigin](#) content attribute. Otherwise, let [CORS mode](#) be [No CORS](#).
 9. End the [synchronous section](#), continuing the remaining steps asynchronously.
10. If [URL](#) is not the empty string, perform a [potentially CORS-enabled fetch](#) of [URL](#), with the [mode](#) being [CORS mode](#), the [origin](#) being the [origin](#) of the [track](#) element's [Document](#), and the [default origin behaviour](#) set to [fail](#).

The resource obtained in this fashion, if any, contains the text track data. If any data is obtained, it is by definition [CORS-same-origin](#) (cross-origin resources that are not suitably CORS-enabled do not get this far).

The [tasks queued](#) by the [fetching algorithm](#) on the [networking task source](#) to process the data as it is being fetched must determine the type of the resource. If the type of the resource is not a supported text track format, the load will fail, as described below. Otherwise, the resource's data must be passed to the appropriate parser (e.g. the [WebVTT parser](#)) as it is received, with the [text track list of cues](#) being used for that parser's output. [\[WEBVTT\]](#)

Note: The appropriate parser will synchronously (during these [networking task source tasks](#)) and incrementally (as each such task is run with whatever data has been received from the network) update the [text track list of cues](#).

This specification does not currently say whether or how to check the MIME types of text tracks, or whether or how to perform file type sniffing using the actual file data. Implementors differ in their intentions on this matter and it is therefore unclear what the right solution is. In the absence of any requirement here, the HTTP specification's strict requirement to follow the Content-Type header prevails ("Content-Type specifies the media type of the underlying data." ... "If and only if the media type is not given by a Content-Type field, the recipient MAY attempt to guess the media type via inspection of its content and/or the name extension(s) of the URI used to identify the resource.").

If the [fetching algorithm](#) fails for any reason (network error, the server returns an error code, a cross-origin check fails, etc), if [URL](#) is the empty string, or if the type of the resource is not a supported text track format, then run these steps:

1. [Queue a task](#) to first change the [text track readiness state](#) to [failed to load](#) and then [fire a simple event](#) named [error](#) at the [track](#) element.
2. Wait until the [text track readiness state](#) is no longer set to [loading](#).
3. Wait until the [track URL](#) is no longer equal to [URL](#), at the same time as the [text track mode](#) is set to [hidden](#) or [showing](#).
4. Jump to the step labeled [top](#).

If the [fetching algorithm](#) does not fail, then the final [task](#) that is [queued](#) by the [networking task source](#) must run the following steps after it has tried to parse the data:

1. Change the [text track readiness state](#) to [loaded](#).
 2. If the file was successfully processed, [fire a simple event](#) named [load](#) at the [track](#) element.
- Otherwise, the file was not successfully processed (e.g. the format in question is an XML format and the file contained a well-formedness error that the XML specification requires be detected and reported to the application); [fire a simple event](#) named [error](#) at the [track](#) element.
3. Wait until the [track URL](#) is no longer equal to [URL](#), at the same time as the [text track mode](#) is set to [hidden](#) or [showing](#).
 4. Jump back to the step labeled [top](#).

If, while the [fetching algorithm](#) is active, either:

- the [track URL](#) changes so that it is no longer equal to [URL](#), while the [text track mode](#) is set to [hidden](#) or [showing](#); or
- the [text track mode](#) changes to [hidden](#) or [showing](#), while the [track URL](#) is not equal to [URL](#)

...then the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Abort the [fetching algorithm](#), discarding any pending [tasks](#) generated by that algorithm (and in particular, not adding any cues to the [text track list of cues](#) after the moment the URL changed).
2. Jump back to the step labeled [top](#).

Until one of the above circumstances occurs, the user agent must remain on this step.

Whenever a [track](#) element has its [src](#) attribute set, changed, or removed, the user agent must synchronously empty the element's [text track](#)'s [text track list of cues](#). (This also causes the algorithm above to stop adding cues from the resource being obtained using the previously given [IRI](#) if any.)

4.8.10.12.4 GUIDELINES FOR EXPOSING CUES IN VARIOUS FORMATS AS [TEXT TRACK CUES](#)

How a specific format's text track cues are to be interpreted for the purposes of processing by an HTML user agent is defined by that format. In the absence of such a specification, this section provides some constraints within which implementations can attempt to consistently expose such formats.

To support the [text track](#) model of HTML, each unit of timed data is converted to a [text track cue](#). Where the mapping of the format's features to the aspects of a [text track cue](#) as defined in this specification are not defined, implementations must ensure that the mapping is consistent with the definitions of the aspects of a [text track cue](#) as defined above, as well as with the following constraints:

The [text track cue identifier](#)

Should be set to the empty string if the format has no obvious analogue to a per-cue identifier.

The [text track cue pause-on-exit flag](#)

Should be set to false.

4.8.10.12.5 TEXT TRACK API

IDL <pre>interface TextTrackList : EventTarget { readonly attribute unsigned long length; getter TextTrack (unsigned long index); TextTrack? getTrackById(DOMString id); attribute EventHandler onchange; attribute EventHandler onaddtrack; attribute EventHandler onremovetrack; };</pre>	<p>This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.</p> <p>media.textTracks.length Returns the number of text tracks associated with the media element (e.g. from track elements). This is the number of text tracks in the media element's list of text tracks.</p> <p>media.textTracks[n] Returns the TextTrack object representing the <i>n</i>th text track in the media element's list of text tracks.</p> <p>textTrack = media.textTracks.getTrackById(<i>id</i>) Returns the TextTrack object with the given identifier, or null if no track has that identifier.</p> <p>track.track Returns the TextTrack object representing the track element's text track.</p>
--	---

A [TextTrackList](#) object represents a dynamically updating list of [text tracks](#) in a given order.

The [textTracks](#) attribute of [media elements](#) must return a [TextTrackList](#) object representing the [TextTrack](#) objects of the [text tracks](#) in the [media element's list of text tracks](#), in the same order as in the [list of text tracks](#). The same object must be returned each time the attribute is accessed. [\[WEBIDL\]](#)

The [length](#) attribute of a [TextTrackList](#) object must return the number of [text tracks](#) in the list represented by the [TextTrackList](#) object.

The [supported property indices](#) of a [TextTrackList](#) object at any instant are the numbers from zero to the number of [text tracks](#) in the list represented by the [TextTrackList](#) object minus one, if any. If there are no [text tracks](#) in the list, there are no [supported property indices](#).

To determine the value of an indexed property of a [TextTrackList](#) object for a given index *index*, the user agent must return the *index*th [text track](#) in the list represented by the [TextTrackList](#) object.

The [getTrackById\(id\)](#) method must return the first [TextTrack](#) in the [TextTrackList](#) object whose *id* IDL attribute would return a value equal to the value of the *id* argument. When no tracks match the given argument, the method must return null.

IDL <pre>enum TextTrackMode { "disabled", "hidden", "showing" }; enum TextTrackKind { "subtitles", "captions", "descriptions", "chapters", "metadata" }; interface TextTrack : EventTarget { readonly attribute TextTrackKind kind; readonly attribute DOMString label; readonly attribute DOMString language; readonly attribute DOMString id; readonly attribute DOMString inBandMetadataTrackDispatchType; attribute TextTrackMode mode; readonly attribute TextTrackCueList? cues; readonly attribute TextTrackCueList? activeCues; void addCue(TextTrackCue cue); void removeCue(TextTrackCue cue); attribute EventHandler oncuechange; };</pre>	<p>This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.</p> <p>textTrack = media.addTextTrack(<i>kind</i> [, <i>label</i> [, <i>language</i>]]) Creates and returns a new TextTrack object, which is also added to the media element's list of text tracks.</p> <p>textTrack.kind Returns the text track kind string.</p> <p>textTrack.label Returns the text track label, if there is one, or the empty string otherwise (indicating that a custom label probably needs to be generated from the other attributes of the object if the object is exposed to the user).</p>
--	--

<code>textTrack</code> . <code>language</code>	Returns the text track language string.
<code>textTrack</code> . <code>id</code>	Returns the ID of the given track. For in-band tracks, this is the ID that can be used with a fragment identifier if the format supports the <i>Media Fragments URI</i> syntax, and that can be used with the <code>getTrackById()</code> method. [MEDIAFRAG]
	For <code>TextTrack</code> objects corresponding to <code>track</code> elements, this is the ID of the <code>track</code> element.
<code>textTrack</code> . <code>inBandMetadataTrackDispatchType</code>	Returns the text track in-band metadata track dispatch type string.
<code>textTrack</code> . <code>mode</code> [= <code>value</code>]	Returns the text track mode , represented by a string from the following list: <code>"disabled"</code> The text track disabled mode. <code>"hidden"</code> The text track hidden mode. <code>"showing"</code> The text track showing mode. Can be set, to change the mode.
<code>textTrack</code> . <code>cues</code>	Returns the text track list of cues , as a <code>TextTrackCueList</code> object.
<code>textTrack</code> . <code>activeCues</code>	Returns the text track cues from the text track list of cues that are currently active (i.e. that start before the current playback position and end after it), as a <code>TextTrackCueList</code> object.
<code>textTrack</code> . <code>addCue(cue)</code>	Adds the given cue to <code>textTrack</code> 's text track list of cues .
<code>textTrack</code> . <code>removeCue(cue)</code>	Removes the given cue from <code>textTrack</code> 's text track list of cues .

The `addTextTrack(kind, [label], [language])` method of [media elements](#), when invoked, must run the following steps:

1. Create a new `TextTrack` object.
2. Create a new `text track` corresponding to the new object, and set its `text track kind` to `kind`, its `text track label` to `label`, its `text track language` to `language`, its `text track readiness state` to the `text track loaded` state, its `text track mode` to the `text track hidden` mode, and its `text track list of cues` to an empty list.
Initially, the `text track list of cues` is not associated with any [rules for updating the text track rendering](#). When a `text track cue` is added to it, the `text track list of cues` has its rules permanently set accordingly.
3. Add the new `text track` to the [media element's list of text tracks](#).
4. [Queue a task](#) to fire a [trusted](#) event with the name `addtrack`, that does not bubble and is not cancelable, and that uses the `TrackEvent` interface, with the `track` attribute initialized to the new `text track`'s `TextTrack` object, at the [media element](#)'s `textTracks` attribute's `TextTrackList` object.
5. Return the new `TextTrack` object.

The `kind` attribute must return the `text track kind` of the `text track` that the `TextTrack` object represents.

The `label` attribute must return the `text track label` of the `text track` that the `TextTrack` object represents.

The `language` attribute must return the `text track language` of the `text track` that the `TextTrack` object represents.

The `id` attribute returns the track's identifier, if it has one, or the empty string otherwise. For tracks that correspond to `track` elements, the track's identifier is the value of the element's `id` attribute, if any. For in-band tracks, the track's identifier is specified by the [media resource](#). If the [media resource](#) is in a format that supports the *Media Fragments URI* fragment identifier syntax, the identifier returned for a particular track must be the same identifier that would enable the track if used as the name of a track in the track dimension of such a fragment identifier. [\[MEDIAFRAG\]](#)

The `inBandMetadataTrackDispatchType` attribute must return the [text track in-band metadata track dispatch type](#) of the `text track` that the `TextTrack` object represents.

The `mode` attribute, on getting, must return the string corresponding to the [text track mode](#) of the `text track` that the `TextTrack` object represents, as defined by the following list:

- `"disabled"`
The [text track disabled](#) mode.
- `"hidden"`
The [text track hidden](#) mode.
- `"showing"`
The [text track showing](#) mode.

On setting, if the new value isn't equal to what the attribute would currently return, the new value must be processed as follows:

- ← **If the new value is `"disabled"`**
Set the `text track mode` of the `text track` that the `TextTrack` object represents to the `text track disabled` mode.
- ← **If the new value is `"hidden"`**
Set the `text track mode` of the `text track` that the `TextTrack` object represents to the `text track hidden` mode.

→ If the new value is "[showing](#)"

Set the [text track mode](#) of the [text track](#) that the [TextTrack](#) object represents to the [text track showing](#) mode.

If the [text track mode](#) of the [text track](#) that the [TextTrack](#) object represents is not the [text track disabled](#) mode, then the [cues](#) attribute must return a [live TextTrackCueList](#) object that represents the subset of the [text track list of cues](#) of the [text track](#) that the [TextTrack](#) object represents whose [end times](#) occur at or after the [earliest possible position when the script started](#), in [text track cue order](#). Otherwise, it must return null. When an object is returned, the same object must be returned each time.

The [earliest possible position when the script started](#) is whatever the [earliest possible position](#) was the last time the [event loop](#) reached step 1.

If the [text track mode](#) of the [text track](#) that the [TextTrack](#) object represents is not the [text track disabled](#) mode, then the [activeCues](#) attribute must return a [live TextTrackCueList](#) object that represents the subset of the [text track list of cues](#) of the [text track](#) that the [TextTrack](#) object represents whose [active flag was set when the script started](#), in [text track cue order](#). Otherwise, it must return null. When an object is returned, the same object must be returned each time.

A [text track cue](#)'s active flag was set when the script started if its [text track cue active flag](#) was set the last time the [event loop](#) reached step 1.

The [addCue \(cue \)](#) method of [TextTrack](#) objects, when invoked, must run the following steps:

1. If the [text track list of cues](#) does not yet have any associated [rules for updating the text track rendering](#), then associate the [text track list of cues](#) with the [rules for updating the text track rendering](#) appropriate to [cue](#).
2. If [text track list of cues](#)' associated [rules for updating the text track rendering](#) are not the same [rules for updating the text track rendering](#) as appropriate for [cue](#), then throw an [InvalidStateError](#) exception and abort these steps.
3. If the given [cue](#) is in a [text track list of cues](#), then remove [cue](#) from that [text track list of cues](#).
4. Add [cue](#) to the method's [TextTrack](#) object's [text track's text track list of cues](#).

The [removeCue \(cue \)](#) method of [TextTrack](#) objects, when invoked, must run the following steps:

1. If the given [cue](#) is not currently listed in the method's [TextTrack](#) object's [text track's text track list of cues](#), then throw a [NotFoundError](#) exception and abort these steps.
2. Remove [cue](#) from the method's [TextTrack](#) object's [text track's text track list of cues](#).

Code Example:

In this example, an [audio](#) element is used to play a specific sound-effect from a sound file containing many sound effects. A cue is used to pause the audio, so that it ends exactly at the end of the clip, even if the browser is busy running some script. If the page had relied on script to pause the audio, then the start of the next clip might be heard if the browser was not able to run the script at the exact time specified.

```
var sfx = new Audio('sfx.wav');
var sounds = sfx.addTextTrack('metadata');

// add sounds we care about
function addFX(start, end, name) {
    var cue = new VTTcue(start, end, '');
    cue.id = name;
    cue.pauseOnExit = true;
    sounds.addCue(cue);
}

addFX(12.783, 13.612, 'dog bark');
addFX(13.612, 15.091, 'kitten mew');

function playSound(id) {
    sfx.currentTime = sounds.getCueById(id).startTime;
    sfx.play();
}

// play a bark as soon as we can
sfx.oncanplaythrough = function () {
    playSound('dog bark');
}
// meow when the user tries to leave
window.onbeforeunload = function () {
    playSound('kitten mew');
    return 'Are you sure you want to leave this awesome page?';
}
```

IDL

```
interface TextTrackCueList {
    readonly attribute unsigned long length;
    getter TextTrackCue (unsigned long index);
    TextTrackCue? getCueById(DOMString id);
};
```

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

cuelist .length

Returns the number of [cues](#) in the list.

cuelist [index]

Returns the [text track cue](#) with index [index](#) in the list. The cues are sorted in [text track cue order](#).

cuelist .getcueById (id)

Returns the first [text track cue](#) (in [text track cue order](#)) with [text track cue identifier](#) [id](#).

Returns null if none of the cues have the given identifier or if the argument is the empty string.

A [TextTrackCueList](#) object represents a dynamically updating list of [text track cues](#) in a given order.

The [length](#) attribute must return the number of [cues](#) in the list represented by the [TextTrackCueList](#) object.

The [supported property indices](#) of a [TextTrackCueList](#) object at any instant are the numbers from zero to the number of [cues](#) in the list

The [supported property indices](#) of a [TextTrackCueList](#) object at any instant are the numbers from zero to the number of [cues](#) in the list represented by the [TextTrackCueList](#) object minus one, if any. If there are no [cues](#) in the list, there are no [supported property indices](#).

To [determine the value of an indexed property](#) for a given index [index](#), the user agent must return the [index](#)th [text track cue](#) in the list represented by the [TextTrackCueList](#) object.

The [getcuebyId\(id\)](#) method, when called with an argument other than the empty string, must return the first [text track cue](#) in the list represented by the [TextTrackCueList](#) object whose [text track cue identifier](#) is [id](#), if any, or null otherwise. If the argument is the empty string, then the method must return null.

IDL

```
interface TextTrackCue : EventTarget {  
    readonly attribute TextTrack? track;  
  
    attribute DOMString id;  
    attribute double startTime;  
    attribute double endTime;  
    attribute boolean pauseOnExit;  
  
    attribute EventHandler onenter;  
    attribute EventHandler onexit;  
};
```

`cue . track`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns the [TextTrack](#) object to which this [text track cue](#) belongs, if any, or null otherwise.

`cue . id [= value]`

Returns the [text track cue identifier](#).

Can be set.

`cue . startTime [= value]`

Returns the [text track cue start time](#), in seconds.

Can be set.

`cue . endTime [= value]`

Returns the [text track cue end time](#), in seconds.

Can be set.

`cue . pauseOnExit [= value]`

Returns true if the [text track cue pause-on-exit flag](#) is set, false otherwise.

Can be set.

The [track](#) attribute, on getting, must return the [TextTrack](#) object of the [text track](#) in whose [list of cues](#) the [text track cue](#) that the [TextTrackCue](#) object represents finds itself, if any; or null otherwise.

The [id](#) attribute, on getting, must return the [text track cue identifier](#) of the [text track cue](#) that the [TextTrackCue](#) object represents. On setting, the [text track cue identifier](#) must be set to the new value.

The [startTime](#) attribute, on getting, must return the [text track cue start time](#) of the [text track cue](#) that the [TextTrackCue](#) object represents, in seconds. On setting, the [text track cue start time](#) must be set to the new value, interpreted in seconds; then, if the [TextTrackCue](#) object's [text track cue](#) is in a [text track's list of cues](#), and that [text track](#) is in a [media element's list of text tracks](#), and the [media element's show poster flag](#) is not set, then run the [time marches on](#) steps for that [media element](#).

The [endTime](#) attribute, on getting, must return the [text track cue end time](#) of the [text track cue](#) that the [TextTrackCue](#) object represents, in seconds. On setting, the [text track cue end time](#) must be set to the new value, interpreted in seconds; then, if the [TextTrackCue](#) object's [text track cue](#) is in a [text track's list of cues](#), and that [text track](#) is in a [media element's list of text tracks](#), and the [media element's show poster flag](#) is not set, then run the [time marches on](#) steps for that [media element](#).

The [pauseOnExit](#) attribute, on getting, must return true if the [text track cue pause-on-exit flag](#) of the [text track cue](#) that the [TextTrackCue](#) object represents is set; or false otherwise. On setting, the [text track cue pause-on-exit flag](#) must be set if the new value is true, and must be unset otherwise.

4.8.10.12.6 TEXT TRACKS DESCRIBING CHAPTERS

Chapters are segments of a [media resource](#) with a given title. Chapters can be nested, in the same way that sections in a document outline can have subsections.

Each [text track cue](#) in a [text track](#) being used for describing chapters has three key features: the [text track cue start time](#), giving the start time of the chapter, the [text track cue end time](#), giving the end time of the chapter, and the [text track cue text](#) giving the chapter title.

The **rules for constructing the chapter tree from a text track** are as follows. They produce a potentially nested list of chapters, each of which have a start time, end time, title, and a list of nested chapters. This algorithm discards cues that do not correctly nest within each other, or that are out of order.

1. Let [list](#) be a copy of the [list of cues](#) of the [text track](#) being processed.
2. Remove from [list](#) any [text track cue](#) whose [text track cue end time](#) is before its [text track cue start time](#).
3. Let [output](#) be an empty list of chapters, where a chapter is a record consisting of a start time, an end time, a title, and a (potentially empty) list of nested chapters. For the purpose of this algorithm, each chapter also has a parent chapter.
4. Let [current chapter](#) be a stand-in chapter whose start time is negative infinity, whose end time is positive infinity, and whose list of nested chapters is [output](#). (This is just used to make the algorithm easier to describe.)
5. **Loop:** If [list](#) is empty, jump to the step labeled [end](#).
6. Let [current cue](#) be the first cue in [list](#), and then remove it from [list](#).
7. If [current cue's text track cue start time](#) is less than the start time of [current chapter](#), then return to the step labeled [loop](#).
8. While [current cue's text track cue start time](#) is greater than or equal to [current chapter's end time](#), let [current chapter](#) be [current](#)

chapter's parent chapter.

9. If *current cue*'s [text track cue end time](#) is greater than the end time of *current chapter*, then return to the step labeled *loop*.
10. Create a new chapter *newchapter*, whose start time is *current cue*'s [text track cue start time](#), whose end time is *current cue*'s [text track cue end time](#), whose title is *current cue*'s [text track cue text](#) interpreted according to its [rules for rendering the cue in isolation](#), and whose list of nested chapters is empty.

Note: For WebVTT, the [rules for rendering the cue in isolation](#) are the [rules for interpreting WebVTT cue text](#). [WEBVTT]

11. Append *newchapter* to *current chapter*'s list of nested chapters, and let *current chapter* be *newchapter*'s parent.
12. Let *current chapter* be *newchapter*.
13. Return to the step labeled *loop*.
14. *End*: Return *output*.

Code Example:

The following snippet of a [WebVTT file](#) shows how nested chapters can be marked up. The file describes three 50-minute chapters, "Astrophysics", "Computational Physics", and "General Relativity". The first has three subchapters, the second has four, and the third has two. [WEBVTT]

```
WEBVTT

00:00:00.000 --> 00:50:00.000
Astrophysics

00:00:00.000 --> 00:10:00.000
Introduction to Astrophysics

00:10:00.000 --> 00:45:00.000
The Solar System

00:00:00.000 --> 00:10:00.000
Coursework Description

00:50:00.000 --> 01:40:00.000
Computational Physics

00:50:00.000 --> 00:55:00.000
Introduction to Programming

00:55:00.000 --> 01:30:00.000
Data Structures

01:30:00.000 --> 01:35:00.000
Answers to Last Exam

01:35:00.000 --> 01:40:00.000
Coursework Description

01:40:00.000 --> 02:30:00.000
General Relativity

01:40:00.000 --> 02:00:00.000
Tensor Algebra

02:00:00.000 --> 02:30:00.000
The General Relativistic Field Equations
```

4.8.10.12.7 EVENT DEFINITIONS

The following are the [event handlers](#) that (and their corresponding [event handler event types](#)) must be supported, as IDL attributes, by all objects implementing the [TextTrackList](#) interface:

Event handler	Event handler event type
onchange	change
onaddtrack	addtrack
onremovetrack	removetrack

The following are the [event handlers](#) that (and their corresponding [event handler event types](#)) must be supported, as IDL attributes, by all objects implementing the [TextTrack](#) interface:

Event handler	Event handler event type
oncuechange	cuechange

The following are the [event handlers](#) that (and their corresponding [event handler event types](#)) must be supported, as IDL attributes, by all objects implementing the [TextTrackCue](#) interface:

Event handler	Event handler event type
onenter	enter
onexit	exit

4.8.10.13 User interface

The [controls](#) attribute is a [boolean attribute](#). If present, it indicates that the author has not provided a scripted controller and would like the user agent to provide its own set of controls.

If the attribute is present, or if [scripting is disabled](#) for the [media element](#), then the user agent should **expose a user interface to the user**. This user interface should include features to begin playback, pause playback, seek to an arbitrary position in the content (if the content supports arbitrary seeking), change the volume, change the display of closed captions or embedded sign language tracks, select different audio tracks or

arbitrary seeking), change the volume, change the display of closed captions or embedded sign language tracks, select different audio tracks or turn on audio descriptions, and show the media content in manners more suitable to the user (e.g. full-screen video or in an independent resizable window). Other controls may also be made available.

If the [media element](#) has a [current media controller](#), then the user agent should expose audio tracks from all the [slaved media elements](#) (although avoiding duplicates if the same [media resource](#) is being used several times). If a [media resource](#)'s audio track exposed in this way has no known name, and it is the only audio track for a particular [media element](#), the user agent should use the element's [title](#) attribute, if any, as the name (or as part of the name) of that track.

Even when the attribute is absent, however, user agents may provide controls to affect playback of the media resource (e.g. play, pause, seeking, and volume controls), but such features should not interfere with the page's normal rendering. For example, such features could be exposed in the [media element](#)'s context menu. The user agent may implement this simply by [exposing a user interface to the user](#) as described above (as if the [controls](#) attribute was present).

Where possible (specifically, for starting, stopping, pausing, and unpauseing playback, for seeking, for changing the rate of playback, for fast-forwarding or rewinding, for listing, enabling, and disabling text tracks, and for muting or changing the volume of the audio), user interface features exposed by the user agent must be implemented in terms of the DOM API described above, so that, e.g., all the same events fire.

When a [media element](#) has a [current media controller](#), the user agent's user interface for pausing and unpauseing playback, for seeking, for changing the rate of playback, for fast-forwarding or rewinding, and for muting or changing the volume of audio of the entire group must be implemented in terms of the [MediaController](#) API exposed on that [current media controller](#). When a [media element](#) has a [current media controller](#), and all the [slaved media elements](#) of that [MediaController](#) are paused, the user agent should also unpause all the [slaved media elements](#) when the user invokes a user agent interface control for beginning playback.

The "play" function in the user agent's interface must set the [playbackRate](#) attribute to the value of the [defaultPlaybackRate](#) attribute before invoking the [play\(\)](#) method. When a [media element](#) has a [current media controller](#), the attributes and method with those names on that [MediaController](#) object must be used. Otherwise, the attributes and method with those names on the [media element](#) itself must be used.

Features such as fast-forward or rewind must be implemented by only changing the [playbackRate](#) attribute (and not the [defaultPlaybackRate](#) attribute). Again, when a [media element](#) has a [current media controller](#), the attributes with those names on that [MediaController](#) object must be used; otherwise, the attributes with those names on the [media element](#) itself must be used.

When a [media element](#) has a [current media controller](#), seeking must be implemented in terms of the [currentTime](#) attribute on that [MediaController](#) object. Otherwise, the user agent must directly [seek](#) to the requested position in the [media element's media timeline](#). For media resources where seeking to an arbitrary position would be slow, user agents are encouraged to use the [approximate-for-speed](#) flag when seeking in response to the user manipulating an approximate position interface such as a seek bar.

When a [media element](#) has a [current media controller](#), user agents may additionally provide the user with controls that directly manipulate an individual [media element](#) without affecting the [MediaController](#), but such features are considered relatively advanced and unlikely to be useful to most users.

For the purposes of listing chapters in the [media resource](#), only [text tracks](#) in the [media element's list of text tracks](#) that are [showing](#) and whose [text track kind](#) is [chapters](#) should be used. Such tracks must be interpreted according to the [rules for constructing the chapter tree from a text track](#). When seeking in response to a user manipulating a chapter selection interface, user agents should not use the [approximate-for-speed](#) flag.

The [controls](#) IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the [content](#) attribute of the same name.

`media .volume [= value]`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns the current playback volume, as a number in the range 0.0 to 1.0, where 0.0 is the quietest and 1.0 the loudest.

Can be set, to change the volume.

Throws an [IndexSizeError](#) exception if the new value is not in the range 0.0 .. 1.0.

`media .muted [= value]`

Returns true if audio is muted, overriding the [volume](#) attribute, and false if the [volume](#) attribute is being honored.

Can be set, to change whether the audio is muted or not.

The [volume](#) attribute must return the playback volume of any audio portions of the [media element](#), in the range 0.0 (silent) to 1.0 (loudest). Initially, the volume should be 1.0, but user agents may remember the last set value across sessions, on a per-site basis or otherwise, so the volume may start at other values. On setting, if the new value is in the range 0.0 to 1.0 inclusive, the playback volume of any audio portions of the [media element](#) must be set to the new value. If the new value is outside the range 0.0 to 1.0 inclusive, then, on setting, an [IndexSizeError](#) exception must be thrown instead.

The [muted](#) attribute must return true if the audio output is muted and false otherwise. Initially, the audio output should not be muted (false), but user agents may remember the last set value across sessions, on a per-site basis or otherwise, so the muted state may start as muted (true). On setting, if the new value is true then the audio output should be muted and if the new value is false it should be unmuted.

Whenever either of the values that would be returned by the [volume](#) and [muted](#) attributes change, the user agent must [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named [volumechange](#) at the [media element](#).

An element's [effective media volume](#) is determined as follows:

1. If the user has indicated that the user agent is to override the volume of the element, then the element's [effective media volume](#) is the volume desired by the user. Abort these steps.
2. If the element's audio output is muted, the element's [effective media volume](#) is zero. Abort these steps.
3. If the element has a [current media controller](#) and that [MediaController](#) object's [media controller mute override](#) is true, the element's [effective media volume](#) is zero. Abort these steps.
4. Let [volume](#) be the playback volume of the audio portions of the [media element](#), in range 0.0 (silent) to 1.0 (loudest).
5. If the element has a [current media controller](#), multiply [volume](#) by that [MediaController](#) object's [media controller volume multiplier](#).
6. The element's [effective media volume](#) is [volume](#), interpreted relative to the range 0.0 to 1.0, with 0.0 being silent, and 1.0 being the loudest setting, values in between increasing in loudness. The range need not be linear. The loudest setting may be lower than the system's loudest possible setting; for example the user could have set a maximum volume.

The [muted](#) attribute on [media elements](#) is a [boolean attribute](#) that controls the default state of the audio output of the [media resource](#), potentially overriding user preferences.

When a [media element](#) is created, if it has a [muted](#) attribute specified, the user agent must mute the [media element](#)'s audio output, overriding any user preferences.

any user preference.

The `defaultMuted` IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the `muted` content attribute.

Note: This attribute has no dynamic effect (it only controls the default state of the element).

Code Example:

This video (an advertisement) autoplays, but to avoid annoying users, it does so without sound, and allows the user to turn the sound on.

```
<video src="adverts.cgi?kind=video" controls autoplay loop muted></video>
```

4.8.10.14 Time ranges

Objects implementing the [TimeRanges](#) interface represent a list of ranges (periods) of time.

IDL

```
interface TimeRanges {
  readonly attribute unsigned long length;
  double start(unsigned long index);
  double end(unsigned long index);
};
```

`media.length`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns the number of ranges in the object.

`time = media.start(index)`

Returns the time for the start of the range with the given index.

Throws an [IndexSizeError](#) exception if the index is out of range.

`time = media.end(index)`

Returns the time for the end of the range with the given index.

Throws an [IndexSizeError](#) exception if the index is out of range.

The `length` IDL attribute must return the number of ranges represented by the object.

The `start(index)` method must return the position of the start of the `index`th range represented by the object, in seconds measured from the start of the timeline that the object covers.

The `end(index)` method must return the position of the end of the `index`th range represented by the object, in seconds measured from the start of the timeline that the object covers.

These methods must throw [IndexSizeError](#) exceptions if called with an `index` argument greater than or equal to the number of ranges represented by the object.

When a [TimeRanges](#) object is said to be a **normalized TimeRanges object**, the ranges it represents must obey the following criteria:

- The start of a range must be greater than the end of all earlier ranges.
- The start of a range must be less than the end of that same range.

In other words, the ranges in such an object are ordered, don't overlap, aren't empty, and don't touch (adjacent ranges are folded into one bigger range).

Ranges in a [TimeRanges](#) object must be inclusive.

Thus, the end of a range would be equal to the start of a following adjacent (touching but not overlapping) range. Similarly, a range covering a whole timeline anchored at zero would have a start equal to zero and an end equal to the duration of the timeline.

The timelines used by the objects returned by the `buffered`, `seekable` and `played` IDL attributes of [media elements](#) must be that element's [media timeline](#).

4.8.10.15 Event definitions

IDL

```
[Constructor(DOMString type, optional TrackEventInit eventInitDict)]
interface TrackEvent : Event {
  readonly attribute (VideoTrack or AudioTrack or TextTrack) track;
};

dictionary TrackEventInit : EventInit {
  (VideoTrack or AudioTrack or TextTrack) track;
};
```

`event.track`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns the track object ([TextTrack](#), [AudioTrack](#), or [VideoTrack](#)) to which the event relates.

The `track` attribute must return the value it was initialized to. When the object is created, this attribute must be initialized to null. It represents the context information for the event.

4.8.10.16 Event summary

This section is non-normative.

The following events fire on [media elements](#) as part of the processing model described above:

Event name	Interface	Fired when...	Preconditions
------------	-----------	---------------	---------------

<code>loadstart</code>	Event	The user agent begins looking for media data , as part of the resource selection algorithm .	<code>networkState</code> equals <code>NETWORK_LOADING</code>
<code>progress</code>	Event	The user agent is fetching media data .	<code>networkState</code> equals <code>NETWORK_LOADING</code>
<code>suspend</code>	Event	The user agent is intentionally not currently fetching media data .	<code>networkState</code> equals <code>NETWORK_IDLE</code>
<code>abort</code>	Event	The user agent stops fetching the media data before it is completely downloaded, but not due to an error.	<code>error</code> is an object with the code <code>MEDIA_ERR_ABORTED</code> ; <code>networkState</code> equals either <code>NETWORK_EMPTY</code> or <code>NETWORK_IDLE</code> , depending on when the download was aborted.
<code>error</code>	Event	An error occurs while fetching the media data .	<code>error</code> is an object with the code <code>MEDIA_ERR_NETWORK</code> or higher. <code>networkState</code> equals either <code>NETWORK_EMPTY</code> or <code>NETWORK_IDLE</code> , depending on when the download was aborted.
<code>emptied</code>	Event	A media element whose <code>networkState</code> was previously not in the <code>NETWORK_EMPTY</code> state has just switched to that state (either because of a fatal error during load that's about to be reported, or because the <code>load()</code> method was invoked while the resource selection algorithm was already running).	<code>networkState</code> is <code>NETWORK_EMPTY</code> ; all the IDL attributes are in their initial states.
<code>stalled</code>	Event	The user agent is trying to fetch media data , but data is unexpectedly not forthcoming.	<code>networkState</code> is <code>NETWORK_LOADING</code> .
<code>loadedmetadata</code>	Event	The user agent has just determined the duration and dimensions of the media resource and the text tracks are ready .	<code>readyState</code> is newly equal to <code>HAVE_METADATA</code> or greater for the first time.
<code>loadeddata</code>	Event	The user agent can render the media data at the current playback position for the first time.	<code>readyState</code> newly increased to <code>HAVE_CURRENT_DATA</code> or greater for the first time.
<code>canplay</code>	Event	The user agent can resume playback of the media data , but estimates that if playback were to be started now, the media resource could not be rendered at the current playback rate up to its end without having to stop for further buffering of content.	<code>readyState</code> newly increased to <code>HAVE_FUTURE_DATA</code> or greater.
<code>canplaythrough</code>	Event	The user agent estimates that if playback were to be started now, the media resource could be rendered at the current playback rate all the way to its end without having to stop for further buffering.	<code>readyState</code> is newly equal to <code>HAVE_ENOUGH_DATA</code> .
<code>playing</code>	Event	Playback is ready to start after having been paused or delayed due to lack of media data .	<code>readyState</code> is newly equal to or greater than <code>HAVE_FUTURE_DATA</code> and <code>paused</code> is false, or <code>paused</code> is newly false and <code>readyState</code> is equal to or greater than <code>HAVE_FUTURE_DATA</code> . Even if this event fires, the element might still not be potentially playing , e.g. if the element is blocked on its media controller (e.g. because the current media controller is paused, or another slaved media element is stalled somehow, or because the media resource has no data corresponding to the media controller position), or the element is paused for user interaction or paused for in-band content .
<code>waiting</code>	Event	Playback has stopped because the next frame is not available, but the user agent expects that frame to become available in due course.	<code>readyState</code> is equal to or less than <code>HAVE_CURRENT_DATA</code> , and <code>paused</code> is false. Either <code>seeking</code> is true, or the current playback position is not contained in any of the ranges in <code>buffered</code> . It is possible for playback to stop for other reasons without <code>paused</code> being false, but those reasons do not fire this event (and when those situations resolve, a separate <code>playing</code> event is not fired either): e.g. the element is newly blocked on its media controller , or playback ended , or playback stopped due to errors , or the element has paused for user interaction or paused for in-band content .
<code>seeking</code>	Event	The <code>seeking</code> IDL attribute changed to true.	
<code>seeked</code>	Event	The <code>seeking</code> IDL attribute changed to false.	
<code>ended</code>	Event	Playback has stopped because the end of the media resource was reached.	<code>currentTime</code> equals the end of the media resource ; <code>ended</code> is true.
<code>durationchange</code>	Event	The <code>duration</code> attribute has just been updated.	
<code>timeupdate</code>	Event	The current playback position changed as part of normal playback or in an especially interesting way, for example discontinuously.	
<code>play</code>	Event	The element is no longer paused. Fired after the <code>play()</code> method has returned, or when the <code>autoplay</code> attribute has caused playback to begin.	<code>paused</code> is newly false.
<code>pause</code>	Event	The element has been paused. Fired after the <code>pause()</code> method has returned.	<code>paused</code> is newly true.
<code>ratechange</code>	Event	Either the <code>defaultPlaybackRate</code> or the <code>playbackRate</code> attribute has just been updated.	

<code>volumechange</code>	Event	Either the <code>volume</code> attribute or the <code>muted</code> attribute has changed. Fired after the relevant attribute's setter has returned.
---------------------------	-----------------------	---

The following events fire on [MediaController](#) objects:

Event name	Interface	Fired when...
<code>emptied</code>	Event	All the slaved media elements newly have <code>readyState</code> set to <code>HAVE NOTHING</code> or greater, or there are no longer any slaved media elements .
<code>loadedmetadata</code>	Event	All the slaved media elements newly have <code>readyState</code> set to <code>HAVE_METADATA</code> or greater.
<code>loadeddata</code>	Event	All the slaved media elements newly have <code>readyState</code> set to <code>HAVE_CURRENT_DATA</code> or greater.
<code>canplay</code>	Event	All the slaved media elements newly have <code>readyState</code> set to <code>HAVE_FUTURE_DATA</code> or greater.
<code>canplaythrough</code>	Event	All the slaved media elements newly have <code>readyState</code> set to <code>HAVE_ENOUGH_DATA</code> or greater.
<code>playing</code>	Event	The MediaController is no longer a blocked media controller .
<code>ended</code>	Event	The MediaController has reached the end of all the slaved media elements .
<code>waiting</code>	Event	The MediaController is now a blocked media controller .
<code>ended</code>	Event	All the slaved media elements have newly ended playback .
<code>durationchange</code>	Event	The <code>duration</code> attribute has just been updated.
<code>timeupdate</code>	Event	The media controller position changed.
<code>play</code>	Event	The <code>paused</code> attribute is newly false.
<code>pause</code>	Event	The <code>paused</code> attribute is newly true.
<code>ratechange</code>	Event	Either the <code>defaultPlaybackRate</code> attribute or the <code>playbackRate</code> attribute has just been updated.
<code>volumechange</code>	Event	Either the <code>volume</code> attribute or the <code>muted</code> attribute has just been updated.

The following events fire on [AudioTrackList](#), [VideoTrackList](#), and [TextTrackList](#) objects:

Event name	Interface	Fired when...
<code>change</code>	Event	One or more tracks in the track list has been enabled or disabled.
<code>addtrack</code>	TrackEvent	A track has been added to the track list.
<code>removetrack</code>	TrackEvent	A track has been removed from the track list.

4.8.10.17 Security and privacy considerations

The main security and privacy implications of the `video` and `audio` elements come from the ability to embed media cross-origin. There are two directions that threats can flow: from hostile content to a victim page, and from a hostile page to victim content.

If a victim page embeds hostile content, the threat is that the content might contain scripted code that attempts to interact with the [document](#) that embeds the content. To avoid this, user agents must ensure that there is no access from the content to the embedding page. In the case of media content that uses DOM concepts, the embedded content must be treated as if it was in its own unrelated [top-level browsing context](#).

For instance, if an SVG animation was embedded in a `video` element, the user agent would not give it access to the DOM of the outer page. From the perspective of scripts in the SVG resource, the SVG file would appear to be in a lone top-level browsing context with no parent.

If a hostile page embeds victim content, the threat is that the embedding page could obtain information from the content that it would not otherwise have access to. The API does expose some information: the existence of the media, its type, its duration, its size, and the performance characteristics of its host. Such information is already potentially problematic, but in practice the same information can more or less be obtained using the `img` element, and so it has been deemed acceptable.

However, significantly more sensitive information could be obtained if the user agent further exposes metadata within the content such as subtitles or chapter titles. Such information is therefore only exposed if the video resource passes a CORS [resource sharing check](#). The `crossorigin` attribute allows authors to control how this check is performed. [\[CORS\]](#)

Without this restriction, an attacker could trick a user running within a corporate network into visiting a site that attempts to load a video from a previously leaked location on the corporation's intranet. If such a video included confidential plans for a new product, then being able to read the subtitles would present a serious confidentiality breach.

4.8.10.18 Best practices for authors using media elements

This section is non-normative.

Playing audio and video resources on small devices such as set-top boxes or mobile phones is often constrained by limited hardware resources in the device. For example, a device might only support three simultaneous videos. For this reason, it is a good practice to release resources held by [media elements](#) when they are done playing, either by being very careful about removing all references to the element and allowing it to be garbage collected, or, even better, by removing the element's `src` attribute and any `source` element descendants, and invoking the element's `load()` method.

Similarly, when the playback rate is not exactly 1.0, hardware, software, or format limitations can cause video frames to be dropped and audio to be choppy or muted.

4.8.10.19 Best practices for implementors of media elements

This section is non-normative.

How accurately various aspects of the [media element](#) API are implemented is considered a quality-of-implementation issue.

For example, when implementing the `buffered` attribute, how precise an implementation reports the ranges that have been buffered depends on how carefully the user agent inspects the data. Since the API reports ranges as times, but the data is obtained in byte streams, a user agent receiving a variable-bit-rate stream might only be able to determine precise times by actually decoding all of the data. User agents aren't required to do this, however; they can instead return estimates (e.g. based on the average bit rate seen so far) which get revised as more

required to do this, however, they can instead return estimates (e.g. based on the average bitrate seen so far), which get revised as more information becomes available.

As a general rule, user agents are urged to be conservative rather than optimistic. For example, it would be bad to report that everything had been buffered when it had not.

Another quality-of-implementation issue would be playing a video backwards when the codec is designed only for forward playback (e.g. there aren't many key frames, and they are far apart, and the intervening frames only have deltas from the previous frame). User agents could do a poor job, e.g. only showing key frames; however, better implementations would do more work and thus do a better job, e.g. actually decoding parts of the video forwards, storing the complete frames, and then playing the frames backwards.

Similarly, while implementations are allowed to drop buffered data at any time (there is no requirement that a user agent keep all the media data obtained for the lifetime of the media element), it is again a quality of implementation issue: user agents with sufficient resources to keep all the data around are encouraged to do so, as this allows for a better user experience. For example, if the user is watching a live stream, a user agent could allow the user only to view the live video; however, a better user agent would buffer everything and allow the user to seek through the earlier material, pause it, play it forwards and backwards, etc.

When multiple tracks are synchronised with a [MediaController](#), it is possible for scripts to add and remove media elements from the [MediaController](#)'s list of [slaved media elements](#), even while these tracks are playing. How smoothly the media plays back in such situations is another quality-of-implementation issue.

When a [media element](#) that is paused is [removed from a document](#) and not reinserted before the next time the [event loop](#) spins, implementations that are resource constrained are encouraged to take that opportunity to release all hardware resources (like video planes, networking resources, and data buffers) used by the [media element](#). (User agents still have to keep track of the playback position and so forth, though, in case playback is later restarted.)

4.8.11 The `canvas` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).
[Phrasing content](#).
[Embedded content](#).
[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [embedded content](#) is expected.

Content model:

[Transparent](#).

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)
[width](#)
[height](#)

DOM interface:

```
IDL  typedef (CanvasRenderingContext2D or WebGLRenderingContext) RenderingContext;  
  
interface HTMLCanvasElement : HTMLElement {  
    attribute unsigned long width;  
    attribute unsigned long height;  
  
    RenderingContext? getContext(DOMString contextId, any... arguments);  
  
    DOMString toDataURL(optional DOMString type, any... arguments);  
    void toBlob(FileCallback? _callback, optional DOMString type, any... arguments);  
};
```

The [canvas](#) element provides scripts with a resolution-dependent bitmap canvas, which can be used for rendering graphs, game graphics, art, or other visual images on the fly.

Authors should not use the [canvas](#) element in a document when a more suitable element is available. For example, it is inappropriate to use a [canvas](#) element to render a page heading: if the desired presentation of the heading is graphically intense, it should be marked up using appropriate elements (typically [h1](#)) and then styled using CSS and supporting technologies such as XBL.

When authors use the [canvas](#) element, they must also provide content that, when presented to the user, conveys essentially the same function or purpose as the [canvas](#)' bitmap. This content may be placed as content of the [canvas](#) element. The contents of the [canvas](#) element, if any, are the element's [fallback content](#).

In interactive visual media, if [scripting is enabled](#) for the [canvas](#) element, and if support for [canvas](#) elements has been enabled, the [canvas](#) element [represents embedded content](#) consisting of a dynamically created image, the element's bitmap.

In non-interactive, static, visual media, if the [canvas](#) element has been previously associated with a rendering context (e.g. if the page was viewed in an interactive visual medium and is now being printed, or if some script that ran during the page layout process painted on the element), then the [canvas](#) element [represents embedded content](#) with the element's current bitmap and size. Otherwise, the element represents its [fallback content](#) instead.

In non-visual media, and in visual media if [scripting is disabled](#) for the [canvas](#) element or if support for [canvas](#) elements has been disabled, the [canvas](#) element [represents](#) its [fallback content](#) instead.

When a [canvas](#) element [represents embedded content](#), the user can still focus descendants of the [canvas](#) element (in the [fallback content](#)). When an element is focused, it is the target of keyboard interaction events (even though the element itself is not visible). This allows authors to make an interactive canvas keyboard-accessible: authors should have a one-to-one mapping of interactive regions to focusable elements in the [fallback content](#). (Focus has no effect on mouse interaction events.) [\[DOMEVENTS\]](#)

The [canvas](#) element has two attributes to control the size of the coordinate space: [width](#) and [height](#). These attributes, when specified, must have values that are [valid non-negative integers](#). The [rules for parsing non-negative integers](#) must be used to obtain their numeric values. If an attribute is missing, or if parsing its value returns an error, then the default value must be used instead. The [width](#) attribute defaults to 300, and the [height](#) attribute defaults to 150.

The intrinsic dimensions of the [canvas](#) element when it [represents embedded content](#) are equal to the dimensions of the element's bitmap.

Note: A `canvas` element can be sized arbitrarily by a style sheet, its bitmap is then subject to the 'object-fit' CSS property. [CSSIMAGES]

The bitmaps of `canvas` elements, as well as some of the bitmaps of rendering contexts, such as those described in the section on the `CanvasRenderingContext2D` object below, have an **origin-clean** flag, which can be set to true or false. Initially, when the `canvas` element is created, its bitmap's **origin-clean** flag must be set to true.

A `canvas` element can have a rendering context bound to it. Initially, it does not have a bound rendering context. To keep track of whether it has a rendering context or not, and what kind of rendering context it is, a `canvas` also has a **canvas context mode**, which is initially **none** but can be changed to either **direct-2d**, **direct-webgl**, **indirect**, or **proxied** by algorithms defined in this specification.

When its **canvas context mode** is **none**, a `canvas` element has no rendering context, and its bitmap must be fully transparent black with an intrinsic width equal to the numeric value of the element's `width` attribute and an intrinsic height equal to the numeric value of the element's `height` attribute, those values being interpreted in CSS pixels, and being updated as the attributes are set, changed, or removed.

When a `canvas` element represents **embedded content**, it **provides a paint source** whose width is the element's intrinsic width, whose height is the element's intrinsic height, and whose appearance is the element's bitmap.

Whenever the `width` and `height` content attributes are set, removed, changed, or redundantly set to the value they already have, if the **canvas context mode** is **direct-2d**, the user agent must **set bitmap dimensions** to the numeric values of the `width` and `height` content attributes.

The `width` and `height` IDL attributes must **reflect** the respective content attributes of the same name, with the same defaults.

Note: The bitmaps used with `canvas` elements can have arbitrary pixel densities. Typically, the density will match that of the user's screen.

`context = canvas.getContext(contextId [, ...])` This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns an object that exposes an API for drawing on the canvas. The first argument specifies the desired API, either "`2d`" or "`webgl`". Subsequent arguments are handled by that API.

The list of defined contexts is given on the [WHATWG Wiki CanvasContexts page](#). [WHATWGWI]

Example contexts are the "`2d`" [CANVAS2D] and the "`webgl`" context [WEBGL].

Returns null if the given context ID is not supported or if the canvas has already been initialized with some other (incompatible) context type (e.g. trying to get a "`2d`" context after getting a "`webgl`" context).

A `canvas` element can have a **primary context**, which is the first context to have been obtained for that element. When created, a `canvas` element must not have a **primary context**.

The `getContext(contextId, arguments...)` method of the `canvas` element, when invoked, must run the steps in the cell of the following table whose column header describes the `canvas` element's **canvas context mode** and whose row header describes the method's first argument.

	none	direct-2d	direct-webgl	indirect	proxied
<code>"2d"</code>	Set the <code>canvas</code> element's <code>context mode</code> to <code>direct-2d</code> ; follow the 2D context creation algorithm defined in the section below, passing it the <code>canvas</code> element, to obtain a <code>CanvasRenderingContext2D</code> object; set that object's context bitmap mode to fixed, and return the <code>CanvasRenderingContext2D</code> object	Return the same object as was returned the last time the method was invoked with this same argument.	Return null.	Throw an <code>InvalidStateError</code> exception.	Throw an <code>InvalidStateError</code> exception.
<code>"webgl"</code> , if the user agent supports the WebGL feature in its current configuration	Follow the instructions given in the WebGL specification's <i>Context Creation</i> section to obtain either a <code>WebGLRenderingContext</code> or null; if the returned value is null, then return null and abort these steps, otherwise, set the <code>canvas</code> element's <code>context mode</code> to <code>direct-webgl</code> , set the new <code>WebGLRenderingContext</code> object's context bitmap mode to fixed, and return the <code>WebGLRenderingContext</code> object. [WEBGL]	Return null.	Return the same object as was returned the last time the method was invoked with this same argument.	Throw an <code>InvalidStateError</code> exception.	Throw an <code>InvalidStateError</code> exception.
A vendor-specific extension*	Behave as defined for the extension.	Behave as defined for the extension.	Behave as defined for the extension.	Throw an <code>InvalidStateError</code> exception.	Throw an <code>InvalidStateError</code> exception.
An unsupported value†	Return null.	Return null.	Return null.	Throw an <code>InvalidStateError</code> exception.	Throw an <code>InvalidStateError</code> exception.

* Vendors may define experimental contexts using the syntax `vendorname-context`, for example, `moz-3d`.

† For example, the "`webgl`" value in the case of a user agent having exhausted the graphics hardware's abilities and having no software fallback implementation.

‡ The second (and subsequent) argument(s) to the method, if any, are ignored in all cases except this one. See the WebGL specification for details.

`url = canvas.toDataURL([type, ...])` This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns a `data: URL` for the image in the canvas.

The first argument, if provided, controls the type of the image to be returned (e.g. PNG or JPEG). The default is `image/png`; that type is also used if the given type isn't supported. The other arguments are specific to the type, and control the way that the image is generated, as given [in the table below](#).

When trying to use types other than "`image/png`", authors can check if the image was really returned in the requested format by checking to see if the returned string starts with one of the exact strings "`data:image/png,`" or "`data:image/png;`". If it does, the image is PNG, and thus the requested type was not supported. (The one exception to this is if the canvas has either no height or no width, in which case the result might simply be "`data:..`".)

which case the result might simply be `"data: , , "`.

The [toDataURL\(\)](#) method returns the data at a resolution of 96dpi.

`canvas.toBlob(callback [, type, ...])`

Creates a [blob](#) object representing a file containing the image in the canvas, and invokes a callback with a handle to that object.

The second argument, if provided, controls the type of the image to be returned (e.g. PNG or JPEG). The default is `image/png`; that type is also used if the given type isn't supported. The other arguments are specific to the type, and control the way that the image is generated, as given [in the table below](#).

The [toBlob\(\)](#) method provides the data at a resolution of 96dpi.

The [toDataURL\(\)](#) method must run the following steps:

1. If the `canvas` element's bitmap's `origin-clean` flag is set to false, throw a [SecurityError](#) exception and abort these steps.
2. If the `canvas` element's bitmap has no pixels (i.e. either its horizontal dimension or its vertical dimension is zero) then return the string `"data: , "` and abort these steps. (This is the shortest `data: URL`; it represents the empty string in a `text/plain` resource.)
3. Let `file` be [a serialization of the canvas element's bitmap as a file](#), using the method's arguments (if any) as the `arguments`.
4. Return a `data: URL` representing `file`. [\[RFC2397\]](#)

The [toBlob\(\)](#) method must run the following steps:

1. If the `canvas` element's bitmap's `origin-clean` flag is set to false, throw a [SecurityError](#) exception and abort these steps.
2. Let `callback` be the first argument.
3. Let `arguments` be the second and subsequent arguments to the method, if any.
4. If the `canvas` element's bitmap has no pixels (i.e. either its horizontal dimension or its vertical dimension is zero) then let `result` be null.
Otherwise, let `result` be a `blob` object representing [a serialization of the canvas element's bitmap as a file](#), using `arguments`. [\[FILEAPI\]](#)
5. Return, but continue running these steps asynchronously.
6. If `callback` is null, abort these steps.
7. [Queue a task](#) to invoke the `fileCallback` `callback` with `result` as its argument. The `task source` for this task is the **canvas blob serialization task source**.

4.8.11.1 Color spaces and color correction

The `canvas` APIs must perform color correction at only two points: when rendering images with their own gamma correction and color space information onto a bitmap, to convert the image to the color space used by the bitmaps (e.g. using the 2D Context's `drawImage()` method with an `HTMLImageElement` object), and when rendering the actual canvas bitmap to the output device.

Note: Thus, in the 2D context, colors used to draw shapes onto the canvas will exactly match colors obtained through the `getImageDataHD()` method.

The [toDataURL\(\)](#) method must not include color space information in the resources it returns. Where the output format allows it, the color of pixels in resources created by [toDataURL\(\)](#) must match those returned by the `getImageData()` method.

In user agents that support CSS, the color space used by a `canvas` element must match the color space used for processing any colors for that element in CSS.

The gamma correction and color space information of images must be handled in such a way that an image rendered directly using an `img` element would use the same colors as one painted on a `canvas` element that is then itself rendered. Furthermore, the rendering of images that have no color correction information (such as those returned by the [toDataURL\(\)](#) method) must be rendered with no color correction.

4.8.11.2 Serializing bitmaps to a file

When a user agent is to create a [serialization of the bitmap as a file](#), optionally with some given `arguments`, and optionally with a `native` flag set, it must create an image file in the format given by the first value of `arguments`, or, if there are no `arguments`, in the PNG format. [\[PNG\]](#)

If the `native` flag is set, or if the bitmap has one pixel per coordinate space unit, then the image file must have the same pixel data (before compression, if applicable) as the bitmap, and if the file format used supports encoding resolution metadata, the resolution of that bitmap (device pixels per coordinate space units being interpreted as image pixels per CSS pixel) must be given as well.

Otherwise, the image file's pixel data must be the bitmap's pixel data scaled to one image pixel per coordinate space unit, and if the file format used supports encoding resolution metadata, the resolution must be given as 96dpi (one image pixel per CSS pixel).

If `arguments` is not empty, the first value must be interpreted as a [MIME type](#) giving the format to use. If the type has any parameters, it must be treated as not supported.

For example, the value `"image/png"` would mean to generate a PNG image, the value `"image/jpeg"` would mean to generate a JPEG image, and the value `"image/svg+xml"` would mean to generate an SVG image (which would require that the user agent track how the bitmap was generated, an unlikely, though potentially awesome, feature).

User agents must support PNG (`"image/png"`). User agents may support other types. If the user agent does not support the requested type, it must create the file using the PNG format. [\[PNG\]](#)

User agents must [convert the provided type to ASCII lowercase](#) before establishing if they support that type.

For image types that do not support an alpha channel, the serialized image must be the bitmap image composited onto a solid black background using the source-over operator.

If the first argument in `arguments` gives a type corresponding to one of the types given in the first column of the following table, and the user agent supports that type, then the subsequent arguments, if any, must be treated as described in the second cell of that row.

Type	Other arguments	Reference
image/jpeg	The second argument, if it is a number in the range 0.0 to 1.0 inclusive, must be treated as the desired quality level. If it is not a number or is outside that range, the user agent must use its default value, as if the argument had been omitted.	[JPEG]

For the purposes of these rules, an argument is considered to be a number if it is converted to an IDL double value by the rules for handling arguments of type `any` in the Web IDL specification. [WEBIDL]

Other arguments must be ignored and must not cause the user agent to throw an exception. A future version of this specification will probably define other parameters to be passed to these methods to allow authors to more carefully control compression settings, image metadata, etc.

4.8.11.3 Security with `canvas` elements

This section is non-normative.

Information leakage can occur if scripts from one `origin` can access information (e.g. read pixels) from images from another origin (one that isn't the `same`).

To mitigate this, bitmaps used with `canvas` elements are defined to have a flag indicating whether they are `origin-clean`. All bitmaps start with their `origin-clean` set to true. The flag is set to false when cross-origin images or fonts are used.

The `toDataURL()`, `toBlob()`, `getImageData()`, and `getImageDataHD()` methods check the flag and will throw a `SecurityError` exception rather than leak cross-origin data.

The flag can be reset in certain situations; for example, when a `CanvasRenderingContext2D` is bound to a new `canvas`, the bitmap is cleared and its flag reset.

4.8.12 The `map` element

Categories:

- Flow content.
- Phrasing content.
- Palpable content.

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where `phrasing content` is expected.

Content model:

- `Transparent`.

Content attributes:

- `Global attributes`
- `name`

DOM interface:

```
IDL
interface HTMLMapElement : HTMLElement {
    attribute DOMString name;
    readonly attribute HTMLCollection areas;
    readonly attribute HTMLCollection images;
};
```

The `map` element, in conjunction with any `area` element descendants, defines an `image map`. The element `represents` its children.

The `name` attribute gives the map a name so that it can be referenced. The attribute must be present and must have a non-empty value with no `space characters`. The value of the `name` attribute must not be a `compatibility-caseless` match for the value of the `name` attribute of another `map` element in the same document. If the `id` attribute is also specified, both attributes must have the same value.

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.	
<code>map</code> .areas	Returns an <code>HTMLCollection</code> of the <code>area</code> elements in the <code>map</code> .
<code>map</code> .images	Returns an <code>HTMLCollection</code> of the <code>img</code> and <code>object</code> elements that use the <code>map</code> .

The `areas` attribute must return an `HTMLCollection` rooted at the `map` element, whose filter matches only `area` elements.

The `images` attribute must return an `HTMLCollection` rooted at the `Document` node, whose filter matches only `img` and `object` elements that are associated with this `map` element according to the `image map` processing model.

The IDL attribute `name` must `reflect` the content attribute of the same name.

Code Example:

Image maps can be defined in conjunction with other content on the page, to ease maintenance. This example is of a page with an image map at the top of the page and a corresponding set of text links at the bottom.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<TITLE>Babies™ Toys</TITLE>
<HEADER>
<H1>Toys</H1>
<IMG SRC="/images/menu.gif"
     ALT="Babies™ navigation menu. Select a department to go to its page."
     USEMAP="#NAV">
</HEADER>
...
<FOOTER>
<MAP NAME="NAV">
<P>
<A HREF="/clothes/">Clothes</A>
<AREA ALT="Clothes" COORDS="0,0,100,50" HREF="/clothes/"> |
<A HREF="/toys/">Toys</A>
<AREA ALT="Toys" COORDS="0,0,100,50" HREF="/toys/"> |
<A HREF="/food/">Food</A>
<AREA ALT="Food" COORDS="0,0,100,50" HREF="/food/"> |
```

```

<A HREF="/books/">Books</A>
<AREA ALT="Books" COORDS="0,0,100,50" HREF="/books/">
</MAP>
</FOOTER>

```

4.8.13 The `area` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#)

[Phrasing content](#)

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [phrasing content](#) is expected, but only if there is a [map](#) element ancestor.

Content model:

Empty.

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

[alt](#)
[coords](#)
[shape](#)
[href](#)
[target](#)
[download](#)
[rel](#)
[hreflang](#)
[type](#)

DOM interface:

IDL	<pre> interface HTMLAreaElement : HTMLElement { attribute DOMString alt; attribute DOMString coords; attribute DOMString shape; attribute DOMString target; attribute DOMString download; attribute DOMString rel; readonly attribute DOMTokenList relList; attribute DOMString hreflang; attribute DOMString type; }; HTMLAreaElement implements URLUtils; </pre>
-----	--

The `area` element [represents](#) either a hyperlink with some text and a corresponding area on an [image map](#), or a dead area on an image map.

An `area` element with a parent node must have a [map](#) element ancestor.

If the `area` element has an `href` attribute, then the `area` element represents a [hyperlink](#). In this case, the `alt` attribute must be present. It specifies the text of the hyperlink. Its value must be text that, when presented with the texts specified for the other hyperlinks of the [image map](#), and with the alternative text of the image, but without the image itself, provides the user with the same kind of choice as the hyperlink would when used without its text but with its shape applied to the image. The `alt` attribute may be left blank if there is another `area` element in the same [image map](#) that points to the same resource and has a non-blank `alt` attribute.

If the `area` element has no `href` attribute, then the area represented by the element cannot be selected, and the `alt` attribute must be omitted.

In both cases, the `shape` and `coords` attributes specify the area.

The `shape` attribute is an [enumerated attribute](#). The following table lists the keywords defined for this attribute. The states given in the first cell of the rows with keywords give the states to which those keywords map. Some of the keywords are non-conforming, as noted in the last column.

State	Keywords	Notes
Circle state	<code>circle</code>	
	<code>circ</code>	Non-conforming
Default state	<code>default</code>	
Polygon state	<code>poly</code>	
	<code>polygon</code>	Non-conforming
Rectangle state	<code>rect</code>	
	<code>rectangle</code>	Non-conforming

The attribute may be omitted. The [missing value default](#) is the `rectangle` state.

The `coords` attribute must, if specified, contain a [valid list of integers](#). This attribute gives the coordinates for the shape described by the `shape` attribute. The processing for this attribute is described as part of the [image map](#) processing model.

In the [circle state](#), `area` elements must have a `coords` attribute present, with three integers, the last of which must be non-negative. The first integer must be the distance in CSS pixels from the left edge of the image to the center of the circle, the second integer must be the distance in CSS pixels from the top edge of the image to the center of the circle, and the third integer must be the radius of the circle, again in CSS pixels.

In the [default state](#) state, `area` elements must not have a `coords` attribute. (The area is the whole image.)

In the [polygon state](#), `area` elements must have a `coords` attribute with at least six integers, and the number of integers must be even. Each pair of integers must represent a coordinate given as the distances from the left and the top of the image in CSS pixels respectively, and all the coordinates together must represent the points of the polygon, in order.

In the [rectangle state](#), `area` elements must have a `coords` attribute with exactly four integers, the first of which must be less than the third, and the second of which must be less than the fourth. The four points must represent, respectively, the distance from the left edge of the image to the left side of the rectangle, the distance from the top edge to the top side, the distance from the left edge to the right side, and the distance from the

top edge to the bottom side, all in CSS pixels.

When user agents allow users to [follow hyperlinks](#) or [download hyperlinks](#) created using the `area` element, as described in the next section, the `href`, `target`, `download`, and attributes decide how the link is followed. The `rel`, `hreflang`, and `type` attributes may be used to indicate to the user the likely nature of the target resource before the user follows the link.

The `target`, `download`, `rel`, `hreflang`, and `type` attributes must be omitted if the `href` attribute is not present.

The [activation behavior](#) of `area` elements is to run the following steps:

1. If the `a` element's `Document` is not in a [browsing context](#), then abort these steps.
2. If the `area` element has a `download` attribute and the algorithm is not [allowed to show a popup](#), or the element's `target` attribute is present and applying [the rules for choosing a browsing context given a browsing context name](#), using the value of the `target` attribute as the browsing context name, would result in there not being a chosen browsing context, then run these substeps:
 1. If there is an `entry script`, throw an `InvalidAccessError` exception.
 2. Abort these steps without following the hyperlink.
3. Otherwise, the user agent must [follow the hyperlink](#) or [download the hyperlink](#) created by the `area` element, if any, and as determined by the `download` attribute and any expressed user preference.

The IDL attributes `alt`, `coords`, `target`, `download`, `rel`, `hreflang`, and `type`, each must [reflect](#) the respective content attributes of the same name.

The IDL attribute `shape` must [reflect](#) the `shape` content attribute.

The IDL attribute `relList` must [reflect](#) the `rel` content attribute.

The `area` element also supports the [URLUtils](#) interface. [\[URL\]](#)

When the element is created, and whenever the element's `href` content attribute is set, changed, or removed, the user agent must invoke the element's [URLUtils](#) interface's `set the input` algorithm with the value of the `href` content attribute, if any, or the empty string otherwise, as the given value.

The element's [URLUtils](#) interface's `get the base` algorithm must simply return [the element's base URL](#).

The element's [URLUtils](#) interface's `query encoding` is the [document's character encoding](#).

When the element's [URLUtils](#) interface invokes its `update steps` with a string `value`, the user agent must set the element's `href` content attribute to the string `value`.

4.8.14 Image maps

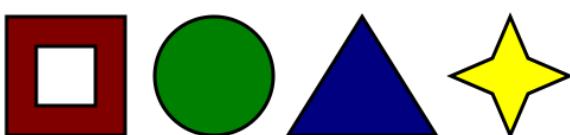
4.8.14.1 Authoring

An **image map** allows geometric areas on an image to be associated with [hyperlinks](#).

An image, in the form of an `img` element or an `object` element representing an image, may be associated with an image map (in the form of a `map` element) by specifying a `usemap` attribute on the `img` or `object` element. The `usemap` attribute, if specified, must be a [valid hash-name reference](#) to a `map` element.

Code Example:

Consider an image that looks as follows:



If we wanted just the colored areas to be clickable, we could do it as follows:

```
<p>
  Please select a shape:

<map name="shapes">
  <area shape=rect coords="50,50,100,100"> <!-- the hole in the red box -->
  <area shape=rect coords="25,25,125,125" href="red.html" alt="Red box.">
  <area shape=circle coords="200,75,50" href="green.html" alt="Green circle.">
  <area shape=poly coords="325,25,262,125,388,125" href="blue.html" alt="Blue triangle.">
  <area shape=poly coords="450,25,435,60,400,75,435,90,450,125,465,90,500,75,465,60"
      href="yellow.html" alt="Yellow star.">
</map>
</p>
```

4.8.14.2 Processing model

If an `img` element or an `object` element representing an image has a `usemap` attribute specified, user agents must process it as follows:

1. First, [rules for parsing a hash-name reference](#) to a `map` element must be followed. This will return either an element (the `map`) or null.
2. If that returned null, then abort these steps. The image is not associated with an image map after all.
3. Otherwise, the user agent must collect all the `area` elements that are descendants of the `map`. Let those be the `areas`.

Having obtained the list of `area` elements that form the image map (the `areas`), interactive user agents must process the list in one of two ways.

Having obtained the set of `area` elements that form the image map (the `areas`), user agents must process the entries in this layer.

If the user agent intends to show the text that the `img` element represents, then it must use the following steps.

Note: In user agents that do not support images, or that have images disabled, `object` elements cannot represent images, and thus this section never applies (the [fallback content](#) is shown instead). The following steps therefore only apply to `img` elements.

1. Remove all the `area` elements in `areas` that have no `href` attribute.
2. Remove all the `area` elements in `areas` that have no `alt` attribute, or whose `alt` attribute's value is the empty string, if there is another `area` element in `areas` with the same value in the `href` attribute and with a non-empty `alt` attribute.
3. Each remaining `area` element in `areas` represents a [hyperlink](#). Those hyperlinks should all be made available to the user in a manner associated with the text of the `img`.

In this context, user agents may represent `area` and `img` elements with no specified `alt` attributes, or whose `alt` attributes are the empty string or some other non-visible text, in a user-agent-defined fashion intended to indicate the lack of suitable author-provided text.

If the user agent intends to show the image and allow interaction with the image to select hyperlinks, then the image must be associated with a set of layered shapes, taken from the `area` elements in `areas`, in reverse tree order (so the last specified `area` element in the `map` is the bottom-most shape, and the first element in the `map`, in tree order, is the top-most shape).

Each `area` element in `areas` must be processed as follows to obtain a shape to layer onto the image:

1. Find the state that the element's `shape` attribute represents.
2. Use the [rules for parsing a list of integers](#) to parse the element's `coords` attribute, if it is present, and let the result be the `coords` list. If the attribute is absent, let the `coords` list be the empty list.
3. If the number of items in the `coords` list is less than the minimum number given for the `area` element's current state, as per the following table, then the shape is empty; abort these steps.

State	Minimum number of items
Circle state	3
Default state	0
Polygon state	6
Rectangle state	4

4. Check for excess items in the `coords` list as per the entry in the following list corresponding to the `shape` attribute's state:
 - **Circle state**
Drop any items in the list beyond the third.
 - **Default state**
Drop all items in the list.
 - **Polygon state**
Drop the last item if there's an odd number of items.
 - **Rectangle state**
Drop any items in the list beyond the fourth.
5. If the `shape` attribute represents the [rectangle state](#), and the first number in the list is numerically less than the third number in the list, then swap those two numbers around.
6. If the `shape` attribute represents the [rectangle state](#), and the second number in the list is numerically less than the fourth number in the list, then swap those two numbers around.
7. If the `shape` attribute represents the [circle state](#), and the third number in the list is less than or equal to zero, then the shape is empty; abort these steps.
8. Now, the shape represented by the element is the one described for the entry in the list below corresponding to the state of the `shape` attribute:

→ **Circle state**

Let `x` be the first number in `coords`, `y` be the second number, and `r` be the third number.

The shape is a circle whose center is `x` CSS pixels from the left edge of the image and `y` CSS pixels from the top edge of the image, and whose radius is `r` pixels.

→ **Default state**

The shape is a rectangle that exactly covers the entire image.

→ **Polygon state**

Let `xi` be the $(2i)$ th entry in `coords`, and `yi` be the $(2i+1)$ th entry in `coords` (the first entry in `coords` being the one with index 0).

Let `the coordinates` be (x_i, y_i) , interpreted in CSS pixels measured from the top left of the image, for all integer values of `i` from 0 to $(N/2)-1$, where `N` is the number of items in `coords`.

The shape is a polygon whose vertices are given by `the coordinates`, and whose interior is established using the even-odd rule.
[GRAPHICS]

→ **Rectangle state**

Let `x1` be the first number in `coords`, `y1` be the second number, `x2` be the third number, and `y2` be the fourth number.

The shape is a rectangle whose top-left corner is given by the coordinate (x_1, y_1) and whose bottom-right corner is given by the coordinate (x_2, y_2) , those coordinates being interpreted as CSS pixels from the top-left corner of the image.

For historical reasons, the coordinates must be interpreted relative to the `displayed` image after any stretching caused by the CSS 'width' and 'height' properties (or, for non-CSS browsers, the image element's `width` and `height` attributes — CSS browsers map those attributes to the aforementioned CSS properties).

Note: Browser zoom features and transforms applied using CSS or SVG do not affect the coordinates.

Pointing device interaction with an image associated with a set of layered shapes per the above algorithm must result in the relevant user

interaction events being first fired to the top-most shape covering the point that the pointing device indicated, if any, or to the image element itself, if there is no shape covering that point. User agents may also allow individual `area` elements representing [hyperlinks](#) to be selected and activated (e.g. using a keyboard).

Note: Because a `map` element (and its `area` elements) can be associated with multiple `img` and `object` elements, it is possible for an `area` element to correspond to multiple focusable areas of the document.

Image maps are [live](#); if the DOM is mutated, then the user agent must act as if it had rerun the algorithms for image maps.

4.8.15 MathML

The `math` element from the [MathML namespace](#) falls into the [embedded content](#), [phrasing content](#), and [flow content](#) categories for the purposes of the content models in this specification.

User agents must handle text other than [inter-element whitespace](#) found in MathML elements whose content models do not allow straight text by pretending for the purposes of MathML content models, layout, and rendering that that text is actually wrapped in an `mtext` element in the [MathML namespace](#). (Such text is not, however, conforming.)

User agents must act as if any MathML element whose contents does not match the element's content model was replaced, for the purposes of MathML layout and rendering, by an `error` element in the [MathML namespace](#) containing some appropriate error message.

To enable authors to use MathML tools that only accept MathML in its XML form, interactive HTML user agents are encouraged to provide a way to export any MathML fragment as an XML namespace-well-formed XML fragment.

The semantics of MathML elements are defined by the MathML specification and [other applicable specifications](#). [\[MATHML\]](#)

Code Example:

Here is an example of the use of MathML in an HTML document:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>The quadratic formula</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>The quadratic formula</h1>
    <p>
      <math>
        <mi>x</mi>
        <mo>=</mo>
        <mfrac>
          <mrow>
            <mo form="prefix">-</mo> <mi>b</mi>
            <mo>±</mo>
            <msqrt>
              <msup> <mi>b</mi> <mn>2</mn> </msup>
              <mo>-</mo>
              <mn>4</mn> <mo></mo> <mi>a</mi> <mo></mo> <mi>c</mi>
            </msqrt>
          </mrow>
          <mrow>
            <mn>2</mn> <mo></mo> <mi>a</mi>
          </mrow>
        </mfrac>
      </math>
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

4.8.16 SVG

The `svg` element from the [SVG namespace](#) falls into the [embedded content](#), [phrasing content](#), and [flow content](#) categories for the purposes of the content models in this specification.

To enable authors to use SVG tools that only accept SVG in its XML form, interactive HTML user agents are encouraged to provide a way to export any SVG fragment as an XML namespace-well-formed XML fragment.

When the SVG `foreignObject` element contains elements from the [HTML namespace](#), such elements must all be [flow content](#). [\[SVG\]](#)

The content model for `title` elements in the [SVG namespace](#) inside [HTML documents](#) is [phrasing content](#). (This further constrains the requirements given in the SVG specification.)

The semantics of SVG elements are defined by the SVG specification and [other applicable specifications](#). [\[SVG\]](#)

The SVG specification includes requirements regarding the handling of elements in the DOM that are not in the SVG namespace, that are in SVG fragments, and that are not included in a `foreignObject` element. This specification does not define any processing for elements in SVG fragments that are not in the HTML namespace; they are considered neither conforming nor non-conforming from the perspective of this specification.

4.8.17 Dimension attributes

Author requirements: The `width` and `height` attributes on `img`, `iframe`, `embed`, `object`, `video`, and, when their `type` attribute is in the [Image Button state](#), `input` elements may be specified to give the dimensions of the visual content of the element (the width and height respectively, relative to the nominal direction of the output medium), in CSS pixels. The attributes, if specified, must have values that are [valid non-negative integers](#).

The specified dimensions given may differ from the dimensions specified in the resource itself, since the resource may have a resolution that differs from the CSS pixel resolution. (On screens, CSS pixels have a resolution of 96ppi, but in general the CSS pixel resolution depends on the reading distance.) If both attributes are specified, then one of the following statements must be true:

- $\text{specified width} - 0.5 \leq \text{specified height} * \text{target ratio} \leq \text{specified width} + 0.5$
- $\text{specified height} - 0.5 \leq \text{specified width} / \text{target ratio} \leq \text{specified height} + 0.5$
- $\text{specified height} = \text{specified width} = 0$

- Specified height = Specified width = 0

The `target ratio` is the ratio of the intrinsic width to the intrinsic height in the resource. The `specified width` and `specified height` are the values of the `width` and `height` attributes respectively.

The two attributes must be omitted if the resource in question does not have both an intrinsic width and an intrinsic height.

If the two attributes are both zero, it indicates that the element is not intended for the user (e.g. it might be a part of a service to count page views).

Note: The dimension attributes are not intended to be used to stretch the image.

User agent requirements: User agents are expected to use these attributes [as hints for the rendering](#).

The `width` and `height` IDL attributes on the `iframe`, `embed`, `object`, and `video` elements must `reflect` the respective content attributes of the same name.

Note: For `iframe`, `embed`, and `object` the IDL attributes are `DOMString`; for `video` the IDL attributes are `unsigned long`.

Note: The corresponding IDL attributes for `img` and `input` elements are defined in those respective elements' sections, as they are slightly more specific to those elements' other behaviors.

4.9 Tabular data

4.9.1 The `table` element

Categories:

`Flow content`
`Palpable content`

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where `flow content` is expected.

Content model:

In this order: optionally a `caption` element, followed by zero or more `colgroup` elements, followed optionally by a `thead` element, followed optionally by a `tfoot` element, followed by either zero or more `tbody` elements or one or more `tr` elements, followed optionally by a `tfoot` element (but there can only be one `tfoot` element child in total), optionally intermixed with one or more [script-supporting elements](#).

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)
[border](#)

DOM interface:

```
[IDL] interface HTMLTableElement : HTMLElement {
    attribute HTMLOptionElement? caption;
    HTMLElement createCaption();
    void deleteCaption();
    attribute HTMLOTableSectionElement? tHead;
    HTMLElement createTHead();
    void deleteTHead();
    attribute HTMLOTableSectionElement? tFoot;
    HTMLElement createTFoot();
    void deleteTFoot();

    readonly attribute HTMLCollection tBodies;
    HTMLElement createTBody();
    readonly attribute HTMLCollection rows;
    HTMLElement insertRow(optional long index = -1);
    void deleteRow(long index);
    attribute DOMString border;
};
```

The `table` element [represents](#) data with more than one dimension, in the form of a [table](#).

The `table` element takes part in the [table model](#). Tables have rows, columns, and cells given by their descendants. The rows and columns form a grid; a table's cells must completely cover that grid without overlap.

Note: Precise rules for determining whether this conformance requirement is met are described in the description of the [table model](#).

Authors are encouraged to provide information describing how to interpret complex tables. Guidance on how to [provide such information](#) is given below.

If a `table` element has a (non-conforming) `summary` attribute, and the user agent has not classified the table as a layout table, the user agent may report the contents of that attribute to the user.

Tables should not be used as layout aids. Historically, many Web authors have tables in HTML as a way to control their page layout making it difficult to extract tabular data from such documents. In particular, users of accessibility tools, like screen readers, are likely to find it very difficult to navigate pages with tables used for layout. If a table is to be used for layout it must be marked with the attribute `role="presentation"` for a user agent to properly represent the table to an assistive technology and to properly convey the intent of the author to tools that wish to extract tabular data from the document.

Note: There are a variety of alternatives to using HTML tables for layout, primarily using CSS positioning and the CSS table model.
[\[CSS\]](#)

The `border` attribute may be specified on a `table` element to explicitly indicate that the `table` element is not being used for layout purposes. If specified, the attribute's value must either be the empty string or the value "`1`". The attribute is used by certain user agents as an indication that borders should be drawn around cells of the table.

Tables can be complicated to understand and navigate. To help users with this, user agents should clearly delineate cells in a table from each

other, unless the user agent has classified the table as a layout table.

Note: Authors and implementors are encouraged to consider using some of the [table design techniques](#) described below to make tables easier to navigate for users.

User agents, especially those that do table analysis on arbitrary content, are encouraged to find heuristics to determine which tables actually contain data and which are merely being used for layout. This specification does not define a precise heuristic, but the following are suggested as possible indicators:

Feature	Indication
The use of the <code>role</code> attribute with the value <code>presentation</code>	Probably a layout table
The use of the <code>border</code> attribute with the non-conforming value 0	Probably a layout table
The use of the non-conforming <code>cellspacing</code> and <code>cellpadding</code> attributes with the value 0	Probably a layout table
The use of <code>caption</code> , <code>thead</code> or <code>th</code> elements	Probably a non-layout table
The use of the <code>headers</code> and <code>scope</code> attributes	Probably a non-layout table
The use of the <code>border</code> attribute with a value other than 0	Probably a non-layout table
Explicit visible borders set using CSS	Probably a non-layout table
The use of the <code>summary</code> attribute	Not a good indicator (both layout and non-layout tables have historically been given this attribute)

Note: It is quite possible that the above suggestions are wrong. Implementors are urged to provide feedback elaborating on their experiences with trying to create a layout table detection heuristic.

<code>table . caption [= value]</code>	This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.
Returns the table's <code>caption</code> element.	
Can be set, to replace the <code>caption</code> element. If the new value is not a <code>caption</code> element, throws a HierarchyRequestError exception.	
<code>caption = table . createCaption()</code>	
Ensures the table has a <code>caption</code> element, and returns it.	
<code>table . deleteCaption()</code>	
Ensures the table does not have a <code>caption</code> element.	
<code>table . tHead [= value]</code>	
Returns the table's <code>thead</code> element.	
Can be set, to replace the <code>thead</code> element. If the new value is not a <code>thead</code> element, throws a HierarchyRequestError exception.	
<code>thead = table . createTHead()</code>	
Ensures the table has a <code>thead</code> element, and returns it.	
<code>table . deleteTHead()</code>	
Ensures the table does not have a <code>thead</code> element.	
<code>table . tFoot [= value]</code>	
Returns the table's <code>tfoot</code> element.	
Can be set, to replace the <code>tfoot</code> element. If the new value is not a <code>tfoot</code> element, throws a HierarchyRequestError exception.	
<code>tfoot = table . createTFoot()</code>	
Ensures the table has a <code>tfoot</code> element, and returns it.	
<code>table . deleteTFoot()</code>	
Ensures the table does not have a <code>tfoot</code> element.	
<code>table . tBodies</code>	
Returns an HTMLCollection of the <code>tbody</code> elements of the table.	
<code>tbody = table . createTBody()</code>	
Creates a <code>tbody</code> element, inserts it into the table, and returns it.	
<code>table . rows</code>	
Returns an HTMLCollection of the <code>tr</code> elements of the table.	
<code>tr = table . insertRow([index])</code>	
Creates a <code>tr</code> element, along with a <code>tbody</code> if required, inserts them into the table at the position given by the argument, and returns the <code>tr</code> .	
The position is relative to the rows in the table. The index -1, which is the default if the argument is omitted, is equivalent to inserting at the end of the table.	
If the given position is less than -1 or greater than the number of rows, throws an IndexSizeError exception.	
<code>table . deleteRow(index)</code>	
Removes the <code>tr</code> element with the given position in the table.	
The position is relative to the rows in the table. The index -1 is equivalent to deleting the last row of the table.	
If the given position is less than -1 or greater than the index of the last row, or if there are no rows, throws an IndexSizeError exception.	

The `caption` IDL attribute must return, on getting, the first `caption` element child of the `table` element, if any, or null otherwise. On setting, if the new value is a `caption` element, the first `caption` element child of the `table` element, if any, must be removed, and the new value must be

inserted as the first node of the `table` element. If the new value is not a `caption` element, then a `HierarchyRequestError` DOM exception must be thrown instead.

The `createCaption()` method must return the first `caption` element child of the `table` element, if any; otherwise a new `caption` element must be created, inserted as the first node of the `table` element, and then returned.

The `deleteCaption()` method must remove the first `caption` element child of the `table` element, if any.

The `tHead` IDL attribute must return, on getting, the first `tHead` element child of the `table` element, if any, or null otherwise. On setting, if the new value is a `tHead` element, the first `tHead` element child of the `table` element, if any, must be removed, and the new value must be inserted immediately before the first element in the `table` element that is neither a `caption` element nor a `colgroup` element, if any, or at the end of the table if there are no such elements. If the new value is not a `tHead` element, then a `HierarchyRequestError` DOM exception must be thrown instead.

The `createTHead()` method must return the first `tHead` element child of the `table` element, if any; otherwise a new `tHead` element must be created and inserted immediately before the first element in the `table` element that is neither a `caption` element nor a `colgroup` element, if any, or at the end of the table if there are no such elements, and then that new element must be returned.

The `deleteTHead()` method must remove the first `tHead` element child of the `table` element, if any.

The `tFoot` IDL attribute must return, on getting, the first `tFoot` element child of the `table` element, if any, or null otherwise. On setting, if the new value is a `tFoot` element, the first `tFoot` element child of the `table` element, if any, must be removed, and the new value must be inserted immediately before the first element in the `table` element that is neither a `caption` element, a `colgroup` element, nor a `tHead` element, if any, or at the end of the table if there are no such elements. If the new value is not a `tFoot` element, then a `HierarchyRequestError` DOM exception must be thrown instead.

The `createTFoot()` method must return the first `tFoot` element child of the `table` element, if any; otherwise a new `tFoot` element must be created and inserted immediately before the first element in the `table` element that is neither a `caption` element, a `colgroup` element, nor a `tHead` element, if any, or at the end of the table if there are no such elements, and then that new element must be returned.

The `deleteTFoot()` method must remove the first `tFoot` element child of the `table` element, if any.

The `tbodies` attribute must return an `HTMLCollection` rooted at the `table` node, whose filter matches only `tbody` elements that are children of the `table` element.

The `createTBody()` method must create a new `tbody` element, insert it immediately after the last `tbody` element child in the `table` element, if any, or at the end of the `table` element if the `table` element has no `tbody` element children, and then must return the new `tbody` element.

The `rows` attribute must return an `HTMLCollection` rooted at the `table` node, whose filter matches only `tr` elements that are either children of the `table` element, or children of `tHead`, `tbody`, or `tFoot` elements that are themselves children of the `table` element. The elements in the collection must be ordered such that those elements whose parent is a `tHead` are included first, in tree order, followed by those elements whose parent is either a `table` or `tbody` element, again in tree order, followed finally by those elements whose parent is a `tFoot` element, still in tree order.

The behavior of the `insertRow(index)` method depends on the state of the table. When it is called, the method must act as required by the first item in the following list of conditions that describes the state of the table and the `index` argument:

- If `index` is less than `-1` or greater than the number of elements in `rows` collection:
The method must throw an `IndexSizeError` exception.
- If the `rows` collection has zero elements in it, and the `table` has no `tbody` elements in it:
The method must create a `tbody` element, then create a `tr` element, then append the `tr` element to the `tbody` element, then append the `tbody` element to the `table` element, and finally return the `tr` element.
- If the `rows` collection has zero elements in it:
The method must create a `tr` element, append it to the last `tbody` element in the table, and return the `tr` element.
- If `index` is `-1` or equal to the number of items in `rows` collection:
The method must create a `tr` element, and append it to the parent of the last `tr` element in the `rows` collection. Then, the newly created `tr` element must be returned.
- Otherwise:
The method must create a `tr` element, insert it immediately before the `index`th `tr` element in the `rows` collection, in the same parent, and finally must return the newly created `tr` element.

When the `deleteRow(index)` method is called, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. If `index` is equal to `-1`, then `index` must be set to the number of items in the `rows` collection, minus one.
2. Now, if `index` is less than zero, or greater than or equal to the number of elements in the `rows` collection, the method must instead throw an `IndexSizeError` exception, and these steps must be aborted.
3. Otherwise, the method must remove the `index`th element in the `rows` collection from its parent.

The `border` IDL attribute must `reflect` the content attribute of the same name.

Code Example:

Here is an example of a table being used to mark up a Sudoku puzzle. Observe the lack of headers, which are not necessary in such a table.

```
<section>
<style scoped>
  table { border-collapse: collapse; border: solid thick; }
  colgroup, tbody { border: solid medium; }
  td { border: solid thin; height: 1.4em; width: 1.4em; text-align: center; padding: 0; }
</style>
<h1>Today's Sudoku</h1>
<table>
  <colgroup><col><col><col>
  <colgroup><col><col><col>
  <colgroup><col><col><col>
  <tbody>
    <tr> <td> 1 <td> 2 <td> 3 <td> 4 <td> 5 <td> 6 <td> 7 <td> 8 <td> 9
    <tr> <td> 2 <td> 3 <td> 4 <td> 5 <td> 6 <td> 7 <td> 8 <td> 9 <td> 1
    <tr> <td> 3 <td> 4 <td> 5 <td> 6 <td> 7 <td> 8 <td> 9 <td> 1 <td> 2
    <tbody>
      <tr> <td> 4 <td> 5 <td> 6 <td> 7 <td> 8 <td> 9 <td> 1 <td> 2 <td> 3
      <tr> <td> 5 <td> 6 <td> 7 <td> 8 <td> 9 <td> 1 <td> 2 <td> 3 <td> 4
      <tr> <td> 6 <td> 7 <td> 8 <td> 9 <td> 1 <td> 2 <td> 3 <td> 4 <td> 5
      <tr> <td> 7 <td> 8 <td> 9 <td> 1 <td> 2 <td> 3 <td> 4 <td> 5 <td> 6
      <tr> <td> 8 <td> 9 <td> 1 <td> 2 <td> 3 <td> 4 <td> 5 <td> 6 <td> 7
      <tr> <td> 9 <td> 1 <td> 2 <td> 3 <td> 4 <td> 5 <td> 6 <td> 7 <td> 8
    </tbody>
  </table>
```

```

<tr> <td> Sad </td> <td> Mood </td>
<tr> <td> Failing </td> <td> Grade </td>
</table>
</section>

```

4.9.1.1 Techniques for describing tables

For tables that consist of more than just a grid of cells with headers in the first row and headers in the first column, and for any table in general where the reader might have difficulty understanding the content, authors should include explanatory information introducing the table. This information is useful for all users, but is especially useful for users who cannot see the table, e.g. users of screen readers.

Such explanatory information should introduce the purpose of the table, outline its basic cell structure, highlight any trends or patterns, and generally teach the user how to use the table.

For instance, the following table:

Negative	Characteristic	Positive
Sad	Mood	Happy
Failing	Grade	Passing

...might benefit from a description explaining the way the table is laid out, something like "Characteristics are given in the second column, with the negative side in the left column and the positive side in the right column".

There are a variety of ways to include this information, such as:

In prose, surrounding the table

Code Example:

```

<p id="summary">In the following table, characteristics are
given in the second column, with the negative side in the left column and the positive
side in the right column.</p>
<table aria-describedby="summary">
<caption>Characteristics with positive and negative sides</caption>
<thead>
<tr>
<th id="n"> Negative
<th> Characteristic
<th> Positive
</tbody>
<tr>
<td headers="n r1"> Sad
<th id="r1"> Mood
<td> Happy
<tr>
<td headers="n r2"> Failing
<th id="r2"> Grade
<td> Passing
</table>

```

Note: In the example above the [aria-describedby](#) attribute is used to explicitly associate the information with the table for assistive technology users.

In the table's [caption](#)

Code Example:

```

<table>
<caption>
<strong>Characteristics with positive and negative sides.</strong>
<p>Characteristics are given in the second column, with the
negative side in the left column and the positive side in the right
column.</p>
</caption>
<thead>
<tr>
<th id="n"> Negative
<th> Characteristic
<th> Positive
</tbody>
<tr>
<td headers="n r1"> Sad
<th id="r1"> Mood
<td> Happy
<tr>
<td headers="n r2"> Failing
<th id="r2"> Grade
<td> Passing
</table>

```

In the table's [caption](#), in a [details](#) element

Code Example:

```

<table>
<caption>
<strong>Characteristics with positive and negative sides.</strong>
<details>
<summary>Help</summary>
<p>Characteristics are given in the second column, with the
negative side in the left column and the positive side in the right
column.</p>
</details>
</caption>
<thead>
<tr>
<th id="n"> Negative
<th> Characteristic
<th> Positive
</tbody>
<tr>
<td headers="n r1"> Sad

```

```

<th id="r1"> Mood
<td> Happy
<tr>
<td headers="n r2"> Failing
<th id="r2"> Grade
<td> Passing
</table>

```

Next to the table, in the same [figure](#)

Code Example:

```

<figure>
<figcaption>Characteristics with positive and negative sides</figcaption>
<p>Characteristics are given in the second column, with the
negative side in the left column and the positive side in the right
column.</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th id="n"> Negative
<th> Characteristic
<th> Positive
<tbody>
<tr>
<td headers="n r1"> Sad
<th id="r1"> Mood
<td> Happy
<tr>
<td headers="n r2"> Failing
<th id="r2"> Grade
<td> Passing
</table>
</figure>

```

Next to the table, in a [figure's](#) [figcaption](#)

Code Example:

```

<figure>
<figcaption>
<strong>Characteristics with positive and negative sides</strong>
<p>Characteristics are given in the second column, with the
negative side in the left column and the positive side in the right
column.</p>
</figcaption>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th id="n"> Negative
<th> Characteristic
<th> Positive
<tbody>
<tr>
<td headers="n r1"> Sad
<th id="r1"> Mood
<td> Happy
<tr>
<td headers="n r2"> Failing
<th id="r2"> Grade
<td> Passing
</tbody>
</table>
</figure>

```

Authors may also use other techniques, or combinations of the above techniques, as appropriate.

The best option, of course, rather than writing a description explaining the way the table is laid out, is to adjust the table such that no explanation is needed.

Code Example:

In the case of the table used in the examples above, a simple rearrangement of the table so that the headers are on the top and left sides removes the need for an explanation as well as removing the need for the use of [headers](#) attributes:

```

<table>
<caption>Characteristics with positive and negative sides</caption>
<thead>
<tr>
<th> Characteristic
<th> Negative
<th> Positive
<tbody>
<tr>
<th> Mood
<td> Sad
<td> Happy
<tr>
<th> Grade
<td> Failing
<td> Passing
</tbody>
</table>

```

4.9.1.2 Techniques for table design

Good table design is key to making tables more readable and usable.

In visual media, providing column and row borders and alternating row backgrounds can be very effective to make complicated tables more readable.

For tables with large volumes of numeric content, using monospaced fonts can help users see patterns, especially in situations where a user agent does not render the borders. (Unfortunately, for historical reasons, not rendering borders on tables is a common default.)

In speech media, table cells can be distinguished by reporting the corresponding headers before reading the cell's contents, and by allowing users to navigate the table in a grid fashion, rather than serializing the entire contents of the table in source order.

use to navigate the table in a grid layout, rather than rendering the entire contents of the table in source order.

Authors are encouraged to use CSS to achieve these effects.

User agents are encouraged to render tables using these techniques whenever the page does not use CSS and the table is not classified as a layout table.

4.9.2 The `caption` element

Categories:

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used:

As the first element child of a `table` element.

Content model:

Flow content, but with no descendant `table` elements.

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

DOM interface:

```
IDL interface HTMLTableCaptionElement : HTMLElement {};
```

The `caption` element **represents** the title of the `table` that is its parent, if it has a parent and that is a `table` element.

The `caption` element takes part in the [table model](#).

When a `table` element is the only content in a `figure` element other than the `figcaption`, the `caption` element should be omitted in favor of the `figcaption`.

A caption can introduce context for a table, making it significantly easier to understand.

Code Example:

Consider, for instance, the following table:

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6	7	8	9	10	11	12

In the abstract, this table is not clear. However, with a caption giving the table's number (for reference in the main prose) and explaining its use, it makes more sense:

```
<caption>
<p>Table 1.
<p>This table shows the total score obtained from rolling two six-sided dice. The first row represents the value of the first die, the first column the value of the second die. The total is given in the cell that corresponds to the values of the two dice.
</caption>
```

This provides the user with more context:

Table 1.

This table shows the total score obtained from rolling two six-sided dice. The first row represents the value of the first die, the first column the value of the second die. The total is given in the cell that corresponds to the values of the two dice.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6	7	8	9	10	11	12

4.9.3 The `colgroup` element

Categories:

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used:

As a child of a `table` element, after any `caption` elements and before any `thead`, `tbody`, `tfoot`, and `tr` elements.

Content model:

If the `span` attribute is present: Empty.

If the `span` attribute is absent: Zero or more `col` elements.

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

`span`

DOM interface:

```
[IDL] interface HTMLTableColElement : HTMLElement {
    attribute unsigned long span;
};
```

The `colgroup` element [represents](#) a [group](#) of one or more [columns](#) in the [table](#) that is its parent, if it has a parent and that is a [table](#) element.

If the `colgroup` element contains no `col` elements, then the element may have a `span` content attribute specified, whose value must be a [valid non-negative integer](#) greater than zero.

The `colgroup` element and its `span` attribute take part in the [table model](#).

The `span` IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the content attribute of the same name. The value must be [limited to only non-negative numbers greater than zero](#).

4.9.4 The `col` element

[Categories](#):

None.

[Contexts in which this element can be used](#):

As a child of a `colgroup` element that doesn't have a `span` attribute.

[Content model](#):

Empty.

[Content attributes](#):

[Global attributes](#)

`span`

[DOM interface](#):

`HTMLTableColElement`, same as for `colgroup` elements. This interface defines one member, `span`.

If a `col` element has a parent and that is a `colgroup` element that itself has a parent that is a `table` element, then the `col` element [represents](#) one or more [columns](#) in the [column group](#) represented by that `colgroup`.

The element may have a `span` content attribute specified, whose value must be a [valid non-negative integer](#) greater than zero.

The `col` element and its `span` attribute take part in the [table model](#).

The `span` IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the content attribute of the same name. The value must be [limited to only non-negative numbers greater than zero](#).

4.9.5 The `tbody` element

[Categories](#):

None.

[Contexts in which this element can be used](#):

As a child of a `table` element, after any `caption`, `colgroup`, and `thead` elements, but only if there are no `tr` elements that are children of the `table` element.

[Content model](#):

Zero or more `tr` and [script-supporting](#) elements

[Content attributes](#):

[Global attributes](#)

[DOM interface](#):

```
[IDL] interface HTMLTableSectionElement : HTMLElement {
    readonly attribute HTMLCollection rows;
    HTMLElement insertRow(optional long index = -1);
    void deleteRow(long index);
};
```

The `HTMLTableSectionElement` interface is also used for `thead` and `tfoot` elements.

The `tbody` element [represents](#) a [block](#) of [rows](#) that consist of a body of data for the parent `table` element, if the `tbody` element has a parent and it is a `table`.

The `tbody` element takes part in the [table model](#).

`tbody`.`rows`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns an `HTMLCollection` of the `tr` elements of the table section.

`tr = tbody.insertRow([index])`

Creates a `tr` element, inserts it into the table section at the position given by the argument, and returns the `tr`.

The position is relative to the rows in the table section. The index `-1`, which is the default if the argument is omitted, is equivalent to inserting at the end of the table section.

If the given position is less than `-1` or greater than the number of rows, throws an `IndexSizeError` exception.

`tbody.deleteRow(index)`

Removes the `tr` element with the given position in the table section.

The position is relative to the rows in the table section. The index `-1` is equivalent to deleting the last row of the table section.

If the given position is less than `-1` or greater than the index of the last row, or if there are no rows, throws an `IndexSizeError` exception.

The `rows` attribute must return an `HTMLCollection` rooted at the element, whose filter matches only `tr` elements that are children of the element.

The `insertRow(index)` method must, when invoked on an element `table section`, act as follows:

If `index` is less than -1 or greater than the number of elements in the `rows` collection, the method must throw an `IndexSizeError` exception.

If `index` is -1 or equal to the number of items in the `rows` collection, the method must create a `tr` element, append it to the element `table section`, and return the newly created `tr` element.

Otherwise, the method must create a `tr` element, insert it as a child of the `table section` element, immediately before the `index`th `tr` element in the `rows` collection, and finally must return the newly created `tr` element.

The `deleteRow(index)` method must remove the `index`th element in the `rows` collection from its parent. If `index` is less than zero or greater than or equal to the number of elements in the `rows` collection, the method must instead throw an `IndexSizeError` exception.

4.9.6 The `thead` element

Categories:

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used:

As a child of a `table` element, after any `caption`, and `colgroup` elements and before any `tbody`, `tfoot`, and `tr` elements, but only if there are no other `thead` elements that are children of the `table` element.

Content model:

Zero or more `tr` and `script-supporting` elements

Content attributes:

`Global attributes`

DOM interface:

`HTMLTableSectionElement`, as defined for `tbody` elements.

The `thead` element represents the `block` of `rows` that consist of the column labels (headers) for the parent `table` element, if the `thead` element has a parent and it is a `table`.

The `thead` element takes part in the `table model`.

Code Example:

This example shows a `thead` element being used. Notice the use of both `th` and `td` elements in the `thead` element: the first row is the headers, and the second row is an explanation of how to fill in the table.

```
<table>
  <caption> School auction sign-up sheet </caption>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th><label for=e1>Name</label>
      <th><label for=e2>Product</label>
      <th><label for=e3>Picture</label>
      <th><label for=e4>Price</label>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>Your name here
      <td>What are you selling?
      <td>Link to a picture
      <td>Your reserve price
    </tr>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <td>Ms Danus
      <td>Doughnuts
      <td>
      <td>$45
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td><input id=e1 type=text name=who required form=f>
      <td><input id=e2 type=text name=what required form=f>
      <td><input id=e3 type=url name=pic form=f>
      <td><input id=e4 type=number step=0.01 min=0 value=0 required form=f>
    </tbody>
  </table>
  <form id=f action="/auction.cgi">
    <input type=button name=add value="Submit">
  </form>
```

4.9.7 The `tfoot` element

Categories:

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used:

As a child of a `table` element, after any `caption`, `colgroup`, and `thead` elements and before any `tbody` and `tr` elements, but only if there are no other `tfoot` elements that are children of the `table` element.

As a child of a `table` element, after any `caption`, `colgroup`, `thead`, `tbody`, and `tr` elements, but only if there are no other `tfoot` elements that are children of the `table` element.

Content model:

Zero or more `tr` and `script-supporting` elements

Content attributes:

`Global attributes`

DOM interface:

`HTMLTableSectionElement`, as defined for `tbody` elements.

The `tfoot` element represents the `block` of `rows` that consist of the column summaries (footers) for the parent `table` element, if the `tfoot` element

has a parent and it is a [table](#).

The [tfoot](#) element takes part in the [table model](#).

4.9.8 The [tr](#) element

[Categories](#):

None.

[Contexts in which this element can be used](#):

As a child of a [thead](#) element.

As a child of a [tbody](#) element.

As a child of a [tfoot](#) element.

As a child of a [table](#) element, after any [caption](#), [colgroup](#), and [thead](#) elements, but only if there are no [tbody](#) elements that are children of the [table](#) element.

[Content model](#):

Zero or more [td](#), [th](#), and [script-supporting](#) elements

[Content attributes](#):

[Global attributes](#)

[DOM interface](#):

```
IDL interface HTMLTableRowElement : HTMLElement {
  readonly attribute long rowIndex;
  readonly attribute long sectionRowIndex;
  readonly attribute HTMLCollection cells;
  HTMLElement insertCell(optional long index = -1);
  void deleteCell(long index);
};
```

The [tr](#) element [represents](#) a [row](#) of [cells](#) in a [table](#).

The [tr](#) element takes part in the [table model](#).

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.	
<code>tr(rowIndex)</code>	Returns the position of the row in the table's rows list. Returns -1 if the element isn't in a table.
<code>tr(sectionRowIndex)</code>	Returns the position of the row in the table section's rows list. Returns -1 if the element isn't in a table section.
<code>tr(cells)</code>	Returns an HTMLCollection of the td and th elements of the row.
<code>cell = tr.insertCell([index])</code>	Creates a td element, inserts it into the table row at the position given by the argument, and returns the td . The position is relative to the cells in the row. The index -1, which is the default if the argument is omitted, is equivalent to inserting at the end of the row. If the given position is less than -1 or greater than the number of cells, throws an IndexSizeError exception.
<code>tr.deleteCell(index)</code>	Removes the td or th element with the given position in the row. The position is relative to the cells in the row. The index -1 is equivalent to deleting the last cell of the row. If the given position is less than -1 or greater than the index of the last cell, or if there are no cells, throws an IndexSizeError exception.

The [rowIndex](#) attribute must, if the element has a parent [table](#) element, or a parent [tbody](#), [thead](#), or [tfoot](#) element and a *grandparent* [table](#) element, return the index of the [tr](#) element in that [table](#) element's [rows](#) collection. If there is no such [table](#) element, then the attribute must return -1.

The [sectionRowIndex](#) attribute must, if the element has a parent [table](#), [tbody](#), [thead](#), or [tfoot](#) element, return the index of the [tr](#) element in the parent element's [rows](#) collection (for tables, that's the [HTMLTableElement.rows](#) collection; for table sections, that's the [HTMLTableRowElement.rows](#) collection). If there is no such parent element, then the attribute must return -1.

The [cells](#) attribute must return an [HTMLCollection](#) rooted at the [tr](#) element, whose filter matches only [td](#) and [th](#) elements that are children of the [tr](#) element.

The [insertCell\(index\)](#) method must act as follows:

If `index` is less than -1 or greater than the number of elements in the [cells](#) collection, the method must throw an [IndexSizeError](#) exception.

If `index` is equal to -1 or equal to the number of items in [cells](#) collection, the method must create a [td](#) element, append it to the [tr](#) element, and return the newly created [td](#) element.

Otherwise, the method must create a [td](#) element, insert it as a child of the [tr](#) element, immediately before the `index`th [td](#) or [th](#) element in the [cells](#) collection, and finally must return the newly created [td](#) element.

The [deleteCell\(index\)](#) method must remove the `index`th element in the [cells](#) collection from its parent. If `index` is less than zero or greater than or equal to the number of elements in the [cells](#) collection, the method must instead throw an [IndexSizeError](#) exception.

4.9.9 The [td](#) element

[Categories](#):

[Sectioning root](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

As a child of a [tr](#) element.

Content model:

Flow content.

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

[colspan](#)

[rowspan](#)

[headers](#)

DOM interface:

```
IDL interface HTMLTableDataCellElement : HTMLTableCellElement {};
```

The [td](#) element [represents](#) a data [cell](#) in a table.

The [td](#) element and its [colspan](#), [rowspan](#), and [headers](#) attributes take part in the [table model](#).

User agents, especially in non-visual environments or where displaying the table as a 2D grid is impractical, may give the user context for the cell when rendering the contents of a cell; for instance, giving its position in the [table model](#), or listing the cell's header cells (as determined by the [algorithm for assigning header cells](#)). When a cell's header cells are being listed, user agents may use the value of [abbr](#) attributes on those header cells, if any, instead of the contents of the header cells themselves.

4.9.10 The [th](#) element

Categories:

If the [th](#) element is a sorting interface [th](#) element: [Interactive content](#).

Otherwise: None.

Contexts in which this element can be used:

As a child of a [tr](#) element.

Content model:

Flow content, but with no [header](#), [footer](#), [sectioning content](#), or [heading content](#) descendants, and if the [th](#) element is a sorting interface [th](#) element, no [interactive content](#) descendants.

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

[colspan](#)

[rowspan](#)

[headers](#)

[scope](#)

[abbr](#)

DOM interface:

```
IDL interface HTMLTableHeaderCellElement : HTMLTableCellElement {
    attribute DOMString scope;
    attribute DOMString abbr;
    void sort();
};
```

The [th](#) element [represents](#) a header [cell](#) in a table.

The [th](#) element may have a [scope](#) content attribute specified. The [scope](#) attribute is an [enumerated attribute](#) with five states, four of which have explicit keywords:

The [row](#) keyword, which maps to the [row state](#)

The [rowstate](#) means the header cell applies to some of the subsequent cells in the same row(s).

The [col](#) keyword, which maps to the [column state](#)

The [column state](#) means the header cell applies to some of the subsequent cells in the same column(s).

The [rowgroup](#) keyword, which maps to the [row group state](#)

The [rowgroup state](#) means the header cell applies to all the remaining cells in the row group. A [th](#) element's [scope](#) attribute must not be in the [row group](#) state if the element is not anchored in a [row group](#).

The [colgroup](#) keyword, which maps to the [column group state](#)

The [column group state](#) means the header cell applies to all the remaining cells in the column group. A [th](#) element's [scope](#) attribute must not be in the [column group](#) state if the element is not anchored in a [column group](#).

The [auto](#) state

The [auto state](#) makes the header cell apply to a set of cells selected based on context.

The [scope](#) attribute's [missing value default](#) is the [auto state](#).

The [th](#) element may have an [abbr](#) content attribute specified. Its value must be an alternative label for the header cell, to be used when referencing the cell in other contexts (e.g. when describing the header cells that apply to a data cell). It is typically an abbreviated form of the full header cell, but can also be an expansion, or merely a different phrasing.

The [th](#) element and its [colspan](#), [rowspan](#), [headers](#), and [scope](#) attributes take part in the [table model](#).

The [scope](#) IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the content attribute of the same name, [limited to only known values](#).

The [abbr](#) IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the content attributes of the same name.

Code Example:

The following example shows how the [scope](#) attribute's [rowgroup](#) value affects which data cells a header cell applies to.

Here is a markup fragment showing a table:

Note: The `tbody` elements in this example identify the range of the row groups.

```
<table>
  <caption>Measurement of legs and tails in Cats and English speakers</caption>
  <thead>
    <tr> <th> ID <th> Measurement <th> Average <th> Maximum
  <tbody>
    <tr> <td> <th scope=“rowgroup> Cats <td> <td>
    <tr> <td> 93 <th scope=“row> Legs <td> 3.5 <td> 4
    <tr> <td> 10 <th scope=“row> Tails <td> 1 <td> 1
  </tbody>
  <tbody>
    <tr> <td> <th scope=“rowgroup> English speakers <td> <td>
    <tr> <td> 32 <th scope=“row> Legs <td> 2.67 <td> 4
    <tr> <td> 35 <th scope=“row> Tails <td> 0.33 <td> 1
  </tbody>
</table>
```

This would result in the following table:

Measurement of legs and tails in Cats and English speakers			
ID	Measurement	Average	Maximum
	Cats		
93	Legs	3.5	4
10	Tails	1	1
	English speakers		
32	Legs	2.67	4
35	Tails	0.33	1

The header cells in row 1 ('ID', 'Measurement', 'Average' and 'Maximum') each apply only to the cells in their column.

The header cells with a `scope=“rowgroup”` ('Cats' and 'English speakers') apply to all the cells in their row group other than the cells (to their left) in column 1:

The header 'Cats' (row 2, column 2) applies to the headers 'Legs' (row 3, column 2) and 'Tails' (row 4, column 2) and to the data cells in rows 2, 3 and 4 of the 'Average' and 'Maximum' columns.

The header 'English speakers' (row 5, column 2) applies to the headers 'Legs' (row 6, column 2) and 'Tails' (row 7, column 2) and to the data cells in rows 5, 6 and 7 of the 'Average' and 'Maximum' columns.

Each of the 'Legs' and 'Tails' header cells has a `scope=“row”` and therefore apply to the data cells (to the right) in their row, from the 'Average' and 'Maximum' columns.

ID	Measurement	Average	Maximum
	Cats		
93	Legs	3.5	4
10	Tails	1	1
	English speakers		
32	Legs	2.67	4
35	Tails	0.33	1

4.9.11 Attributes common to `td` and `th` elements

The `td` and `th` elements may have a `colspan` content attribute specified, whose value must be a [valid non-negative integer](#) greater than zero.

The `td` and `th` elements may also have a `rowspan` content attribute specified, whose value must be a [valid non-negative integer](#). For this attribute, the value zero means that the cell is to span all the remaining rows in the row group.

These attributes give the number of columns and rows respectively that the cell is to span. These attributes must not be used to overlap cells, as described in the description of the [table model](#).

The `td` and `th` element may have a `headers` content attribute specified. The `headers` attribute, if specified, must contain a string consisting of an [unordered set of unique space-separated tokens](#) that are [case-sensitive](#), each of which must have the value of an `ID` of a `th` element taking part in the same `table` as the `td` or `th` element (as defined by the [table model](#)).

A `th` element with `ID id` is said to be *directly targeted* by all `td` and `th` elements in the same `table` that have `headers` attributes whose values include as one of their tokens the `ID id`. A `th` element *A* is said to be *targeted* by a `th` or `td` element *B* if either *A* is *directly targeted* by *B* or if there exists an element *C* that is itself *targeted* by the element *B* and *A* is *directly targeted* by *C*.

A `th` element must not be *targeted* by itself.

The `colspan`, `rowspan`, and `headers` attributes take part in the [table model](#).

The `td` and `th` elements implement interfaces that inherit from the [HTMLTableCellElement](#) interface:

```
IDL interface HTMLTableCellElement : HTMLElement {
  attribute unsigned long colSpan;
  attribute unsigned long rowSpan;
  [PutForwards=value] readonly attribute DOMSettableTokenList headers;
  readonly attribute long cellIndex;
};
```

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

`cell . cellIndex`

[This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.]

Returns the position of the cell in the row's `cells` list. This does not necessarily correspond to the `x`-position of the cell in the table, since earlier cells might cover multiple rows or columns.

Returns `-1` if the element isn't in a row.

The `colspan` IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the `colspan` content attribute. Its default value is `1`.

The `rowspan` IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the `rowspan` content attribute. Its default value is `1`.

The `headers` IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the content attribute of the same name.

The `cellIndex` IDL attribute must, if the element has a parent `tr` element, return the index of the cell's element in the parent element's `cells` collection. If there is no such parent element, then the attribute must return `-1`.

4.9.12 Processing model

The various table elements and their content attributes together define the **table model**.

A **table** consists of cells aligned on a two-dimensional grid of **slots** with coordinates (x, y) . The grid is finite, and is either empty or has one or more slots. If the grid has one or more slots, then the `x` coordinates are always in the range $0 \leq x < x_{width}$, and the `y` coordinates are always in the range $0 \leq y < y_{height}$. If one or both of `xwidth` and `yheight` are zero, then the table is empty (has no slots). Tables correspond to [table](#) elements.

A **cell** is a set of slots anchored at a slot $(cell_x, cell_y)$, and with a particular `width` and `height` such that the cell covers all the slots with coordinates (x, y) where $cell_x \leq x < cell_x + width$ and $cell_y \leq y < cell_y + height$. Cells can either be *data cells* or *header cells*. Data cells correspond to [td](#) elements, and header cells correspond to [th](#) elements. Cells of both types can have zero or more associated header cells.

It is possible, in certain error cases, for two cells to occupy the same slot.

A **row** is a complete set of slots from $x=0$ to $x=x_{width}-1$, for a particular value of `y`. Rows usually correspond to [tr](#) elements, though a [row group](#) can have some implied [rows](#) at the end in some cases involving [cells](#) spanning multiple rows.

A **column** is a complete set of slots from $y=0$ to $y=y_{height}-1$, for a particular value of `x`. Columns can correspond to [col](#) elements. In the absence of [col](#) elements, columns are implied.

A **row group** is a set of [rows](#) anchored at a slot $(0, group_y)$ with a particular `height` such that the row group covers all the slots with coordinates (x, y) where $0 \leq x < x_{width}$ and $group_y \leq y < group_y + height$. Row groups correspond to [tbody](#), [thead](#), and [tfoot](#) elements. Not every row is necessarily in a row group.

A **column group** is a set of [columns](#) anchored at a slot $(group_x, 0)$ with a particular `width` such that the column group covers all the slots with coordinates (x, y) where $group_x \leq x < group_x + width$ and $0 \leq y < y_{height}$. Column groups correspond to [colgroup](#) elements. Not every column is necessarily in a column group.

[Row groups](#) cannot overlap each other. Similarly, [column groups](#) cannot overlap each other.

A [cell](#) cannot cover slots that are from two or more [row groups](#). It is, however, possible for a cell to be in multiple [column groups](#). All the slots that form part of one cell are part of zero or one [row groups](#) and zero or more [column groups](#).

In addition to [cells](#), [columns](#), [rows](#), [row groups](#), and [column groups](#), [tables](#) can have a [caption](#) element associated with them. This gives the table a heading, or legend.

A **table model error** is an error with the data represented by [table](#) elements and their descendants. Documents must not have table model errors.

4.9.12.1 Forming a table

To determine which elements correspond to which slots in a [table](#) associated with a [table](#) element, to determine the dimensions of the table (`xwidth` and `yheight`), and to determine if there are any [table model errors](#), user agents must use the following algorithm:

1. Let `xwidth` be zero.
2. Let `yheight` be zero.
3. Let `pending tfoot` elements be a list of [tfoot](#) elements, initially empty.
4. Let `the table` be the [table](#) represented by the [table](#) element. The `xwidth` and `yheight` variables give `the table`'s dimensions. `the table` is initially empty.
5. If the [table](#) element has no children elements, then return `the table` (which will be empty), and abort these steps.
6. Associate the first [caption](#) element child of the [table](#) element with `the table`. If there are no such children, then it has no associated [caption](#) element.
7. Let the `current element` be the first element child of the [table](#) element.

If a step in this algorithm ever requires the `current element` to be **advanced to the next child of the table** when there is no such next child, then the user agent must jump to the step labeled `end`, near the end of this algorithm.

8. While the `current element` is not one of the following elements, [advance](#) the `current element` to the next child of the [table](#):

- [colgroup](#)
- [thead](#)
- [tbody](#)
- [tfoot](#)
- [tr](#)

9. If the `current element` is a [colgroup](#), follow these substeps:

1. **Column groups:** Process the `current element` according to the appropriate case below:

- ↪ If the `current element` has any [col](#) element children

Follow these steps:

1. Let x_{start} have the value of x_{width} .
2. Let the $current\ column$ be the first col element child of the $colgroup$ element.
3. **Columns:** If the $current\ column$ col element has a $span$ attribute, then parse its value using the [rules for parsing non-negative integers](#).
If the result of parsing the value is not an error or zero, then let $span$ be that value.
Otherwise, if the col element has no $span$ attribute, or if trying to parse the attribute's value resulted in an error or zero, then let $span$ be 1.
4. Increase x_{width} by $span$.
5. Let the last $span$ $columns$ in $the\ table$ correspond to the $current\ column$ col element.
6. If $current\ column$ is not the last col element child of the $colgroup$ element, then let the $current\ column$ be the next col element child of the $colgroup$ element, and return to the step labeled *columns*.
7. Let all the last $columns$ in $the\ table$ from $x=x_{start}$ to $x=x_{width}-1$ form a new column group, anchored at the slot $(x_{start}, 0)$, with width $x_{width}-x_{start}$, corresponding to the $colgroup$ element.

↪ If the $current\ element$ has no col element children

1. If the $colgroup$ element has a $span$ attribute, then parse its value using the [rules for parsing non-negative integers](#).
If the result of parsing the value is not an error or zero, then let $span$ be that value.
Otherwise, if the $colgroup$ element has no $span$ attribute, or if trying to parse the attribute's value resulted in an error or zero, then let $span$ be 1.
2. Increase x_{width} by $span$.
3. Let the last $span$ $columns$ in $the\ table$ form a new column group, anchored at the slot $(x_{width}-span, 0)$, with width $span$, corresponding to the $colgroup$ element.

2. Advance the $current\ element$ to the next child of the $table$.

3. While the $current\ element$ is not one of the following elements, advance the $current\ element$ to the next child of the $table$:

- $colgroup$
- $thead$
- $tbody$
- $tfoot$
- tr

4. If the $current\ element$ is a $colgroup$ element, jump to the step labeled *column groups* above.

10. Let $y_{current}$ be zero.

11. Let the $list\ of\ downward-growing\ cells$ be an empty list.

12. **Rows:** While the $current\ element$ is not one of the following elements, advance the $current\ element$ to the next child of the $table$:

- $thead$
- $tbody$
- $tfoot$
- tr

13. If the $current\ element$ is a tr , then run the [algorithm for processing rows](#), advance the $current\ element$ to the next child of the $table$, and return to the step labeled *rows*.

14. Run the [algorithm for ending a row group](#).

15. If the $current\ element$ is a $tfoot$, then add that element to the list of $pending\ tfoot\ elements$, advance the $current\ element$ to the next child of the $table$, and return to the step labeled *rows*.

16. The $current\ element$ is either a $thead$ or a $tbody$.

Run the [algorithm for processing row groups](#).

17. Advance the $current\ element$ to the next child of the $table$.

18. Return to the step labeled *rows*.

19. **End:** For each $tfoot$ element in the list of $pending\ tfoot\ elements$, in tree order, run the [algorithm for processing row groups](#).

20. If there exists a row or $column$ in $the\ table$ containing only $slots$ that do not have a $cell$ anchored to them, then this is a [table model error](#).

21. Return $the\ table$.

The [algorithm for processing row groups](#), which is invoked by the set of steps above for processing $thead$, $tbody$, and $tfoot$ elements, is:

1. Let y_{start} have the value of y_{height} .
2. For each tr element that is a child of the element being processed, in tree order, run the [algorithm for processing rows](#).
3. If $y_{height} > y_{start}$, then let all the last $rows$ in $the\ table$ from $y=y_{start}$ to $y=y_{height}-1$ form a new row group, anchored at the slot with coordinate $(0, y_{start})$, with height $y_{height}-y_{start}$, corresponding to the element being processed.
4. Run the [algorithm for ending a row group](#).

The [algorithm for ending a row group](#), which is invoked by the set of steps above when starting and ending a block of rows, is:

1. While $y_{current}$ is less than y_{height} , follow these steps:

1. Run the [algorithm for growing downward-growing cells](#).
2. Increase $y_{current}$ by 1.
2. Empty the *list of downward-growing cells*.

The **algorithm for processing rows**, which is invoked by the set of steps above for processing `tr` elements, is:

1. If y_{height} is equal to $y_{current}$, then increase y_{height} by 1. ($y_{current}$ is never greater than y_{height} .)
2. Let $x_{current}$ be 0.
3. Run the [algorithm for growing downward-growing cells](#).
4. If the `tr` element being processed has no `td` or `th` element children, then increase $y_{current}$ by 1, abort this set of steps, and return to the algorithm above.
5. Let `current cell` be the first `td` or `th` element child in the `tr` element being processed.
6. **Cells:** While $x_{current}$ is less than x_{width} and the slot with coordinate $(x_{current}, y_{current})$ already has a cell assigned to it, increase $x_{current}$ by 1.
7. If $x_{current}$ is equal to x_{width} , increase x_{width} by 1. ($x_{current}$ is never greater than x_{width} .)
8. If the `current cell` has a `colspan` attribute, then [parse that attribute's value](#), and let `colspan` be the result.
If parsing that value failed, or returned zero, or if the attribute is absent, then let `colspan` be 1, instead.
9. If the `current cell` has a `rowspan` attribute, then [parse that attribute's value](#), and let `rowspan` be the result.
If parsing that value failed or if the attribute is absent, then let `rowspan` be 1, instead.
10. If `rowspan` is zero and the `table` element's `Document` is not set to `quirks mode`, then let `cell grows downward` be true, and set `rowspan` to 1. Otherwise, let `cell grows downward` be false.
11. If $x_{width} < x_{current} + colspan$, then let x_{width} be $x_{current} + colspan$.
12. If $y_{height} < y_{current} + rowspan$, then let y_{height} be $y_{current} + rowspan$.
13. Let the slots with coordinates (x, y) such that $x_{current} \leq x < x_{current} + colspan$ and $y_{current} \leq y < y_{current} + rowspan$ be covered by a new `cell` c , anchored at $(x_{current}, y_{current})$, which has width `colspan` and height `rowspan`, corresponding to the `current cell` element.
If the `current cell` element is a `th` element, let this new cell c be a header cell; otherwise, let it be a data cell.
To establish which header cells apply to the `current cell` element, use the [algorithm for assigning header cells](#) described in the next section.
If any of the slots involved already had a `cell` covering them, then this is a [table model error](#). Those slots now have two cells overlapping.
14. If `cell grows downward` is true, then add the tuple $\{c, x_{current}, colspan\}$ to the *list of downward-growing cells*.
15. Increase $x_{current}$ by `colspan`.
16. If `current cell` is the last `td` or `th` element child in the `tr` element being processed, then increase $y_{current}$ by 1, abort this set of steps, and return to the algorithm above.
17. Let `current cell` be the next `td` or `th` element child in the `tr` element being processed.
18. Return to the step labeled `cells`.

When the algorithms above require the user agent to run the **algorithm for growing downward-growing cells**, the user agent must, for each $\{cell, cell_x, width\}$ tuple in the *list of downward-growing cells*, if any, extend the `cell` `cell` so that it also covers the slots with coordinates $(x, y_{current})$, where $cell_x \leq x < cell_x + width$.

4.9.12.2 Forming relationships between data cells and header cells

Each cell can be assigned zero or more header cells. The **algorithm for assigning header cells** to a cell `principal cell` is as follows.

1. Let `header list` be an empty list of cells.
2. Let $(principal_x, principal_y)$ be the coordinate of the slot to which the `principal cell` is anchored.
3. \rightarrow If the `principal cell` has a `headers` attribute specified
 1. Take the value of the `principal cell`'s `headers` attribute and [split it on spaces](#), letting `id list` be the list of tokens obtained.
 2. For each token in the `id list`, if the first element in the `document` with an `ID` equal to the token is a cell in the same `table`, and that cell is not the `principal cell`, then add that cell to `header list`.
- \rightarrow If `principal cell` does not have a `headers` attribute specified
 1. Let `principal width` be the width of the `principal cell`.
 2. Let `principal height` be the height of the `principal cell`.
 3. For each value of y from `principal_y` to `principal_y + principal height - 1`, run the [internal algorithm for scanning and assigning header cells](#), with the `principal cell`, the `header list`, the initial coordinate $(principal_x, y)$, and the increments $\Delta x = -1$ and $\Delta y = 0$.
 4. For each value of x from `principal_x` to `principal_x + principal width - 1`, run the [internal algorithm for scanning and assigning header cells](#), with the `principal cell`, the `header list`, the initial coordinate $(x, principal_y)$, and the increments $\Delta x = 0$ and $\Delta y = -1$.
 5. If the `principal cell` is anchored in a `row group`, then add all header cells that are `row group headers` and are anchored in the same row group with an x -coordinate less than or equal to `principal_x + principal width - 1` and a y -coordinate less than

or equal to $\text{principal}_y + \text{principal}_{\text{height}} - 1$ to header list .

6. If the principal cell is anchored in a **column group**, then add all header cells that are **column group headers** and are anchored in the same column group with an x -coordinate less than or equal to $\text{principal}_x + \text{principal}_{\text{width}} - 1$ and a y -coordinate less than or equal to $\text{principal}_y + \text{principal}_{\text{height}} - 1$ to header list .

4. Remove all the **empty cells** from the header list .
5. Remove any duplicates from the header list .
6. Remove principal cell from the header list if it is there.
7. Assign the headers in the header list to the principal cell .

The **internal algorithm for scanning and assigning header cells**, given a principal cell , a header list , an initial coordinate (initial_x , initial_y), and Δx and Δy increments, is as follows:

1. Let x equal initial_x .
 2. Let y equal initial_y .
 3. Let **opaque headers** be an empty list of cells.
 4. \rightarrow **If principal cell is a header cell**
Let in header block be true, and let $\text{headers from current header block}$ be a list of cells containing just the principal cell .
 \leftarrow **Otherwise**
Let in header block be false and let $\text{headers from current header block}$ be an empty list of cells.
 5. **Loop:** Increment x by Δx ; increment y by Δy .
- Note:** For each invocation of this algorithm, one of Δx and Δy will be -1 , and the other will be 0 .
6. If either x or y is less than 0 , then abort this internal algorithm.
 7. If there is no cell covering slot (x, y) , or if there is more than one cell covering slot (x, y) , return to the substep labeled *loop*.
 8. Let current cell be the cell covering slot (x, y) .
 9. \rightarrow **If current cell is a header cell**
 1. Set in header block to true.
 2. Add current cell to $\text{headers from current header block}$.
 3. Let blocked be false.
 4. \rightarrow **If Δx is 0**
If there are any cells in the **opaque headers** list anchored with the same x -coordinate as the current cell , and with the same width as current cell , then let blocked be true.
If the current cell is not a **column header**, then let blocked be true.
 \leftarrow **If Δy is 0**
If there are any cells in the **opaque headers** list anchored with the same y -coordinate as the current cell , and with the same height as current cell , then let blocked be true.
If the current cell is not a **row header**, then let blocked be true.
 5. If blocked is false, then add the current cell to the headers list .
 - \leftarrow **If current cell is a data cell and in header block is true**
Set in header block to false. Add all the cells in $\text{headers from current header block}$ to the **opaque headers** list, and empty the $\text{headers from current header block}$ list.
 10. Return to the step labeled *loop*.

A header cell anchored at the slot with coordinate (x, y) with width width and height height is said to be a **column header** if any of the following conditions are true:

- The cell's **scope** attribute is in the **column** state, or
- The cell's **scope** attribute is in the **auto** state, and there are no data cells in any of the cells covering slots with y -coordinates $y .. y + \text{height} - 1$.

A header cell anchored at the slot with coordinate (x, y) with width width and height height is said to be a **row header** if any of the following conditions are true:

- The cell's **scope** attribute is in the **row** state, or
- The cell's **scope** attribute is in the **auto** state, the cell is not a **column header**, and there are no data cells in any of the cells covering slots with x -coordinates $x .. x + \text{width} - 1$.

A header cell is said to be a **column group header** if its **scope** attribute is in the **column group** state.

A header cell is said to be a **row group header** if its **scope** attribute is in the **row group** state.

A cell is said to be an **empty cell** if it contains no elements and its text content, if any, consists only of **White Space** characters.

4.9.13 Examples

This section is non-normative.

The following shows how might one mark up the bottom part of table 45 of the *Smithsonian physical tables. Volume 71*:

```


| Grade. | Yield Point.  | Ultimate tensile strength | Per cent elong.<br>50.8 mm<br>or 2 in. | Per cent<br>reduct. area. |
|--------|---------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------|
|        |               | kg/mm <sup>2</sup>        | lb/in <sup>2</sup>                     |                           |
| Hard   | 0.45 ultimate | 56.2                      | 80,000                                 | 15                        |
| Medium | 0.45 ultimate | 49.2                      | 70,000                                 | 18                        |
| Soft   | 0.45 ultimate | 42.2                      | 60,000                                 | 22                        |


```

This table could look like this:

Specification values: **Steel, Castings, Ann. A.S.T.M. A27-16, Class B;* P max. 0.06; S max. 0.05.**

Grade.	Yield Point.	Ultimate tensile strength		Per cent elong. 50.8 mm or 2 in.	Per cent reduct. area.
		kg/mm ²	lb/in ²		
Hard	0.45 ultimate	56.2	80,000	15	20
Medium	0.45 ultimate	49.2	70,000	18	25
Soft	0.45 ultimate	42.2	60,000	22	30

The following shows how one might mark up the gross margin table on page 46 of Apple, Inc's 10-K filing for fiscal year 2008:

```


| Year | Net sales | Cost of sales | Gross margin | Gross margin percentage |
|------|-----------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| 2008 | \$ 32,479 | 21,334        | \$ 11,145    | 34.3%                   |
| 2007 | \$ 24,006 | 15,852        | \$ 8,154     | 34.0%                   |
| 2006 | \$ 19,315 | 13,717        | \$ 5,598     | 29.0%                   |


```

This table could look like this:

	2008	2007	2006
Net sales	\$ 32,479	\$ 24,006	\$ 19,315
Cost of sales	21,334	15,852	13,717
Gross margin	\$ 11,145	\$ 8,154	\$ 5,598
Gross margin percentage	34.3%	34.0%	29.0%

The following shows how one might mark up the operating expenses table from lower on the same page of that document:

```


| Category                | 2008      | 2007      | 2006      |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Net sales               | \$ 32,479 | \$ 24,006 | \$ 19,315 |
| Cost of sales           | 21,334    | 15,852    | 13,717    |
| Gross margin            | \$ 11,145 | \$ 8,154  | \$ 5,598  |
| Gross margin percentage | 34.3%     | 34.0%     | 29.0%     |


```

```

<colgroup> <col> <col> <col>
<thead>
<tr> <th>2008 <th>2007 <th>2006
<tbody>
<tr> <th scope=rowgroup> Research and development
    <td> $ 1,109 <td> $ 782 <td> $ 712
<tr> <th scope=row> Percentage of net sales
    <td> 3.4% <td> 3.3% <td> 3.7%
<tbody>
<tr> <th scope=rowgroup> Selling, general, and administrative
    <td> $ 3,761 <td> $ 2,963 <td> $ 2,433
<tr> <th scope=row> Percentage of net sales
    <td> 11.6% <td> 12.3% <td> 12.6%
</table>

```

This table could look like this:

	2008	2007	2006
Research and development	\$ 1,109	\$ 782	\$ 712
Percentage of net sales	3.4%	3.3%	3.7%
Selling, general, and administrative	\$ 3,761	\$ 2,963	\$ 2,433
Percentage of net sales	11.6%	12.3%	12.6%

4.10 Forms

4.10.1 Introduction

This section is non-normative.

A form is a component of a Web page that has form controls, such as text fields, buttons, checkboxes, range controls, or color pickers. A user can interact with such a form, providing data that can then be sent to the server for further processing (e.g. returning the results of a search or calculation). No client-side scripting is needed in many cases, though an API is available so that scripts can augment the user experience or use forms for purposes other than submitting data to a server.

Writing a form consists of several steps, which can be performed in any order: writing the user interface, implementing the server-side processing, and configuring the user interface to communicate with the server.

4.10.1.1 Writing a form's user interface

This section is non-normative.

For the purposes of this brief introduction, we will create a pizza ordering form.

Any form starts with a `form` element, inside which are placed the controls. Most controls are represented by the `input` element, which by default provides a one-line text field. To label a control, the `label` element is used; the label text and the control itself go inside the `label` element. Each part of a form is considered a `paragraph`, and is typically separated from other parts using `p` elements. Putting this together, here is how one might ask for the customer's name:

```

<form>
  <p><label>Customer name: <input></label></p>
</form>

```

To let the user select the size of the pizza, we can use a set of radio buttons. Radio buttons also use the `input` element, this time with a `type` attribute with the value `radio`. To make the radio buttons work as a group, they are given a common name using the `name` attribute. To group a batch of controls together, such as, in this case, the radio buttons, one can use the `fieldset` element. The title of such a group of controls is given by the first element in the `fieldset`, which has to be a `legend` element.

```

<form>
  <p><label>Customer name: <input></label></p>
  <fieldset>
    <legend> Pizza Size </legend>
    <p><label> <input type=radio name=size> Small </label></p>
    <p><label> <input type=radio name=size> Medium </label></p>
    <p><label> <input type=radio name=size> Large </label></p>
  </fieldset>
</form>

```

Note: Changes from the previous step are highlighted.

To pick toppings, we can use checkboxes. These use the `input` element with a `type` attribute with the value `checkbox`:

```

<form>
  <p><label>Customer name: <input></label></p>
  <fieldset>
    <legend> Pizza Size </legend>
    <p><label> <input type=radio name=size> Small </label></p>
    <p><label> <input type=radio name=size> Medium </label></p>
    <p><label> <input type=radio name=size> Large </label></p>
  </fieldset>
  <fieldset>
    <legend> Pizza Toppings </legend>
    <p><label> <input type=checkbox> Bacon </label></p>
    <p><label> <input type=checkbox> Extra Cheese </label></p>
    <p><label> <input type=checkbox> Onion </label></p>
    <p><label> <input type=checkbox> Mushroom </label></p>
  </fieldset>
</form>

```

The pizzeria for which this form is being written is always making mistakes, so it needs a way to contact the customer. For this purpose, we can use form controls specifically for telephone numbers (`input` elements with their `type` attribute set to `tel`) and e-mail addresses (`input` elements with their `type` attribute set to `email`):

```

<form>
  <p><label>Customer name: <input></label></p>
  <p><label>Telephone: <input type=tel></label></p>
  <p><label>E-mail address: <input type=email></label></p>
  <fieldset>
    <legend> Pizza Size </legend>
    <p><label> <input type=radio name=size> Small </label></p>
    <p><label> <input type=radio name=size> Medium </label></p>

```

```

<p><label> <input type=radio name=size> Large </label></p>
</fieldset>
<fieldset>
  <legend> Pizza Toppings </legend>
  <p><label> <input type=checkbox> Bacon </label></p>
  <p><label> <input type=checkbox> Extra Cheese </label></p>
  <p><label> <input type=checkbox> Onion </label></p>
  <p><label> <input type=checkbox> Mushroom </label></p>
</fieldset>
</form>

```

We can use an `input` element with its `type` attribute set to `time` to ask for a delivery time. Many of these form controls have attributes to control exactly what values can be specified; in this case, three attributes of particular interest are `min`, `max`, and `step`. These set the minimum time, the maximum time, and the interval between allowed values (in seconds). This pizzeria only delivers between 11am and 9pm, and doesn't promise anything better than 15 minute increments, which we can mark up as follows:

```

<form>
  <p><label>Customer name: <input></label></p>
  <p><label>Telephone: <input type=tel></label></p>
  <p><label>E-mail address: <input type=email></label></p>
  <fieldset>
    <legend> Pizza Size </legend>
    <p><label> <input type=radio name=size> Small </label></p>
    <p><label> <input type=radio name=size> Medium </label></p>
    <p><label> <input type=radio name=size> Large </label></p>
  </fieldset>
  <fieldset>
    <legend> Pizza Toppings </legend>
    <p><label> <input type=checkbox> Bacon </label></p>
    <p><label> <input type=checkbox> Extra Cheese </label></p>
    <p><label> <input type=checkbox> Onion </label></p>
    <p><label> <input type=checkbox> Mushroom </label></p>
  </fieldset>
  <p><label>Preferred delivery time: <input type=time min="11:00" max="21:00" step="900"></label></p>
</form>

```

The `textarea` element can be used to provide a free-form text field. In this instance, we are going to use it to provide a space for the customer to give delivery instructions:

```

<form>
  <p><label>Customer name: <input></label></p>
  <p><label>Telephone: <input type=tel></label></p>
  <p><label>E-mail address: <input type=email></label></p>
  <fieldset>
    <legend> Pizza Size </legend>
    <p><label> <input type=radio name=size> Small </label></p>
    <p><label> <input type=radio name=size> Medium </label></p>
    <p><label> <input type=radio name=size> Large </label></p>
  </fieldset>
  <fieldset>
    <legend> Pizza Toppings </legend>
    <p><label> <input type=checkbox> Bacon </label></p>
    <p><label> <input type=checkbox> Extra Cheese </label></p>
    <p><label> <input type=checkbox> Onion </label></p>
    <p><label> <input type=checkbox> Mushroom </label></p>
  </fieldset>
  <p><label>Preferred delivery time: <input type=time min="11:00" max="21:00" step="900"></label></p>
  <p><label>Delivery instructions: <textarea></textarea></label></p>
</form>

```

Finally, to make the form submittable we use the `button` element:

```

<form>
  <p><label>Customer name: <input></label></p>
  <p><label>Telephone: <input type=tel></label></p>
  <p><label>E-mail address: <input type=email></label></p>
  <fieldset>
    <legend> Pizza Size </legend>
    <p><label> <input type=radio name=size> Small </label></p>
    <p><label> <input type=radio name=size> Medium </label></p>
    <p><label> <input type=radio name=size> Large </label></p>
  </fieldset>
  <fieldset>
    <legend> Pizza Toppings </legend>
    <p><label> <input type=checkbox> Bacon </label></p>
    <p><label> <input type=checkbox> Extra Cheese </label></p>
    <p><label> <input type=checkbox> Onion </label></p>
    <p><label> <input type=checkbox> Mushroom </label></p>
  </fieldset>
  <p><label>Preferred delivery time: <input type=time min="11:00" max="21:00" step="900"></label></p>
  <p><label>Delivery instructions: <textarea></textarea></label></p>
  <p><button>Submit order</button></p>
</form>

```

4.10.1.2 Implementing the server-side processing for a form

This section is non-normative.

The exact details for writing a server-side processor are out of scope for this specification. For the purposes of this introduction, we will assume that the script at <https://pizza.example.com/order.cgi> is configured to accept submissions using the `application/x-www-form-urlencoded` format, expecting the following parameters sent in an HTTP POST body:

```

custname
  Customer's name
custtel
  Customer's telephone number
custmail
  Customer's e-mail address
size
  The pizza size, either small, medium, or large
topping
  A topping, specified once for each selected topping, with the allowed values being bacon, cheese, onion, and mushroom
delivery
  The requested delivery time

```

comments

The delivery instructions

4.10.1.3 Configuring a form to communicate with a server

This section is non-normative.

Form submissions are exposed to servers in a variety of ways, most commonly as HTTP GET or POST requests. To specify the exact method used, the `method` attribute is specified on the `form` element. This doesn't specify how the form data is encoded, though; to specify that, you use the `enctype` attribute. You also have to specify the `URL` of the service that will handle the submitted data, using the `action` attribute.

For each form control you want submitted, you then have to give a name that will be used to refer to the data in the submission. We already specified the name for the group of radio buttons; the same attribute (`name`) also specifies the submission name. Radio buttons can be distinguished from each other in the submission by giving them different values, using the `value` attribute.

Multiple controls can have the same name; for example, here we give all the checkboxes the same name, and the server distinguishes which checkbox was checked by seeing which values are submitted with that name — like the radio buttons, they are also given unique values with the `value` attribute.

Given the settings in the previous section, this all becomes:

```
<form method="post"
      enctype="application/x-www-form-urlencoded"
      action="https://pizza.example.com/order.cgi">
  <p><label>Customer name: <input name="custname"></label></p>
  <p><label>Telephone: <input type="tel" name="custtel"></label></p>
  <p><label>E-mail address: <input type="email" name="custemail"></label></p>
  <fieldset>
    <legend> Pizza Size </legend>
    <p><label> <input type="radio" name="size" value="small"> Small </label></p>
    <p><label> <input type="radio" name="size" value="medium"> Medium </label></p>
    <p><label> <input type="radio" name="size" value="large"> Large </label></p>
  </fieldset>
  <fieldset>
    <legend> Pizza Toppings </legend>
    <p><label> <input type="checkbox" name="topping" value="bacon"> Bacon </label></p>
    <p><label> <input type="checkbox" name="topping" value="cheese"> Extra Cheese </label></p>
    <p><label> <input type="checkbox" name="topping" value="onion"> Onion </label></p>
    <p><label> <input type="checkbox" name="topping" value="mushroom"> Mushroom </label></p>
  </fieldset>
  <p><label>Preferred delivery time: <input type="time" min="11:00" max="21:00" step="900" name="delivery"></label></p>
  <p><label>Delivery instructions: <textarea name="comments"></textarea></label></p>
  <p><button>Submit order</button></p>
</form>
```

Note: There is no particular significance to the way some of the attributes have their values quoted and others don't. The HTML syntax allows a variety of equally valid ways to specify attributes, as discussed [in the syntax section](#).

For example, if the customer entered "Denise Lawrence" as their name, "555-321-8642" as their telephone number, did not specify an e-mail address, asked for a medium-sized pizza, selected the Extra Cheese and Mushroom toppings, entered a delivery time of 7pm, and left the delivery instructions text field blank, the user agent would submit the following to the online Web service:

```
custname=Denise+Lawrence&custtel=555-321-8642&custemail=&size=medium&topping=cheese&topping=mushroom&delivery=19%3A00&comments=
```

4.10.1.4 Client-side form validation

This section is non-normative.

Forms can be annotated in such a way that the user agent will check the user's input before the form is submitted. The server still has to verify the input is valid (since hostile users can easily bypass the form validation), but it allows the user to avoid the wait incurred by having the server be the sole checker of the user's input.

The simplest annotation is the `required` attribute, which can be specified on `input` elements to indicate that the form is not to be submitted until a value is given. By adding this attribute to the customer name, pizza size, and delivery time fields, we allow the user agent to notify the user when the user submits the form without filling in those fields:

```
<form method="post"
      enctype="application/x-www-form-urlencoded"
      action="https://pizza.example.com/order.cgi">
  <p><label>Customer name: <input name="custname" required></label></p>
  <p><label>Telephone: <input type="tel" name="custtel"></label></p>
  <p><label>E-mail address: <input type="email" name="custemail"></label></p>
  <fieldset>
    <legend> Pizza Size </legend>
    <p><label> <input type="radio" name="size" required value="small"> Small </label></p>
    <p><label> <input type="radio" name="size" required value="medium"> Medium </label></p>
    <p><label> <input type="radio" name="size" required value="large"> Large </label></p>
  </fieldset>
  <fieldset>
    <legend> Pizza Toppings </legend>
    <p><label> <input type="checkbox" name="topping" value="bacon"> Bacon </label></p>
    <p><label> <input type="checkbox" name="topping" value="cheese"> Extra Cheese </label></p>
    <p><label> <input type="checkbox" name="topping" value="onion"> Onion </label></p>
    <p><label> <input type="checkbox" name="topping" value="mushroom"> Mushroom </label></p>
  </fieldset>
  <p><label>Preferred delivery time: <input type="time" min="11:00" max="21:00" step="900" name="delivery" required></label></p>
  <p><label>Delivery instructions: <textarea name="comments"></textarea></label></p>
  <p><button>Submit order</button></p>
</form>
```

It is also possible to limit the length of the input, using the `maxlength` attribute. By adding this to the `textarea` element, we can limit users to 1000 characters, preventing them from writing huge essays to the busy delivery drivers instead of staying focused and to the point:

```
<form method="post"
      enctype="application/x-www-form-urlencoded"
      action="https://pizza.example.com/order.cgi">
  <p><label>Customer name: <input name="custname" required></label></p>
  <p><label>Telephone: <input type="tel" name="custtel"></label></p>
  <p><label>Delivery instructions: <textarea name="comments" maxlength="1000"></textarea></label></p>
  <p><button>Submit order</button></p>
</form>
```

```

<p><label>E-mail address: <input type=email name="custemail"></label></p>
<fieldset>
  <legend> Pizza Size </legend>
  <p><label> <input type=radio name=size required value="small"> Small </label></p>
  <p><label> <input type=radio name=size required value="medium"> Medium </label></p>
  <p><label> <input type=radio name=size required value="large"> Large </label></p>
</fieldset>
<fieldset>
  <legend> Pizza Toppings </legend>
  <p><label> <input type=checkbox name="topping" value="bacon"> Bacon </label></p>
  <p><label> <input type=checkbox name="topping" value="cheese"> Extra Cheese </label></p>
  <p><label> <input type=checkbox name="topping" value="onion"> Onion </label></p>
  <p><label> <input type=checkbox name="topping" value="mushroom"> Mushroom </label></p>
</fieldset>
<p><label>Preferred delivery time: <input type=time min="11:00" max="21:00" step="900" name="delivery" required></label></p>
<p><label>Delivery instructions: <textarea name="comments" maxlength=1000></textarea></label></p>
<p><button>Submit order</button></p>
</form>

```

Note: When a form is submitted, `invalid` events are fired at each form control that is invalid, and then at the `form` element itself. This can be useful for displaying a summary of the problems with the form, since typically the browser itself will only report one problem at a time.

4.10.1.5 Date, time, and number formats

This section is non-normative.

In this pizza delivery example, the times are specified in the format "HH:MM": two digits for the hour, in 24-hour format, and two digits for the time. (Seconds could also be specified, though they are not necessary in this example.)

In some locales, however, times are often expressed differently when presented to users. For example, in the United States, it is still common to use the 12-hour clock with an am/pm indicator, as in "2pm". In France, it is common to separate the hours from the minutes using an "h" character, as in "14h00".

Similar issues exist with dates, with the added complication that even the order of the components is not always consistent — for example, in Cyprus the first of February 2003 would typically be written "1/2/03", while that same date in Japan would typically be written as "2003年02月01日" — and even with numbers, where locales differ, for example, in what punctuation is used as the decimal separator and the thousands separator.

It is therefore important to distinguish the time, date, and number formats used in HTML and in form submissions, which are always the formats defined in this specification (and based on the well-established ISO 8601 standard for computer-readable date and time formats), from the time, date, and number formats presented to the user by the browser and accepted as input from the user by the browser.

The format used "on the wire", i.e. in HTML markup and in form submissions, is intended to be computer-readable and consistent irrespective of the user's locale. Dates, for instance, are always written in the format "YYYY-MM-DD", as in "2003-02-01". Users are not expected to ever see this format.

The time, date, or number given by the page in the wire format is then translated to the user's preferred presentation (based on user preferences or on the locale of the page itself), before being displayed to the user. Similarly, after the user inputs a time, date, or number using their preferred format, the user agent converts it back to the wire format before putting it in the DOM or submitting it.

This allows scripts in pages and on servers to process times, dates, and numbers in a consistent manner without needing to support dozens of different formats, while still supporting the users' needs.

Note: See also the [implementation notes](#) regarding localization of form controls.

4.10.2 Categories

Mostly for historical reasons, elements in this section fall into several overlapping (but subtly different) categories in addition to the usual ones like [flow content](#), [phrasing content](#), and [interactive content](#).

A number of the elements are **form-associated elements**, which means they can have a [form owner](#).

⇒ [button](#), [fieldset](#), [input](#), [keygen](#), [label](#), [object](#), [output](#), [select](#), [textarea](#), [img](#)

The [form-associated elements](#) fall into several subcategories:

Listed elements

Denotes elements that are listed in the [form.elements](#) and [fieldset.elements](#) APIs.

⇒ [button](#), [fieldset](#), [input](#), [keygen](#), [object](#), [output](#), [select](#), [textarea](#)

Submittable elements

Denotes elements that can be used for [constructing the form data set](#) when a `form` element is [submitted](#).

⇒ [button](#), [input](#), [keygen](#), [object](#), [select](#), [textarea](#)

Some [submittable elements](#) can be, depending on their attributes, **buttons**. The prose below defines when an element is a button. Some buttons are specifically **submit buttons**.

Resettable elements

Denotes elements that can be affected when a `form` element is [reset](#).

⇒ [input](#), [keygen](#), [output](#), [select](#), [textarea](#)

Reassociateable elements

Denotes elements that have a `form` content attribute, and a matching `form` IDL attribute, that allow authors to specify an explicit [form owner](#).

⇒ [button](#), [fieldset](#), [input](#), [keygen](#), [label](#), [object](#), [output](#), [select](#), [textarea](#)

Some elements, not all of them [form-associated](#), are categorized as **labelable elements**. These are elements that can be associated with a [label](#) element.

⇒ [button](#), [input](#) (if the `type` attribute is *not* in the `hidden` state), [keygen](#), [meter](#), [output](#), [progress](#), [select](#), [textarea](#)

4.10.3 The `form` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).
[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [flow content](#) is expected.

Content model:

Flow content, but with no `form` element descendants.

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

`accept-charset`
`action`
`autocomplete`
`enctype`
`method`
`name`
`novalidate`
`target`

DOM interface:

```
[IDL]
interface HTMLFormElement : HTMLElement {
    attribute DOMString acceptCharset;
    attribute DOMString action;
    attribute DOMString autocomplete;
    attribute DOMString encoding;
    attribute DOMString method;
    attribute DOMString name;
    attribute boolean noValidate;
    attribute DOMString target;

    readonly attribute HTMLFormControlsCollection elements;
    readonly attribute long length;
    getter Element (unsigned long index);
    getter (RadioNodeList or HTMLInputElement or HTMLImageElement) (DOMString name);

    void submit();
    void reset();
    boolean checkValidity();
};
```

The `form` element [represents](#) a collection of [form-associated elements](#), some of which can represent editable values that can be submitted to a server for processing.

The `accept-charset` attribute gives the character encodings that are to be used for the submission. If specified, the value must be an [ordered set of unique space-separated tokens](#) that are [ASCII case-insensitive](#), and each token must be an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for the `name` of an [ASCII-compatible character encoding](#). [ENCODING]

The `name` attribute represents the `form`'s name within the `forms` collection. The value must not be the empty string, and the value must be unique amongst the `form` elements in the `forms` collection that it is in, if any.

The `autocomplete` attribute is an [enumerated attribute](#). The attribute has two states. The `on` keyword maps to the `on` state, and the `off` keyword maps to the `off` state. The attribute may also be omitted. The [missing value default](#) is the `on` state. The `off` state indicates that by default, form controls in the form will have their [autofill field name](#) set to "`off`"; the `on` state indicates that by default, form controls in the form will have their [autofill field name](#) set to "`on`".

The `action`, `enctype`, `method`, `novalidate`, and `target` attributes are [attributes for form submission](#).

<code>form .elements</code>	This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.
<code>form .elements</code>	Returns an HTMLCollection of the form controls in the form (excluding image buttons for historical reasons).
<code>form .length</code>	Returns the number of form controls in the form (excluding image buttons for historical reasons).
<code>form [index]</code>	Returns the <code>index</code> th element in the form (excluding image buttons for historical reasons).
<code>form [name]</code>	Returns the form control (or, if there are several, a RadioNodeList of the form controls) in the form with the given <code>ID</code> or <code>name</code> (excluding image buttons for historical reasons); or, if there are none, returns the img element with the given ID.
	Once an element has been referenced using a particular name, that name will continue being available as a way to reference that element in this method, even if the element's actual <code>ID</code> or <code>name</code> changes, for as long as the element remains in the Document .
	If there are multiple matching items, then a RadioNodeList object containing all those elements is returned.
<code>form .submit()</code>	Submits the form.
<code>form .reset()</code>	Resets the form.
<code>form .checkValidity()</code>	Returns true if the form's controls are all valid; otherwise, returns false.

The `autocomplete` IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the `content` attribute of the same name, [limited to only known values](#).

The `name` IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the `content` attribute of the same name.

The `acceptCharset` IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the `accept-charset` content attribute.

The `elements` IDL attribute must return an [HTMLFormControlsCollection](#) rooted at the [Document](#) node while the `form` element is [in a Document](#) and rooted at the `form` element itself when it is not, whose filter matches [listed elements](#) whose `form_owner` is the `form` element, with the exception of [input](#) elements whose `type` attribute is in the [Image Button](#) state, which must, for historical reasons, be excluded from this particular collection.

The `length` IDL attribute must return the number of nodes [represented](#) by the `elements` collection.

The [supported property indices](#) at any instant are the indices supported by the object returned by the `elements` attribute at that instant.

When a `form` element is [indexed for indexed property retrieval](#), the user agent must return the value returned by the `item` method on the `elements` collection, when invoked with the given index as its argument.

Each `form` element has a mapping of names to elements called the **past names map**. It is used to persist names of controls even when they change names.

The [supported property names](#) consist of the names obtained from the following algorithm, in the order obtained from this algorithm:

1. Let `sourced names` be an initially empty ordered list of tuples consisting of a string, an element, a source, where the source is either `id`, `name`, or `past`, and, if the source is `past`, an age.
2. For each [listed element](#) `candidate` whose `form_owner` is the `form` element, with the exception of any [input](#) elements whose `type` attribute is in the [Image Button](#) state, run these substeps:
 1. If `candidate` has an `id` attribute, add an entry to `sourced names` with that `id` attribute's value as the string, `candidate` as the element, and `id` as the source.
 2. If `candidate` has a `name` attribute, add an entry to `sourced names` with that `name` attribute's value as the string, `candidate` as the element, and `name` as the source.
3. For each `img` element `candidate` whose `form_owner` is the `form` element, run these substeps:
 1. If `candidate` has an `id` attribute, add an entry to `sourced names` with that `id` attribute's value as the string, `candidate` as the element, and `id` as the source.
 2. If `candidate` has a `name` attribute, add an entry to `sourced names` with that `name` attribute's value as the string, `candidate` as the element, and `name` as the source.
4. For each entry `past entry` in the [past names map](#) add an entry to `sourced names` with the `past entry`'s name as the string, `past entry`'s element as the element, `past` as the source, and the length of time `past entry` has been in the [past names map](#) as the age.
5. Sort `sourced names` by [tree order](#) of the element entry of each tuple, sorting entries with the same element by putting entries whose source is `id` first, then entries whose source is `name`, and finally entries whose source is `past`, and sorting entries with the same element and source by their age, oldest first.
6. Remove any entries in `sourced names` that have the empty string as their name.
7. Remove any entries in `sourced names` that have the same name as an earlier entry in the map.
8. Return the list of names from `sourced names`, maintaining their relative order.

When a `form` element is [indexed for named property retrieval](#), the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Let `candidates` be a [live RadioNodeList](#) object containing all the [listed elements](#) whose `form_owner` is the `form` element that have either an `id` attribute or a `name` attribute equal to `name`, with the exception of [input](#) elements whose `type` attribute is in the [Image Button](#) state, in [tree order](#).
2. If `candidates` is empty, let `candidates` be a [live RadioNodeList](#) object containing all the `img` elements that are descendants of the `form` element and that have either an `id` attribute or a `name` attribute equal to `name`, in [tree order](#).
3. If `candidates` is empty, `name` is the name of one of the entries in the `form` element's [past names map](#): return the object associated with `name` in that map.
4. If `candidates` contains more than one node, return `candidates` and abort these steps.
5. Otherwise, `candidates` contains exactly one node. Add a mapping from `name` to the node in `candidates` in the `form` element's [past names map](#), replacing the previous entry with the same name, if any.
6. Return the node in `candidates`.

If an element listed in the `form` element's [past names map](#) is removed from the [Document](#), then its entries must be removed from the map.

The `submit()` method, when invoked, must [submit](#) the `form` element from the `form` element itself, with the `submitted from submit() method` flag set.

The `reset()` method, when invoked, must run the following steps:

1. If the `form` element is marked as [locked for reset](#), then abort these steps.
2. Mark the `form` element as **locked for reset**.
3. [Reset](#) the `form` element.
4. Unmark the `form` element as [locked for reset](#).

If the `checkValidity()` method is invoked, the user agent must [statically validate the constraints](#) of the `form` element, and return true if the constraint validation return a *positive* result, and false if it returned a *negative* result.

Code Example:

This example shows two search forms:

```
<form action="http://www.google.com/search" method="get">
  <label>Google: <input type="search" name="q"></label> <input type="submit" value="Search...">
</form>
<form action="http://www.bing.com/search" method="get">
  <label>Bing: <input type="search" name="q"></label> <input type="submit" value="Search...">
</form>
```

4.10.4 The `fieldset` element

Categories:

- [Flow content.](#)
- [Sectioning root.](#)
- [Listed and reassociateable form-associated element.](#)
- [Palpable content.](#)

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [flow content](#) is expected.

Content model:

Optionally a [legend](#) element, followed by [flow content](#).

Content attributes:

- [Global attributes](#)
- [disabled](#)
- [form](#)
- [name](#)

DOM interface:

```
[IDL] interface HTMLFieldSetElement : HTMLElement {
  attribute boolean disabled;
  readonly attribute HTMLFormElement? form;
  attribute DOMString name;

  readonly attribute DOMString type;

  readonly attribute HTMLFormControlsCollection elements;

  readonly attribute boolean willValidate;
  readonly attribute ValidityState validity;
  readonly attribute DOMString validationMessage;
  boolean checkValidity();
  void setCustomValidity(DOMString error);
};
```

The [fieldset](#) element [represents](#) a set of form controls optionally grouped under a common name.

The name of the group is given by the first [legend](#) element that is a child of the [fieldset](#) element, if any. The remainder of the descendants form the group.

The [disabled](#) attribute, when specified, causes all the form control descendants of the [fieldset](#) element, excluding those that are descendants of the [fieldset](#) element's first [legend](#) element child, if any, to be [disabled](#).

The [form](#) attribute is used to explicitly associate the [fieldset](#) element with its [form owner](#). The [name](#) attribute represents the element's name.

<code>fieldset . type</code>	This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.
>Returns the string "fieldset".	
<code>fieldset . elements</code>	Returns an HTMLFormControlsCollection of the form controls in the element.

The [disabled](#) IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the content attribute of the same name.

The [type](#) IDL attribute must return the string "fieldset".

The [elements](#) IDL attribute must return an [HTMLFormControlsCollection](#) rooted at the [fieldset](#) element, whose filter matches [listed elements](#).

The [willValidate](#), [validity](#), and [validationMessage](#) attributes, and the [checkValidity\(\)](#) and [setCustomValidity\(\)](#) methods, are part of the [constraint validation API](#). The [form](#) and [name](#) IDL attributes are part of the element's forms API.

Code Example:

This example shows a [fieldset](#) element being used to group a set of related controls:

```
<fieldset>
  <legend>Display</legend>
  <div><label><input type=radio name=c value=0 checked> Black on White</label></div>
  <div><label><input type=radio name=c value=1> White on Black</label></div>
  <div><label><input type=checkbox name=g> Use grayscale</label></div>
  <div><label>Enhance contrast <input type=range name=e list=contrast min=0 max=100 value=0 step=1></label></div>
  <datalist id=contrast>
    <option label=Normal value=0>
    <option label=Maximum value=100>
  </datalist>
</fieldset>
```

Note: The div elements used in the code samples above and below are not intended to convey any semantic meaning and are used only to create a non-inline rendering of the grouped fieldset controls.

Code Example:

The following snippet shows a fieldset with a checkbox in the legend that controls whether or not the fieldset is enabled. The contents of the fieldset consist of two required text fields and an optional year/month control.

```
<fieldset name="clubfields" disabled>
<legend> <label>
  <input type=checkbox name=club onchange="form.clubfields.disabled = !checked">
  Use Club Card
</label> </legend>
<div><label>Name on card: <input name=clubname required></label></div>
<div><label>Card number: <input name=clubnum required pattern="[-0-9]+"/></label></div>
<div><label>Expiry date: <input name=clubexp type=month></label></div>
</fieldset>
```

Code Example:

You can also nest `fieldset` elements. Here is an example expanding on the previous one that does so:

```
<fieldset name="clubfields" disabled>
<legend> <label>
  <input type=checkbox name=club onchange="form.clubfields.disabled = !checked">
  Use Club Card
</label> </legend>
<div><label>Name on card: <input name=clubname required></label></div>
<fieldset name="numfields">
<legend> <label>
  <input type=radio checked name=clubtype onchange="form.numfields.disabled = !checked">
  My card has numbers on it
</label> </legend>
<div><label>Card number: <input name=clubnum required pattern="[-0-9]+"/></label></div>
</fieldset>
<fieldset name="letfields" disabled>
<legend> <label>
  <input type=radio name=clubtype onchange="form.letfields.disabled = !checked">
  My card has letters on it
</label> </legend>
<div><label>Card code: <input name=clublet required pattern="[A-Za-z]+"/></label></div>
</fieldset>
</fieldset>
```

In this example, if the outer "Use Club Card" checkbox is not checked, everything inside the outer `fieldset`, including the two radio buttons in the legends of the two nested `fieldset`s, will be disabled. However, if the checkbox is checked, then the radio buttons will both be enabled and will let you select which of the two inner `fieldset`s is to be enabled.

4.10.5 The `legend` element

Categories:

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used:

As the first child of a `fieldset` element.

Content model:

[Phrasing content](#).

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

DOM interface:

```
[IDL] interface HTMLLegendElement : HTMLElement {
  readonly attribute HTMLFormElement? form;
};
```

The `legend` element [represents](#) a caption for the rest of the contents of the `legend` element's parent `fieldset` element, if any.

`legend . form`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns the element's `form` element, if any, or null otherwise.

The `form` IDL attribute's behavior depends on whether the `legend` element is in a `fieldset` element or not. If the `legend` has a `fieldset` element as its parent, then the `form` IDL attribute must return the same value as the `form` IDL attribute on that `fieldset` element. Otherwise, it must return null.

4.10.6 The `label` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).

[Phrasing content](#).

[Interactive content](#).

[Reassociateable form-associated element](#).

[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [phrasing content](#) is expected.

Content model:

[Phrasing content](#), but with no descendant [labelable elements](#) unless it is the element's [labeled control](#), and no descendant [label](#) elements.

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

```

form
for
DOM interface:

IDL interface HTMLLabelElement : HTMLElement {
  readonly attribute HTMLFormElement? form;
  attribute DOMString htmlFor;
  readonly attribute HTMLElement? control;
};

```

The `label` element [represents](#) a caption in a user interface. The caption can be associated with a specific form control, known as the `label` element's [labeled control](#), either using the `for` attribute, or by putting the form control inside the `label` element itself.

Except where otherwise specified by the following rules, a `label` element has no [labeled control](#).

The `for` attribute may be specified to indicate a form control with which the caption is to be associated. If the attribute is specified, the attribute's value must be the `ID` of a [labelable element](#) in the same [Document](#) as the `label` element. If the attribute is specified and there is an element in the [Document](#) whose `ID` is equal to the value of the `for` attribute, and the first such element is a [labelable element](#), then that element is the `label` element's [labeled control](#).

If the `for` attribute is not specified, but the `label` element has a [labelable element](#) descendant, then the first such descendant in [tree order](#) is the `label` element's [labeled control](#).

The `label` element's exact default presentation and behavior, in particular what its [activation behavior](#) might be, if anything, should match the platform's label behavior. The [activation behavior](#) of a `label` element for events targeted at [interactive content](#) descendants of a `label` element, and any descendants of those [interactive content](#) descendants, must be to do nothing.

Code Example:

For example, on platforms where clicking a checkbox label checks the checkbox, clicking the `label` in the following snippet could trigger the user agent to [run synthetic click activation steps](#) on the `input` element, as if the element itself had been triggered by the user:

```
<label><input type=checkbox name=lost> Lost</label>
```

On other platforms, the behavior might be just to focus the control, or do nothing.

The `form` attribute is used to explicitly associate the `label` element with its [form owner](#).

Code Example:

The following example shows three form controls each with a label, two of which have small text showing the right format for users to use.

```
<p><label>Full name: <input name=fn> <small>Format: First Last</small></label></p>
<p><label>Age: <input name=age type=number min=0></label></p>
<p><label>Post code: <input name=pc> <small>Format: AB12 3CD</small></label></p>
```

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

label . control

Returns the form control that is associated with this element.

The `htmlFor` IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the `for` content attribute.

The `control` IDL attribute must return the `label` element's [labeled control](#), if any, or null if there isn't one.

The `form` IDL attribute is part of the element's forms API.

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

control . labels

Returns a [NodeList](#) of all the `label` elements that the form control is associated with.

[Labelable elements](#) have a [NodeList](#) object associated with them that represents the list of `label` elements, in [tree order](#), whose [labeled control](#) is the element in question. The `labels` IDL attribute of [labelable elements](#), on getting, must return that [NodeList](#) object.

4.10.7 The `input` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).

[Phrasing content](#).

If the `type` attribute is *not* in the [Hidden](#) state: [Interactive content](#).

If the `type` attribute is *not* in the [Hidden](#) state: [Listed](#), [labelable](#), [submittable](#), [resettable](#), and [reassociateable form-associated element](#).

If the `type` attribute is in the [Hidden](#) state: [Listed](#), [submittable](#), [resettable](#), and [reassociateable form-associated element](#).

If the `type` attribute is *not* in the [Hidden](#) state: [Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [phrasing content](#) is expected.

Content model:

Empty.

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

[accept](#)

[alt](#)

[autocomplete](#)

[autofocus](#)

[autocapitalize](#)
[checked](#)
[dirname](#)
[disabled](#)
[form](#)
[formaction](#)
[formenctype](#)
[formmethod](#)
[formnovalidate](#)
[formtarget](#)
[height](#)
[list](#)
[max](#)
[maxlength](#)
[min](#)
[multiple](#)
[name](#)
[pattern](#)
[placeholder](#)
[readonly](#)
[required](#)
[size](#)
[src](#)
[step](#)
[type](#)
[value](#)
[width](#)

DOM interface:

IDL	<pre> interface HTMLInputElement : HTMLElement { attribute DOMString accept; attribute DOMString alt; attribute DOMString autocomplete; attribute boolean autofocus; attribute boolean defaultChecked; attribute boolean checked; attribute DOMString dirName; attribute boolean disabled; readonly attribute HTMLFormElement? form; readonly attribute FileList? files; attribute DOMString formAction; attribute DOMString formEnctype; attribute DOMString formMethod; attribute boolean formNoValidate; attribute DOMString formTarget; attribute unsigned long height; attribute boolean indeterminate; readonly attribute HTMLElement? list; attribute DOMString max; attribute long maxLength; attribute DOMString min; attribute boolean multiple; attribute DOMString name; attribute DOMString pattern; attribute DOMString placeholder; attribute boolean readOnly; attribute boolean required; attribute unsigned long size; attribute DOMString src; attribute DOMString step; attribute DOMString type; attribute DOMString defaultValue; [TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString value; attribute Date? valueAsDate; attribute unrestricted double valueAsNumber; attribute unsigned long width; void stepUp(optional long n = 1); void stepDown(optional long n = 1); readonly attribute boolean willValidate; readonly attribute ValidityState validity; readonly attribute DOMString validationMessage; boolean checkValidity(); void setCustomValidity(DOMString error); readonly attribute NodeList labels; void select(); attribute unsigned long selectionStart; attribute unsigned long selectionEnd; attribute DOMString selectionDirection; void setRangeText(DOMString replacement); void setRangeText(DOMString replacement, unsigned long start, unsigned long end, optionalSelectionMode selectionMode); void setSelectionRange(unsigned long start, unsigned long end, optional DOMString direction); }; </pre>
-----	---

The `input` element [represents](#) a typed data field, usually with a form control to allow the user to edit the data.

The `type` attribute controls the data type (and associated control) of the element. It is an [enumerated attribute](#). The following table lists the keywords and states for the attribute — the keywords in the left column map to the states in the cell in the second column on the same row as the keyword.

Keyword	State	Data type	Control type
---------	-------	-----------	--------------

hidden	Hidden	An arbitrary string	n/a
text	Text	Text with no line breaks	A text field
search	Search	Text with no line breaks	Search field
tel	Telephone	Text with no line breaks	A text field
url	URL	An absolute URL	A text field
email	E-mail	An e-mail address or list of e-mail addresses	A text field
password	Password	Text with no line breaks (sensitive information)	A text field that obscures data entry
datetime	Date and Time	A date and time (year, month, day, hour, minute, second, fraction of a second) with the time zone set to UTC	A date and time control
date	Date	A date (year, month, day) with no time zone	A date control
month	Month	A date consisting of a year and a month with no time zone	A month control
week	Week	A date consisting of a week-year number and a week number with no time zone	A week control
time	Time	A time (hour, minute, seconds, fractional seconds) with no time zone	A time control
datetime-local	Local Date and Time	A date and time (year, month, day, hour, minute, second, fraction of a second) with no time zone	A date and time control
number	Number	A numerical value	A text field or spinner control
range	Range	A numerical value, with the extra semantic that the exact value is not important	A slider control or similar
color	Color	An sRGB color with 8-bit red, green, and blue components	A color well
checkbox	Checkbox	A set of zero or more values from a predefined list	A checkbox
radio	Radio Button	An enumerated value	A radio button
file	File Upload	Zero or more files each with a MIME type and optionally a file name	A label and a button
submit	Submit Button	An enumerated value, with the extra semantic that it must be the last value selected and initiates form submission	A button
image	Image Button	A coordinate, relative to a particular image's size, with the extra semantic that it must be the last value selected and initiates form submission	Either a clickable image, or a button
reset	Reset Button	n/a	A button
button	Button	n/a	A button

The *missing value default* is the [Text](#) state.

Which of the `accept`, `alt`, `autocomplete`, `checked`, `dirname`, `formaction`, `formenctype`, `formmethod`, `formnovalidate`, `formtarget`, `height`, `list`, `max`, `maxlength`, `min`, `multiple`, `pattern`, `placeholder`, `readonly`, `required`, `size`, `src`, `step`, and `width` content attributes, the `checked`, `files`, `valueAsDate`, `valueAsNumber`, and `list` IDL attributes, the `select()` method, the `selectionStart`, `selectionEnd` and `selectionDirection` IDL attributes, the `setRangeText()` and `setSelectionRange()` methods, the `stepUp()` and `stepDown()` methods, and the `input` and `change` events apply to an `input` element depends on the state of its `type` attribute. The subsections that define each type also clearly define in normative "bookkeeping" sections which of these feature apply, and which do not apply, to each type. The behavior of these features depends on whether they apply or not, as defined in their various sections.

The following table is non-normative and summarizes which of those content attributes, IDL attributes, methods, and events [apply](#) to each state:

<u>Hidden</u>	<u>Text, Search</u>	<u>URL, Telephone</u>	<u>E-mail</u>	<u>Password</u>	<u>Date and Time, Date, Month, Week, Time</u>	<u>Local Date and Time</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Color</u>	<u>Checkbox, Radio Button</u>	<u>File Upload</u>	<u>Submit Button</u>	<u>Image Button</u>	<u>Reset Button, Button</u>
---------------	---------------------	-----------------------	---------------	-----------------	---	----------------------------	---------------	--------------	--------------	-------------------------------	--------------------	----------------------	---------------------	-----------------------------

Content attributes

<code>src</code>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<code>step</code>	Yes
<code>width</code>
IDL attributes and methods																
<code>checked</code>	Yes	.	.	.
<code>files</code>	Yes	.	.	.
<code>value</code>	<code>default</code>	<code>value</code>	<code>default/on</code>	<code>filename</code>	<code>default</code>	<code>default</code>										
<code>valueAsDate</code>	Yes
<code>valueAsNumber</code>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<code>list</code>	.	Yes	Yes	Yes	.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<code>select()</code>	.	Yes	Yes	.	Yes
<code>selectionStart</code>	.	Yes	Yes	.	Yes
<code>selectionEnd</code>	.	Yes	Yes	.	Yes
<code>selectionDirection</code>	.	Yes	Yes	.	Yes
<code>setRangeText()</code>	.	Yes	Yes	.	Yes
<code>setSelectionRange()</code>	.	Yes	Yes	.	Yes
<code>stepDown()</code>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<code>stepUp()</code>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Events																
<code>input event</code>	.	Yes										
<code>change event</code>	.	Yes	.	.	.											

Some states of the `type` attribute define a **value sanitization algorithm**.

Each `input` element has a `value`, which is exposed by the `value` IDL attribute. Some states define an **algorithm to convert a string to a number**, an **algorithm to convert a number to a string**, an **algorithm to convert a string to a Date object**, and an **algorithm to convert a Date object to a string**, which are used by `max`, `min`, `step`, `valueAsDate`, `valueAsNumber`, `stepDown()`, and `stepUp()`.

Each `input` element has a boolean **dirty value flag**. The `dirty value flag` must be initially set to false when the element is created, and must be set to true whenever the user interacts with the control in a way that changes the `value`. (It is also set to true when the value is programmatically changed, as described in the definition of the `value` IDL attribute.)

The `value` content attribute gives the default `value` of the `input` element. When the `value` content attribute is added, set, or removed, if the control's `dirty value flag` is false, the user agent must set the `value` of the element to the value of the `value` content attribute, if there is one, or the empty string otherwise, and then run the current **value sanitization algorithm**, if one is defined.

Each `input` element has a `checkedness`, which is exposed by the `checked` IDL attribute.

Each `input` element has a boolean **dirty checkedness flag**. When it is true, the element is said to have a **dirty checkedness**. The `dirty checkedness flag` must be initially set to false when the element is created, and must be set to true whenever the user interacts with the control in a way that changes the `checkedness`.

The `checked` content attribute is a `boolean attribute` that gives the default `checkedness` of the `input` element. When the `checked` content attribute is added, if the control does not have `dirty checkedness`, the user agent must set the `checkedness` of the element to true; when the `checked` content attribute is removed, if the control does not have `dirty checkedness`, the user agent must set the `checkedness` of the element to false.

The `reset algorithm` for `input` elements is to set the `dirty value flag` and `dirty checkedness flag` back to false, set the `value` of the element to the value of the `value` content attribute, if there is one, or the empty string otherwise, set the `checkedness` of the element to true if the element has a `checked` content attribute and false if it does not, empty the list of `selected files`, and then invoke the **value sanitization algorithm**, if the `type` attribute's current state defines one.

Each `input` element can be `mutable`. Except where otherwise specified, an `input` element is always `mutable`. Similarly, except where otherwise specified, the user agent should not allow the user to modify the element's `value` or `checkedness`.

When an `input` element is `disabled`, it is not `mutable`.

Note: The `readonly` attribute can also in some cases (e.g. for the `Date` state, but not the `Checkbox` state) stop an `input` element from being `mutable`.

The `cloning steps` for `input` elements must propagate the `value`, `dirty value flag`, `checkedness`, and `dirty checkedness flag` from the node being cloned to the copy.

When an `input` element is first created, the element's rendering and behavior must be set to the rendering and behavior defined for the `type` attribute's state, and the **value sanitization algorithm**, if one is defined for the `type` attribute's new state, must be invoked.

When an `input` element's `type` attribute changes state, the user agent must run the following steps:

- If the previous state of the element's `type` attribute put the `value` IDL attribute in the `value` mode, and the element's `value` is not the empty string, and the new state of the element's `type` attribute puts the `value` IDL attribute in either the `default` mode or the `default/on` mode, then set the element's `value` content attribute to the element's `value`.
- Otherwise, if the previous state of the element's `type` attribute put the `value` IDL attribute in any mode other than the `value` mode, and the new state of the element's `type` attribute puts the `value` IDL attribute in the `value` mode, then set the `value` of the element to the value of the `value` content attribute, if there is one, or the empty string otherwise, and then set the control's `dirty value flag` to false.
- Update the element's rendering and behavior to the new state's.
- Invoke the **value sanitization algorithm**, if one is defined for the `type` attribute's new state.

The `name` attribute represents the element's name. The `dirname` attribute controls how the element's `directionality` is submitted. The `disabled` attribute is used to make the control non-interactive and to prevent its value from being submitted. The `form` attribute is used to explicitly associate the `input` element with its `form owner`. The `autofocus` attribute controls focus. The `autocomplete` attribute controls how the user agent provides autofill behavior.

The `indeterminate` IDL attribute must initially be set to false. On getting, it must return the last value it was set to. On setting, it must be set to the new value. It has no effect except for changing the appearance of `checkbox` controls.

The `accept`, `alt`, `max`, `min`, `multiple`, `pattern`, `placeholder`, `required`, `size`, `src`, and `step` IDL attributes must `reflect` the respective content

attributes of the same name. The `dirName` IDL attribute must `reflect` the `dirname` content attribute. The `readonly` IDL attribute must `reflect` the `readonly` content attribute. The `defaultChecked` IDL attribute must `reflect` the `checked` content attribute. The `defaultValue` IDL attribute must `reflect` the `value` content attribute.

The `type` IDL attribute must `reflect` the respective content attribute of the same name, `limited to only known values`. The `maxLength` IDL attribute must `reflect` the `maxlength` content attribute, `limited to only non-negative numbers`.

The IDL attributes `width` and `height` must return the rendered width and height of the image, in CSS pixels, if an image is `being rendered`, and is being rendered to a visual medium; or else the intrinsic width and height of the image, in CSS pixels, if an image is `available` but not being rendered to a visual medium; or else 0, if no image is `available`. When the `input` element's `type` attribute is not in the `Image Button` state, then no image is `available`. [CSS]

On setting, they must act as if they `reflected` the respective content attributes of the same name.

The `willValidate`, `validity`, and `validationMessage` IDL attributes, and the `checkValidity()` and `getCustomValidity()` methods, are part of the `constraint validation API`. The `labels` IDL attribute provides a list of the element's `label`s. The `select()`, `selectionStart`, `selectionEnd`, `selectionDirection`, `setRangeText()`, and `setSelectionRange()` methods and IDL attributes expose the element's text selection. The `autofocus`, `disabled`, `form`, and `name` IDL attributes are part of the element's forms API.

4.10.7.1 States of the `type` attribute

4.10.7.1.1 HIDDEN STATE (`type=hidden`)

When an `input` element's `type` attribute is in the `Hidden` state, the rules in this section apply.

The `input` element `represents` a value that is not intended to be examined or manipulated by the user.

Constraint validation: If an `input` element's `type` attribute is in the `Hidden` state, it is `barred from constraint validation`.

If the `name` attribute is present and has a value that is a `case-sensitive` match for the string "`charset`", then the element's `value` attribute must be omitted.

Bookkeeping details

- The `value` IDL attribute `applies` to this element and is in mode `default`.
- The following content attributes must not be specified and `do not apply` to the element: `accept`, `alt`, `autocomplete`, `checked`, `dirname`, `formaction`, `formenctype`, `formmethod`, `formnovalidate`, `formtarget`, `height`, `list`, `max`, `maxlength`, `min`, `multiple`, `pattern`, `placeholder`, `readonly`, `required`, `size`, `src`, `step`, and `width`.
- The following IDL attributes and methods `do not apply` to the element: `checked`, `files`, `list`, `selectionStart`, `selectionEnd`, `selectionDirection`, `valueAsDate`, and `valueAsNumber` IDL attributes; `select()`, `setRangeText()`, `setSelectionRange()`, `stepDown()`, and `stepUp()` methods.
- The `input` and `change` events `do not apply`.

4.10.7.1.2 TEXT (`type=text`) STATE AND SEARCH STATE (`type=search`)

When an `input` element's `type` attribute is in the `Text` state or the `Search` state, the rules in this section apply.

The `input` element `represents` a one line plain text edit control for the element's `value`.

Note: The difference between the `Text` state and the `Search` state is primarily stylistic: on platforms where search fields are distinguished from regular text fields, the `Search` state might result in an appearance consistent with the platform's search fields rather than appearing like a regular text field.

If the element is `mutable`, its `value` should be editable by the user. User agents must not allow users to insert "LF" (U+000A) or "CR" (U+000D) characters into the element's `value`.

If the element is `mutable`, the user agent should allow the user to change the writing direction of the element, setting it either to a left-to-right writing direction or a right-to-left writing direction. If the user does so, the user agent must then run the following steps:

1. Set the element's `dir` attribute to "`ltr`" if the user selected a left-to-right writing direction, and "`rtl`" if the user selected a right-to-left writing direction.
2. Queue a task to `fire a simple event` that bubbles named `input` at the `input` element.

The `value` attribute, if specified, must have a value that contains no "LF" (U+000A) or "CR" (U+000D) characters.

The `value sanitization algorithm` is as follows: Strip line breaks from the `value`.

Bookkeeping details

- The following common `input` element content attributes, IDL attributes, and methods `apply` to the element: `autocomplete`, `dirname`, `list`, `maxlength`, `pattern`, `placeholder`, `readonly`, and `required` content attributes; `list`, `selectionStart`, `selectionEnd`, `selectionDirection`, and `value` IDL attributes; `select()`, `setRangeText()`, and `setSelectionRange()` methods.
- The `value` IDL attribute is in mode `value`.
- The `input` and `change` events `apply`.
- The following content attributes must not be specified and `do not apply` to the element: `accept`, `alt`, `checked`, `formaction`, `formenctype`, `formmethod`, `formnovalidate`, `formtarget`, `height`, `max`, `min`, `multiple`, `src`, `step`, and `width`.
- The following IDL attributes and methods `do not apply` to the element: `checked`, `files`, `valueAsDate`, and `valueAsNumber` IDL attributes; `stepDown()` and `stepUp()` methods.

4.10.7.1.3 TELEPHONE STATE (`type=tel`)

When an `input` element's `type` attribute is in the `Telephone` state, the rules in this section apply.

The `input` element `represents` a control for editing a telephone number given in the element's `value`.

If the element is `mutable`, its `value` should be editable by the user. User agents may change the spacing and, with care, the punctuation of `values` that the user enters. User agents must not allow users to insert "LF" (U+000A) or "CR" (U+000D) characters into the element's `value`.

The `value` attribute, if specified, must have a value that contains no "LF" (U+000A) or "CR" (U+000D) characters.

The **value sanitization algorithm** is as follows: [Strip line breaks](#) from the **value**.

Note: Unlike the [URL](#) and [E-mail](#) types, the [Telephone](#) type does not enforce a particular syntax. This is intentional; in practice, telephone number fields tend to be free-form fields, because there are a wide variety of valid phone numbers. Systems that need to enforce a particular format are encouraged to use the [pattern](#) attribute or the [setCustomValidity\(\)](#) method to hook into the client-side validation mechanism.

Bookkeeping details

- The following common [input](#) element content attributes, IDL attributes, and methods [apply](#) to the element: [autocomplete](#), [list](#), [maxlength](#), [pattern](#), [placeholder](#), [readonly](#), [required](#), and [size](#) content attributes; [list](#), [selectionStart](#), [selectionEnd](#), [selectionDirection](#), and [value](#) IDL attributes; [select\(\)](#), [setRangeText\(\)](#), and [setSelectionRange\(\)](#) methods.
- The [value](#) IDL attribute is in mode [value](#).
- The [input](#) and [change](#) events [apply](#).
- The following content attributes must not be specified and [do not apply](#) to the element: [accept](#), [alt](#), [checked](#), [dirname](#), [formaction](#), [formenctype](#), [formmethod](#), [formnovalidate](#), [formtarget](#), [height](#), [max](#), [min](#), [multiple](#), [src](#), [step](#), and [width](#).
- The following IDL attributes and methods [do not apply](#) to the element: [checked](#), [files](#), [valueAsDate](#), and [valueAsNumber](#) IDL attributes; [stepDown\(\)](#) and [stepUp\(\)](#) methods.

4.10.7.1.4 URL STATE (type=url)

When an [input](#) element's [type](#) attribute is in the [URL](#) state, the rules in this section apply.

The [input](#) element [represents](#) a control for editing a single [absolute URL](#) given in the element's [value](#).

If the element is [mutable](#), the user agent should allow the user to change the URL represented by its [value](#). User agents may allow the user to set the [value](#) to a string that is not a [valid absolute URL](#), but may also or instead automatically escape characters entered by the user so that the [value](#) is always a [valid absolute URL](#) (even if that isn't the actual value seen and edited by the user in the interface). User agents should allow the user to set the [value](#) to the empty string. User agents must not allow users to insert "LF" (U+000A) or "CR" (U+000D) characters into the [value](#).

The [value](#) attribute, if specified and not empty, must have a value that is a [valid URL potentially surrounded by spaces](#) that is also an [absolute URL](#).

The **value sanitization algorithm** is as follows: [Strip line breaks](#) from the **value**, then [strip leading and trailing whitespace](#) from the **value**.

Constraint validation: While the [value](#) of the element is neither the empty string nor a [valid absolute URL](#), the element is [suffering from a type mismatch](#).

Bookkeeping details

- The following common [input](#) element content attributes, IDL attributes, and methods [apply](#) to the element: [autocomplete](#), [list](#), [maxlength](#), [pattern](#), [placeholder](#), [readonly](#), [required](#), and [size](#) content attributes; [list](#), [selectionStart](#), [selectionEnd](#), [selectionDirection](#), and [value](#) IDL attributes; [select\(\)](#), [setRangeText\(\)](#), and [setSelectionRange\(\)](#) methods.
- The [value](#) IDL attribute is in mode [value](#).
- The [input](#) and [change](#) events [apply](#).
- The following content attributes must not be specified and [do not apply](#) to the element: [accept](#), [alt](#), [checked](#), [dirname](#), [formaction](#), [formenctype](#), [formmethod](#), [formnovalidate](#), [formtarget](#), [height](#), [max](#), [min](#), [multiple](#), [src](#), [step](#), and [width](#).
- The following IDL attributes and methods [do not apply](#) to the element: [checked](#), [files](#), [valueAsDate](#), and [valueAsNumber](#) IDL attributes; [stepDown\(\)](#) and [stepUp\(\)](#) methods.

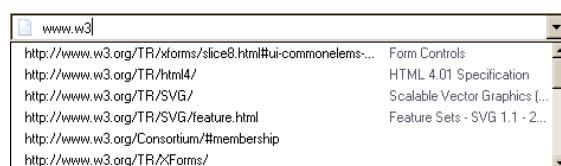
Code Example:

If a document contained the following markup:

```
<input type="url" name="location" list="urls">
<datalist id="urls">
  <option label="MIME: Format of Internet Message Bodies" value="http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2045">
  <option label="HTML 4.01 Specification" value="http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/>
  <option label="Form Controls" value="http://www.w3.org/TR/xforms/slice8.html#ui-commonelms-hint">
  <option label="Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) 1.1 Specification" value="http://www.w3.org/TR/SVG/>
  <option label="Feature Sets - SVG 1.1 - 20030114" value="http://www.w3.org/TR/SVG/feature.html">
  <option label="The Single UNIX Specification, Version 3" value="http://www.unix-systems.org/version3/">
</datalist>
```

...and the user had typed "www.w3", and the user agent had also found that the user had visited

http://www.w3.org/Consortium/#membership and http://www.w3.org/TR/XForms/ in the recent past, then the rendering might look like this:



The first four URLs in this sample consist of the four URLs in the author-specified list that match the text the user has entered, sorted in some UA-defined manner (maybe by how frequently the user refers to those URLs). Note how the UA is using the knowledge that the values are URLs to allow the user to omit the scheme part and perform intelligent matching on the domain name.

The last two URLs (and probably many more, given the scrollbar's indications of more values being available) are the matches from the user agent's session history data. This data is not made available to the page DOM. In this particular case, the UA has no titles to provide for those values.

4.10.7.1.5 E-MAIL STATE (type=email)

When an [input](#) element's [type](#) attribute is in the [E-mail](#) state, the rules in this section apply.

How the [E-mail](#) state operates depends on whether the [multiple](#) attribute is specified or not.

- ← When the [multiple](#) attribute is not specified on the element

The [input](#) element [represents](#) a control for editing an e-mail address given in the element's [value](#).

The `value` element [represents](#) a control for setting and then address given in the elements [value](#).

If the element is [*mutable*](#), the user agent should allow the user to change the e-mail address represented by its [*value*](#). User agents may allow the user to set the [*value*](#) to a string that is not a [*valid e-mail address*](#). The user agent should act in a manner consistent with expecting the user to provide a single e-mail address. User agents should allow the user to set the [*value*](#) to the empty string. User agents must not allow users to insert "LF" (U+000A) or "CR" (U+000D) characters into the [*value*](#). User agents may transform the [*value*](#) for display and editing; in particular, user agents should convert punycode in the [*value*](#) to IDN in the display and vice versa.

Constraint validation: While the user interface is representing input that the user agent cannot convert to punycode, the control is [*suffering from bad input*](#).

The [*value*](#) attribute, if specified and not empty, must have a value that is a [*single valid e-mail address*](#).

The [*value sanitization algorithm*](#) is as follows: [Strip line breaks](#) from the [*value*](#), then [strip leading and trailing whitespace](#) from the [*value*](#).

When the [*multiple*](#) attribute is removed, the user agent must run the [*value sanitization algorithm*](#).

Constraint validation: While the [*value*](#) of the element is neither the empty string nor a [*single valid e-mail address*](#), the element is [*suffering from a type mismatch*](#).

→ When the [*multiple*](#) attribute is specified on the element

The element's [*values*](#) are the result of [splitting on commas](#) the element's [*value*](#).

The [*input*](#) element [represents](#) a control for adding, removing, and editing the e-mail addresses given in the element's [*values*](#).

If the element is [*mutable*](#), the user agent should allow the user to add, remove, and edit the e-mail addresses represented by its [*values*](#). User agents may allow the user to set any individual value in the list of [*values*](#) to a string that is not a [*valid e-mail address*](#), but must not allow users to set any individual value to a string containing ";" (U+002C), "LF" (U+000A), or "CR" (U+000D) characters. User agents should allow the user to remove all the addresses in the element's [*values*](#). User agents may transform the [*values*](#) for display and editing; in particular, user agents should convert punycode in the [*value*](#) to IDN in the display and vice versa.

Constraint validation: While the user interface describes a situation where an individual value contains a ";" (U+002C) or is representing input that the user agent cannot convert to punycode, the control is [*suffering from bad input*](#).

Whenever the user changes the element's [*values*](#), the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Let [*latest values*](#) be a copy of the element's [*values*](#).
2. [Strip leading and trailing whitespace](#) from each value in [*latest values*](#).
3. Let the element's [*value*](#) be the result of concatenating all the values in [*latest values*](#), separating each value from the next by a single ";" (U+002C) character, maintaining the list's order.

The [*value*](#) attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a [*valid e-mail address list*](#).

The [*value sanitization algorithm*](#) is as follows:

1. [Split on commas](#) the element's [*value*](#), [strip leading and trailing whitespace](#) from each resulting token, if any, and let the element's [*values*](#) be the (possibly empty) resulting list of (possibly empty) tokens, maintaining the original order.
2. Let the element's [*value*](#) be the result of concatenating the element's [*values*](#), separating each value from the next by a single ";" (U+002C) character, maintaining the list's order.

When the [*multiple*](#) attribute is set, the user agent must run the [*value sanitization algorithm*](#).

Constraint validation: While the [*value*](#) of the element is not a [*valid e-mail address list*](#), the element is [*suffering from a type mismatch*](#).

A [*valid e-mail address*](#) is a string that matches the [email](#) production of the following ABNF, the character set for which is Unicode. This ABNF implements the extensions described in RFC 1123. [\[ABNF\]](#) [\[RFC5322\]](#) [\[RFC1034\]](#) [\[RFC1123\]](#)

```
email      = 1*( atext / "." ) "@" label *( "." label )
label     = let-dig [ ldh-str ] let-dig ] ; limited to a length of 63 characters by RFC 1034 section 3.5
atext    = < as defined in RFC 5322 section 3.2.3 >
let-dig   = < as defined in RFC 1034 section 3.5 >
ldh-str   = < as defined in RFC 1034 section 3.5 >
```

Note: This requirement is a [*willful violation*](#) of RFC 5322, which defines a syntax for e-mail addresses that is simultaneously too strict (before the "@" character), too vague (after the "@" character), and too lax (allowing comments, whitespace characters, and quoted strings in manners unfamiliar to most users) to be of practical use here.

The following JavaScript- and Perl-compatible regular expression is an implementation of the above definition.

```
/^@[a-zA-Z0-9_.!#$%&'^+=?^`{|~}-]+@[a-zA-Z0-9](?:[a-zA-Z0-9-]{0,61}[a-zA-Z0-9])?(?:\.[a-zA-Z0-9](?:[a-zA-Z0-9-]{0,61}[a-zA-Z0-9])?)*$/
```

A [*valid e-mail address list*](#) is a [*set of comma-separated tokens*](#), where each token is itself a [*valid e-mail address*](#). To obtain the list of tokens from a [*valid e-mail address list*](#), and implementation must [split the string on commas](#).

Bookkeeping details

- The following common [*input*](#) element content attributes, IDL attributes, and methods [apply](#) to the element: [*autocomplete*](#), [*list*](#), [*maxlength*](#), [*multiple*](#), [*pattern*](#), [*placeholder*](#), [*readonly*](#), [*required*](#), and [*size*](#) content attributes; [*list*](#) and [*value*](#) IDL attributes.
- The [*value*](#) IDL attribute is in mode [*value*](#).
- The [*input*](#) and [*change*](#) events [apply](#).
- The following content attributes must not be specified and [do not apply](#) to the element: [*accept*](#), [*alt*](#), [*checked*](#), [*dirname*](#), [*formaction*](#), [*formenctype*](#), [*formmethod*](#), [*formnovalidate*](#), [*formtarget*](#), [*height*](#), [*max*](#), [*min*](#), [*src*](#), [*step*](#), and [*width*](#).
- The following IDL attributes and methods [do not apply](#) to the element: [*checked*](#), [*files*](#), [*selectionStart*](#), [*selectionEnd*](#), [*selectionDirection*](#), [*valueAsDate*](#), and [*valueAsNumber*](#) IDL attributes; [*select\(\)*](#), [*setRangeText\(\)*](#), [*setSelectionRange\(\)*](#), [*stepDown\(\)*](#) and [*stepUp\(\)*](#) methods.

4.10.7.1.6 PASSWORD STATE (`type=password`)

When an [*input*](#) element's [*type*](#) attribute is in the [*Password*](#) state, the rules in this section apply.

The [*input*](#) element [represents](#) a one-line plain text edit control for the element's [*value*](#). The user agent should obscure the [*value*](#) so that people

The [input](#) element [represents](#) a one-line plain text edit control for the element's [value](#). The user agent should obscure the value so that people other than the user cannot see it.

If the element is [mutable](#), its [value](#) should be editable by the user. User agents must not allow users to insert "LF" (U+000A) or "CR" (U+000D) characters into the [value](#).

The [value](#) attribute, if specified, must have a value that contains no "LF" (U+000A) or "CR" (U+000D) characters.

The [value sanitization algorithm](#) is as follows: [Strip line breaks](#) from the [value](#).

Bookkeeping details

- The following common [input](#) element content attributes, IDL attributes, and methods [apply](#) to the element: [autocomplete](#), [maxlength](#), [pattern](#), [placeholder](#), [readonly](#), [required](#), and [size](#) content attributes; [selectionStart](#), [selectionEnd](#), [selectionDirection](#), and [value](#) IDL attributes; [select\(\)](#), [setRangeText\(\)](#), and [setSelectionRange\(\)](#) methods.
- The [value](#) IDL attribute is in mode [value](#).
- The [input](#) and [change](#) events [apply](#).
- The following content attributes must not be specified and [do not apply](#) to the element: [accept](#), [alt](#), [checked](#), [dirname](#), [formaction](#), [formenctype](#), [formmethod](#), [formnovalidate](#), [formtarget](#), [height](#), [list](#), [max](#), [min](#), [multiple](#), [src](#), [step](#), and [width](#).
- The following IDL attributes and methods [do not apply](#) to the element: [checked](#), [files](#), [list](#), [valueAsDate](#), and [valueAsNumber](#) IDL attributes; [stepDown\(\)](#) and [stepUp\(\)](#) methods.

4.10.7.1.7 DATE AND TIME STATE (`type=datetime`)

When an [input](#) element's [type](#) attribute is in the [Date and Time](#) state, the rules in this section apply.

The [input](#) element [represents](#) a control for setting the element's [value](#) to a string representing a specific [global date and time](#). User agents may display the date and time in whatever time zone is appropriate for the user.

If the element is [mutable](#), the user agent should allow the user to change the [global date and time](#) represented by its [value](#), as obtained by [parsing a global date and time](#) from it. User agents must not allow the user to set the [value](#) to a non-empty string that is not a [valid normalized forced-UTC global date and time string](#), though user agents may allow the user to set and view the time in another time zone and silently translate the time to and from the UTC time zone in the [value](#). If the user agent provides a user interface for selecting a [global date and time](#), then the [value](#) must be set to a [valid normalized forced-UTC global date and time string](#) representing the user's selection. User agents should allow the user to set the [value](#) to the empty string.

Constraint validation: While the user interface describes input that the user agent cannot convert to a [valid normalized forced-UTC global date and time string](#), the control is [suffering from bad input](#).

Note: See the [introduction section](#) for a discussion of the difference between the input format and submission format for date, time, and number form controls, and the [implementation notes](#) regarding localization of form controls.

The [value](#) attribute, if specified and not empty, must have a value that is a [valid global date and time string](#).

The [value sanitization algorithm](#) is as follows: If the [value](#) of the element is a [valid global date and time string](#), then adjust the time so that the [value](#) represents the same point in time but expressed in the UTC time zone as a [valid normalized forced-UTC global date and time string](#), otherwise, set it to the empty string instead.

The [min](#) attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a [valid global date and time string](#). The [max](#) attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a [valid global date and time string](#).

The [step](#) attribute is expressed in seconds. The [step scale factor](#) is 1000 (which converts the seconds to milliseconds, as used in the other algorithms). The [default step](#) is 60 seconds.

When the element is [suffering from a step mismatch](#), the user agent may round the element's [value](#) to the nearest [global date and time](#) for which the element would not [suffer from a step mismatch](#).

The [algorithm to convert a string to a number](#), given a string [input](#), is as follows: If [parsing a global date and time](#) from [input](#) results in an error, then return an error; otherwise, return the number of milliseconds elapsed from midnight UTC on the morning of 1970-01-01 (the time represented by the value "1970-01-01T00:00:00.00Z") to the parsed [global date and time](#), ignoring leap seconds.

The [algorithm to convert a number to a string](#), given a number [input](#), is as follows: Return a [valid normalized forced-UTC global date and time string](#) that represents the [global date and time](#) that is [input](#) milliseconds after midnight UTC on the morning of 1970-01-01 (the time represented by the value "1970-01-01T00:00:00.00Z").

The [algorithm to convert a string to a Date object](#), given a string [input](#), is as follows: If [parsing a global date and time](#) from [input](#) results in an error, then return an error; otherwise, return a new [Date object](#) representing the parsed [global date and time](#), expressed in UTC.

The [algorithm to convert a Date object to a string](#), given a Date object [input](#), is as follows: Return a [valid normalized forced-UTC global date and time string](#) that represents the [global date and time](#) that is represented by [input](#).

The [Date and Time](#) state (and other date- and time-related states described in subsequent sections) is not intended for the entry of values for which a precise date and time relative to the contemporary calendar cannot be established. For example, it would be inappropriate for the entry of times like "one millisecond after the big bang", "the early part of the Jurassic period", or "a winter around 250 BCE".

For the input of dates before the introduction of the Gregorian calendar, authors are encouraged to not use the [Date and Time](#) state (and the other date- and time-related states described in subsequent sections), as user agents are not required to support converting dates and times from earlier periods to the Gregorian calendar, and asking users to do so manually puts an undue burden on users. (This is complicated by the manner in which the Gregorian calendar was phased in, which occurred at different times in different countries, ranging from partway through the 16th century all the way to early in the 20th.) Instead, authors are encouraged to provide fine-grained input controls using the [select](#) element and [input](#) elements with the [Number](#) state.

Bookkeeping details

- The following common [input](#) element content attributes, IDL attributes, and methods [apply](#) to the element: [autocomplete](#), [list](#), [max](#), [min](#), [readonly](#), [required](#), and [step](#) content attributes; [list](#), [value](#), [valueAsDate](#), and [valueAsNumber](#) IDL attributes; [stepDown\(\)](#) and [stepUp\(\)](#) methods.
- The [value](#) IDL attribute is in mode [value](#).
- The [input](#) and [change](#) events [apply](#).
- The following content attributes must not be specified and [do not apply](#) to the element: [accept](#), [alt](#), [checked](#), [dirname](#), [formaction](#), [formenctype](#), [formmethod](#), [formnovalidate](#), [formtarget](#), [height](#), [maxlength](#), [multiple](#), [pattern](#), [placeholder](#), [size](#), [src](#), and [width](#).
- The following IDL attributes and methods [do not apply](#) to the element: [checked](#), [files](#), [list](#), [selectionStart](#), [selectionEnd](#), and [selectionDirection](#) IDL attributes; [select\(\)](#), [getRangeText\(\)](#), and [getSelectionRange\(\)](#) methods.

Code Example:

The following fragment shows part of a calendar application. A user can specify a date and time for a meeting (in his local time zone, probably, though the user agent can allow the user to change that), and since the submitted data includes the time-zone offset, the application can ensure that the meeting is shown at the correct time regardless of the time zones used by all the participants.

```
<fieldset>
  <legend>Add Meeting</legend>
  <p><label>Meeting name: <input type="text" name="meeting.label"></label>
  <p><label>Meeting time: <input type="datetime" name="meeting.start"></label>
</fieldset>
```

Had the application used the `datetime-local` type instead, the calendar application would have also had to explicitly determine which time zone the user intended.

For events where the precise time is to vary as the user travels (e.g. "celebrate the new year!"), and for recurring events that are to stay at the same time for a specific geographic location even though that location may go in and out of daylight savings time (e.g. "bring the kid to school"), the `datetime-local` type combined with a `select` element (or other similar control) to pick the specific geographic location to which to anchor the time would be more appropriate.

4.10.7.1.8 DATE STATE (`type=date`)

When an `input` element's `type` attribute is in the `Date` state, the rules in this section apply.

The `input` element `represents` a control for setting the element's `value` to a string representing a specific `date`.

If the element is `mutable`, the user agent should allow the user to change the `date` represented by its `value`, as obtained by `parsing a date` from it. User agents must not allow the user to set the `value` to a non-empty string that is not a `valid date string`. If the user agent provides a user interface for selecting a `date`, then the `value` must be set to a `valid date string` representing the user's selection. User agents should allow the user to set the `value` to the empty string.

Constraint validation: While the user interface describes input that the user agent cannot convert to a `valid date string`, the control is `suffering from bad input`.

Note: See the [introduction section](#) for a discussion of the difference between the input format and submission format for date, time, and number form controls, and the [implementation notes](#) regarding localization of form controls.

The `value` attribute, if specified and not empty, must have a value that is a `valid date string`.

The value sanitization algorithm is as follows: If the `value` of the element is not a `valid date string`, then set it to the empty string instead.

The `min` attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a `valid date string`. The `max` attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a `valid date string`.

The `step` attribute is expressed in days. The `step scale factor` is 86,400,000 (which converts the days to milliseconds, as used in the other algorithms). The `default step` is 1 day.

When the element is `suffering from a step mismatch`, the user agent may round the element's `value` to the nearest `date` for which the element would not `suffer from a step mismatch`.

The algorithm to convert a string to a number, given a string `input`, is as follows: If `parsing a date` from `input` results in an error, then return an error; otherwise, return the number of milliseconds elapsed from midnight UTC on the morning of 1970-01-01 (the time represented by the value "1970-01-01T00:00:00.00Z") to midnight UTC on the morning of the parsed `date`, ignoring leap seconds.

The algorithm to convert a number to a string, given a number `input`, is as follows: Return a `valid date string` that represents the `date` that, in UTC, is current `input` milliseconds after midnight UTC on the morning of 1970-01-01 (the time represented by the value "1970-01-01T00:00:00.0Z").

The algorithm to convert a string to a date object, given a string `input`, is as follows: If `parsing a date` from `input` results in an error, then return an error; otherwise, return [a new Date object](#) representing midnight UTC on the morning of the parsed `date`.

The algorithm to convert a date object to a string, given a Date object `input`, is as follows: Return a `valid date string` that represents the `date` current at the time represented by `input` in the UTC time zone.

Note: See [the note on historical dates](#) in the [Date and Time](#) state section.

Bookkeeping details

- The following common `input` element content attributes, IDL attributes, and methods `apply` to the element: `autocomplete`, `list`, `max`, `min`, `readonly`, `required`, and `step` content attributes; `list`, `value`, `valueAsDate`, and `valueAsNumber` IDL attributes; `stepDown()` and `stepUp()` methods.
- The `value` IDL attribute is in mode `value`.
- The `input` and `change` events `apply`.
- The following content attributes must not be specified and `do not apply` to the element: `accept`, `alt`, `checked`, `dirname`, `formaction`, `formenctype`, `formmethod`, `formnovalidate`, `formtarget`, `height`, `maxlength`, `multiple`, `pattern`, `placeholder`, `size`, `src`, and `width`.
- The following IDL attributes and methods `do not apply` to the element: `checked`, `selectionStart`, `selectionEnd`, and `selectionDirection` IDL attributes; `select()`, `setRangeText()`, and `getSelectionRange()` methods.

4.10.7.1.9 MONTH STATE (`type=month`)

When an `input` element's `type` attribute is in the `Month` state, the rules in this section apply.

The `input` element `represents` a control for setting the element's `value` to a string representing a specific `month`.

If the element is `mutable`, the user agent should allow the user to change the `month` represented by its `value`, as obtained by `parsing a month` from it. User agents must not allow the user to set the `value` to a non-empty string that is not a `valid month string`. If the user agent provides a user interface for selecting a `month`, then the `value` must be set to a `valid month string` representing the user's selection. User agents should allow the user to set the `value` to the empty string.

Constraint validation: While the user interface describes input that the user agent cannot convert to a `valid month string`, the control is `suffering from bad input`.

Note: See the [introduction section](#) for a discussion of the difference between the input format and submission format for date, time.

Note: See the [introduction](#) for a discussion of the difference between the input format and submission format for date, time, and number form controls, and the [implementation notes](#) regarding localization of form controls.

The `value` attribute, if specified and not empty, must have a value that is a [valid month string](#).

The [value sanitization algorithm](#) is as follows: If the `value` of the element is not a [valid month string](#), then set it to the empty string instead.

The `min` attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a [valid month string](#). The `max` attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a [valid month string](#).

The `step` attribute is expressed in months. The `step scale factor` is 1 (there is no conversion needed as the algorithms use months). The `default step` is 1 month.

When the element is [suffering from a step mismatch](#), the user agent may round the element's `value` to the nearest [month](#) for which the element would not [suffer from a step mismatch](#).

The [algorithm to convert a string to a number](#), given a string `input`, is as follows: If [parsing a month](#) from `input` results in an error, then return an error; otherwise, return the number of months between January 1970 and the parsed [month](#).

The [algorithm to convert a number to a string](#), given a number `input`, is as follows: Return a [valid month string](#) that represents the [month](#) that has `input` months between it and January 1970.

The [algorithm to convert a string to a Date object](#), given a string `input`, is as follows: If [parsing a month](#) from `input` results in an error, then return an error; otherwise, return a new [Date object](#) representing midnight UTC on the morning of the first day of the parsed [month](#).

The [algorithm to convert a Date object to a string](#), given a Date object `input`, is as follows: Return a [valid month string](#) that represents the [month](#) current at the time represented by `input` in the UTC time zone.

Bookkeeping details

- The following common `input` element content attributes, IDL attributes, and methods `apply` to the element: `autocomplete`, `list`, `max`, `min`, `readonly`, `required`, and `step` content attributes; `list`, `value`, `valueAsDate`, and `valueAsNumber` IDL attributes; `stepDown()` and `stepUp()` methods.
- The `value` IDL attribute is in mode `value`.
- The `input` and `change` events `apply`.
- The following content attributes must not be specified and `do not apply` to the element: `accept`, `alt`, `checked`, `dirname`, `formaction`, `formenctype`, `formmethod`, `formnovalidate`, `formtarget`, `height`, `maxlength`, `multiple`, `pattern`, `placeholder`, `size`, `src`, and `width`.
- The following IDL attributes and methods `do not apply` to the element: `checked`, `files`, `selectionStart`, `selectionEnd`, and `selectionDirection` IDL attributes; `select()`, `setRangeText()`, and `getSelectionRange()` methods.

4.10.7.1.10 WEEK STATE (`type=week`)

When an `input` element's `type` attribute is in the [Week](#) state, the rules in this section apply.

The `input` element [represents](#) a control for setting the element's `value` to a string representing a specific [week](#).

If the element is [mutable](#), the user agent should allow the user to change the [week](#) represented by its `value`, as obtained by [parsing a week](#) from it. User agents must not allow the user to set the `value` to a non-empty string that is not a [valid week string](#). If the user agent provides a user interface for selecting a [week](#), then the `value` must be set to a [valid week string](#) representing the user's selection. User agents should allow the user to set the `value` to the empty string.

Constraint validation: While the user interface describes input that the user agent cannot convert to a [valid week string](#), the control is [suffering from bad input](#).

Note: See the [introduction section](#) for a discussion of the difference between the input format and submission format for date, time, and number form controls, and the [implementation notes](#) regarding localization of form controls.

The `value` attribute, if specified and not empty, must have a value that is a [valid week string](#).

The [value sanitization algorithm](#) is as follows: If the `value` of the element is not a [valid week string](#), then set it to the empty string instead.

The `min` attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a [valid week string](#). The `max` attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a [valid week string](#).

The `step` attribute is expressed in weeks. The `step scale factor` is 604,800,000 (which converts the weeks to milliseconds, as used in the other algorithms). The `default step` is 1 week. The `default step base` is -259,200,000 (the start of week 1970-W01).

When the element is [suffering from a step mismatch](#), the user agent may round the element's `value` to the nearest [week](#) for which the element would not [suffer from a step mismatch](#).

The [algorithm to convert a string to a number](#), given a string `input`, is as follows: If [parsing a week string](#) from `input` results in an error, then return an error; otherwise, return the number of milliseconds elapsed from midnight UTC on the morning of 1970-01-01 (the time represented by the value "1970-01-01T00:00:00.00") to midnight UTC on the morning of the Monday of the parsed [week](#), ignoring leap seconds.

The [algorithm to convert a number to a string](#), given a number `input`, is as follows: Return a [valid week string](#) that represents the [week](#) that, in UTC, is current `input` milliseconds after midnight UTC on the morning of 1970-01-01 (the time represented by the value "1970-01-01T00:00:00.00").

The [algorithm to convert a string to a Date object](#), given a string `input`, is as follows: If [parsing a week](#) from `input` results in an error, then return an error; otherwise, return a new [Date object](#) representing midnight UTC on the morning of the Monday of the parsed [week](#).

The [algorithm to convert a Date object to a string](#), given a Date object `input`, is as follows: Return a [valid week string](#) that represents the [week](#) current at the time represented by `input` in the UTC time zone.

Bookkeeping details

- The following common `input` element content attributes, IDL attributes, and methods `apply` to the element: `autocomplete`, `list`, `max`, `min`, `readonly`, `required`, and `step` content attributes; `list`, `value`, `valueAsDate`, and `valueAsNumber` IDL attributes; `stepDown()` and `stepUp()` methods.
- The `value` IDL attribute is in mode `value`.
- The `input` and `change` events `apply`.
- The following content attributes must not be specified and `do not apply` to the element: `accept`, `alt`, `checked`, `dirname`, `formaction`, `formenctype`, `formmethod`, `formnovalidate`, `formtarget`, `height`, `maxlength`, `multiple`, `pattern`, `placeholder`, `size`, `src`, and `width`.
- The following IDL attributes and methods `do not apply` to the element: `checked`, `files`, `selectionStart`, `selectionEnd`, and `selectionDirection` IDL attributes; `select()`, `setRangeText()`, and `getSelectionRange()` methods.

4.10.7.1.11 TIME STATE (type=time)

When an `input` element's `type` attribute is in the `Time` state, the rules in this section apply.

The `input` element `represents` a control for setting the element's `value` to a string representing a specific `time`.

If the element is `mutable`, the user agent should allow the user to change the `time` represented by its `value`, as obtained by `parsing a time` from it. User agents must not allow the user to set the `value` to a non-empty string that is not a `valid time string`. If the user agent provides a user interface for selecting a `time`, then the `value` must be set to a `valid time string` representing the user's selection. User agents should allow the user to set the `value` to the empty string.

Constraint validation: While the user interface describes input that the user agent cannot convert to a `valid time string`, the control is `suffering from bad input`.

Note: See the [introduction section](#) for a discussion of the difference between the input format and submission format for date, time, and number form controls, and the [implementation notes](#) regarding localization of form controls.

The `value` attribute, if specified and not empty, must have a value that is a `valid time string`.

The value sanitization algorithm is as follows: If the `value` of the element is not a `valid time string`, then set it to the empty string instead.

The `min` attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a `valid time string`. The `max` attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a `valid time string`.

The `step` attribute is expressed in seconds. The `step scale factor` is 1000 (which converts the seconds to milliseconds, as used in the other algorithms). The `default step` is 60 seconds.

When the element is `suffering from a step mismatch`, the user agent may round the element's `value` to the nearest `time` for which the element would not `suffer from a step mismatch`.

The algorithm to convert a string to a number, given a string `input`, is as follows: If `parsing a time` from `input` results in an error, then return an error; otherwise, return the number of milliseconds elapsed from midnight to the parsed `time` on a day with no time changes.

The algorithm to convert a number to a string, given a number `input`, is as follows: Return a `valid time string` that represents the `time` that is `input` milliseconds after midnight on a day with no time changes.

The algorithm to convert a string to a Date object, given a string `input`, is as follows: If `parsing a time` from `input` results in an error, then return an error; otherwise, return a `new Date object` representing the parsed `time` in UTC on 1970-01-01.

The algorithm to convert a Date object to a string, given a Date object `input`, is as follows: Return a `valid time string` that represents the UTC `time` component that is represented by `input`.

Bookkeeping details

- The following common `input` element content attributes, IDL attributes, and methods `apply` to the element: `autocomplete`, `list`, `max`, `min`, `readonly`, `required`, and `step` content attributes; `list`, `value`, `valueAsDate`, and `valueAsNumber` IDL attributes; `stepDown()` and `stepUp()` methods.
- The `value` IDL attribute is in mode `value`.
- The `input` and `change` events `apply`.
- The following content attributes must not be specified and `do not apply` to the element: `accept`, `alt`, `checked`, `dirname`, `formaction`, `formenctype`, `formmethod`, `formvalidate`, `formtarget`, `height`, `maxlength`, `multiple`, `pattern`, `placeholder`, `size`, `src`, and `width`.
- The following IDL attributes and methods `do not apply` to the element: `checked`, `files`, `selectionStart`, `selectionEnd`, and `selectionDirection` IDL attributes; `select()`, `setRangeText()`, and `setSelectionRange()` methods.

4.10.7.1.12 LOCAL DATE AND TIME STATE (type=datetime-local)

When an `input` element's `type` attribute is in the `Local Date and Time` state, the rules in this section apply.

The `input` element `represents` a control for setting the element's `value` to a string representing a `local date and time`, with no time-zone offset information.

If the element is `mutable`, the user agent should allow the user to change the `date and time` represented by its `value`, as obtained by `parsing a date and time` from it. User agents must not allow the user to set the `value` to a non-empty string that is not a `valid normalized local date and time string`. If the user agent provides a user interface for selecting a `local date and time`, then the `value` must be set to a `valid normalized local date and time string` representing the user's selection. User agents should allow the user to set the `value` to the empty string.

Constraint validation: While the user interface describes input that the user agent cannot convert to a `valid normalized local date and time string`, the control is `suffering from bad input`.

Note: See the [introduction section](#) for a discussion of the difference between the input format and submission format for date, time, and number form controls, and the [implementation notes](#) regarding localization of form controls.

The `value` attribute, if specified and not empty, must have a value that is a `valid local date and time string`.

The value sanitization algorithm is as follows: If the `value` of the element is a `valid local date and time string`, then set it to a `valid normalized local date and time string` representing the same date and time; otherwise, set it to the empty string instead.

The `min` attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a `valid local date and time string`. The `max` attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a `valid local date and time string`.

The `step` attribute is expressed in seconds. The `step scale factor` is 1000 (which converts the seconds to milliseconds, as used in the other algorithms). The `default step` is 60 seconds.

When the element is `suffering from a step mismatch`, the user agent may round the element's `value` to the nearest `local date and time` for which the element would not `suffer from a step mismatch`.

The algorithm to convert a string to a number, given a string `input`, is as follows: If `parsing a date and time` from `input` results in an error, then return an error; otherwise, return the number of milliseconds elapsed from midnight on the morning of 1970-01-01 (the time represented by the value "1970-01-01T00:00:00.0") to the parsed `local date and time`, ignoring leap seconds.

The algorithm to convert a number to a string, given a number `input`, is as follows: Return a `valid normalized local date and time string` that represents the date and time that is `input` milliseconds after midnight on the morning of 1970-01-01 (the time represented by the value "1970-01-01T00:00:00.0").

Note: See [the note on historical dates](#) in the [Date and Time](#) state section.

Bookkeeping details

- The following common `input` element content attributes, IDL attributes, and methods `apply` to the element: `autocomplete`, `list`, `max`, `min`, `readonly`, `required`, and `step` content attributes; `list`, `value`, and `valueAsNumber` IDL attributes; `stepDown()` and `stepUp()` methods.
- The `value` IDL attribute is in mode `value`.
- The `input` and `change` events `apply`.
- The following content attributes must not be specified and `do not apply` to the element: `accept`, `alt`, `checked`, `dirname`, `formaction`, `formenctype`, `formmethod`, `formnovalidate`, `formtarget`, `height`, `maxlength`, `multiple`, `pattern`, `placeholder`, `size`, `src`, and `width`.
- The following IDL attributes and methods `do not apply` to the element: `checked`, `files`, `selectionStart`, `selectionEnd`, `selectionDirection`, and `valueAsDate` IDL attributes; `select()`, `setRangeText()`, and `getSelectionRange()` methods.

Code Example:

The following example shows part of a flight booking application. The application uses an `input` element with its `type` attribute set to `datetime-local`, and it then interprets the given date and time in the time zone of the selected airport.

```
<fieldset>
  <legend>Destination</legend>
  <p><label>Airport: <input type=text name=to list=airports></label></p>
  <p><label>Departure time: <input type=datetime-local name=totime step=3600></label></p>
</fieldset>
<datalist id=airports>
  <option value=ATL label="Atlanta">
  <option value=MEM label="Memphis">
  <option value=LHR label="London Heathrow">
  <option value=IAA label="Los Angeles">
  <option value=FRA label="Frankfurt">
</datalist>
```

If the application instead used the `datetime` type, then the user would have to work out the time-zone conversions himself, which is clearly not a good user experience!

4.10.7.1.13 NUMBER STATE (`type=number`)

When an `input` element's `type` attribute is in the [Number](#) state, the rules in this section apply.

The `input` element [represents](#) a control for setting the element's `value` to a string representing a number.

If the element is [mutable](#), the user agent should allow the user to change the number represented by its `value`, as obtained from applying the [rules for parsing floating-point number values](#) to it. User agents must not allow the user to set the `value` to a non-empty string that is not a [valid floating-point number](#). If the user agent provides a user interface for selecting a number, then the `value` must be set to the [best representation of the number representing the user's selection as a floating-point number](#). User agents should allow the user to set the `value` to the empty string.

Constraint validation: While the user interface describes input that the user agent cannot convert to a [valid floating-point number](#), the control is [suffering from bad input](#).

Note: This specification does not define what user interface user agents are to use; user agent vendors are encouraged to consider what would best serve their users' needs. For example, a user agent in Persian or Arabic markets might support Persian and Arabic numeric input (converting it to the format required for submission as described above). Similarly, a user agent designed for Romans might display the value in Roman numerals rather than in decimal; or (more realistically) a user agent designed for the French market might display the value with apostrophes between thousands and commas before the decimals, and allow the user to enter a value in that manner, internally converting it to the submission format described above.

The `value` attribute, if specified and not empty, must have a value that is a [valid floating-point number](#).

The value sanitization algorithm is as follows: If the `value` of the element is not a [valid floating-point number](#), then set it to the empty string instead.

The `min` attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a [valid floating-point number](#). The `max` attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a [valid floating-point number](#).

The `step scale factor` is 1. The `default step` is 1 (allowing only integers to be selected by the user, unless the `step base` has a non-integer value).

When the element is [suffering from a step mismatch](#), the user agent may round the element's `value` to the nearest number for which the element would not [suffer from a step mismatch](#). If there are two such numbers, user agents are encouraged to pick the one nearest positive infinity.

The algorithm to convert a string to a number, given a string `input`, is as follows: If applying the [rules for parsing floating-point number values](#) to `input` results in an error, then return an error; otherwise, return the resulting number.

The algorithm to convert a number to a string, given a number `input`, is as follows: Return a [valid floating-point number](#) that represents `input`.

Bookkeeping details

- The following common `input` element content attributes, IDL attributes, and methods `apply` to the element: `autocomplete`, `list`, `max`, `min`, `placeholder`, `readonly`, `required`, and `step` content attributes; `list`, `value`, and `valueAsNumber` IDL attributes; `stepDown()` and `stepUp()` methods.
- The `value` IDL attribute is in mode `value`.
- The `input` and `change` events `apply`.
- The following content attributes must not be specified and `do not apply` to the element: `accept`, `alt`, `checked`, `dirname`, `formaction`, `formenctype`, `formmethod`, `formnovalidate`, `formtarget`, `height`, `maxlength`, `multiple`, `pattern`, `placeholder`, `size`, `src`, and `width`.
- The following IDL attributes and methods `do not apply` to the element: `checked`, `files`, `selectionStart`, `selectionEnd`, `selectionDirection`, and `valueAsDate` IDL attributes; `select()`, `setRangeText()`, and `getSelectionRange()` methods.

Code Example:

Here is an example of using a numeric input control:

```
<label>How much do you want to charge? $<input type=number min=0 step=0.01 name=price></label>
```

As described above, a user agent might support numeric input in the user's local format, converting it to the format required for submission as described above. This might include handling grouping separators (as in "872 000 000 000") and various decimal separators (such as

as described above. This might include handling grouping separators (as in "1,2,3,4,5,6,7" vs "12,34,56,78"), and various decimal separators (such as "3,99" vs "3.99") or using local digits (such as those in Arabic, Devanagari, Persian, and Thai).

Note: The `type=number` state is not appropriate for input that happens to only consist of numbers but isn't strictly speaking a number. For example, it would be inappropriate for credit card numbers or US postal codes. A simple way of determining whether to use `type=number` is to consider whether it would make sense for the input control to have a spinbox interface (e.g. with "up" and "down" arrows). Getting a credit card number wrong by 1 in the last digit isn't a minor mistake, it's as wrong as getting every digit incorrect. So it would not make sense for the user to select a credit card number using "up" and "down" buttons. When a spinbox interface is not appropriate, `type=text` is probably the right choice (possibly with a `pattern` attribute).

4.10.7.1.14 RANGE STATE (`type=range`)

When an `input` element's `type` attribute is in the **Range** state, the rules in this section apply.

The `input` element **represents** a control for setting the element's `value` to a string representing a number, but with the caveat that the exact value is not important, letting UAs provide a simpler interface than they do for the **Number** state.

Note: In this state, the range and step constraints are enforced even during user input, and there is no way to set the value to the empty string.

If the element is **mutable**, the user agent should allow the user to change the number represented by its `value`, as obtained from applying the [rules for parsing floating-point number values](#) to it. User agents must not allow the user to set the `value` to a string that is not a **valid floating-point number**. If the user agent provides a user interface for selecting a number, then the `value` must be set to a [best representation of the number representing the user's selection as a floating-point number](#). User agents must not allow the user to set the `value` to the empty string.

Constraint validation: While the user interface describes input that the user agent cannot convert to a **valid floating-point number**, the control is [suffering from bad input](#).

The `value` attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a **valid floating-point number**.

The value sanitization algorithm is as follows: If the `value` of the element is not a **valid floating-point number**, then set it to a **valid floating-point number** that represents the `default value`.

The `min` attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a **valid floating-point number**. The `default minimum` is 0. The `max` attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a **valid floating-point number**. The `default maximum` is 100.

The `default value` is the `minimum` plus half the difference between the `minimum` and the `maximum`, unless the `maximum` is less than the `minimum`, in which case the `default value` is the `minimum`.

When the element is [suffering from an underflow](#), the user agent must set the element's `value` to a **valid floating-point number** that represents the `minimum`.

When the element is [suffering from an overflow](#), if the `maximum` is not less than the `minimum`, the user agent must set the element's `value` to a **valid floating-point number** that represents the `maximum`.

The `step scale factor` is 1. The `default step` is 1 (allowing only integers, unless the `min` attribute has a non-integer value).

When the element is [suffering from a step mismatch](#), the user agent must round the element's `value` to the nearest number for which the element would not [suffer from a step mismatch](#), and which is greater than or equal to the `minimum`, and, if the `maximum` is not less than the `minimum`, which is less than or equal to the `maximum`, if there is a number that matches these constraints. If two numbers match these constraints, then user agents must use the one nearest to positive infinity.

For example, the markup `<input type="range" min=0 max=100 step=20 value=50>` results in a range control whose initial value is 60.

The algorithm to convert a string to a number, given a string `input`, is as follows: If applying the [rules for parsing floating-point number values](#) to `input` results in an error, then return an error; otherwise, return the resulting number.

The algorithm to convert a number to a string, given a number `input`, is as follows: Return a **valid floating-point number** that represents `input`.

Bookkeeping details

- The following common `input` element content attributes, IDL attributes, and methods `apply` to the element: `autocomplete`, `list`, `max`, `min`, and `step` content attributes; `list`, `value`, and `valueAsNumber` IDL attributes; `stepDown()` and `stepUp()` methods.
- The `value` IDL attribute is in mode `value`.
- The `input` and `change` events `apply`.
- The following content attributes must not be specified and `do not apply` to the element: `accept`, `alt`, `checked`, `dirname`, `formaction`, `formenctype`, `formmethod`, `formvalidate`, `formtarget`, `height`, `maxlength`, `multiple`, `pattern`, `placeholder`, `readonly`, `required`, `size`, `src`, and `width`.
- The following IDL attributes and methods `do not apply` to the element: `checked`, `files`, `selectionStart`, `selectionEnd`, `selectionDirection`, and `valueAsDate` IDL attributes; `select()`, `setRangeText()`, and `setSelectionRange()` methods.

Code Example:

Here is an example of a range control using an autocomplete list with the `list` attribute. This could be useful if there are values along the full range of the control that are especially important, such as preconfigured light levels or typical speed limits in a range control used as a speed control. The following markup fragment:

```
<input type="range" min="-100" max="100" value="0" step="10" name="power" list="powers">
<datalist id="powers">
  <option value="0">
  <option value="-30">
  <option value="30">
  <option value="++50">
</datalist>
```

...with the following style sheet applied:

```
input { height: 75px; width: 49px; background: #D5CCBB; color: black; }
```

...might render as:



Note how the UA determined the orientation of the control from the ratio of the style-sheet-specified height and width properties. The colors were similarly derived from the style sheet. The tick marks, however, were derived from the markup. In particular, the `step` attribute has not affected the placement of tick marks, the UA deciding to only use the author-specified completion values and then adding longer tick marks at the extremes.

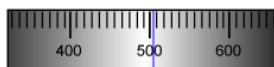
Note also how the invalid value `++50` was completely ignored.

Code Example:

For another example, consider the following markup fragment:

```
<input name=x type=range min=100 max=700 step=9.09090909 value=509.090909>
```

A user agent could display in a variety of ways, for instance:



Or, alternatively, for instance:



The user agent could pick which one to display based on the dimensions given in the style sheet. This would allow it to maintain the same resolution for the tick marks, despite the differences in width.

Code Example:

Finally, here is an example of a range control with two labeled values:

```
<input type="range" name="a" list="a-values">
<datalist id="a-values">
  <option value="10" label="Low">
  <option value="90" label="High">
</datalist>
```

With styles that make the control draw vertically, it might look as follows:



4.10.7.1.15 COLOR STATE (`type=color`)

When an `input` element's `type` attribute is in the `Color` state, the rules in this section apply.

The `input` element **represents** a color well control, for setting the element's `value` to a string representing a `simple color`.

Note: In this state, there is always a color picked, and there is no way to set the value to the empty string.

If the element is `mutable`, the user agent should allow the user to change the color represented by its `value`, as obtained from applying the [rules for parsing simple color values](#) to it. User agents must not allow the user to set the `value` to a string that is not a `valid lowercase simple color`. If the user agent provides a user interface for selecting a color, then the `value` must be set to the result of using the [rules for serializing simple color values](#) to the user's selection. User agents must not allow the user to set the `value` to the empty string.

Constraint validation: While the user interface describes input that the user agent cannot convert to a `valid lowercase simple color`, the control is **suffering from bad input**.

The `value` attribute, if specified and not empty, must have a value that is a `valid simple color`.

The value sanitization algorithm is as follows: If the `value` of the element is a `valid simple color`, then set it to the `value` of the element converted to ASCII lowercase; otherwise, set it to the string "#000000".

Bookkeeping details

- The following common `input` element content attributes and IDL attributes **apply** to the element: `autocomplete` and `list` content attributes; `list` and `value` IDL attributes.
- The `value` IDL attribute is in mode `value`.
- The `input` and `change` events **apply**.
- The following content attributes must not be specified and **do not apply** to the element: `accept`, `alt`, `checked`, `dirname`, `formaction`, `formenctype`, `formmethod`, `formnovalidate`, `formtarget`, `height`, `max`, `maxlength`, `min`, `multiple`, `pattern`, `placeholder`, `readonly`, `required`, `size`, `src`, `step`, and `width`.
- The following IDL attributes and methods **do not apply** to the element: `checked`, `files`, `selectionStart`, `selectionEnd`, `selectionDirection`, `valueAsDate`, and `valueAsNumber` IDL attributes; `select()`, `setRangeText()`, `setSelectionRange()`, `stepDown()`, and `stepUp()` methods.

4.10.7.1.16 CHECKBOX STATE (`type=checkbox`)

When an `input` element's `type` attribute is in the `Checkbox` state, the rules in this section apply.

The `input` element **represents** a two-state control that represents the element's `checkedness` state. If the element's `checkedness` state is true, the control represents a positive selection, and if it is false, a negative selection. If the element's `indeterminate` IDL attribute is set to true, then the control's selection should be obscured as if the control was in a third, indeterminate, state.

Note: The control is never a true tri-state control, even if the element's `indeterminate` IDL attribute is set to true. The `indeterminate` IDL attribute only gives the appearance of a third state.

If the element is `mutable`, then: The `pre-click activation steps` consist of setting the element's `checkedness` to its opposite value (i.e. true if it is false, false if it is true), and of setting the element's `indeterminate` IDL attribute to false. The `canceled activation steps` consist of setting the `checkedness` and the element's `indeterminate` IDL attribute back to the values they had before the `pre-click activation steps` were run. The `activation behavior` is to `fire a simple event` that bubbles named `change` at the element.

If the element is not `mutable`, it has no `activation behavior`.

Constraint validation: If the element is `required` and its `checkedness` is false, then the element is `suffering from being missing`.

`input . indeterminate [= value]`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

When set, overrides the rendering of `checkbox` controls so that the current value is not visible.

Bookkeeping details

- The following common `input` element content attributes and IDL attributes `apply` to the element: `checked`, and `required` content attributes; `checked` and `value` IDL attributes.
- The `value` IDL attribute is in mode `default/on`.
- The `change` event `applies`.
- The following content attributes must not be specified and `do not apply` to the element: `accept`, `alt`, `autocomplete`, `dirname`, `formaction`, `formenctype`, `formmethod`, `formnovalidate`, `formtarget`, `height`, `list`, `max`, `maxlength`, `min`, `multiple`, `pattern`, `placeholder`, `readonly`, `size`, `src`, `step`, and `width`.
- The following IDL attributes and methods `do not apply` to the element: `files`, `list`, `selectionStart`, `selectionEnd`, `selectionDirection`, `valueAsDate`, and `valueAsNumber` IDL attributes; `select()`, `setRangeText()`, `setSelectionRange()`, `stepDown()`, and `stepUp()` methods.
- The `input` event `does not apply`.

4.10.7.1.17 RADIO BUTTON STATE (`type=radio`)

When an `input` element's `type` attribute is in the `Radio Button` state, the rules in this section apply.

The `input` element `represents` a control that, when used in conjunction with other `input` elements, forms a `radio button group` in which only one control can have its `checkedness` state set to true. If the element's `checkedness` state is true, the control represents the selected control in the group, and if it is false, it indicates a control in the group that is not selected.

The `radio button group` that contains an `input` element `a` also contains all the other `input` elements `b` that fulfill all of the following conditions:

- The `input` element `b`'s `type` attribute is in the `Radio Button` state.
- Either `a` and `b` have the same `form owner`, or they both have no `form owner`.
- Both `a` and `b` are in the same `home subtree`.
- They both have a `name` attribute, their `name` attributes are not empty, and the value of `a`'s `name` attribute is a `compatibility caseless` match for the value of `b`'s `name` attribute.

A document must not contain an `input` element whose `radio button group` contains only that element.

When any of the following phenomena occur, if the element's `checkedness` state is true after the occurrence, the `checkedness` state of all the other elements in the same `radio button group` must be set to false:

- The element's `checkedness` state is set to true (for whatever reason).
- The element's `name` attribute is set, changed, or removed.
- The element's `form owner` changes.

If the element is `mutable`, then: The `pre-click activation steps` consist of setting the element's `checkedness` to true. The `canceled activation steps` consist of setting the element's `checkedness` to false. The `activation behavior` is to `fire a simple event` that bubbles named `change` at the element.

If the element is not `mutable`, it has no `activation behavior`.

Constraint validation: If an element in the `radio button group` is `required`, and all of the `input` elements in the `radio button group` have a `checkedness` that is false, then the element is `suffering from being missing`.

Note: If none of the radio buttons in a `radio button group` are checked when they are inserted into the document, then they will all be initially unchecked in the interface, until such time as one of them is checked (either by the user or by script).

Bookkeeping details

- The following common `input` element content attributes and IDL attributes `apply` to the element: `checked` and `required` content attributes; `checked` and `value` IDL attributes.
- The `value` IDL attribute is in mode `default/on`.
- The `change` event `applies`.
- The following content attributes must not be specified and `do not apply` to the element: `accept`, `alt`, `autocomplete`, `dirname`, `formaction`, `formenctype`, `formmethod`, `formnovalidate`, `formtarget`, `height`, `list`, `max`, `maxlength`, `min`, `multiple`, `pattern`, `placeholder`, `readonly`, `size`, `src`, `step`, and `width`.
- The following IDL attributes and methods `do not apply` to the element: `files`, `list`, `selectionStart`, `selectionEnd`, `selectionDirection`, `valueAsDate`, and `valueAsNumber` IDL attributes; `select()`, `setRangeText()`, `setSelectionRange()`, `stepDown()`, and `stepUp()` methods.
- The `input` event `does not apply`.

4.10.7.1.18 FILE UPLOAD STATE (`type=file`)

When an `input` element's `type` attribute is in the `File Upload` state, the rules in this section apply.

The `input` element `represents` a list of `selected files`, each file consisting of a file name, a file type, and a file body (the contents of the file).

File names must not contain path components, even in the case that a user has selected an entire directory hierarchy or multiple files with the same name from different directories. Path components are those separated by "/" (U+005C) character characters.

If the element is [mutable](#), the user agent should allow the user to change the files on the list, e.g. adding or removing files. Files can be from the filesystem or created on the fly, e.g. a picture taken from a camera connected to the user's device.

Constraint validation: If the element is [required](#) and the list of [selected files](#) is empty, then the element is [suffering from being missing](#).

Unless the [multiple](#) attribute is set, there must be no more than one file in the list of [selected files](#).

The [accept](#) attribute may be specified to provide user agents with a hint of what file types will be accepted.

If specified, the attribute must consist of a [set of comma-separated tokens](#), each of which must be an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for one of the following:

The string `audio/*`

Indicates that sound files are accepted.

The string `video/*`

Indicates that video files are accepted.

The string `image/*`

Indicates that image files are accepted.

A valid MIME type with no parameters

Indicates that files of the specified type are accepted.

A string whose first character is a `"."` (U+002E) character

Indicates that files with the specified file extension are accepted.

The tokens must not be [ASCII case-insensitive](#) matches for any of the other tokens (i.e. duplicates are not allowed). To obtain the list of tokens from the attribute, the user agent must [split the attribute value on commas](#).

User agents may use the value of this attribute to display a more appropriate user interface than a generic file picker. For instance, given the value `image/*`, a user agent could offer the user the option of using a local camera or selecting a photograph from their photo collection; given the value `audio/*`, a user agent could offer the user the option of recording a clip using a headset microphone.

User agents should prevent the user from selecting files that are not accepted by one (or more) of these tokens.

Note: Authors are encouraged to specify both any MIME types and any corresponding extensions when looking for data in a specific format.

Code Example:

For example, consider an application that converts Microsoft Word documents to Open Document Format files. Since Microsoft Word documents are described with a wide variety of MIME types and extensions, the site can list several, as follows:

```
<input type="file" accept=".doc,.docx,.xml,application/msword,application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.wordprocessingml.document">
```

On platforms that only use file extensions to describe file types, the extensions listed here can be used to filter the allowed documents, while the MIME types can be used with the system's type registration table (mapping MIME types to extensions used by the system), if any, to determine any other extensions to allow. Similarly, on a system that does not have file names or extensions but labels documents with MIME types internally, the MIME types can be used to pick the allowed files, while the extensions can be used if the system has an extension registration table that maps known extensions to MIME types used by the system.

Warning! *Extensions tend to be ambiguous (e.g. there are an untold number of formats that use the `".dat"` extension, and users can typically quite easily rename their files to have a `".doc"` extension even if they are not Microsoft Word documents), and MIME types tend to be unreliable (e.g. many formats have no formally registered types, and many formats are in practice labeled using a number of different MIME types). Authors are reminded that, as usual, data received from a client should be treated with caution, as it may not be in an expected format even if the user is not hostile and the user agent fully obeyed the [accept](#) attribute's requirements.*

Code Example:

For historical reasons, the [value](#) IDL attribute prefixes the file name with the string "`C:\fakepath\`". Some legacy user agents actually included the full path (which was a security vulnerability). As a result of this, obtaining the file name from the [value](#) IDL attribute in a backwards-compatible way is non-trivial. The following function extracts the file name in a suitably compatible manner:

```
function extractFilename(path) {
  if (path.substr(0, 12) == "C:\\fakepath\\")
    return path.substr(12); // modern browser
  var x;
  x = path.lastIndexOf('/');
  if (x >= 0) // Unix-based path
    return path.substr(x+1);
  x = path.lastIndexOf('\\');
  if (x >= 0) // Windows-based path
    return path.substr(x+1);
  return path; // just the file name
}
```

This can be used as follows:

```
<p><input type="file" name="image" onchange="updateFilename(this.value)"></p>
<p>The name of the file you picked is: <span id="filename">(none)</span></p>
<script>
  function updateFilename(path) {
    var name = extractFilename(path);
    document.getElementById('filename').textContent = name;
  }
</script>
```

Bookkeeping details

- The following common [input](#) element content attributes and IDL attributes [apply](#) to the element: [accept](#), [multiple](#), and [required](#) content attributes; [files](#) and [value](#) IDL attributes.
- The [value](#) IDL attribute is in mode [filename](#).
- The [change](#) event [applies](#).
- The following content attributes must not be specified and [do not apply](#) to the element: [alt](#), [autocomplete](#), [checked](#), [dirname](#), [formaction](#), [formenctype](#), [formmethod](#), [formnovalidate](#), [formtarget](#), [height](#), [list](#), [max](#), [maxlength](#), [min](#), [pattern](#), [placeholder](#), [readonly](#), [size](#), [src](#), [step](#), and [width](#).
- The element's [value](#) attribute must be omitted.

- The following IDL attributes and methods [do not apply](#) to the element: `checked`, `list`, `selectionStart`, `selectionEnd`, `selectionDirection`, `valueAsDate`, and `valueAsNumber` IDL attributes; `select()`, `getRangeText()`, `getSelectionRange()`, `stepDown()`, and `stepUp()` methods.
- The `input` event [does not apply](#).

4.10.7.1.19 SUBMIT BUTTON STATE (`type=submit`)

When an `input` element's `type` attribute is in the [Submit Button](#) state, the rules in this section apply.

The `input` element [represents](#) a button that, when activated, submits the form. If the element has a `value` attribute, the button's label must be the value of that attribute; otherwise, it must be an implementation-defined string that means "Submit" or some such. The element is a [button](#).



specifically a [submit button](#).

If the element is [mutable](#), then the element's [activation behavior](#) is as follows: if the element has a [form owner](#), [submit](#) the [form owner](#) from the `input` element; otherwise, do nothing.

If the element is not [mutable](#), it has no [activation behavior](#).

The `formaction`, `formenctype`, `formmethod`, `formnovalidate`, and `formtarget` attributes are [attributes for form submission](#).

Note: The `formnovalidate` attribute can be used to make submit buttons that do not trigger the constraint validation.

Bookkeeping details

- The following common `input` element content attributes and IDL attributes [apply](#) to the element: `formaction`, `formenctype`, `formmethod`, `formnovalidate`, and `formtarget` content attributes; `value` IDL attribute.
- The `value` IDL attribute is in mode [default](#).
- The following content attributes must not be specified and [do not apply](#) to the element: `accent`, `alt`, `autocomplete`, `checked`, `dirname`, `height`, `list`, `max`, `maxlength`, `min`, `multiple`, `pattern`, `placeholder`, `readonly`, `required`, `size`, `step`, and `width`.
- The following IDL attributes and methods [do not apply](#) to the element: `checked`, `files`, `list`, `selectionStart`, `selectionEnd`, `selectionDirection`, `valueAsDate`, and `valueAsNumber` IDL attributes; `select()`, `getRangeText()`, `getSelectionRange()`, `stepDown()`, and `stepUp()` methods.
- The `input` and `change` events [do not apply](#).

4.10.7.1.20 IMAGE BUTTON STATE (`type=image`)

When an `input` element's `type` attribute is in the [Image Button](#) state, the rules in this section apply.

The `input` element [represents](#) either an image from which a user can select a coordinate and submit the form, or alternatively a button from which the user can submit the form. The element is a [button](#), specifically a [submit button](#).

Note: The coordinate is sent to the server [during form submission](#) by sending two entries for the element, derived from the name of the control but with ".x" and ".y" appended to the name with the x and y components of the coordinate respectively.

The image is given by the `src` attribute. The `src` attribute must be present, and must contain a [valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces](#) referencing a non-interactive, optionally animated, image resource that is neither paged nor scripted.

When any of the following events occur, unless the user agent cannot support images, or its support for images has been disabled, or the user agent only fetches elements on demand, or the `src` attribute's value is the empty string, the user agent must [resolve](#) the value of the `src` attribute, relative to the element, and if that is successful, must [fetch](#) the resulting [absolute URL](#):

- The `input` element's `type` attribute is first set to the [Image Button](#) state (possibly when the element is first created), and the `src` attribute is present.
- The `input` element's `type` attribute is changed back to the [Image Button](#) state, and the `src` attribute is present, and its value has changed since the last time the `type` attribute was in the [Image Button](#) state.
- The `input` element's `type` attribute is in the [Image Button](#) state, and the `src` attribute is set or changed.

Fetching the image must [delay the load event](#) of the element's document until the `task` that is [queued](#) by the [networking task source](#) once the resource has been [fetched](#) (defined below) has been run.

If the image was successfully obtained, with no network errors, and the image's type is a supported image type, and the image is a valid image of that type, then the image is said to be [available](#). If this is true before the image is completely downloaded, each `task` that is [queued](#) by the [networking task source](#) while the image is being [fetched](#) must update the presentation of the image appropriately.

The user agent should apply the [image sniffing rules](#) to determine the type of the image, with the image's [associated Content-Type headers](#) giving the [official type](#). If these rules are not applied, then the type of the image must be the type given by the image's [associated Content-Type headers](#).

User agents must not support non-image resources with the `input` element. User agents must not run executable code embedded in the image resource. User agents must only display the first page of a multipage resource. User agents must not allow the resource to act in an interactive fashion, but should honor any animation in the resource.

The `task` that is [queued](#) by the [networking task source](#) once the resource has been [fetched](#), must, if the download was successful and the image is [available](#), [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named `load` at the `input` element; and otherwise, if the fetching process fails without a response from the remote server, or completes but the image is not a valid or supported image, [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named `error` on the `input` element.

The `alt` attribute provides the textual label for the button for users and user agents who cannot use the image. The `alt` attribute must be present, and must contain a non-empty string giving the label that would be appropriate for an equivalent button if the image was unavailable.

The `input` element supports [dimension attributes](#).

If the `src` attribute is set, and the image is [available](#) and the user agent is configured to display that image, then: The element [represents](#) a control for selecting a [coordinate](#) from the image specified by the `src` attribute; if the element is [mutable](#), the user agent should allow the user to select this [coordinate](#), and the element's [activation behavior](#) is as follows: if the element has a [form owner](#), take the user's selected [coordinate](#), and [submit](#) the `input` element's [form owner](#) from the `input` element. If the user activates the control without explicitly selecting a coordinate, then the coordinate (0,0) must be assumed.

Otherwise, the element [represents](#) a submit button whose label is given by the value of the [alt](#) attribute; if the element is [mutable](#), then the element's [activation behavior](#) is as follows: if the element has a [form owner](#), set the [selected coordinate](#) to (0,0), and [submit](#) the [input](#) element's [form owner](#) from the [input](#) element.

In either case, if the element is [mutable](#) but has no [form owner](#), then its [activation behavior](#) must be to do nothing. If the element is not [mutable](#), it has no [activation behavior](#).

The [selected coordinate](#) must consist of an [x](#)-component and a [y](#)-component. The coordinates represent the position relative to the edge of the image, with the coordinate space having the positive [x](#) direction to the right, and the positive [y](#) direction downwards.

The [x](#)-component must be a [valid integer](#) representing a number [x](#) in the range $-(\text{border}_{\text{left}} + \text{padding}_{\text{left}}) \leq x \leq \text{width} + \text{border}_{\text{right}} + \text{padding}_{\text{right}}$, where [width](#) is the rendered width of the image, [border_{left}](#) is the width of the border on the left of the image, [padding_{left}](#) is the width of the padding on the left of the image, [border_{right}](#) is the width of the border on the right of the image, and [padding_{right}](#) is the width of the padding on the right of the image, with all dimensions given in CSS pixels.

The [y](#)-component must be a [valid integer](#) representing a number [y](#) in the range $-(\text{border}_{\text{top}} + \text{padding}_{\text{top}}) \leq y \leq \text{height} + \text{border}_{\text{bottom}} + \text{padding}_{\text{bottom}}$, where [height](#) is the rendered height of the image, [border_{top}](#) is the width of the border above the image, [padding_{top}](#) is the width of the padding above the image, [border_{bottom}](#) is the width of the border below the image, and [padding_{bottom}](#) is the width of the padding below the image, with all dimensions given in CSS pixels.

Where a border or padding is missing, its width is zero CSS pixels.

The [formaction](#), [formenctype](#), [formmethod](#), [formnovalidate](#), and [formtarget](#) attributes are [attributes for form submission](#).

`image .width [= value]
image .height [= value]`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

These attributes return the actual rendered dimensions of the image, or zero if the dimensions are not known.

They can be set, to change the corresponding content attributes.

Bookkeeping details

- The following common [input](#) element content attributes and IDL attributes [apply](#) to the element: [alt](#), [formaction](#), [formenctype](#), [formmethod](#), [formnovalidate](#), [formtarget](#), [height](#), [src](#), and [width](#) content attributes; [value](#) IDL attribute.
- The [value](#) IDL attribute is in mode [default](#).
- The following content attributes must not be specified and [do not apply](#) to the element: [accept](#), [autocomplete](#), [checked](#), [dirname](#), [list](#), [max](#), [maxlength](#), [min](#), [multiple](#), [pattern](#), [placeholder](#), [readonly](#), [required](#), [size](#), and [step](#).
- The element's [value](#) attribute must be omitted.
- The following IDL attributes and methods [do not apply](#) to the element: [checked](#), [files](#), [list](#), [selectionStart](#), [selectionEnd](#), [selectionDirection](#), [valueAsDate](#), and [valueAsNumber](#) IDL attributes; [select\(\)](#), [setRangeText\(\)](#), [setSelectionRange\(\)](#), [stepDown\(\)](#), and [stepUp\(\)](#) methods.
- The [input](#) and [change](#) events [do not apply](#).

Note: Many aspects of this state's behavior are similar to the behavior of the [img](#) element. Readers are encouraged to read that section, where many of the same requirements are described in more detail.

Code Example:

Take the following form:

```
<form action="process.cgi">  
  <input type=image src=map.png name=where>  
</form>
```

If the user clicked on the image at coordinate (127,40) then the URL used to submit the form would be "process.cgi?where.x=127&where.y=40".

4.10.7.1.21 RESET BUTTON STATE ([type=reset](#))

When an [input](#) element's [type](#) attribute is in the [Reset Button](#) state, the rules in this section apply.

The [input](#) element [represents](#) a button that, when activated, resets the form. If the element has a [value](#) attribute, the button's label must be the



value of that attribute; otherwise, it must be an implementation-defined string that means "Reset" or some such. The element is a [button](#).

If the element is [mutable](#), then the element's [activation behavior](#), if the element has a [form owner](#), is to [reset](#) the [form owner](#); otherwise, it is to do nothing.

If the element is not [mutable](#), it has no [activation behavior](#).

Constraint validation: The element is [barred from constraint validation](#).

Bookkeeping details

- The [value](#) IDL attribute [applies](#) to this element and is in mode [default](#).
- The following content attributes must not be specified and [do not apply](#) to the element: [accent](#), [alt](#), [autocomplete](#), [checked](#), [dirname](#), [formaction](#), [formenctype](#), [formmethod](#), [formnovalidate](#), [formtarget](#), [height](#), [list](#), [max](#), [maxlength](#), [min](#), [multiple](#), [pattern](#), [placeholder](#), [readonly](#), [required](#), [size](#), [src](#), [step](#), and [width](#).
- The following IDL attributes and methods [do not apply](#) to the element: [checked](#), [files](#), [list](#), [selectionStart](#), [selectionEnd](#), [selectionDirection](#), [valueAsDate](#), and [valueAsNumber](#) IDL attributes; [select\(\)](#), [setRangeText\(\)](#), [setSelectionRange\(\)](#), [stepDown\(\)](#), and [stepUp\(\)](#) methods.
- The [input](#) and [change](#) events [do not apply](#).

4.10.7.1.22 BUTTON STATE ([type=button](#))

When an [input](#) element's [type](#) attribute is in the [Button](#) state, the rules in this section apply.

The [input](#) element [represents](#) a button with no default behavior. A label for the button must be provided in the [value](#) attribute, though it may be the empty string. If the element has a [value](#) attribute, the button's label must be the value of that attribute; otherwise, it must be the empty string. The element is a [button](#).

This element is a [form control](#).

If the element is [mutable](#), the element's [activation behavior](#) is to do nothing.

If the element is not [mutable](#), it has no [activation behavior](#).

Constraint validation: The element is [barred from constraint validation](#).

Bookkeeping details

- The [value](#) IDL attribute [applies](#) to this element and is in mode [default](#).
- The following content attributes must not be specified and [do not apply](#) to the element: [accept](#), [alt](#), [autocomplete](#), [checked](#), [dirname](#), [formaction](#), [formenctype](#), [formmethod](#), [formnovalidate](#), [formtarget](#), [height](#), [list](#), [max](#), [maxlength](#), [min](#), [multiple](#), [pattern](#), [placeholder](#), [readonly](#), [required](#), [size](#), [src](#), [step](#), and [width](#).
- The following IDL attributes and methods [do not apply](#) to the element: [checked](#), [files](#), [list](#), [selectionStart](#), [selectionEnd](#), [selectionDirection](#), [valueAsDate](#), and [valueAsNumber](#) IDL attributes; [select\(\)](#), [setRangeText\(\)](#), [setSelectionRange\(\)](#), [stepDown\(\)](#), and [stepUp\(\)](#) methods.
- The [input](#) and [change](#) events [do not apply](#).

4.10.7.2 Implementation notes regarding localization of form controls

This section is non-normative.

The formats shown to the user in date, time, and number controls is independent of the format used for form submission.

Browsers are encouraged to use user interfaces that present dates, times, and numbers according to the conventions of either the locale implied by the [input](#) element's [language](#) or the user's preferred locale. Using the page's locale will ensure consistency with page-provided data.

For example, it would be confusing to users if an American English page claimed that a Cirque De Soleil show was going to be showing on 02/03, but their browser, configured to use the British English locale, only showed the date 03/02 in the ticket purchase date picker. Using the page's locale would at least ensure that the date was presented in the same format everywhere. (There's still a risk that the user would end up arriving a month late, of course, but there's only so much that can be done about such cultural differences...)

4.10.7.3 Common [input](#) element attributes

These attributes only [apply](#) to an [input](#) element if its [type](#) attribute is in a state whose definition declares that the attribute [applies](#). When an attribute [doesn't apply](#) to an [input](#) element, user agents must [ignore](#) the attribute, regardless of the requirements and definitions below.

4.10.7.3.1 THE [maxlength](#) ATTRIBUTE

The [maxlength](#) attribute, when it [applies](#), is a [form control](#) [maxlength](#) attribute controlled by the [input](#) element's [dirty value flag](#).

If the [input](#) element has a [maximum allowed value length](#), then the [code-unit length](#) of the value of the element's [value](#) attribute must be equal to or less than the element's [maximum allowed value length](#).

Code Example:

The following extract shows how a messaging client's text entry could be arbitrarily restricted to a fixed number of characters, thus forcing any conversation through this medium to be terse and discouraging intelligent discourse.

```
<label>What are you doing? <input name=status maxlength=140></label>
```

4.10.7.3.2 THE [size](#) ATTRIBUTE

The [size](#) attribute gives the number of characters that, in a visual rendering, the user agent is to allow the user to see while editing the element's [value](#).

The [size](#) attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a [valid non-negative integer](#) greater than zero.

If the attribute is present, then its value must be parsed using the [rules for parsing non-negative integers](#), and if the result is a number greater than zero, then the user agent should ensure that at least that many characters are visible.

The [size](#) IDL attribute is [limited to only non-negative numbers greater than zero](#) and has a default value of 20.

4.10.7.3.3 THE [readonly](#) ATTRIBUTE

The [readonly](#) attribute is a [boolean attribute](#) that controls whether or not the user can edit the form control. When specified, the element is not [mutable](#).

Constraint validation: If the [readonly](#) attribute is specified on an [input](#) element, the element is [barred from constraint validation](#).

Note: The difference between [disabled](#) and [readonly](#) is that read-only controls are still focusable, so the user can still select the text and interact with it, whereas disabled controls are entirely non-interactive. (For this reason, only text controls can be made read-only: it wouldn't make sense for checkboxes or buttons, for instances.)

Code Example:

In the following example, the existing product identifiers cannot be modified, but they are still displayed as part of the form, for consistency with the row representing a new product (where the identifier is not yet filled in).

```
<form action="products.cgi" method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data">
  <table>
    <tr> <th> Product ID <th> Product name <th> Price <th> Action
    <tr>
      <td> <input readonly="readonly" name="1.pid" value="H412">
      <td> <input required="required" name="1.pname" value="Floor lamp Ulke">
      <td> $<input required="required" type="number" min="0" step="0.01" name="1.pprice" value="49.99">
      <td> <button formnovalidate="formnovalidate" name="action" value="delete:1">Delete</button>
    <tr>
      <td> <input readonly="readonly" name="2.pid" value="FG28">
      <td> <input required="required" name="2.pname" value="Table lamp Ulke">
      <td> $<input required="required" type="number" min="0" step="0.01" name="2.pprice" value="24.99">
      <td> <button formnovalidate="formnovalidate" name="action" value="delete:2">Delete</button>
    <tr>
```

```

<td> <input required="required" name="3.pid" value="" pattern="[A-Z0-9]+>
<td> <input required="required" name="3.pname" value="">
<td> $<input required="required" type="number" min="0" step="0.01" name="3.pprice" value="">
<td> <button formnovalidate="formnovalidate" name="action" value="delete:3">Delete</button>
</table>
<p> <button formnovalidate="formnovalidate" name="action" value="add">Add</button> </p>
<p> <button name="action" value="update">Save</button> </p>
</form>

```

4.10.7.3.4 THE required ATTRIBUTE

The `required` attribute is a [boolean attribute](#). When specified, the element is **required**.

Constraint validation: If the element is [required](#), and its `value` IDL attribute [applies](#) and is in the mode `value`, and the element is [mutable](#), and the element's `value` is the empty string, then the element is [suffering from being missing](#).

Code Example:

The following form has two required fields, one for an e-mail address and one for a password. It also has a third field that is only considered valid if the user types the same password in the password field and this third field.

```

<h1>Create new account</h1>
<form action="/newaccount" method=post
      oninput="up2.setCustomValidity(up2.value != up.value ? 'Passwords do not match.' : '')">
<p>
  <label for="username">E-mail address:</label>
  <input id="username" type=email required name=un>
<p>
  <label for="password1">Password:</label>
  <input id="password1" type=password required name=up>
<p>
  <label for="password2">Confirm password:</label>
  <input id="password2" type=password name=up2>
<p>
  <input type=submit value="Create account">
</form>

```

Code Example:

For radio buttons, the `required` attribute is satisfied if any of the radio buttons in the [group](#) is selected. Thus, in the following example, any of the radio buttons can be checked, not just the one marked as required:

```

<fieldset>
  <legend>Did the movie pass the Bechdel test?</legend>
  <p><label><input type="radio" name="bechdel" value="no-characters"> No, there are not even two female characters in the movie. </label>
  <p><label><input type="radio" name="bechdel" value="no-names"> No, the female characters never talk to each other.</label>
  <p><label><input type="radio" name="bechdel" value="no-topic"> No, when female characters talk to each other it's always about a male character. </label>
  <p><label><input type="radio" name="bechdel" value="yes" required> Yes. </label>
  <p><label><input type="radio" name="bechdel" value="unknown"> I don't know. </label>
</fieldset>

```

To avoid confusion as to whether a [radio button group](#) is required or not, authors are encouraged to specify the attribute on all the radio buttons in a group. Indeed, in general, authors are encouraged to avoid having radio button groups that do not have any initially checked controls in the first place, as this is a state that the user cannot return to, and is therefore generally considered a poor user interface.

4.10.7.3.5 THE multiple ATTRIBUTE

The `multiple` attribute is a [boolean attribute](#) that indicates whether the user is to be allowed to specify more than one value.

Code Example:

The following extract shows how an e-mail client's "Cc" field could accept multiple e-mail addresses.

```
<label>Cc: <input type=email multiple name=cc></label>
```

If the user had, amongst many friends in his user contacts database, two friends "Arthur Dent" (with address "art@example.net") and "Adam Josh" (with address "adamjosh@example.net"), then, after the user has typed "a", the user agent might suggest these two e-mail addresses to the user.

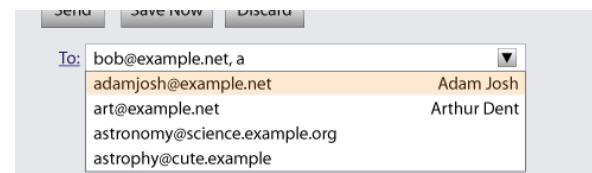
The page could also link in the user's contacts database from the site:

```

<label>Cc: <input type=email multiple name=cc list=contacts></label>
...
<datalist id="contacts">
<option value="hedral@damowmow.com">
<option value="pillar@example.com">
<option value="astrophysics@cute.example">
<option value="astronomy@science.example.org">
</datalist>

```

Suppose the user had entered "bob@example.net" into this text field, and then started typing a second e-mail address starting with "a". The user agent might show both the two friends mentioned earlier, as well as the "astrophysics" and "astronomy" values given in the [datalist](#) element.



Code Example:

The following extract shows how an e-mail client's "Attachments" field could accept multiple files for upload.

```
<label>Attachments: <input type="file" multiple name="att"></label>
```

4.10.7.3.6 THE `pattern` ATTRIBUTE

The `pattern` attribute specifies a regular expression against which the control's `value`, or, when the `multiple` attribute `applies` and is set, the control's `values`, are to be checked.

If specified, the attribute's value must match the JavaScript *Pattern* production. [[ECMA262](#)]

If an `input` element has a `pattern` attribute specified, and the attribute's value, when compiled as a JavaScript regular expression with the `global`, `ignoreCase`, and `multiline` flags `disabled` (see ECMA262 Edition 5, sections 15.10.7.2 through 15.10.7.4), compiles successfully, then the resulting regular expression is the element's **compiled pattern regular expression**. If the element has no such attribute, or if the value doesn't compile successfully, then the element has no `compiled pattern regular expression` [[ECMA262](#)]

Constraint validation: If the element's `value` is not the empty string, and either the element's `multiple` attribute is not specified or it `does not apply` to the `input` element given its `type` attribute's current state, and the element has a `compiled pattern regular expression` but that regular expression does not match the entirety of the element's `value`, then the element is `suffering from a pattern mismatch`.

Constraint validation: If the element's `value` is not the empty string, and the element's `multiple` attribute is specified and `applies` to the `input` element, and the element has a `compiled pattern regular expression` but that regular expression does not match the entirety of each of the element's `values`, then the element is `suffering from a pattern mismatch`.

The `compiled pattern regular expression`, when matched against a string, must have its start anchored to the start of the string and its end anchored to the end of the string.

Note: This implies that the regular expression language used for this attribute is the same as that used in JavaScript, except that the `pattern` attribute is matched against the entire value, not just any subset (somewhat as if it implied a `^(?:` at the start of the pattern and a `)$` at the end).

When an `input` element has a `pattern` attribute specified, authors should provide a description of the pattern in text near the control. Authors may also include a `title` attribute to give a description of the pattern. User agents may use the contents of this attribute, if it is present, when informing the user that the pattern is not matched, or at any other suitable time, such as in a tooltip or read out by assistive technology when the control gains focus.

Note: Relying on the `title` attribute alone is currently discouraged as many user agents do not expose the attribute in an accessible manner as required by this specification (e.g. requiring a pointing device such as a mouse to cause a tooltip to appear, which excludes keyboard-only users and touch-only users, such as anyone with a modern phone or tablet).

Code Example:

For example, the following snippet includes the pattern description in text below the `input`, the pattern description is also included in the `title` attribute:

```
<label> Part number:
    <input pattern="[0-9][A-Z]{3}" name="part"
        title="A part number is a digit followed by three uppercase letters."/>
</label>
<p>A part number is a digit followed by three uppercase letters.</p>
```

The presence of the pattern description in text makes the advice available to any user regardless of device.

The presence of the pattern description in the `title` attribute, results in the description being announced by assistive technology such as screen readers when the input receives focus.

If the user has attempted to submit the form with incorrect information, the presence of the `title` attribute text could also cause the UA to display an alert such as:

```
A part number is a digit followed by three uppercase letters.
You cannot submit this form when the field is incorrect.
```

In this example, the pattern description is in text below the `input`, but not in the `title` attribute. The `aria-describedby` attribute is used to explicitly associate the text description with the control, the description is announced by assistive technology such as screen readers when the `input` receives focus:

```
<label> Part number:
    <input pattern="[0-9][A-Z]{3}" name="part" aria-describedby="description">
</label>
<p id="description">A part number is a digit followed by three uppercase letters.</p>
```

When a control has a `pattern` attribute, the `title` attribute, if used, must describe the pattern. Additional information could also be included, so long as it assists the user in filling in the control. Otherwise, assistive technology would be impaired.

For instance, if the `title` attribute contained the caption of the control, assistive technology could end up saying something like `The text you have entered does not match the required pattern. Birthday, which is not useful.`

UAs may still show the `title` in non-error situations (for example, as a tooltip when hovering over the control), so authors should be careful not to word `titles` as if an error has necessarily occurred.

4.10.7.3.7 THE `min` AND `max` ATTRIBUTES

The `min` and `max` attributes indicate the allowed range of values for the element.

Their syntax is defined by the section that defines the `type` attribute's current state.

If the element has a `min` attribute, and the result of applying the [algorithm to convert a string to a number](#) to the value of the `min` attribute is a number, then that number is the element's **minimum**; otherwise, if the `type` attribute's current state defines a **default minimum**, then that is the **minimum**; otherwise, the element has no **minimum**.

Constraint validation: When the element has a `minimum`, and the result of applying the [algorithm to convert a string to a number](#) to the string given by the element's `value` is a number, and the number obtained from that algorithm is less than the `minimum`, the element is [suffering from an underflow](#).

The `min` attribute also defines the `step base`.

If the element has a `max` attribute, and the result of applying the [algorithm to convert a string to a number](#) to the value of the `max` attribute is a number, then that number is the element's **maximum**; otherwise, if the `type` attribute's current state defines a **default maximum**, then that is the **maximum**; otherwise, the element has no **maximum**.

Constraint validation: When the element has a `maximum`, and the result of applying the [algorithm to convert a string to a number](#) to the string given by the element's `value` is a number, and the number obtained from that algorithm is more than the `maximum`, the element is [suffering from an overflow](#).

The `max` attribute's value (the `maximum`) must not be less than the `min` attribute's value (its `minimum`).

Note: If an element has a `maximum` that is less than its `minimum`, then so long as the element has a `value`, it will either be [suffering from an underflow](#) or [suffering from an overflow](#).

An element **has range limitations** if it has a defined `minimum` or a defined `maximum`.

Code Example:

The following date control limits input to dates that are before the 1980s:

```
<input name=bdy type=date max="1979-12-31">
```

Code Example:

The following number control limits input to whole numbers greater than zero:

```
<input name=quantity required="" type="number" min="1" value="1">
```

4.10.7.3.8 THE `step` ATTRIBUTE

The `step` attribute indicates the granularity that is expected (and required) of the `value`, by limiting the allowed values. The section that defines the `type` attribute's current state also defines the **default step**, the **step scale factor**, and in some cases the **default step base**, which are used in processing the attribute as described below.

The `step` attribute, if specified, must either have a value that is a [valid floating-point number](#) that [parses](#) to a number that is greater than zero, or must have a value that is an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for the string "any".

The attribute provides the **allowed value step** for the element, as follows:

1. If the attribute is absent, then the [allowed value step](#) is the [default step](#) multiplied by the [step scale factor](#).
2. Otherwise, if the attribute's value is an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for the string "any", then there is no [allowed value step](#).
3. Otherwise, if the [rules for parsing floating-point number values](#), when they are applied to the attribute's value, return an error, zero, or a number less than zero, then the [allowed value step](#) is the [default step](#) multiplied by the [step scale factor](#).
4. Otherwise, the [allowed value step](#) is the number returned by the [rules for parsing floating-point number values](#) when they are applied to the attribute's value, multiplied by the [step scale factor](#).

The **step base** is the value returned by the following algorithm:

1. If the element has a `min` content attribute, and the result of applying the [algorithm to convert a string to a number](#) to the value of the `min` content attribute is not an error, then return that result and abort these steps.
2. If the element has a `value` content attribute, and the result of applying the [algorithm to convert a string to a number](#) to the value of the `value` content attribute is not an error, then return that result and abort these steps.
3. If a [default step base](#) is defined for this element given its `type` attribute's state, then return it and abort these steps.
4. Return zero.

Constraint validation: When the element has an [allowed value step](#), and the result of applying the [algorithm to convert a string to a number](#) to the string given by the element's `value` is a number, and that number subtracted from the `step base` is not an integral multiple of the [allowed value step](#), the element is [suffering from a step mismatch](#).

Code Example:

The following range control only accepts values in the range 0..1, and allows 256 steps in that range:

```
<input name=opacity type=range min=0 max=1 step=0.00392156863>
```

Code Example:

The following control allows any time in the day to be selected, with any accuracy (e.g. thousandth-of-a-second accuracy or more):

```
<input name=favtime type=time step=any>
```

Normally, time controls are limited to an accuracy of one minute.

4.10.7.3.9 THE `list` ATTRIBUTE

The `list` attribute is used to identify an element that lists predefined options suggested to the user.

If present, its value must be the `ID` of a `datalist` element in the same document.

The **suggestions source element** is the first element in the document in `tree order` to have an `ID` equal to the value of the `list` attribute, if that element is a `datalist` element. If there is no `list` attribute, or if there is no element with that `ID`, or if the first element with that `ID` is not a `datalist` element, then there is no **suggestions source element**.

If there is a **suggestions source element**, then, when the user agent is allowing the user to edit the `input` element's `value`, the user agent should offer the suggestions represented by the **suggestions source element** to the user in a manner suitable for the type of control used. The user agent may use the suggestion's `label` to identify the suggestion if appropriate.

How user selections of suggestions are handled depends on whether the element is a control accepting a single value only, or whether it accepts multiple values:

- If the element does not have a `multiple` attribute specified or if the `multiple` attribute does not apply

When the user selects a suggestion, the `input` element's `value` must be set to the selected suggestion's `value`, as if the user had written that value himself.

- If the element does have a `multiple` attribute specified, and the `multiple` attribute does apply

When the user selects a suggestion, the user agent must either add a new entry to the `input` element's `values`, whose value is the selected suggestion's `value`, or change an existing entry in the `input` element's `values` to have the value given by the selected suggestion's `value`, as if the user had himself added an entry with that value, or edited an existing entry to be that value. Which behavior is to be applied depends on the user interface in a user-agent-defined manner.

If the `list` attribute **does not apply**, there is no **suggestions source element**.

Code Example:

This URL field offers some suggestions.

```
<label>Homepage: <input name=hp type=url list=hurls></label>
<datalist id=hurls>
  <option value="http://www.google.com/" label="Google">
  <option value="http://www.reddit.com/" label="Reddit">
</datalist>
```

Other URLs from the user's history might show also; this is up to the user agent.

Code Example:

This example demonstrates how to design a form that uses the autocomplete list feature while still degrading usefully in legacy user agents.

If the autocomplete list is merely an aid, and is not important to the content, then simply using a `datalist` element with children `option` elements is enough. To prevent the values from being rendered in legacy user agents, they need to be placed inside the `value` attribute instead of inline.

```
<p>
  <label>
    Enter a breed:
    <input type="text" name="breed" list="breeds">
  </label>
  <datalist id="breeds">
    <option value="Abyssinian">
    <option value="Alpaca">
    <!-- ... -->
  </datalist>
  </label>
</p>
```

However, if the values need to be shown in legacy UAs, then fallback content can be placed inside the `datalist` element, as follows:

```
<p>
  <label>
    Enter a breed:
    <input type="text" name="breed" list="breeds">
  </label>
  <datalist id="breeds">
    <label>
      or select one from the list:
      <select name="breed">
        <option value=""> (none selected)
        <option>Abyssinian
        <option>Alpaca
        <!-- ... -->
      </select>
    </label>
  </datalist>
</p>
```

The fallback content will only be shown in UAs that don't support `datalist`. The options, on the other hand, will be detected by all UAs, even though they are not children of the `datalist` element.

Note that if an `option` element used in a `datalist` is `selected`, it will be selected by default by legacy UAs (because it affects the `select`), but it will not have any effect on the `input` element in UAs that support `datalist`.

4.10.7.3.10 THE `placeholder` ATTRIBUTE

The `placeholder` attribute represents a *short hint* (a word or short phrase) intended to aid the user with data entry when the control has no value. A hint could be a sample value or a brief description of the expected format. The attribute, if specified, must have a value that contains no "LF" (U+000A) or "CR" (U+000D) characters.

The `placeholder` attribute should not be used as a replacement for a `label`. For a longer hint or other advisory text, place the text next to the control.

Note: Use of the `placeholder` attribute as a replacement for a `label` can reduce the accessibility and usability of the control for a range of users including older users and users with cognitive, mobility, fine motor skill or vision impairments. While the hint given by the control's `label` is shown at all times, the short hint given in the `placeholder` attribute is only shown before the user enters a value. Furthermore, `placeholder` text may be mistaken for a pre-filled value, and as commonly implemented the default color of the placeholder text provides insufficient contrast and the lack of a separate visible `label` reduces the size of the hit region available for setting focus on the control.

User agents should present this hint to the user, after having [stripped line breaks](#) from it, when the element's `value` is the empty string and the control is not focused (i.e., by displaying it inside a blank unfocused control).

Code Example:

Here is an example of a mail configuration user interface that uses the `placeholder` attribute:

```
<fieldset>
<legend>Mail Account</legend>
<p><label>Name: <input type="text" name="fullname" placeholder="John Ratzenberger"></label></p>
<p><label>Address: <input type="email" name="address" placeholder="john@example.net"></label></p>
<p><label>Password: <input type="password" name="password"></label></p>
<p><label>Description: <input type="text" name="desc" placeholder="My Email Account"></label></p>
</fieldset>
```

Code Example:

In situations where the control's content has one directionality but the placeholder needs to have a different directionality, Unicode's bidirectional-algorithm formatting characters can be used in the attribute value:

```
<input name=t1 type=tel placeholder="١ رقم الهاتف &#x202B; ٢ رقم الهاتف &#x202B;">
<input name=t2 type=tel placeholder="٢ رقم الهاتف &#x202B; ١ رقم الهاتف &#x202B;">
```

For slightly more clarity, here's the same example using numeric character references instead of inline Arabic:

```
<input name=t1 type=tel
placeholder="&#x202B;&#1585;&#1602;&#1605; &#1575;&#1604;&#1607;&#1575;&#1578;&#1601; 1&#x202B;">
<input name=t2 type=tel
placeholder="&#x202B;&#1585;&#1602;&#1605; &#1575;&#1604;&#1607;&#1575;&#1578;&#1601; 2&#x202B;">
```

4.10.7.4 Common `input` element APIs

`input .value [= value]`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns the current `value` of the form control.

Can be set, to change the value.

Throws an [InvalidStateError](#) exception if it is set to any value other than the empty string when the control is a file upload control.

`input .checked [= value]`

Returns the current `checkedness` of the form control.

Can be set, to change the `checkedness`.

`input .files`

Returns a [FileList](#) object listing the `selected files` of the form control.

Returns null if the control isn't a file control.

`input .valueAsDate [= value]`

Returns a `Date` object representing the form control's `value`, if applicable; otherwise, returns null.

Can be set, to change the value.

Throws an [InvalidStateError](#) exception if the control isn't date- or time-based.

`input .valueAsNumber [= value]`

Returns a number representing the form control's `value`, if applicable; otherwise, returns NaN.

Can be set, to change the value. Setting this to NaN will set the underlying value to the empty string.

Throws an [InvalidStateError](#) exception if the control is neither date- or time-based nor numeric.

`input .stepUp([n])` `input .stepDown([n])`

Changes the form control's `value` by the value given in the `step` attribute, multiplied by `n`. The default value for `n` is 1.

Throws [InvalidStateError](#) exception if the control is neither date- or time-based nor numeric, or if the `step` attribute's value is "any".

`input .list`

Returns the [datalist](#) element indicated by the `list` attribute.

The `value` IDL attribute allows scripts to manipulate the `value` of an `input` element. The attribute is in one of the following modes, which define its behavior:

`value`

On getting, it must return the current `value` of the element. On setting, it must set the element's `value` to the new value, set the element's [dirty value flag](#) to true, invoke the [value sanitization algorithm](#), if the element's `type` attribute's current state defines one, and then, if the element has a text entry cursor position, should move the text entry cursor position to the end of the text field, unselecting any selected text and resetting the selection direction to `none`.

`default`

On getting, if the element has a `value` attribute, it must return that attribute's value; otherwise, it must return the empty string. On setting, it must set the element's `value` attribute to the new value.

`default/on`

On getting, if the element has a `value` attribute, it must return that attribute's value; otherwise, it must return the string "`on`". On setting, it

On getting, if the element has a `value` attribute, it must return that attribute's value; otherwise, if no attribute is defined, it must set the element's `value` attribute to the new value.

filename

On getting, it must return the string "C:\fakepath\" followed by the name of the first file in the list of [selected files](#), if any, or the empty string if the list is empty. On setting, if the new value is the empty string, it must empty the list of [selected files](#); otherwise, it must throw an [InvalidStateError](#) exception.

Note: This "fakepath" requirement is a sad accident of history. See [the example in the File Upload state section](#) for more information.

The `checked` IDL attribute allows scripts to manipulate the [checkedness](#) of an `input` element. On getting, it must return the current [checkedness](#) of the element; and on setting, it must set the element's [checkedness](#) to the new value and set the element's [dirty checkedness flag](#) to true.

The `files` IDL attribute allows scripts to access the element's [selected files](#). On getting, if the IDL attribute [applies](#), it must return a [FileList](#) object that represents the current [selected files](#). The same object must be returned until the list of [selected files](#) changes. If the IDL attribute [does not apply](#), then it must instead return null. [\[FILEAPI\]](#)

The `valueAsDate` IDL attribute represents the `value` of the element, interpreted as a date.

On getting, if the `valueAsDate` attribute [does not apply](#), as defined for the `input` element's `type` attribute's current state, then return null. Otherwise, run the [algorithm to convert a string to a Date object](#) defined for that state; if the algorithm returned a `Date` object, then return it, otherwise, return null.

On setting, if the `valueAsDate` attribute [does not apply](#), as defined for the `input` element's `type` attribute's current state, then throw an [InvalidStateError](#) exception; otherwise, if the new value is null or a `Date` object representing the NaN time value, then set the `value` of the element to the empty string; otherwise, run the [algorithm to convert a Date object to a string](#), as defined for that state, on the new value, and set the `value` of the element to the resulting string.

The `valueAsNumber` IDL attribute represents the `value` of the element, interpreted as a number.

On getting, if the `valueAsNumber` attribute [does not apply](#), as defined for the `input` element's `type` attribute's current state, then return a Not-a-Number (NaN) value. Otherwise, if the `valueAsDate` attribute [applies](#), run the [algorithm to convert a string to a Date object](#) defined for that state; if the algorithm returned a `Date` object, then return the `time value` of the object (the number of milliseconds from midnight UTC the morning of 1970-01-01 to the time represented by the `Date` object), otherwise, return a Not-a-Number (NaN) value. Otherwise, run the [algorithm to convert a string to a number](#) defined for that state; if the algorithm returned a number, then return it, otherwise, return a Not-a-Number (NaN) value.

On setting, if the new value is infinite, then throw a `TypeError` exception. Otherwise, if the `valueAsNumber` attribute [does not apply](#), as defined for the `input` element's `type` attribute's current state, then throw an [InvalidStateError](#) exception. Otherwise, if the new value is a Not-a-Number (NaN) value, then set the `value` of the element to the empty string. Otherwise, if the `valueAsDate` attribute [applies](#), run the [algorithm to convert a Date object to a string](#) defined for that state, passing it a `Date` object whose `time value` is the new value, and set the `value` of the element to the resulting string. Otherwise, run the [algorithm to convert a number to a string](#), as defined for that state, on the new value, and set the `value` of the element to the resulting string.

The `stepDown(n)` and `stepUp(n)` methods, when invoked, must run the following algorithm:

- If the `stepDown()` and `stepUp()` methods [do not apply](#), as defined for the `input` element's `type` attribute's current state, then throw an [InvalidStateError](#) exception, and abort these steps.
- If the element has no [allowed value step](#), then throw an [InvalidStateError](#) exception, and abort these steps.
- If the element has a [minimum](#) and a [maximum](#) and the [minimum](#) is greater than the [maximum](#), then abort these steps.
- If the element has a [minimum](#) and a [maximum](#) and there is no value greater than or equal to the element's [minimum](#) and less than or equal to the element's [maximum](#) that, when subtracted from the [step base](#), is an integral multiple of the [allowed value step](#), then abort these steps.
- If applying the [algorithm to convert a string to a number](#) to the string given by the element's `value` does not result in an error, then let `value` be the result of that algorithm. Otherwise, let `value` be zero.
- If `value` subtracted from the [step base](#) is not an integral multiple of the [allowed value step](#), then set `value` to the nearest value that, when subtracted from the [step base](#), is an integral multiple of the [allowed value step](#), and that is less than `value` if the method invoked was the `stepDown()` and more than `value` otherwise.

Otherwise (`value` subtracted from the [step base](#) is an integral multiple of the [allowed value step](#)), run the following substeps:

- Let `n` be the argument.
- Let `delta` be the [allowed value step](#) multiplied by `n`.
- If the method invoked was the `stepDown()` method, negate `delta`.
- Let `value` be the result of adding `delta` to `value`.
- If the element has a [minimum](#), and `value` is less than that [minimum](#), then set `value` to the smallest value that, when subtracted from the [step base](#), is an integral multiple of the [allowed value step](#), and that is more than or equal to [minimum](#).
- If the element has a [maximum](#), and `value` is greater than that [maximum](#), then set `value` to the largest value that, when subtracted from the [step base](#), is an integral multiple of the [allowed value step](#), and that is less than or equal to [maximum](#).
- Let `value as string` be the result of running the [algorithm to convert a number to a string](#), as defined for the `input` element's `type` attribute's current state, on `value`.
- Set the `value` of the element to `value as string`.

The `list` IDL attribute must return the current [suggestions source element](#), if any, or null otherwise.

4.10.7.5 Common event behaviors

When the `input` event [applies](#), any time the user causes the element's `value` to change, the user agent must [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) that bubbles named `input` at the `input` element. User agents may wait for a suitable break in the user's interaction before queuing the task; for

that bubbles named `input` at the `input` element. User agents may wait for a suitable break in the user's interaction before queuing the task, for example, a user agent could wait for the user to have not hit a key for 100ms, so as to only fire the event when the user pauses, instead of continuously for each keystroke.

Examples of a user changing the element's `value` would include the user typing into a text field, pasting a new value into the field, or undoing an edit in that field. Some user interactions do not cause changes to the value, e.g. hitting the "delete" key in an empty text field, or replacing some text in the field with text from the clipboard that happens to be exactly the same text.

When the `change` event [applies](#), if the element does not have an [activation behavior](#) defined but uses a user interface that involves an explicit commit action, then any time the user commits a change to the element's `value` or list of [selected files](#), the user agent must [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) that bubbles named `change` at the `input` element.

An example of a user interface with a commit action would be a [File Upload](#) control that consists of a single button that brings up a file selection dialog: when the dialog is closed, if that the [file selection](#) changed as a result, then the user has committed a new [file selection](#).

Another example of a user interface with a commit action would be a [Date](#) control that allows both text-based user input and user selection from a drop-down calendar: while text input might not have an explicit commit step, selecting a date from the drop down calendar and then dismissing the drop down would be a commit action.

A third example of a user interface with a commit action would be a [Range](#) controls that use a slider. While the user is dragging the control's knob, `input` events would fire whenever the position changed, whereas the `change` event would only fire when the user let go of the knob, committing to a specific value.

When the user agent changes the element's `value` on behalf of the user (e.g. as part of a form prefilling feature), the user agent must follow these steps:

1. If the `input` event [applies](#), [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) that bubbles named `input` at the `input` element.
2. If the `change` event [applies](#), [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) that bubbles named `change` at the `input` element.

Note: In addition, when the `change` event [applies](#), `change` events can also be fired as part of the element's [activation behavior](#) and as part of the [unfocusing steps](#).

The [task source](#) for these [tasks](#) is the [user interaction task source](#).

4.10.8 The `button` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).
[Phrasing content](#).
[Interactive content](#).
[Listed](#), [labelable](#), [submittable](#), and [reassociateable](#) [form-associated element](#).
[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [phrasing content](#) is expected.

Content model:

[Phrasing content](#), but there must be no [interactive content](#) descendant.

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)
[autofocus](#)
[disabled](#)
[form](#)
[formaction](#)
[formenctype](#)
[formmethod](#)
[formnovalidate](#)
[formtarget](#)
[name](#)
[type](#)
[value](#)

DOM interface:

```
[IDL] interface HTMLButtonElement : HTMLElement {  
    attribute boolean autofocus;  
    attribute boolean disabled;  
    readonly attribute HTMLFormElement? form;  
    attribute DOMString formAction;  
    attribute DOMString formEnctype;  
    attribute DOMString formMethod;  
    attribute boolean formNoValidate;  
    attribute DOMString formTarget;  
    attribute DOMString name;  
    attribute DOMString type;  
    attribute DOMString value;  
  
    readonly attribute boolean willValidate;  
    readonly attribute ValidityState validity;  
    readonly attribute DOMString validationMessage;  
    boolean checkValidity();  
    void setCustomValidity(DOMString error);  
  
    readonly attribute NodeList labels;  
};
```

The `button` element [represents](#) a button labeled by its contents.

The element is a [button](#).

The `type` attribute controls the behavior of the button when it is activated. It is an [enumerated attribute](#). The following table lists the keywords and states for the attribute — the keywords in the left column map to the states in the cell in the second column on the same row as the keyword.

Keyword	State	Brief description
<code>submit</code>	Submit Button	Submits the form.
<code>reset</code>	Reset Button	Resets the form.
<code>button</code>	Button	Does nothing.

The *missing value default* is the [Submit Button](#) state.

If the `type` attribute is in the [Submit Button](#) state, the element is specifically a [submit button](#).

Constraint validation: If the `type` attribute is in the [Reset Button](#) state, or the [Button](#) state, the element is [barred from constraint validation](#).

When a `button` element is not [disabled](#), its [activation behavior](#) element is to run the steps defined in the following list for the current state of the element's `type` attribute:

Submit Button

If the element has a [form owner](#), the element must [submit](#) the [form owner](#) from the `button` element.

Reset Button

If the element has a [form owner](#), the element must [reset](#) the [form owner](#).

Button

Do nothing.

The `form` attribute is used to explicitly associate the `button` element with its [form owner](#). The `name` attribute represents the element's name. The `disabled` attribute is used to make the control non-interactive and to prevent its value from being submitted. The `autofocus` attribute controls focus. The `formaction`, `formenctype`, `formmethod`, `formnovalidate`, and `formtarget` attributes are [attributes for form submission](#).

Note: The `formnovalidate` attribute can be used to make submit buttons that do not trigger the constraint validation.

The `formaction`, `formenctype`, `formmethod`, `formnovalidate`, and `formtarget` must not be specified if the element's `type` attribute is not in the [Submit Button](#) state.

The `value` attribute gives the element's value for the purposes of form submission. The element's `value` is the value of the element's `value` attribute, if there is one, or the empty string otherwise.

Note: A button (and its value) is only included in the form submission if the button itself was used to initiate the form submission.

The `type` IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the content attribute of the same name, [limited to only known values](#).

The `willValidate`, `validity`, and `validationMessage` IDL attributes, and the `checkValidity()` and `setCustomValidity()` methods, are part of the [constraint validation API](#). The `labels` IDL attribute provides a list of the element's [labels](#). The `autofocus`, `disabled`, `form`, and `name` IDL attributes are part of the element's forms API.

Code Example:

The following button is labeled "Show hint" and pops up a dialog box when activated:

```
<button type=button  
        onclick="alert('This 15-20 minute piece was composed by George Gershwin.')">  
    Show hint  
</button>
```

4.10.9 The `select` element

Categories:

- [Flow content](#).
- [Phrasing content](#).
- [Interactive content](#).
- [Listed](#), [labelable](#), [submittable](#), [resettable](#), and [reassociateable](#) [form-associated element](#).
- [Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [phrasing content](#) is expected.

Content model:

Zero or more `option`, `optgroup`, and [script-supporting](#) elements.

Content attributes:

- [Global attributes](#)
- [autofocus](#)
- [disabled](#)
- [form](#)
- [multiple](#)
- [name](#)
- [required](#)
- [size](#)

DOM interface:

IDL

```
interface HTMLSelectElement : HTMLElement {  
    attribute boolean autofocus;  
    attribute boolean disabled;  
    readonly attribute HTMLFormElement? form;  
    attribute boolean multiple;  
    attribute DOMString name;
```

```

attribute DOMString name;
attribute boolean required;
attribute unsigned long size;

readonly attribute DOMString type;

readonly attribute HTMLOptionsCollection options;
attribute unsigned long length;

getter Element? item(unsigned long index);
HTMLOptionElement? namedItem(DOMString name);
void add(HTMLOptionElement or HTMLOptGroupElement) element, optional (HTMLElement or long)? before =
null;
void remove(long index);
setter creator void (unsigned long index, HTMLOptionElement? option);

readonly attribute HTMLCollection selectedOptions;
attribute long selectedIndex;
attribute DOMString value;

readonly attribute boolean willValidate;
readonly attribute ValidityState validity;
readonly attribute DOMString validationMessage;
boolean checkValidity();
void setCustomValidity(DOMString error);

readonly attribute NodeList labels;
};

```

The [select](#) element represents a control for selecting amongst a set of options.

The [multiple](#) attribute is a boolean attribute. If the attribute is present, then the [select](#) element represents a control for selecting zero or more options from the [list of options](#). If the attribute is absent, then the [select](#) element represents a control for selecting a single option from the [list of options](#).

The [size](#) attribute gives the number of options to show to the user. The [size](#) attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a valid non-negative integer greater than zero.

The display size of a [select](#) element is the result of applying the [rules for parsing non-negative integers](#) to the value of element's [size](#) attribute, if it has one and parsing it is successful. If applying those rules to the attribute's value is not successful, or if the [size](#) attribute is absent, then the element's [display size](#) is 4 if the element's [multiple](#) content attribute is present, and 1 otherwise.

The list of options for a [select](#) element consists of all the [option](#) element children of the [select](#) element, and all the [option](#) element children of all the [optgroup](#) element children of the [select](#) element, in tree order.

The [required](#) attribute is a boolean attribute. When specified, the user will be required to select a value before submitting the form.

If a [select](#) element has a [required](#) attribute specified, does not have a [multiple](#) attribute specified, and has a [display size](#) of 1; and if the [value](#) of the first [option](#) element in the [select](#) element's [list of options](#) (if any) is the empty string, and that [option](#) element's parent node is the [select](#) element (and not an [optgroup](#) element), then that [option](#) is the [select](#) element's placeholder label option.

If a [select](#) element has a [required](#) attribute specified, does not have a [multiple](#) attribute specified, and has a [display size](#) of 1, then the [select](#) element must have a placeholder label option.

Constraint validation: If the element has its [required](#) attribute specified, and either none of the [option](#) elements in the [select](#) element's [list of options](#) have their [selectedness](#) set to true, or the only [option](#) element in the [select](#) element's [list of options](#) with its [selectedness](#) set to true is the [placeholder label option](#), then the element is suffering from being missing.

If the [multiple](#) attribute is absent, and the element is not [disabled](#), then the user agent should allow the user to pick an [option](#) element in its [list of options](#) that is itself not [disabled](#). Upon this [option](#) element being picked (either through a click, or through unfocusing the element after changing its value, or through any other mechanism), and before the relevant user interaction event is queued (e.g. before the [click](#) event), the user agent must set the [selectedness](#) of the picked [option](#) element to true and then queue a task to fire a simple event that bubbles named change at the [select](#) element, using the [user interaction task source](#) as the task source.

If the [multiple](#) attribute is absent, whenever an [option](#) element in the [select](#) element's [list of options](#) has its [selectedness](#) set to true, and whenever an [option](#) element with its [selectedness](#) set to true is added to the [select](#) element's [list of options](#), the user agent must set the [selectedness](#) of all the other [option](#) elements in its [list of options](#) to false.

If the [multiple](#) attribute is absent and the element's [display size](#) is greater than 1, then the user agent should also allow the user to request that the [option](#) whose [selectedness](#) is true, if any, be unselected. Upon this request being conveyed to the user agent, and before the relevant user interaction event is queued (e.g. before the [click](#) event), the user agent must set the [selectedness](#) of that [option](#) element to false and then queue a task to fire a simple event that bubbles named change at the [select](#) element, using the [user interaction task source](#) as the task source.

If [nodes are inserted](#) or [nodes are removed](#) causing the [list of options](#) to gain or lose one or more [option](#) elements, or if an [option](#) element in the [list of options](#) asks for a reset, then, if the [select](#) element's [multiple](#) attribute is absent, the [select](#) element's [display size](#) is 1, and no [option](#) elements in the [select](#) element's [list of options](#) have their [selectedness](#) set to true, the user agent must set the [selectedness](#) of the first [option](#) element in the [list of options](#) in tree order that is not [disabled](#), if any, to true.

If the [multiple](#) attribute is present, and the element is not [disabled](#), then the user agent should allow the user to toggle the [selectedness](#) of the [option](#) elements in its [list of options](#) that are themselves not [disabled](#) (either through a click, or any other mechanism). Upon the [selectedness](#) of one or more [option](#) elements being changed by the user, and before the relevant user interaction event is queued (e.g. before a related [click](#) event), the user agent must queue a task to fire a simple event that bubbles named change at the [select](#) element, using the [user interaction task source](#) as the task source.

The [reset algorithm](#) for [select](#) elements is to go through all the [option](#) elements in the element's [list of options](#), set their [selectedness](#) to true if the [option](#) element has a [selected](#) attribute, and false otherwise, and then have the [option](#) elements ask for a reset.

The [form](#) attribute is used to explicitly associate the [select](#) element with its [form owner](#). The [name](#) attribute represents the element's name. The [disabled](#) attribute is used to make the control non-interactive and to prevent its value from being submitted. The [autofocus](#) attribute controls focus.

A [select](#) element that is not [disabled](#) is [mutable](#).

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

[select](#) . [type](#)

Returns "select-multiple" if the element has a [multiple](#) attribute, and "select-one" otherwise.

[select](#) . [options](#)

Returns an [HTMLOptionsCollection](#) of the [list of options](#).

`select.length [= value]`

Returns the number of elements in the [list of options](#).

When set to a smaller number, truncates the number of `option` elements in the `select`.

When set to a greater number, adds new blank `option` elements to the `select`.

`element = select.item(index)`
`select[index]`

Returns the item with index `index` from the [list of options](#). The items are sorted in [tree order](#).

`element = select.namedItem(name)`

Returns the first item with `ID` or `name` `name` from the [list of options](#).

Returns null if no element with that `ID` could be found.

`select.add(element [, before])`

Inserts `element` before the node given by `before`.

The `before` argument can be a number, in which case `element` is inserted before the item with that number, or an element from the [list of options](#), in which case `element` is inserted before that element.

If `before` is omitted, null, or a number out of range, then `element` will be added at the end of the list.

This method will throw a [HierarchyRequestError](#) exception if `element` is an ancestor of the element into which it is to be inserted.

`select.selectedOptions`

Returns an [HTMLCollection](#) of the [list of options](#) that are selected.

`select.selectedIndex [= value]`

Returns the index of the first selected item, if any, or -1 if there is no selected item.

Can be set, to change the selection.

`select.value [= value]`

Returns the `value` of the first selected item, if any, or the empty string if there is no selected item.

Can be set, to change the selection.

The `type` IDL attribute, on getting, must return the string "select-one" if the `multiple` attribute is absent, and the string "select-multiple" if the `multiple` attribute is present.

The `options` IDL attribute must return an [HTMLOptionsCollection](#) rooted at the `select` node, whose filter matches the elements in the [list of options](#).

The `options` collection is also mirrored on the `HTMLSelectElement` object. The [supported property indices](#) at any instant are the indices supported by the object returned by the `options` attribute at that instant.

The `length` IDL attribute must return the number of nodes [represented](#) by the `options` collection. On setting, it must act like the attribute of the same name on the `options` collection.

The `item(index)` method must return the value returned by [the method of the same name](#) on the `options` collection, when invoked with the same argument.

The `namedItem(name)` method must return the value returned by [the method of the same name](#) on the `options` collection, when invoked with the same argument.

When the user agent is to **set the value of a new indexed property** for a given property index `index` to a new value `value`, it must instead **set the value of a new indexed property** with the given property index `index` to the new value `value` on the `options` collection.

Similarly, the `add()` and `remove()` methods must act like their namesake methods on that same `options` collection.

The `selectedOptions` IDL attribute must return an [HTMLCollection](#) rooted at the `select` node, whose filter matches the elements in the [list of options](#) that have their `selectedness` set to true.

The `selectedIndex` IDL attribute, on getting, must return the `index` of the first `option` element in the [list of options](#) in [tree order](#) that has its `selectedness` set to true, if any. If there isn't one, then it must return -1.

On setting, the `selectedIndex` attribute must set the `selectedness` of all the `option` elements in the [list of options](#) to false, and then the `option` element in the [list of options](#) whose `index` is the given new value, if any, must have its `selectedness` set to true.

Note: This can result in no element having a `selectedness` set to true even in the case of the `select` element having no `multiple` attribute and a `display size` of 1.

The `value` IDL attribute, on getting, must return the `value` of the first `option` element in the [list of options](#) in [tree order](#) that has its `selectedness` set to true, if any. If there isn't one, then it must return the empty string.

On setting, the `value` attribute must set the `selectedness` of all the `option` elements in the [list of options](#) to false, and then the first `option` element in the [list of options](#), in [tree order](#), whose `value` is equal to the given new value, if any, must have its `selectedness` set to true.

Note: This can result in no element having a `selectedness` set to true even in the case of the `select` element having no `multiple` attribute and a `display size` of 1.

The `multiple`, `required`, and `size` IDL attributes must [reflect](#) the respective content attributes of the same name. The `size` IDL attribute has a default value of zero.

Note: For historical reasons, the default value of the `size` IDL attribute does not return the actual size used, which, in the absence of the `size` content attribute, is either 1 or 4 depending on the presence of the `multiple` attribute.

The `willValidate`, `validity`, and `validationMessage` IDL attributes, and the `checkValidity()` and `setCustomValidity()` methods, are part of the [constraint validation API](#). The `labels` IDL attribute provides a list of the element's `label`s. The `autofocus`, `disabled`, `form`, and `name` IDL attributes are part of the element's forms API.

Attributes are part of the elements forms API.

Code Example:

The following example shows how a `select` element can be used to offer the user with a set of options from which the user can select a single option. The default option is preselected.

```
<p>
<label for="unittype">Select unit type:</label>
<select id="unittype" name="unittype">
<option value="1"> Miner </option>
<option value="2"> Puffer </option>
<option value="3" selected> Snipey </option>
<option value="4"> Max </option>
<option value="5"> Firebot </option>
</select>
</p>
```

When there is no default option, a placeholder can be used instead:

```
<select name="unittype" required>
<option value=""> Select unit type </option>
<option value="1"> Miner </option>
<option value="2"> Puffer </option>
<option value="3"> Snipey </option>
<option value="4"> Max </option>
<option value="5"> Firebot </option>
</select>
```

Code Example:

Here, the user is offered a set of options from which he can select any number. By default, all five options are selected.

```
<p>
<label for="allowedunits">Select unit types to enable on this map:</label>
<select id="allowedunits" name="allowedunits" multiple>
<option value="1" selected> Miner </option>
<option value="2" selected> Puffer </option>
<option value="3" selected> Snipey </option>
<option value="4" selected> Max </option>
<option value="5" selected> Firebot </option>
</select>
</p>
```

Code Example:

Sometimes, a user has to select one or more items. This example shows such an interface.

```
<p>Select the songs from that you would like on your Act II Mix Tape:</p>
<select multiple required name="act2">
<option value="s1">It Sucks to Be Me (Reprise)
<option value="s2">There is Life Outside Your Apartment
<option value="s3">The More You Ruv Someone
<option value="s4">Schadenfreude
<option value="s5">I Wish I Could Go Back to College
<option value="s6">The Money Song
<option value="s7">School for Monsters
<option value="s8">The Money Song (Reprise)
<option value="s9">There's a Fine, Fine Line (Reprise)
<option value="s10">What Do You Do With a B.A. in English? (Reprise)
<option value="s11">For Now
</select>
```

4.10.10 The `datalist` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).
[Phrasing content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [phrasing content](#) is expected.

Content model:

Either: [phrasing content](#).
Or: Zero or more [option](#) elements.

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

DOM interface:

```
[IDL] interface HTMLDataListElement : HTMLElement {
  readonly attribute HTMLCollection options;
};
```

The `datalist` element represents a set of `option` elements that represent predefined options for other controls. In the rendering, the `datalist` element [represents](#) nothing and it, along with its children, should be hidden.

The `datalist` element can be used in two ways. In the simplest case, the `datalist` element has just `option` element children.

Code Example:

```
<label>
  Sex:
  <input name="sex" list="sexes">
  <datalist id="sexes">
    <option value="Female">
    <option value="Male">
  </datalist>
</label>
```

In the more elaborate case, the `datalist` element can be given contents that are to be displayed for down-level clients that don't support `datalist`. In this case, the `option` elements are provided inside a `select` element inside the `datalist` element.

Code Example:

```
<label>
  Sex:
  <input name=sex list=sexes>
</label>
<datalist id=sexes>
  <label>
    or select from the list:
    <select name=sex>
      <option value="">
        <option>Female
        <option>Male
    </select>
  </label>
</datalist>
```

The `datalist` element is hooked up to an `input` element using the `list` attribute on the `input` element.

Each `option` element that is a descendant of the `datalist` element, that is not `disabled`, and whose `value` is a string that isn't the empty string, represents a suggestion. Each suggestion has a `value` and a `label`.

`datagrid . options` This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.
Returns an `HTMLCollection` of the `options` elements of the `datagrid` element.

The `options` IDL attribute must return an `HTMLCollection` rooted at the `datagrid` node, whose filter matches `option` elements.

Constraint validation: If an element has a `datagrid` element ancestor, it is [barred from constraint validation](#).

4.10.11 The `optgroup` element

Categories:

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used:

As a child of a `select` element.

Content model:

Zero or more `option` and `script-supporting` elements.

Content attributes:

Global attributes

`disabled`

`label`

DOM interface:

```
[IDL] interface HTMLOptGroupElement : HTMLElement {
  attribute boolean disabled;
  attribute DOMString label;
};
```

The `optgroup` element [represents](#) a group of `option` elements with a common label.

The element's group of `option` elements consists of the `option` elements that are children of the `optgroup` element.

When showing `option` elements in `select` elements, user agents should show the `option` elements of such groups as being related to each other and separate from other `option` elements.

The `disabled` attribute is a [boolean attribute](#) and can be used to [disable](#) a group of `option` elements together.

The `label` attribute must be specified. Its value gives the name of the group, for the purposes of the user interface. User agents should use this attribute's value when labeling the group of `option` elements in a `select` element.

The `disabled` and `label` attributes must [reflect](#) the respective content attributes of the same name.

Code Example:

The following snippet shows how a set of lessons from three courses could be offered in a `select` drop-down widget:

```
<form action="courseselector.dll" method="get">
<p>Which course would you like to watch today?
<p><label>Course:
<select name="c">
  <optgroup label="8.01 Physics I: Classical Mechanics">
    <option value="8.01.1">Lecture 01: Powers of Ten
    <option value="8.01.2">Lecture 02: 1D Kinematics
    <option value="8.01.3">Lecture 03: Vectors
  <optgroup label="8.02 Electricity and Magnetism">
    <option value="8.02.1">Lecture 01: What holds our world together?
    <option value="8.02.2">Lecture 02: Electric Field
    <option value="8.02.3">Lecture 03: Electric Flux
  <optgroup label="8.03 Physics III: Vibrations and Waves">
    <option value="8.03.1">Lecture 01: Periodic Phenomenon
    <option value="8.03.2">Lecture 02: Beats
    <option value="8.03.3">Lecture 03: Forced Oscillations with Damping
</select>
</label>
<p><input type=submit value="▶ Play">
</form>
```

4.10.12 The `option` element

Categories:

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used:

- As a child of a `select` element.
- As a child of a `datalist` element.
- As a child of an `optgroup` element.

Content model:

Text.

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

`disabled`
`label`
`selected`
`value`

DOM interface:

```
[IDL] [NamedConstructor=Option(optional DOMString text = "", optional DOMString value, optional boolean defaultSelected = false, optional boolean selected = false)]
interface HTMLOptionElement : HTMLElement {
    attribute boolean disabled;
    readonly attribute HTMLFormElement? form;
    attribute DOMString label;
    attribute boolean defaultSelected;
    attribute boolean selected;
    attribute DOMString value;

    attribute DOMString text;
    readonly attribute long index;
};
```

The `option` element [represents](#) an option in a `select` element or as part of a list of suggestions in a `datalist` element.

In certain circumstances described in the definition of the `select` element, an `option` element can be a `select` element's [placeholder label option](#). A [placeholder label option](#) does not represent an actual option, but instead represents a label for the `select` control.

The `disabled` attribute is a [boolean attribute](#). An `option` element is **disabled** if its `disabled` attribute is present or if it is a child of an `optgroup` element whose `disabled` attribute is present.

An `option` element that is `disabled` must prevent any [click](#) events that are [queued](#) on the [user interaction task source](#) from being dispatched on the element.

The `label` attribute provides a label for element. The `label` of an `option` element is the value of the `label` content attribute, if there is one, or, if there is not, the value of the element's `text` IDL attribute.

The `label` content attribute, if specified, must not be empty. If the attribute is not specified, then the element itself must not be empty.

The `value` attribute provides a value for element. The `value` of an `option` element is the value of the `value` content attribute, if there is one, or, if there is not, the value of the element's `text` IDL attribute.

The `selected` attribute is a [boolean attribute](#). It represents the default [selectedness](#) of the element.

The [selectedness](#) of an `option` element is a boolean state, initially false. Except where otherwise specified, when the element is created, its [selectedness](#) must be set to true if the element has a `selected` attribute. Whenever an `option` element's `selected` attribute is added, its [selectedness](#) must be set to true.

Note: The `Option()` constructor, when called with three or fewer arguments, overrides the initial state of the [selectedness](#) state to always be false even if the third argument is true (implying that a `selected` attribute is to be set). The fourth argument can be used to explicitly set the initial [selectedness](#) state when using the constructor.

A `select` element whose `multiple` attribute is not specified must not have more than one descendant `option` element with its `selected` attribute set.

An `option` element's `index` is the number of `option` element that are in the same [list of options](#) but that come before it in [tree order](#). If the `option` element is not in a [list of options](#), then the `option` element's `index` is zero.

`option . selected` This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns true if the element is selected, and false otherwise.
Can be set, to override the current state of the element.

`option . index`
Returns the index of the element in its `select` element's `options` list.

`option . form`
Returns the element's `form` element, if any, or null otherwise.

`option . text`
Same as `textContent`, except that spaces are collapsed and `script` elements are skipped.

`option = new Option([text [, value [, defaultSelected [, selected]]]])`
Returns a new `option` element.

The `text` argument sets the contents of the element.

The `value` argument sets the `value` attribute.

The `defaultSelected` argument sets the `selected` attribute.

The `selected` argument sets whether or not the element is selected. If it is omitted, even if the `defaultSelected` argument is true, the element is not selected.

The `disabled` IDL attribute must `reflect` the `content` attribute of the same name. The `defaultSelected` IDL attribute must `reflect` the `selected` content attribute.

The `label` IDL attribute, on getting, must return the element's `label`. On setting, the element's `label` content attribute must be set to the new value.

The `value` IDL attribute, on getting, must return the element's `value`. On setting, the element's `value` content attribute must be set to the new value.

The `selected` IDL attribute, on getting, must return true if the element's `selectedness` is true, and false otherwise. On setting, it must set the element's `selectedness` to the new value, and then cause the element to `ask for a reset`.

The `index` IDL attribute must return the element's `index`.

The `text` IDL attribute, on getting, must return the result of `stripping and collapsing whitespace` from the concatenation of `data` of all the `Text` node descendants of the `option` element, in `tree order`, excluding any that are descendants of descendants of the `option` element that are themselves `script` elements in the `HTML namespace` or `script` elements in the `SVG namespace`.

On setting, the `text` attribute must act as if the `textContent` IDL attribute on the element had been set to the new value.

The `form` IDL attribute's behavior depends on whether the `option` element is in a `select` element or not. If the `option` has a `select` element as its parent, or has an `optgroup` element as its parent and that `optgroup` element has a `select` element as its parent, then the `form` IDL attribute must return the same value as the `form` IDL attribute on that `select` element. Otherwise, it must return null.

A constructor is provided for creating `HTMLOptionElement` objects (in addition to the factory methods from DOM such as `createElement()`): `Option(text, value, defaultSelected, selected)`. When invoked as a constructor, it must return a new `HTMLOptionElement` object (a new `option` element). If the first argument is not the empty string, the new object must have as its only child a `Text` node whose data is the value of that argument. Otherwise, it must have no children. If the `value` argument is present, the new object must have a `value` attribute set with the value of the argument as its value. If the `defaultSelected` argument is true, the new object must have a `selected` attribute set with no value. If the `selected` argument is true, the new object must have its `selectedness` set to true; otherwise the `selectedness` must be set to false, even if the `defaultSelected` argument is true. The element's document must be the `active document` of the `browsing context` of the `window` object on which the interface object of the invoked constructor is found.

4.10.13 The `textarea` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).
[Phrasing content](#).
[Interactive content](#).
[Listed](#), [labelable](#), [submittable](#), [resettable](#), and [reassociateable form-associated element](#).
[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [phrasing content](#) is expected.

Content model:

[Text](#).

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)
[autocomplete](#)
[autofocus](#)
[cols](#)
[dirname](#)
[disabled](#)
[form](#)
[maxlength](#)
[name](#)
[placeholder](#)
[readonly](#)
[required](#)
[rows](#)
[wrap](#)

DOM interface:

```
IDL  interface HTMLETextAreaElement : HTMLElement {
    attribute DOMString autocomplete;
    attribute boolean autofocus;
    attribute unsigned long cols;
    attribute DOMString dirName;
    attribute boolean disabled;
    readonly attribute HTMLFormElement? form;
    attribute long maxlength;
    attribute DOMString name;
    attribute DOMString placeholder;
    attribute boolean readOnly;
    attribute boolean required;
    attribute unsigned long rows;
    attribute DOMString wrap;

    readonly attribute DOMString type;
    attribute DOMString defaultValue;
    [TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString value;
    readonly attribute unsigned long textLength;

    readonly attribute boolean willValidate;
```

```

    readonly attribute boolean readonly;
    readonly attribute ValidityState validity;
    readonly attribute DOMString validationMessage;
    boolean checkValidity();
    void setCustomValidity(DOMString error);

    readonly attribute NodeList labels;

    void select();
        attribute unsigned long selectionStart;
        attribute unsigned long selectionEnd;
        attribute DOMString selectionDirection;
    void setRangeText(DOMString replacement);
    void setRangeText(DOMString replacement, unsigned long start, unsigned long end, optional SelectionMode selectionMode);
    void setSelectionRange(unsigned long start, unsigned long end, optional DOMString direction);
};

}

```

The `textarea` element [represents](#) a multiline plain text edit control for the element's [raw value](#). The contents of the control represent the control's default value.

The [raw value](#) of a `textarea` control must be initially the empty string.

Note: This element [has rendering requirements involving the bidirectional algorithm](#).

The `readonly` attribute is a [boolean attribute](#) used to control whether the text can be edited by the user or not.

Code Example:

In this example, a text field is marked read-only because it represents a read-only file:

```

Filename: <code>/etc/bash.bashrc</code>
<textarea name="Buffer" readonly>
# System-wide .bashrc file for interactive bash(1) shells.

# To enable the settings / commands in this file for login shells as well,
# this file has to be sourced in /etc/profile.

# If not running interactively, don't do anything
[ -z "$PS1" ] && return

...</textarea>

```

Constraint validation: If the `readonly` attribute is specified on a `textarea` element, the element is [barred from constraint validation](#).

A `textarea` element is [mutable](#) if it is neither [disabled](#) nor has a `readonly` attribute specified.

When a `textarea` is [mutable](#), its [raw value](#) should be editable by the user: the user agent should allow the user to edit, insert, and remove text, and to insert and remove line breaks in the form of "LF" (U+000A) characters. Any time the user causes the element's [raw value](#) to change, the user agent must [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) that bubbles named `input` at the `textarea` element. User agents may wait for a suitable break in the user's interaction before queuing the task; for example, a user agent could wait for the user to have not hit a key for 100ms, so as to only fire the event when the user pauses, instead of continuously for each keystroke.

A `textarea` element has a [dirty value flag](#), which must be initially set to false, and must be set to true whenever the user interacts with the control in a way that changes the [raw value](#).

When the `textarea` element's `textContent` IDL attribute changes value, if the element's [dirty value flag](#) is false, then the element's [raw value](#) must be set to the value of the element's `textContent` IDL attribute.

The [reset algorithm](#) for `textarea` elements is to set the element's `value` to the value of the element's `textContent` IDL attribute.

If the element is [mutable](#), the user agent should allow the user to change the writing direction of the element, setting it either to a left-to-right writing direction or a right-to-left writing direction. If the user does so, the user agent must then run the following steps:

1. Set the element's `dir` attribute to "`ltr`" if the user selected a left-to-right writing direction, and "`rtl`" if the user selected a right-to-left writing direction.
2. [Queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) that bubbles named `input` at the `textarea` element.

The `cols` attribute specifies the expected maximum number of characters per line. If the `cols` attribute is specified, its value must be a [valid non-negative integer](#) greater than zero. If applying the [rules for parsing non-negative integers](#) to the attribute's value results in a number greater than zero, then the element's [character width](#) is that value; otherwise, it is 20.

The user agent may use the `textarea` element's [character width](#) as a hint to the user as to how many characters the server prefers per line (e.g. for visual user agents by making the width of the control be that many characters). In visual renderings, the user agent should wrap the user's input in the rendering so that each line is no wider than this number of characters.

The `rows` attribute specifies the number of lines to show. If the `rows` attribute is specified, its value must be a [valid non-negative integer](#) greater than zero. If applying the [rules for parsing non-negative integers](#) to the attribute's value results in a number greater than zero, then the element's [character height](#) is that value; otherwise, it is 2.

Visual user agents should set the height of the control to the number of lines given by [character height](#).

The `wrap` attribute is an [enumerated attribute](#) with two keywords and states: the `soft` keyword which maps to the [Soft state](#), and the `hard` keyword which maps to the [Hard state](#). The [missing value default](#) is the [Soft state](#).

The [Soft state](#) indicates that the text in the `textarea` is not to be wrapped when it is submitted (though it can still be wrapped in the rendering).

The [Hard state](#) indicates that the text in the `textarea` is to have newlines added by the user agent so that the text is wrapped when it is submitted.

If the element's `wrap` attribute is in the [Hard state](#), the `cols` attribute must be specified.

For historical reasons, the element's value is normalised in three different ways for three different purposes. The [raw value](#) is the value as it was originally set. It is not normalized. The [API value](#) is the value used in the `value` IDL attribute. It is normalized so that line breaks use "LF" (U+000A) characters. Finally, there is the form submission [value](#). It is normalized so that line breaks use U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN "CRLF" (U+000A) character pairs, and in addition, if necessary given the element's `wrap` attribute, additional line breaks are inserted to wrap the text at the given width.

The element's **API value** is defined to be the element's [raw value](#) with the following transformation applied:

1. Replace every U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN "CRLF" (U+000A) character pair from the [raw value](#) with a single "LF" (U+000A) character.
2. Replace every remaining U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN character from the [raw value](#) with a single "LF" (U+000A) character.

The element's **value** is defined to be the element's [raw value](#) with the following transformation applied:

1. Replace every occurrence of a "CR" (U+000D) character not followed by a "LF" (U+000A) character, and every occurrence of a "LF" (U+000A) character not preceded by a "CR" (U+000D) character, by a two-character string consisting of a U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN "CRLF" (U+000A) character pair.
2. If the element's [wrap](#) attribute is in the [Hard](#) state, insert U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN "CRLF" (U+000A) character pairs into the string using a UA-defined algorithm so that each line has no more than [character width](#) characters. For the purposes of this requirement, lines are delimited by the start of the string, the end of the string, and U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN "CRLF" (U+000A) character pairs.

The [maxlength](#) attribute is a [form control maxlength attribute](#) controlled by the [textarea](#) element's [dirty value flag](#).

If the [textarea](#) element has a [maximum allowed value length](#), then the element's children must be such that the [code-unit length](#) of the value of the element's [textContent](#) IDL attribute is equal to or less than the element's [maximum allowed value length](#).

The [required](#) attribute is a [boolean attribute](#). When specified, the user will be required to enter a value before submitting the form.

Constraint validation: If the element has its [required](#) attribute specified, and the element is [mutable](#), and the element's [value](#) is the empty string, then the element is [suffering from being missing](#).

The [placeholder](#) attribute represents a *short hint* (a word or short phrase) intended to aid the user with data entry when the control has no value. A hint could be a sample value or a brief description of the expected format. The attribute, if specified, must have a value that contains no "LF" (U+000A) or "CR" (U+000D) characters.

The [placeholder](#) attribute should not be used as a replacement for a [label](#). For a longer hint or other advisory text, place the text next to the control.

Note: Use of the [placeholder](#) attribute as a replacement for a [label](#) can reduce the accessibility and usability of the control for a range of users including older users and users with cognitive, mobility, fine motor skill or vision impairments. While the hint given by the control's [label](#) is shown at all times, the short hint given in the [placeholder](#) attribute is only shown before the user enters a value. Furthermore, [placeholder](#) text may be mistaken for a pre-filled value, and as commonly implemented the default color of the placeholder text provides insufficient contrast and the lack of a separate visible [label](#) reduces the size of the hit region available for setting focus on the control.

User agents should present this hint to the user, after having [stripped line breaks](#) from it, when the element's [value](#) is the empty string and the control is not focused (i.e., by displaying it inside a blank unfocused control).

The [name](#) attribute represents the element's name. The [dirname](#) attribute controls how the element's [directionality](#) is submitted. The [disabled](#) attribute is used to make the control non-interactive and to prevent its value from being submitted. The [form](#) attribute is used to explicitly associate the [textarea](#) element with its [form owner](#). The [autofocus](#) attribute controls focus. The [autocomplete](#) attribute controls how the user agent provides autofill behavior.

`textarea .type`

Returns the string "textarea".

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

`textarea .value`

Returns the current value of the element.

Can be set, to change the value.

The [cols](#), [placeholder](#), [required](#), [rows](#), and [wrap](#) attributes must [reflect](#) the respective content attributes of the same name. The [cols](#) and [rows](#) attributes are [limited to only non-negative numbers greater than zero](#). The [cols](#) attribute's default value is 20. The [rows](#) attribute's default value is 2. The [dirName](#) IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the [dirname](#) content attribute. The [maxLength](#) IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the [maxlength](#) content attribute, [limited to only non-negative numbers](#). The [readonly](#) IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the [readonly](#) content attribute.

The [type](#) IDL attribute must return the value "textarea".

The [defaultValue](#) IDL attribute must act like the element's [textContent](#) IDL attribute.

The [value](#) attribute must, on getting, return the element's [API value](#); on setting, it must set the element's [raw value](#) to the new value, set the element's [dirty value flag](#) to true, and should then move the text entry cursor position to the end of the text field, unselecting any selected text and resetting the selection direction to *none*.

The [textLength](#) IDL attribute must return the [code-unit length](#) of the element's [API value](#).

The [willValidate](#), [validity](#), and [validationMessage](#) IDL attributes, and the [checkValidity\(\)](#) and [setCustomValidity\(\)](#) methods, are part of the [constraint validation API](#). The [labels](#) IDL attribute provides a list of the element's [labels](#). The [select\(\)](#), [selectionStart](#), [selectionEnd](#), [selectionDirection](#), [setRangeText\(\)](#), and [setSelectionRange\(\)](#) methods and IDL attributes expose the element's text selection. The [autofocus](#), [disabled](#), [form](#), and [name](#) IDL attributes are part of the element's forms API.

Code Example:

Here is an example of a [textarea](#) being used for unrestricted free-form text input in a form:

```
<p>If you have any comments, please let us know: <textarea cols=80 name=comments></textarea></p>
```

To specify a maximum length for the comments, one can use the [maxlength](#) attribute:

```
<p>If you have any short comments, please let us know: <textarea cols=80 name=comments maxlength=200></textarea></p>
```

To give a default value, text can be included inside the element:

```
<p>If you have any comments, please let us know: <textarea cols=80 name=comments>You rock!</textarea></p>
```

To have the browser submit the [directionality](#) of the element along with the value, the [dirname](#) attribute can be specified:

```
<p>If you have any comments, please let us know (you may use either English or Hebrew for your comments): <textarea cols=80 name=comments dirname=comments.dir></textarea></p>
```

4.10.14 The `keygen` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).
[Phrasing content](#).
[Interactive content](#).
Listed, [labelable](#), [submittable](#), [resettable](#), and [reassociateable form-associated element](#).
[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [phrasing content](#) is expected.

Content model:

Empty.

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)
[autofocus](#)
[challenge](#)
[disabled](#)
[form](#)
[keytype](#)
[name](#)

DOM interface:

```
IDL  interface HTMLKeygenElement : HTMLElement {  
    attribute boolean autofocus;  
    attribute DOMString challenge;  
    attribute boolean disabled;  
    readonly attribute HTMLFormElement? form;  
    attribute DOMString keytype;  
    attribute DOMString name;  
  
    readonly attribute DOMString type;  
  
    readonly attribute boolean willValidate;  
    readonly attribute ValidityState validity;  
    readonly attribute DOMString validationMessage;  
    boolean checkValidity();  
    void setCustomValidity(DOMString error);  
  
    readonly attribute NodeList labels;  
};
```

The `keygen` element [represents](#) a key pair generator control. When the control's form is submitted, the private key is stored in the local keystore, and the public key is packaged and sent to the server.

The `challenge` attribute may be specified. Its value will be packaged with the submitted key.

The `keytype` attribute is an [enumerated attribute](#). The following table lists the keywords and states for the attribute — the keywords in the left column map to the states listed in the cell in the second column on the same row as the keyword. User agents are not required to support these values, and must only recognize values whose corresponding algorithms they support.

Keyword	State
rsa	RSA

The *invalid value default* state is the *unknown* state. The *missing value default* state is the RSA state, if it is supported, or the *unknown* state otherwise.

Note: This specification does not specify what key types user agents are to support — it is possible for a user agent to not support any key types at all.

The user agent may expose a user interface for each `keygen` element to allow the user to configure settings of the element's key pair generator, e.g. the key length.

The [reset algorithm](#) for `keygen` elements is to set these various configuration settings back to their defaults.

The element's `value` is the string returned from the following algorithm:

1. Use the appropriate step from the following list:

- If the `keytype` attribute is in the RSA state
Generate an RSA key pair using the settings given by the user, if appropriate, using the `md5WithRSAEncryption` RSA signature algorithm (the signature algorithm with MD5 and the RSA encryption algorithm) referenced in section 2.2.1 ("RSA Signature Algorithm") of RFC 3279, and defined in RFC 2313. [\[RFC3279\]](#) [\[RFC2313\]](#)
- Otherwise, the `keytype` attribute is in the unknown state
The given key type is not supported. Return the empty string and abort this algorithm.

Let `private key` be the generated private key.

Let `public key` be the generated public key.

Let `signature algorithm` be the selected signature algorithm.

2. If the element has a `challenge` attribute, then let `challenge` be that attribute's value. Otherwise, let `challenge` be the empty string.

3. Let `algorithm` be an ASN.1 `AlgorithmIdentifier` structure as defined by RFC 5280, with the `algorithm` field giving the ASN.1 OID used

to identify *signature algorithm*, using the OIDs defined in section 2.2 ("Signature Algorithms") or RFC 3279, and the parameters field set up as required by RFC 3279 for AlgorithmIdentifier structures for that algorithm. [X690] [RFC5280] [RFC3279]

4. Let *spki* be an ASN.1 SubjectPublicKeyInfo structure as defined by RFC 5280, with the *algorithm* field set to the *algorithm* structure from the previous step, and the *subjectPublicKey* field set to the BIT STRING value resulting from ASN.1 DER encoding the *public key*. [X690] [RFC5280]
5. Let *publicKeyAndChallenge* be an ASN.1 PublicKeyAndChallenge structure as defined below, with the *spki* field set to the *spki* structure from the previous step, and the *challenge* field set to the string *challenge* obtained earlier. [X690]
6. Let *signature* be the BIT STRING value resulting from ASN.1 DER encoding the signature generated by applying the *signature algorithm* to the byte string obtained by ASN.1 DER encoding the *publicKeyAndChallenge* structure, using *private key* as the signing key. [X690]
7. Let *signedPublicKeyAndChallenge* be an ASN.1 SignedPublicKeyAndChallenge structure as defined below, with the *publicKeyAndChallenge* field set to the *publicKeyAndChallenge* structure, the *signatureAlgorithm* field set to the *algorithm* structure, and the *signature* field set to the BIT STRING *signature* from the previous step. [X690]
8. Return the result of base64 encoding the result of ASN.1 DER encoding the *signedPublicKeyAndChallenge* structure. [RFC4648] [X690]

The data objects used by the above algorithm are defined as follows. These definitions use the same "ASN.1-like" syntax defined by RFC 5280. [RFC5280]

```
PublicKeyAndChallenge ::= SEQUENCE {
    spki SubjectPublicKeyInfo,
    challenge IA5STRING
}

SignedPublicKeyAndChallenge ::= SEQUENCE {
    publicKeyAndChallenge PublicKeyAndChallenge,
    signatureAlgorithm AlgorithmIdentifier,
    signature BIT STRING
}
```

Constraint validation: The *keygen* element is [barred from constraint validation](#).

The *form* attribute is used to explicitly associate the *keygen* element with its [form owner](#). The *name* attribute represents the element's name. The *disabled* attribute is used to make the control non-interactive and to prevent its value from being submitted. The [autofocus](#) attribute controls focus.

keygen . type

Returns the string "keygen".

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

The *challenge* IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the content attribute of the same name.

The *keytype* IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the content attribute of the same name, [limited to only known values](#).

The *type* IDL attribute must return the value "keygen".

The *willValidate*, *validity*, and *validationMessage* IDL attributes, and the *checkValidity()* and *setCustomValidity()* methods, are part of the [constraint validation API](#). The *labels* IDL attribute provides a list of the element's *labels*. The [autofocus](#), [disabled](#), [form](#), and [name](#) IDL attributes are part of the element's forms API.

Note: This specification does not specify how the private key generated is to be used. It is expected that after receiving the *SignedPublicKeyAndChallenge* (SPKAC) structure, the server will generate a client certificate and offer it back to the user for download; this certificate, once downloaded and stored in the key store along with the private key, can then be used to authenticate to services that use TLS and certificate authentication.

Code Example:

To generate a key pair, add the private key to the user's key store, and submit the public key to the server, markup such as the following can be used:

```
<form action="processkey.cgi" method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data">
<p><keygen name="key"></p>
<p><input type=submit value="Submit key..."></p>
</form>
```

The server will then receive a form submission with a packaged RSA public key as the value of "key". This can then be used for various purposes, such as generating a client certificate, as mentioned above.

4.10.15 The `output` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).
[Phrasing content](#).
[Listed](#), [labelable](#), [resettable](#), and [reassociateable](#) [form-associated element](#).
[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [phrasing content](#) is expected.

Content model:

[Phrasing content](#).

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

[for](#)

[form](#)

[name](#)

[DOM interface](#):

[DOM interface](#)

```

IDL
interface HTMLOutputElement : HTMLElement {
  [PutForwards=value] readonly attribute DOMSettableTokenList htmlFor;
  readonly attribute HTMLFormElement? form;
  attribute DOMString name;

  readonly attribute DOMString type;
  attribute DOMString defaultValue;
  attribute DOMString value;

  readonly attribute boolean willValidate;
  readonly attribute ValidityState validity;
  readonly attribute DOMString validationMessage;
  boolean checkValidity();
  void setCustomValidity(DOMString error);

  readonly attribute NodeList labels;
};

```

The [output](#) element [represents](#) the result of a calculation or user action.

The [for](#) content attribute allows an explicit relationship to be made between the result of a calculation and the elements that represent the values that went into the calculation or that otherwise influenced the calculation. The [for](#) attribute, if specified, must contain a string consisting of an [unordered set of unique space-separated tokens](#) that are [case-sensitive](#), each of which must have the value of an [ID](#) of an element in the same [Document](#).

The [form](#) attribute is used to explicitly associate the [output](#) element with its [form owner](#). The [name](#) attribute represents the element's name.

The element has a **value mode flag** which is either [value](#) or [default](#). Initially, the [value mode flag](#) must be set to [default](#).

The element also has a **default value**. Initially, the [default value](#) must be the empty string.

When the [value mode flag](#) is in mode [default](#), the contents of the element represent both the value of the element and its [default value](#). When the [value mode flag](#) is in mode [value](#), the contents of the element represent the value of the element only, and the [default value](#) is only accessible using the [defaultValue](#) IDL attribute.

Whenever the element's descendants are changed in any way, if the [value mode flag](#) is in mode [default](#), the element's [default value](#) must be set to the value of the element's [textContent](#) IDL attribute.

The [reset algorithm](#) for [output](#) elements is to set the element's [value mode flag](#) to [default](#) and then to set the element's [textContent](#) IDL attribute to the value of the element's [defaultValue](#) (thus replacing the element's child nodes).

output .value [= value]

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns the element's current value.

Can be set, to change the value.

output .defaultValue [= value]

Returns the element's current default value.

Can be set, to change the default value.

output .type

Returns the string "output".

The [value](#) IDL attribute must act like the element's [textContent](#) IDL attribute, except that on setting, in addition, before the child nodes are changed, the element's [value mode flag](#) must be set to [value](#).

The [defaultValue](#) IDL attribute, on getting, must return the element's [default value](#). On setting, the attribute must set the element's [default value](#), and, if the element's [value mode flag](#) is in the mode [default](#), set the element's [textContent](#) IDL attribute as well.

The [type](#) attribute must return the string "output".

The [htmlFor](#) IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the [for](#) content attribute.

The [willValidate](#), [validity](#), and [validationMessage](#) IDL attributes, and the [checkValidity\(\)](#) and [setCustomValidity\(\)](#) methods, are part of the [constraint validation API](#). The [labels](#) IDL attribute provides a list of the element's [labels](#). The [form](#) and [name](#) IDL attributes are part of the element's forms API.

Code Example:

A simple calculator could use [output](#) for its display of calculated results:

```

<form onsubmit="return false" oninput="o.value = a.valueAsNumber + b.valueAsNumber">
  <input name=a type=number step=any> +
  <input name=b type=number step=any> =
  <output name=o></output>
</form>

```

4.10.16 The `progress` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).

[Phrasing content](#).

[Labelable element](#).

[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [phrasing content](#) is expected.

Content model:

Content model:

Phrasing content, but there must be no [progress](#) element descendants.

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

[value](#)

[max](#)

DOM interface:

IDL	<pre>interface HTMLProgressElement : HTMLElement { attribute double value; attribute double max; readonly attribute double position; readonly attribute NodeList labels; };</pre>
------------	---

The [progress](#) element **represents** the completion progress of a task. The progress is either indeterminate, indicating that progress is being made but that it is not clear how much more work remains to be done before the task is complete (e.g. because the task is waiting for a remote host to respond), or the progress is a number in the range zero to a maximum, giving the fraction of work that has so far been completed.

There are two attributes that determine the current task completion represented by the element. The [value](#) attribute specifies how much of the task has been completed, and the [max](#) attribute specifies how much work the task requires in total. The units are arbitrary and not specified.

Note: To make a determinate progress bar, add a [value](#) attribute with the current progress (either a number from 0.0 to 1.0, or, if the [max](#) attribute is specified, a number from 0 to the value of the [max](#) attribute). To make an indeterminate progress bar, remove the [value](#) attribute.

Authors are encouraged to also include the current value and the maximum value inline as text inside the element, so that the progress is made available to users of legacy user agents.

Code Example:

Here is a snippet of a Web application that shows the progress of some automated task:

```
<section>
  <h2>Task Progress</h2>
  <p>Progress: <progress id="p" max=100><span>0</span>%</progress></p>
  <script>
    var progressBar = document.getElementById('p');
    function updateProgress(newValue) {
      progressBar.value = newValue;
      progressBar.getElementsByTagName('span')[0].textContent = newValue;
    }
  </script>
</section>
```

(The `updateProgress()` method in this example would be called by some other code on the page to update the actual progress bar as the task progressed.)

The [value](#) and [max](#) attributes, when present, must have values that are [valid floating-point numbers](#). The [value](#) attribute, if present, must have a value equal to or greater than zero, and less than or equal to the value of the [max](#) attribute, if present, or 1.0, otherwise. The [max](#) attribute, if present, must have a value greater than zero.

Note: The [progress](#) element is the wrong element to use for something that is just a gauge, as opposed to task progress. For instance, indicating disk space usage using [progress](#) would be inappropriate. Instead, the [meter](#) element is available for such use cases.

User agent requirements: If the [value](#) attribute is omitted, then the progress bar is an indeterminate progress bar. Otherwise, it is a determinate progress bar.

If the progress bar is a determinate progress bar and the element has a [max](#) attribute, the user agent must parse the [max](#) attribute's value according to the [rules for parsing floating-point number values](#). If this does not result in an error, and if the parsed value is greater than zero, then the **maximum value** of the progress bar is that value. Otherwise, if the element has no [max](#) attribute, or if it has one but parsing it resulted in an error, or if the parsed value was less than or equal to zero, then the **maximum value** of the progress bar is 1.0.

If the progress bar is a determinate progress bar, user agents must parse the [value](#) attribute's value according to the [rules for parsing floating-point number values](#). If this does not result in an error, and if the parsed value is less than the **maximum value** and greater than zero, then the **current value** of the progress bar is that parsed value. Otherwise, if the parsed value was greater than or equal to the **maximum value**, then the **current value** of the progress bar is the **maximum value** of the progress bar. Otherwise, if parsing the [value](#) attribute's value resulted in an error, or a number less than or equal to zero, then the **current value** of the progress bar is zero.

UA requirements for showing the progress bar: When representing a [progress](#) element to the user, the UA should indicate whether it is a determinate or indeterminate progress bar, and in the former case, should indicate the relative position of the [current value](#) relative to the [maximum value](#).

progress .position	This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.
---------------------------	--

For a determinate progress bar (one with known current and maximum values), returns the result of dividing the current value by the maximum value.

For an indeterminate progress bar, returns -1.

If the progress bar is an indeterminate progress bar, then the [position](#) IDL attribute must return -1. Otherwise, it must return the result of dividing the [current value](#) by the [maximum value](#).

If the progress bar is an indeterminate progress bar, then the [value](#) IDL attribute, on getting, must return 0. Otherwise, it must return the [current value](#). On setting, the given value must be converted to the [best representation of the number as a floating-point number](#) and then the [value](#) content attribute must be set to that string.

Note: Setting the [value](#) IDL attribute to itself when the corresponding content attribute is absent would change the progress bar from

Note: Setting the `value` IDL attribute to `null`, when the corresponding content attribute is `ascent`, would change the progress bar from an indeterminate progress bar to a determinate progress bar with no progress.

The `max` IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the content attribute of the same name, [limited to numbers greater than zero](#). The default value for `max` is 1.0.

The `labels` IDL attribute provides a list of the element's [labels](#).

4.10.17 The `meter` element

Categories:

[Flow content](#).
[Phrasing content](#).
[Labelable element](#).
[Palpable content](#).

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where [phrasing content](#) is expected.

Content model:

[Phrasing content](#), but there must be no `meter` element descendants.

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)
`value`
`min`
`max`
`low`
`high`
`optimum`

DOM interface:

```
IDL interface HTMLMeterElement : HTMLElement {
    attribute double value;
    attribute double min;
    attribute double max;
    attribute double low;
    attribute double high;
    attribute double optimum;
    readonly attribute NodeList labels;
};
```

The `meter` element [represents](#) a scalar measurement within a known range, or a fractional value; for example disk usage, the relevance of a query result, or the fraction of a voting population to have selected a particular candidate.

This is also known as a gauge.

Note: The `meter` element should not be used to indicate progress (as in a progress bar). For that role, HTML provides a separate [progress](#) element.

Note: The `meter` element also does not represent a scalar value of arbitrary range — for example, it would be wrong to use this to report a weight, or height, unless there is a known maximum value.

There are six attributes that determine the semantics of the gauge represented by the element.

The `min` attribute specifies the lower bound of the range, and the `max` attribute specifies the upper bound. The `value` attribute specifies the value to have the gauge indicate as the "measured" value.

The other three attributes can be used to segment the gauge's range into "low", "medium", and "high" parts, and to indicate which part of the gauge is the "optimum" part. The `low` attribute specifies the range that is considered to be the "low" part, and the `high` attribute specifies the range that is considered to be the "high" part. The `optimum` attribute gives the position that is "optimum"; if that is higher than the "high" value then this indicates that the higher the value, the better; if it's lower than the "low" mark then it indicates that lower values are better, and naturally if it is in between then it indicates that neither high nor low values are good.

Authoring requirements: The `value` attribute must be specified. The `value`, `min`, `low`, `high`, `max`, and `optimum` attributes, when present, must have values that are [valid floating-point numbers](#).

In addition, the attributes' values are further constrained:

Let `value` be the `value` attribute's number.

If the `min` attribute is specified, then let `minimum` be that attribute's value; otherwise, let it be zero.

If the `max` attribute is specified, then let `maximum` be that attribute's value; otherwise, let it be 1.0.

The following inequalities must hold, as applicable:

- $\text{minimum} \leq \text{value} \leq \text{maximum}$
- $\text{minimum} \leq \text{low} \leq \text{maximum}$ (if `low` is specified)
- $\text{minimum} \leq \text{high} \leq \text{maximum}$ (if `high` is specified)
- $\text{minimum} \leq \text{optimum} \leq \text{maximum}$ (if `optimum` is specified)
- $\text{low} \leq \text{high}$ (if both `low` and `high` are specified)

Note: If no minimum or maximum is specified, then the range is assumed to be 0..1, and the value thus has to be within that range.

Authors are encouraged to include a textual representation of the gauge's state in the element's contents, for users of user agents that do not support the `meter` element.

Code Example:

The following examples show three gauges that would all be three-quarters full:

```
Storage space usage: <meter value=6 max=8>6 blocks used (out of 8 total)</meter>
Voter turnout: <meter value=0.75></meter>
Tickets sold: <meter min="0" max="100" value="75"></meter>
```

The following example is incorrect use of the element, because it doesn't give a range (and since the default maximum is 1, both of the gauges would end up looking maxed out):

```
<p>The grapefruit pie had a radius of <meter value=12>12cm</meter>
and a height of <meter value=2>2cm</meter>.<!-- BAD! --&gt;</pre>
```

Instead, one would either not include the meter element, or use the meter element with a defined range to give the dimensions in context compared to other pies:

```
<p>The grapefruit pie had a radius of 12cm and a height of
2cm.</p>
<dl>
  <dt>Radius: <dd> <meter min=0 max=20 value=12>12cm</meter>
  <dt>Height: <dd> <meter min=0 max=10 value=2>2cm</meter>
</dl>
```

There is no explicit way to specify units in the `meter` element, but the units may be specified in the `title` attribute in free-form text.

Code Example:

The example above could be extended to mention the units:

```
<dl>
  <dt>Radius: <dd> <meter min=0 max=20 value=12 title="centimeters">12cm</meter>
  <dt>Height: <dd> <meter min=0 max=10 value=2 title="centimeters">2cm</meter>
</dl>
```

User agent requirements: User agents must parse the `min`, `max`, `value`, `low`, `high`, and `optimum` attributes using the [rules for parsing floating-point number values](#).

User agents must then use all these numbers to obtain values for six points on the gauge, as follows. (The order in which these are evaluated is important, as some of the values refer to earlier ones.)

The `minimum` value

If the `min` attribute is specified and a value could be parsed out of it, then the minimum value is that value. Otherwise, the minimum value is zero.

The `maximum` value

If the `max` attribute is specified and a value could be parsed out of it, then the candidate maximum value is that value. Otherwise, the candidate maximum value is 1.0.

If the candidate maximum value is greater than or equal to the minimum value, then the maximum value is the candidate maximum value. Otherwise, the maximum value is the same as the minimum value.

The `actual` value

If the `value` attribute is specified and a value could be parsed out of it, then that value is the candidate actual value. Otherwise, the candidate actual value is zero.

If the candidate actual value is less than the minimum value, then the actual value is the minimum value.

Otherwise, if the candidate actual value is greater than the maximum value, then the actual value is the maximum value.

Otherwise, the actual value is the candidate actual value.

The `low` boundary

If the `low` attribute is specified and a value could be parsed out of it, then the candidate low boundary is that value. Otherwise, the candidate low boundary is the same as the minimum value.

If the candidate low boundary is less than the minimum value, then the low boundary is the minimum value.

Otherwise, if the candidate low boundary is greater than the maximum value, then the low boundary is the maximum value.

Otherwise, the low boundary is the candidate low boundary.

The `high` boundary

If the `high` attribute is specified and a value could be parsed out of it, then the candidate high boundary is that value. Otherwise, the candidate high boundary is the same as the maximum value.

If the candidate high boundary is less than the low boundary, then the high boundary is the low boundary.

Otherwise, if the candidate high boundary is greater than the maximum value, then the high boundary is the maximum value.

Otherwise, the high boundary is the candidate high boundary.

The `optimum` point

If the `optimum` attribute is specified and a value could be parsed out of it, then the candidate optimum point is that value. Otherwise, the candidate optimum point is the midpoint between the minimum value and the maximum value.

If the candidate optimum point is less than the minimum value, then the optimum point is the minimum value.

Otherwise, if the candidate optimum point is greater than the maximum value, then the optimum point is the maximum value.

Otherwise, the optimum point is the candidate optimum point.

All of which will result in the following inequalities all being true:

- $\text{minimum value} \leq \text{actual value} \leq \text{maximum value}$
- $\text{minimum value} \leq \text{low boundary} \leq \text{high boundary} \leq \text{maximum value}$
- $\text{minimum value} \leq \text{optimum point} \leq \text{maximum value}$

UA requirements for regions of the gauge: If the optimum point is equal to the low boundary or the high boundary, or anywhere in between them, then the region between the low and high boundaries of the gauge must be treated as the optimum region, and the low and high parts, if any, must be treated as suboptimal. Otherwise, if the optimum point is less than the low boundary, then the region between the minimum value and the low boundary must be treated as the optimum region, the region from the low boundary up to the high boundary must be treated as a

suboptimal region, and the remaining region must be treated as an even less good region. Finally, if the optimum point is higher than the high boundary, then the situation is reversed; the region between the high boundary and the maximum value must be treated as the optimum region, the region from the high boundary down to the low boundary must be treated as a suboptimal region, and the remaining region must be treated as an even less good region.

UA requirements for showing the gauge: When representing a `<meter>` element to the user, the UA should indicate the relative position of the actual value to the minimum and maximum values, and the relationship between the actual value and the three regions of the gauge.

User agents may combine the value of the `title` attribute and the other attributes to provide context-sensitive help or inline text detailing the actual values.

Code Example:

For example, the following snippet:

```
<meter min=0 max=60 value=23.2 title="seconds"></meter>
```

...might cause the user agent to display a gauge with a tooltip saying "Value: 23.2 out of 60." on one line and "seconds" on a second line.

The `value` IDL attribute, on getting, must return the [actual value](#). On setting, the given value must be converted to the [best representation of the number as a floating-point number](#) and then the `value` content attribute must be set to that string.

The `min` IDL attribute, on getting, must return the [minimum value](#). On setting, the given value must be converted to the [best representation of the number as a floating-point number](#) and then the `min` content attribute must be set to that string.

The `max` IDL attribute, on getting, must return the [maximum value](#). On setting, the given value must be converted to the [best representation of the number as a floating-point number](#) and then the `max` content attribute must be set to that string.

The `low` IDL attribute, on getting, must return the [low boundary](#). On setting, the given value must be converted to the [best representation of the number as a floating-point number](#) and then the `low` content attribute must be set to that string.

The `high` IDL attribute, on getting, must return the [high boundary](#). On setting, the given value must be converted to the [best representation of the number as a floating-point number](#) and then the `high` content attribute must be set to that string.

The `optimum` IDL attribute, on getting, must return the [optimum value](#). On setting, the given value must be converted to the [best representation of the number as a floating-point number](#) and then the `optimum` content attribute must be set to that string.

The `labels` IDL attribute provides a list of the element's `label`s.

Code Example:

The following example shows how a gauge could fall back to localized or pretty-printed text.

```
<p>Disk usage: <meter min=0 value=170261928 max=233257824>170 261 928 bytes used  
out of 233 257 824 bytes available</meter></p>
```

4.10.18 Form control infrastructure

4.10.18.1 A form control's value

Form controls have a `value` and a `checkedness`. (The latter is only used by `input` elements.) These are used to describe how the user interacts with the control.

To define the behaviour of constraint validation in the face of the `input` element's `multiple` attribute, `input` elements can also have separately defined `values`.

4.10.18.2 Mutability

A form control can be designated as **mutable**.

Note: This determines (by means of definitions and requirements in this specification that rely on whether an element is so designated) whether or not the user can modify the `value` or `checkedness` of a form control, or whether or not a control can be automatically prefilled.

4.10.18.3 Association of controls and forms

A [form-associated element](#) can have a relationship with a `form` element, which is called the element's **form owner**. If a [form-associated element](#) is not associated with a `form` element, its `form owner` is said to be null.

A [form-associated element](#) is, by default, associated with its nearest ancestor `form` element (as described below), but, if it is [reassociateable](#), may have a `form` attribute specified to override this.

Note: This feature allows authors to work around the lack of support for nested `form` elements.

If a [reassociateable form-associated element](#) has a `form` attribute specified, then that attribute's value must be the `ID` of a `form` element in the element's owner [Document](#).

Note: The rules in this section are complicated by the fact that although conforming documents will never contain nested `form` elements, it is quite possible (e.g. using a script that performs DOM manipulation) to generate documents that have such nested elements. They are also complicated by rules in the HTML parser that, for historical reasons, can result in a [form-associated element](#) being associated with a `form` element that is not its ancestor.

When a [form-associated element](#) is created, its `form owner` must be initialized to null (no owner).

When a [form-associated element](#) is to be **associated** with a form, its `form owner` must be set to that form.

When a [form-associated element](#) or one of its ancestors is [inserted into a Document](#), then the user agent must [reset the form owner](#) of that [form-associated element](#). The [HTML parser](#) overrides this requirement when inserting form controls.

When an element is [removed from a `Document`](#) resulting in a [form-associated element](#) and its [form owner](#) (if any) no longer being in the same [home subtree](#), then the user agent must [reset the form owner](#) of that [form-associated element](#).

When a [reassociateable form-associated element](#)'s [form](#) attribute is set, changed, or removed, then the user agent must [reset the form owner](#) of that element.

When a [reassociateable form-associated element](#) has a [form](#) attribute and the [ID](#) of any of the elements in the [Document](#) changes, then the user agent must [reset the form owner](#) of that [form-associated element](#).

When the user agent is to [reset the form owner](#) of a [form-associated element](#), it must run the following steps:

1. If the element's [form owner](#) is not null, and either the element is not [reassociateable](#) or its [form](#) content attribute is not present, and the element's [form owner](#) is its nearest [form](#) element ancestor after the change to the ancestor chain, then do nothing, and abort these steps.
2. Let the element's [form owner](#) be null.
3. If the element is [reassociateable](#), has a [form](#) content attribute, and is itself [in a `Document`](#), then run these substeps:
 1. If the first element [in the `Document`](#) to have an [ID](#) that is [case-sensitively](#) equal to the element's [form](#) content attribute's value is a [form](#) element, then [associate](#) the [form-associated element](#) with that [form](#) element.
 2. Abort the "reset the form owner" steps.
4. Otherwise, if the [form-associated element](#) in question has an ancestor [form](#) element, then [associate](#) the [form-associated element](#) with the nearest such ancestor [form](#) element.
5. Otherwise, the element is left unassociated.

Code Example:

In the following non-conforming snippet:

```
...
<form id="a">
<div id="b"></div>
</form>
<script>
document.getElementById('b').innerHTML =
'<table><tr><td><form id="c"><input id="d"></table>' +
'<input id="e">';
</script>
...
```

The [form owner](#) of "d" would be the inner nested form "c", while the [form owner](#) of "e" would be the outer form "a".

This happens as follows: First, the "e" node gets associated with "c" in the [HTML parser](#). Then, the [innerHTML](#) algorithm moves the nodes from the temporary document to the "b" element. At this point, the nodes see their ancestor chain change, and thus all the "magic" associations done by the parser are reset to normal ancestor associations.

This example is a non-conforming document, though, as it is a violation of the content models to nest [form](#) elements.

<code>element.form</code>	This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.
Returns the element's form owner .	
Returns null if there isn't one.	

[Reassociateable form-associated elements](#) have a [form](#) IDL attribute, which, on getting, must return the element's [form owner](#), or null if there isn't one.

4.10.19 Attributes common to form controls

4.10.19.1 Naming form controls: the [name](#) attribute

The [name](#) content attribute gives the name of the form control, as used in [form submission](#) and in the [form](#) element's [elements](#) object. If the attribute is specified, its value must not be the empty string.

Any non-empty value for [name](#) is allowed, but the names "[charset](#)" and "[isindex](#)" are special:

[isindex](#)

This value, if used as the name of a [Text](#) control that is the first control in a form that is submitted using the [application/x-www-form-urlencoded](#) mechanism, causes the submission to only include the value of this control, with no name.

[charset](#)

This value, if used as the name of a [Hidden](#) control with no [value](#) attribute, is automatically given a value during submission consisting of the submission character encoding.

The [name](#) IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the [name](#) content attribute.

4.10.19.2 Submitting element directionality: the [dirname](#) attribute

The [dirname](#) attribute on a form control element enables the submission of [the directionality](#) of the element, and gives the name of the field that contains this value during [form submission](#). If such an attribute is specified, its value must not be the empty string.

Code Example:

In this example, a form contains a text field and a submission button:

```
<form action="addcomment.cgi" method=post>
<p><label>Comment: <input type=text name="comment" dirname="comment.dir" required></label></p>
<p><button name="mode" type=submit value="add">Post Comment</button></p>
```

```
</form>
```

When the user submits the form, the user agent includes three fields, one called "comment", one called "comment.dir", and one called "mode"; so if the user types "Hello", the submission body might be something like:

```
comment=Hello&comment.dir=ltr&mode=add
```

If the user manually switches to a right-to-left writing direction and enters "مرحبا", the submission body might be something like:

```
comment=%D9%85%D8%B1%D8%AD%D8%A8%D8%A7&comment.dir=rtl&mode=add
```

4.10.19.3 Limiting user input length: the `maxlength` attribute

A form control `maxlength` attribute, controlled by a *dirty value flag*, declares a limit on the number of characters a user can input.

If an element has its `form control maxlength attribute` specified, the attribute's value must be a *valid non-negative integer*. If the attribute is specified and applying the [rules for parsing non-negative integers](#) to its value results in a number, then that number is the element's **maximum allowed value length**. If the attribute is omitted or parsing its value results in an error, then there is no *maximum allowed value length*.

Constraint validation: If an element has a *maximum allowed value length*, its *dirty value flag* is true, its `value` was last changed by a user edit (as opposed to a change made by a script), and the `code-unit length` of the element's `value` is greater than the element's *maximum allowed value length*, then the element is [suffering from being too long](#).

User agents may prevent the user from causing the element's `value` to be set to a value whose `code-unit length` is greater than the element's *maximum allowed value length*.

4.10.19.4 Enabling and disabling form controls: the `disabled` attribute

The `disabled` content attribute is a [boolean attribute](#).

A form control is **disabled** if its `disabled` attribute is set, or if it is a descendant of a `fieldset` element whose `disabled` attribute is set and is *not* a descendant of that `fieldset` element's first `legend` element child, if any.

A form control that is `disabled` must prevent any `click` events that are [queued](#) on the [user interaction task source](#) from being dispatched on the element.

Constraint validation: If an element is `disabled`, it is [barred from constraint validation](#).

The `disabled` IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the `disabled` content attribute.

4.10.19.5 Form submission

Attributes for form submission can be specified both on `form` elements and on `submit buttons` (elements that represent buttons that submit forms, e.g. an `input` element whose `type` attribute is in the [Submit Button](#) state).

The [attributes for form submission](#) that may be specified on `form` elements are `action`, `enctype`, `method`, `novalidate`, and `target`.

The corresponding [attributes for form submission](#) that may be specified on `submit buttons` are `formaction`, `formenctype`, `formmethod`, `formnovalidate`, and `formtarget`. When omitted, they default to the values given on the corresponding attributes on the `form` element.

The `action` and `formaction` content attributes, if specified, must have a value that is a [valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces](#).

The `action` of an element is the value of the element's `formaction` attribute, if the element is a [submit button](#) and has such an attribute, or the value of its `form owner's action` attribute, if it has one, or else the empty string.

The `method` and `formmethod` content attributes are [enumerated attributes](#) with the following keywords and states:

- The keyword `get`, mapping to the state **GET**, indicating the HTTP GET method.
- The keyword `post`, mapping to the state **POST**, indicating the HTTP POST method.

The *invalid value default* for these attributes is the [GET](#) state. The *missing value default* for the `method` attribute is also the [GET](#) state. (There is no *missing value default* for the `formmethod` attribute.)

The `method` of an element is one of those states. If the element is a [submit button](#) and has a `formmethod` attribute, then the element's `method` is that attribute's state; otherwise, it is the `form owner's method` attribute's state.

The `enctype` and `formenctype` content attributes are [enumerated attributes](#) with the following keywords and states:

- The "`application/x-www-form-urlencoded`" keyword and corresponding state.
- The "`multipart/form-data`" keyword and corresponding state.
- The "`text/plain`" keyword and corresponding state.

The *invalid value default* for these attributes is the [application/x-www-form-urlencoded](#) state. The *missing value default* for the `enctype` attribute is also the [application/x-www-form-urlencoded](#) state. (There is no *missing value default* for the `formenctype` attribute.)

The `enctype` of an element is one of those three states. If the element is a [submit button](#) and has a `formenctype` attribute, then the element's `enctype` is that attribute's state; otherwise, it is the `form owner's enctype` attribute's state.

The `target` and `formtarget` content attributes, if specified, must have values that are [valid browsing context names or keywords](#).

The `target` of an element is the value of the element's `formtarget` attribute, if the element is a [submit button](#) and has such an attribute; or the value of its `form owner's target` attribute, if it has such an attribute; or, if the `document` contains a `base` element with a `target` attribute, then the value of the `target` attribute of the first such `base` element; or, if there is no such element, the empty string.

The `novalidate` and `formnovalidate` content attributes are [boolean attributes](#). If present, they indicate that the form is not to be validated during submission.

The **no-validate state** of an element is true if the element is a [submit button](#) and the element's `formnovalidate` attribute is present, or if the element's [form owner's](#) `novalidate` attribute is present, and false otherwise.

Code Example:

This attribute is useful to include "save" buttons on forms that have validation constraints, to allow users to save their progress even though they haven't fully entered the data in the form. The following example shows a simple form that has two required fields. There are three buttons: one to submit the form, which requires both fields to be filled in; one to save the form so that the user can come back and fill it in later; and one to cancel the form altogether.

```
<form action="editor.cgi" method="post">
<p><label>Name: <input required name=fn></label></p>
<p><label>Essay: <textarea required name=essay></textarea></label></p>
<p><input type=submit name=submit value="Submit essay"></p>
<p><input type=submit formnovalidate name=save value="Save essay"></p>
<p><input type=submit formnovalidate name=cancel value="Cancel"></p>
</form>
```

The `action` IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the content attribute of the same name, except that on getting, when the content attribute is missing or its value is the empty string, [the document's address](#) must be returned instead. The `target` IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the content attribute of the same name. The `method` and `enctype` IDL attributes must [reflect](#) the respective content attributes of the same name, [limited to only known values](#). The `encoding` IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the `encoding` content attribute, [limited to only known values](#). The `novalidate` IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the `novalidate` content attribute. The `formAction` IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the `formaction` content attribute, except that on getting, when the content attribute is missing or its value is the empty string, [the document's address](#) must be returned instead. The `formEnctype` IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the `formenctype` content attribute, [limited to only known values](#). The `formMethod` IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the `formmethod` content attribute, [limited to only known values](#). The `formNoValidate` IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the `formnovalidate` content attribute. The `formTarget` IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the `formtarget` content attribute.

4.10.19.6 Autofocusing a form control: the `autofocus` attribute

The `autofocus` content attribute allows the author to indicate that a control is to be focused as soon as the page is loaded or as soon as the [dialog](#) within which it finds itself is shown, allowing the user to just start typing without having to manually focus the main control.

The `autofocus` attribute is a [boolean attribute](#).

An element's **nearest ancestor autofocus scoping root element** is the element itself if the element is a [dialog](#) element, or else is the element's nearest ancestor [dialog](#) element, if any, or else is the element's [root element](#).

There must not be two elements with the same [nearest ancestor autofocus scoping root element](#) that both have the `autofocus` attribute specified.

When an element with the `autofocus` attribute specified is [inserted into a document](#), user agents should run the following steps:

1. Let `target` be the element's [document](#).
2. If `target` has no [browsing context](#), abort these steps.
3. If `target`'s [browsing context](#) has no [top-level browsing context](#) (e.g. it is a [nested browsing context](#) with no [parent browsing context](#)), abort these steps.
4. If `target`'s [active sandboxing flag set](#) has the [sandboxed automatic features browsing context flag](#), abort these steps.
5. If `target`'s [origin](#) is not the [same](#) as the [origin](#) of the [Document](#) of the currently focused element in `target`'s [top-level browsing context](#), abort these steps.
6. If `target`'s [origin](#) is not the [same](#) as the [origin](#) of the [active document](#) of `target`'s [top-level browsing context](#), abort these steps.
7. If the user agent has already reached the last step of this list of steps in response to an element being [inserted](#) into a [Document](#) whose [top-level browsing context](#)'s [active document](#) is the same as `target`'s [top-level browsing context](#)'s [active document](#), abort these steps.
8. If the user has indicated (for example, by starting to type in a form control) that he does not wish focus to be changed, then optionally abort these steps.
9. [Queue a task](#) that checks to see if the element is [focusable](#), and if so, runs the [focusing steps](#) for that element. User agents may also change the scrolling position of the document, or perform some other action that brings the element to the user's attention. The [task source](#) for this task is the [DOM manipulation task source](#).

Note: This handles the automatic focusing during document load. The `showModal()` method of [dialog](#) elements also processes the `autofocus` attribute.

Note: Focusing the control does not imply that the user agent must focus the browser window if it has lost focus.

The `autofocus` IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the content attribute of the same name.

Code Example:

In the following snippet, the text control would be focused when the document was loaded.

```
<input maxlength="256" name="q" value="" autofocus>
<input type="submit" value="Search">
```

4.10.19.7 Autofilling form controls: the `autocomplete` attribute

User agents sometimes have features for helping users fill forms in, for example prefilling the user's address based on earlier user input. The `autocomplete` content attribute can be used to hint to the user agent whether to provide such a feature.

The "`-_`" keyword indicates either that the control's input data is particularly sensitive (for example the activation code for a nuclear weapon); or

The `on` keyword indicates that the controls input data is particularly sensitive (for example the activation code for a nuclear weapon), or that it is a value that will never be reused (for example a one-time-key for a bank login) and the user will therefore have to explicitly enter the data each time, instead of being able to rely on the UA to prefill the value for him; or that the document provides its own autocomplete mechanism and does not want the user agent to provide autocompletion values.

The "on" keyword indicates that the user agent is allowed to provide the user with autocompletion values, but does not provide any further information about what kind of data the user might be expected to enter. User agents would have to use heuristics to decide what autocompletion values to suggest.

The **autofill fields** names listed above indicate that the user agent is allowed to provide the user with autocompletion values, and specifies what kind of value is expected. The keywords relate to each other as described in the table below. Each field name listed on a row of this table corresponds to the meaning given in the cell for that row in the column labeled "Meaning". Some fields correspond to subparts of other fields; for example, a credit card expiry date can be expressed as one field giving both the month and year of expiry ("`cc-exp`"), or as two fields, one giving the month ("`cc-exp-month`") and one the year ("`cc-exp-year`"). In such cases, the names of the broader fields cover multiple rows, in which the narrower fields are defined.

Note: Generally, authors are encouraged to use the broader fields rather than the narrower fields, as the narrower fields tend to expose Western biases. For example, while it is common in some Western cultures to have a given name and a family name, in that order (and thus often referred to as a first name and a surname), many cultures put the family name first and the given name second, and many others simply have one name (a mononym). Having a single field is therefore more flexible.

Field name	Meaning	Canonical Format	Canonical Format Example
"name"	Full name	Free-form text, no newlines	Sir Timothy John Berners-Lee, OM, KBE, FRS, FREng, FRSA
"honorific-prefix"	Prefix or title (e.g. "Mr.", "Ms.", "Dr.", "Mlle")	Free-form text, no newlines	Sir
"given-name"	Given name (in some Western cultures, also known as the <i>first name</i>)	Free-form text, no newlines	Timothy
"additional-name"	Additional names (in some Western cultures, also known as <i>middle names</i> , forenames other than the first name)	Free-form text, no newlines	John
"family-name"	Family name (in some Western cultures, also known as the <i>last name or surname</i>)	Free-form text, no newlines	Berners-Lee
"honorific-suffix"	Suffix (e.g. "Jr.", "B.Sc.", "MBASW", "II")	Free-form text, no newlines	OM, KBE, FRS, FREng, FRSA
"nickname"	Nickname, screen name, handle: a typically short name used instead of the full name	Free-form text, no newlines	Tim
"organization-title"	Job title (e.g. "Software Engineer", "Senior Vice President", "Deputy Managing Director")	Free-form text, no newlines	Professor
"organization"	Company name corresponding to the person, address, or contact information in the other fields associated with this field	Free-form text, no newlines	World Wide Web Consortium
"street-address"	Street address (multiple lines, newlines preserved)	Free-form text	32 Vassar Street MIT Room 32-G524
"address-line1"	Street address (one line per field)	Free-form text, no newlines	32 Vassar Street
"address-line2"		Free-form text, no newlines	MIT Room 32-G524
"address-line3"		Free-form text, no newlines	
"locality"	City, town, village, post town, or other locality within which the relevant street address is found	Free-form text, no newlines	Cambridge
"region"	Province such as a state, county, or canton within which the locality is found	Free-form text, no newlines	MA
"country"	Country	Valid ISO 3166-1-alpha-2 country code [ISO3166]	US
"postal-code"	Postal code, post code, ZIP code, CEDEX code (if CEDEX, append "CEDEX" to the <code>locality</code> field)	Free-form text, no newlines	02139
"cc-name"	Full name as given on the payment instrument	Free-form text, no newlines	Tim Berners-Lee
"cc-given-name"	Given name as given on the payment instrument (in some Western cultures, also known as the <i>first name</i>)	Free-form text, no newlines	Tim
"cc-additional-name"	Additional names given on the payment instrument (in some Western cultures, also known as <i>middle names</i> , forenames other than the first name)	Free-form text, no newlines	
"cc-family-name"	Family name given on the payment instrument (in some Western cultures, also known as the <i>last name or surname</i>)	Free-form text, no newlines	Berners-Lee
"cc-number"	Code identifying the payment instrument (e.g. the credit card number, bank account number)	ASCII digits	4114360123456785
"cc-exp"	Expiration date of the payment instrument	Valid month string	2014-12
"cc-exp-month"	Month component of the expiration date of the payment instrument	Valid integer in the range 1..12	12
"cc-exp-year"	Year component of the expiration date of the payment instrument	Valid integer greater than zero	2014
"cc-csc"	Security code for the payment instrument (also known as the card security code (CSC), card validation code (CVC), card verification value (CVV), signature panel code (SPC), credit card ID (CCID), etc)	ASCII digits	419
"cc-type"	Type of payment instrument	Free-form text, no newlines	Visa

"language"	Preferred language	Valid BCP 47 language tag [BCP47]	en
"bdy"	Birthday	Valid date string	1955-06-08
"bdy-day"	Day component of birthday	Valid integer in the range 1..31	8
"bdy-month"	Month component of birthday	Valid integer in the range 1..12	6
"bdy-year"	Year component of birthday	Valid integer greater than zero	1955
"sex"	Gender identity (e.g. Female, Fa'afafine)	Free-form text, no newlines	Male
"url"	Home page or other Web page corresponding to the company, person, address, or contact information in the other fields associated with this field	Valid URL	http://www.w3.org/People/Berners-Lee/
"photo"	Photograph, icon, or other image corresponding to the company, person, address, or contact information in the other fields associated with this field	File or Valid URL	http://www.w3.org/Press/Stock/Berners-Lee/2001-europaeum-eighth.jpg
"tel"	Full telephone number, including country code	ASCII digits and U+0020 SPACE characters, prefixed by a "+" (U+002B) character	+1 617 253 5702
"tel-country-code"	Country code component of the telephone number	ASCII digits prefixed by a "+" (U+002B) character	+1
"tel-national"	Telephone number without the county code component	ASCII digits and U+0020 SPACE characters	617 253 5702
"tel-area-code"	Area code component of the telephone number	ASCII digits	617
"tel-local"	Telephone number without the country code and area code components	ASCII digits	2535702
"tel-local-prefix"	First part of the component of the telephone number that follows the area code, when that component is split into two components	ASCII digits	253
"tel-local-suffix"	Second part of the component of the telephone number that follows the area code, when that component is split into two components	ASCII digits	5702
"tel-extension"	Telephone number internal extension code	ASCII digits	1000
"email"	E-mail address	Valid e-mail address	timbl@w3.org
"impp"	URL representing an instant messaging protocol endpoint (for example, "aim:goim?screenname=example" or "xmpp:fred@example.net")	Valid URL	irc://example.org/timbl.isuser

If the `autocomplete` attribute is omitted, the default value corresponding to the state of the element's `form owner`'s `autocomplete` attribute is used instead (either "`on`" or "`off`"). If there is no `form owner`, then the value "`on`" is used.

Each `input`, `select`, and `textarea` element has an **autocomplete hint set**, an **autocomplete scope**, an **autocomplete field name**, and an **IDL-exposed autofill value** whose values are defined as the result of running the following algorithm:

1. If the element has no `autocomplete` attribute, then jump to the step labeled `default`.
2. Let `tokens` be the result of [splitting the attribute's value on spaces](#).
3. If `tokens` is empty, then jump to the step labeled `default`.
4. Let `index` be the index of the last token in `tokens`.
5. If the `index`th token in `tokens` is not an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for one of the tokens given in the first column of the following table, or if the number of tokens in `tokens` is greater than the maximum number given in the cell in the second column of that token's row, then jump to the step labeled `default`. Otherwise, let `field` be the string given in the cell of the first column of the matching row, and let `category` be the value of the cell in the third column of that same row.

Token	Maximum number of tokens	Category
" <code>off</code> "	1	Off
" <code>on</code> "	1	Automatic
" <code>name</code> "	3	Normal
" <code>honorific-prefix</code> "	3	Normal
" <code>given-name</code> "	3	Normal
" <code>additional-name</code> "	3	Normal
" <code>family-name</code> "	3	Normal
" <code>honorific-suffix</code> "	3	Normal
" <code>nickname</code> "	3	Normal
" <code>organization-title</code> "	3	Normal
" <code>organization</code> "	3	Normal
" <code>street-address</code> "	3	Normal
" <code>address-line1</code> "	3	Normal
" <code>address-line2</code> "	3	Normal
" <code>address-line3</code> "	3	Normal

" <u>locality</u> "	3	Normal
" <u>region</u> "	3	Normal
" <u>country</u> "	3	Normal
" <u>postal-code</u> "	3	Normal
" <u>cc-name</u> "	3	Normal
" <u>cc-given-name</u> "	3	Normal
" <u>cc-additional-name</u> "	3	Normal
" <u>cc-family-name</u> "	3	Normal
" <u>cc-number</u> "	3	Normal
" <u>cc-exp</u> "	3	Normal
" <u>cc-exp-month</u> "	3	Normal
" <u>cc-exp-year</u> "	3	Normal
" <u>cc-csc</u> "	3	Normal
" <u>cc-type</u> "	3	Normal
" <u>language</u> "	3	Normal
" <u>bday</u> "	3	Normal
" <u>bday-day</u> "	3	Normal
" <u>bday-month</u> "	3	Normal
" <u>bday-year</u> "	3	Normal
" <u>sex</u> "	3	Normal
" <u>url</u> "	3	Normal
" <u>photo</u> "	3	Normal
" <u>rel</u> "	4	Contact
" <u>rel-country-code</u> "	4	Contact
" <u>rel-national</u> "	4	Contact
" <u>rel-area-code</u> "	4	Contact
" <u>rel-local</u> "	4	Contact
" <u>rel-local-prefix</u> "	4	Contact
" <u>rel-local-suffix</u> "	4	Contact
" <u>rel-extension</u> "	4	Contact
" <u>email</u> "	4	Contact
" <u>imop</u> "	4	Contact

6. If `category` is Off, let the element's `autocomplete field name` be the string "`off`", let its `autocomplete hint set` be empty, and let its `IDL-exposed autocomplete value` be the string "`off`". Then, abort these steps.
 7. If `category` is Automatic, let the element's `autocomplete field name` be the string "`on`", let its `autocomplete hint set` be empty, and let its `IDL-exposed autocomplete value` be the string "`on`". Then, abort these steps.
 8. Let `scope tokens` be an empty list.
 9. Let `hint tokens` be an empty set.
 10. Let `IDL value` have the same value as `field`.
 11. If the `index`th token in `tokens` is the first entry, then skip to the step labeled `done`.
 12. Decrement `index` by one.
 13. If `category` is Contact and the `index`th token in `tokens` is an `ASCII case-insensitive` match for one of the strings in the following list, then run the substeps that follow:
 - o "home"
 - o "work"
 - o "mobile"
 - o "fax"
 - o "pager"
- The substeps are:
1. Let `contact` be the matching string from the list above.
 2. Insert `contact` at the start of `scope tokens`.
 3. Add `contact` to `hint tokens`.
 4. Let `IDL value` be the concatenation of `contact`, a U+0020 SPACE character, and the previous value of `IDL value` (which at this point will always be `field`).
 5. If the `index`th entry in `tokens` is the first entry, then skip to the step labeled `done`.
 6. Decrement `index` by one.
14. If the `index`th token in `tokens` is an `ASCII case-insensitive` match for one of the strings in the following list, then run the substeps that follow:
 - o "shipping"
 - o "billing"

The substeps are:

1. Let `mode` be the matching string from the list above.
2. Insert `mode` at the start of `scope tokens`.

3. Add `mode` to `hint tokens`.
4. Let `IDL value` be the concatenation of `mode`, a U+0020 SPACE character, and the previous value of `IDL value` (which at this point will either be `field` or the concatenation of `contact`, a space, and `field`).
5. If the `index`th entry in `tokens` is the first entry, then skip to the step labeled `done`.
6. Decrement `index` by one.
15. If the `index`th entry in `tokens` is not the first entry, then jump to the step labeled `default`.
16. If the first eight characters of the `index`th token in `tokens` are not an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for the string "section-", then jump to the step labeled `default`.
17. Let `section` be the `index`th token in `tokens`, [converted to ASCII lowercase](#).
18. Insert `section` at the start of `scope tokens`.
19. Let `IDL value` be the concatenation of `section`, a U+0020 SPACE character, and the previous value of `IDL value`.
20. *Done*: Let the element's [autofill hint set](#) be `hint tokens`.
21. Let the element's [autofill scope](#) be `scope tokens`.
22. Let the element's [autofill field name](#) be `field`.
23. Let the element's [IDL-exposed autofill value](#) be `IDL value`.
24. Abort these steps.
25. *Default*: Let the element's [IDL-exposed autofill value](#) be the empty string, and its [autofill hint set](#) and [autofill scope](#) be empty.
26. Let `form` be the element's [form owner](#), if any, or null otherwise.
27. If `form` is not null and `form`'s [autocomplete](#) attribute is in the `off` state, then let the element's [autofill field name](#) be "`off`".
Otherwise, let the element's [autofill field name](#) be "`on`".

When an element's [autofill field name](#) is "`off`", the user agent should not remember the control's [value](#), and should not offer past values to the user.

Note: In addition, when an element's [autofill field name](#) is "`off`", [values are reset](#) when [traversing the history](#).

Code Example:

Banks frequently do not want UAs to prefill login information:

```
<p><label>Account: <input type="text" name="ac" autocomplete="off"></label></p>
<p><label>PIN: <input type="password" name="pin" autocomplete="off"></label></p>
```

When an element's [autofill field name](#) is *not* "`off`", the user agent may store the control's [value](#), and may offer previously stored values to the user.

When the [autofill field name](#) is "`on`", the user agent should attempt to use heuristics to determine the most appropriate values to offer the user, e.g. based on the element's [name](#) value, the position of the element in the document's DOM, what other fields exist in the form, and so forth.

When the [autofill field name](#) is one of the names of the [autofill fields](#) described above, the user agent should provide suggestions that match the meaning of the field name as given in the table earlier in this section. The [autofill hint set](#) should be used to select amongst multiple possible suggestions.

For example, if a user once entered one address into fields that used the "`shipping`" keyword, and another address into fields that used the "`billing`" keyword, then in subsequent forms only the first address would be suggested for form controls whose [autofill hint set](#) contains the keyword "`shipping`". Both addresses might be suggested, however, for address-related form controls whose [autofill hint set](#) does not contain either keyword.

When the user agent prefills form controls, elements with the same [form owner](#) and the same [autofill scope](#) must use data relating to the same person, address, payment instrument, and contact details.

Suppose a user agent knows of two phone numbers, +1 555 123 1234 and +1 555 666 7777. It would not be conforming for the user agent to fill a field with `autocomplete="shipping tel-local-prefix"` with the value "123" and another field in the same form with `autocomplete="shipping tel-local-suffix"` with the value "7777". The only valid prefilled values given the aforementioned information would be "123" and "1234", or "666" and "7777", respectively.

Similarly, if a form for some reason contained both a "`cc-exp`" field and a "`cc-exp-month`" field, and the user agent prefilled the form, then the month component of the former would have to match the latter.

The autocompletion mechanism must be implemented by the user agent acting as if the user had modified the element's [value](#), and must be done at a time where the element is [mutable](#) (e.g. just after the element has been inserted into the document, or when the user agent [stops parsing](#)). User agents must only prefill controls using values that the user could have entered.

For example, if a `select` element only has `option` elements with values "Steve" and "Rebecca", "Jay", and "Bob", and has an [autofill field name](#) "`given-name`", but the user agent's only idea for what to prefill the field with is "Evan", then the user agent cannot prefill the field. It would not be conforming to somehow set the `select` element to the value "Evan", since the user could not have done so themselves.

A user agent prefilling a form control's [value](#) must not cause that control to [suffer from a type mismatch](#), [suffer from a pattern mismatch](#), [suffer from being too long](#), [suffer from an underflow](#), [suffer from an overflow](#), or [suffer from a step mismatch](#). Where possible given the control's constraints, user agents must use the format given as canonical in the aforementioned table. Where it's not possible for the canonical format to be used, user agents should use heuristics to attempt to convert values so that they can be used.

Code Example:

For example, if the user agent knows that the user's middle name is "Ines", and attempts to prefill a form control that looks like this:

```
<input name=middle-initial maxlength=1 autocomplete="additional-name">
...then the user agent could convert "Ines" to "I" and prefill it that way.
```

Code Example:

A more elaborate example would be with month values. If the user agent knows that the user's birthday is the 27th of July 2012, then it might try to prefill all of the following controls with slightly different values, all driven from this information:

<code><input name=b type=month autocomplete="bday"></code>	2012-07	The day is dropped since the Month state only accepts a month/year combination.
<code><select name=c autocomplete="bday"> <option>Jan <option>Feb ... <option>Jul <option>Aug ... </select></code>	July	The user agent picks the month from the listed options, either by noticing there are twelve options and picking the 7th, or by recognising that one of the strings (three characters "Jul" followed by a newline and a space) is a close match for the name of the month (July) in one of the user agent's supported languages, or through some other similar mechanism.
<code><input name=a type=number min=1 max=12 autocomplete="bday-month"></code>	7	User agent converts "July" to a month number in the range 1..12, like the field.
<code><input name=a type=number min=0 max=11 autocomplete="bday-month"></code>	6	User agent converts "July" to a month number in the range 0..11, like the field.
<code><input name=a type=number min=1 max=11 autocomplete="bday-month"></code>		User agent doesn't fill in the field, since it can't make a good guess as to what the form expects.

A user agent may allow the user to override an element's [autofill field name](#), e.g. to change it from "[off](#)" to "[on](#)" to allow values to be remembered and prefilled despite the page author's objections, or to always "[off](#)", never remembering values. However, user agents should not allow users to trivially override the [autofill field name](#) from "[off](#)" to "[on](#)" or other values, as there are significant security implications for the user if all values are always remembered, regardless of the site's preferences.

The `autocomplete` IDL attribute, on getting, must return the element's [IDL-exposed autofill value](#), and on setting, must [reflect](#) the content attribute of the same name.

4.10.20 APIs for the text field selections

The `input` and `textarea` elements define the following members in their DOM interfaces for handling their selection:

IDL

```
void select();
attribute unsigned long selectionStart;
attribute unsigned long selectionEnd;
attribute DOMString selectionDirection;
void setRangeText(DOMString replacement);
void setRangeText(DOMString replacement, unsigned long start, unsigned long end, optional SelectionMode selectionMode);
void getSelectionRange(unsigned long start, unsigned long end, optional DOMString direction = "preserve");
```

The `setRangeText` method uses the following enumeration:

IDL

```
enum SelectionMode {
  "select",
  "start",
  "end",
  "preserve",
};
```

These methods and attributes expose and control the selection of `input` and `textarea` text fields.

<code>element.select()</code>	This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.
Selects everything in the text field.	
<code>element.selectionStart [= value]</code>	Returns the offset to the start of the selection. Can be set, to change the start of the selection.
<code>element.selectionEnd [= value]</code>	Returns the offset to the end of the selection. Can be set, to change the end of the selection.
<code>element.selectionDirection [= value]</code>	Returns the current direction of the selection. Can be set, to change the direction of the selection. The possible values are "forward", "backward", and "none".
<code>element.setSelectionRange(start, end [, direction])</code>	

Changes the selection to cover the given substring in the given direction. If the direction is omitted, it will be reset to be the platform default (none or forward).

`element.setRangeText(replacement [, start, end [, selectionMode]])`

Replaces a range of text with the new text. If the `start` and `end` arguments are not provided, the range is assumed to be the selection.

The final argument determines how the selection should be set after the text has been replaced. The possible values are:

"select"

Selects the newly inserted text.

"start"

Moves the selection to just before the inserted text.

"end"

Moves the selection to just after the selected text.

"preserve"

Attempts to preserve the selection. This is the default.

For `input` elements, calling these methods while they [don't apply](#), and getting or setting these attributes while they [don't apply](#), must throw an `InvalidStateError` exception. Otherwise, they must act as described below.

For `input` elements, these methods and attributes must operate on the element's `value`. For `textarea` elements, these methods and attributes must operate on the element's `raw value`.

Where possible, user interface features for changing the text selection in `input` and `textarea` elements must be implemented in terms of the DOM API described in this section, so that, e.g., all the same events fire.

The selections of `input` and `textarea` elements have a *direction*, which is either *forward*, *backward*, or *none*. This direction is set when the user manipulates the selection. The exact meaning of the selection direction depends on the platform.

Note: On Windows, the direction indicates the position of the caret relative to the selection: a forward selection has the caret at the end of the selection and a backward selection has the caret at the start of the selection. Windows has no none direction. On Mac, the direction indicates which end of the selection is affected when the user adjusts the size of the selection using the arrow keys with the Shift modifier: the forward direction means the end of the selection is modified, and the backwards direction means the start of the selection is modified. The none direction is the default on Mac, it indicates that no particular direction has yet been selected. The user sets the direction implicitly when first adjusting the selection, based on which directional arrow key was used.

The `select()` method must cause the contents of the text field to be fully selected, with the selection direction being *none*, if the platform supports selections with the direction *none*, or otherwise *forward*. The user agent must then [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) that bubbles named `select` at the element, using the [user interaction task source](#) as the task source.

The `selectionStart` attribute must, on getting, return the offset (in logical order) to the character that immediately follows the start of the selection. If there is no selection, then it must return the offset (in logical order) to the character that immediately follows the text entry cursor.

On setting, it must act as if the `setSelectionRange()` method had been called, with the new value as the first argument; the current value of the `selectionEnd` attribute as the second argument, unless the current value of the `selectionEnd` is less than the new value, in which case the second argument must also be the new value; and the current value of the `selectionDirection` as the third argument.

The `selectionEnd` attribute must, on getting, return the offset (in logical order) to the character that immediately follows the end of the selection. If there is no selection, then it must return the offset (in logical order) to the character that immediately follows the text entry cursor.

On setting, it must act as if the `setSelectionRange()` method had been called, with the current value of the `selectionStart` attribute as the first argument, the new value as the second argument, and the current value of the `selectionDirection` as the third argument.

The `selectionDirection` attribute must, on getting, return the string corresponding to the current selection direction: if the direction is *forward*, "*forward*"; if the direction is *backward*, "*backward*"; and otherwise, "*none*".

On setting, it must act as if the `setSelectionRange()` method had been called, with the current value of the `selectionStart` attribute as the first argument, the current value of the `selectionEnd` attribute as the second argument, and the new value as the third argument.

The `setSelectionRange(start, end, direction)` method must set the selection of the text field to the sequence of characters starting with the character at the `start`th position (in logical order) and ending with the character at the (`end`-1)th position. Arguments greater than the length of the value of the text field must be treated as pointing at the end of the text field. If `end` is less than or equal to `start` then the start of the selection and the end of the selection must both be placed immediately before the character with offset `end`. In UAs where there is no concept of an empty selection, this must set the cursor to be just before the character with offset `end`. The direction of the selection must be set to *backward* if `direction` is a [case-sensitive](#) match for the string "*backward*", *forward* if `direction` is a [case-sensitive](#) match for the string "*forward*" or if the platform does not support selections with the direction *none*, and *none* otherwise (including if the argument is omitted). The user agent must then [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) that bubbles named `select` at the element, using the [user interaction task source](#) as the task source.

The `setRangeText(replacement, start, end, selectMode)` method must run the following steps:

1. If the method has only one argument, then let `start` and `end` have the values of the `selectionStart` attribute and the `selectionEnd` attribute respectively.

Otherwise, let `start`, `end` have the values of the second and third arguments respectively.
2. If `start` is greater than `end`, then throw an `IndexSizeError` exception and abort these steps.
3. If `start` is greater than the length of the value of the text field, then set it to the length of the value of the text field.
4. If `end` is greater than the length of the value of the text field, then set it to the length of the value of the text field.
5. Let `selection start` be the current value of the `selectionStart` attribute.
6. Let `selection end` be the current value of the `selectionEnd` attribute.
7. If `start` is less than `end`, delete the sequence of characters starting with the character at the `start`th position (in logical order) and ending with the character at the (`end`-1)th position.

8. Insert the value of the first argument into the text of the text field, immediately before the `start`th character.
9. Let `newlength` be the length of the value of the first argument.
10. Let `newend` be the sum of `start` and `newlength`.
11. Run the appropriate set of substeps from the following list:
 - If the fourth argument's value is "select"
Let `selection start` be `start`.
Let `selection end` be `newend`.
 - If the fourth argument's value is "start"
Let `selection start` and `selection end` be `start`.
 - If the fourth argument's value is "end"
Let `selection start` and `selection end` be `newend`.
 - If the fourth argument's value is "preserve", or if the argument was omitted
 1. Let `old length` be `end` minus `start`.
 2. Let `delta` be `newlength` minus `old length`.
 3. If `selection start` is greater than `end`, then increment it by `delta`. (If `delta` is negative, i.e. the new text is shorter than the old text, then this will decrease the value of `selection start`.)
Otherwise: if `selection start` is greater than `start`, then set it to `start`. (This snaps the start of the selection to the start of the new text if it was in the middle of the text that it replaced.)
 4. If `selection end` is greater than `end`, then increment it by `delta` in the same way.
Otherwise: if `selection end` is greater than `start`, then set it to `newend`. (This snaps the end of the selection to the end of the new text if it was in the middle of the text that it replaced.)

12. Set the selection of the text field to the sequence of characters starting with the character at the `selection start`th position (in logical order) and ending with the character at the `(selection end - 1)`th position. In UAs where there is no concept of an empty selection, this must set the cursor to be just before the character with offset `end`. The direction of the selection must be set to `forward` if the platform does not support selections with the direction `none`, and `none` otherwise.

13. Queue a task to fire a simple event that bubbles named `select` at the element, using the [user interaction task source](#) as the task source.

All elements to which this API [applies](#) have either a selection or a text entry cursor position at all times (even for elements that are not [being rendered](#)). User agents should follow platform conventions to determine their initial state.

Characters with no visible rendering, such as U+200D ZERO WIDTH JOINER, still count as characters. Thus, for instance, the selection can include just an invisible character, and the text insertion cursor can be placed to one side or another of such a character.

Code Example:

To obtain the currently selected text, the following JavaScript suffices:

```
var selectionText = control.value.substring(control.selectionStart, control.selectionEnd);
...where control is the input or textarea element.
```

Code Example:

To add some text at the start of a text control, while maintaining the text selection, the three attributes must be preserved:

```
var oldStart = control.selectionStart;
var oldEnd = control.selectionEnd;
var oldDirection = control.selectionDirection;
var prefix = "http://";
control.value = prefix + control.value;
control.setSelectionRange(oldStart + prefix.length, oldEnd + prefix.length, oldDirection);
...where control is the input or textarea element.
```

4.10.21 Constraints

4.10.21.1 Definitions

A [submittable element](#) is a **candidate for constraint validation** except when a condition has **barred the element from constraint validation**. (For example, an element is [barred from constraint validation](#) if it is an [object](#) element.)

An element can have a **custom validity error message** defined. Initially, an element must have its [custom validity error message](#) set to the empty string. When its value is not the empty string, the element is [suffering from a custom error](#). It can be set using the [setCustomValidity\(\)](#) method. The user agent should use the [custom validity error message](#) when alerting the user to the problem with the control.

An element can be constrained in various ways. The following is the list of **validity states** that a form control can be in, making the control invalid for the purposes of constraint validation. (The definitions below are non-normative; other parts of this specification define more precisely when each state applies or does not.)

Suffering from being missing

When a control has no `value` but has a `required` attribute ([input required](#), [select required](#), [textarea required](#)), or, in the case of an element in a [radio button group](#), any of the other elements in the group has a `required` attribute.

Suffering from a type mismatch

When a control that allows arbitrary user input has a `value` that is not in the correct syntax ([E-mail](#), [URL](#)).

Suffering from a pattern mismatch

When a control has a `value` that doesn't satisfy the `pattern` attribute.

Suffering from being too long

When a control has a [value](#) that is too long for the [form control maxlen attribute](#) ([input maxlength](#), [textarea maxlength](#)).

Suffering from an underflow

When a control has a [value](#) that is too low for the [min](#) attribute.

Suffering from an overflow

When a control has a [value](#) that is too high for the [max](#) attribute.

Suffering from a step mismatch

When a control has a [value](#) that doesn't fit the rules given by the [step](#) attribute.

Suffering from bad input

When a control has incomplete input and the user agent does not think the user ought to be able to submit the form in its current state.

Suffering from a custom error

When a control's [custom validity error message](#) (as set by the element's [setCustomValidity\(\)](#) method) is not the empty string.

Note: An element can still suffer from these states even when the element is [disabled](#); thus these states can be represented in the DOM even if validating the form during submission wouldn't indicate a problem to the user.

An element [satisfies its constraints](#) if it is not suffering from any of the above [validity states](#).

4.10.21.2 Constraint validation

When the user agent is required to **statically validate the constraints** of [form](#) element [form](#), it must run the following steps, which return either a *positive* result (all the controls in the form are valid) or a *negative* result (there are invalid controls) along with a (possibly empty) list of elements that are invalid and for which no script has claimed responsibility:

1. Let [controls](#) be a list of all the [submittable elements](#) whose [form owner](#) is [form](#), in [tree order](#).
2. Let [invalid controls](#) be an initially empty list of elements.
3. For each element [field](#) in [controls](#), in [tree order](#), run the following substeps:
 1. If [field](#) is not a [candidate for constraint validation](#), then move on to the next element.
 2. Otherwise, if [field](#) [satisfies its constraints](#), then move on to the next element.
 3. Otherwise, add [field](#) to [invalid controls](#).
4. If [invalid controls](#) is empty, then return a *positive* result and abort these steps.
5. Let [unhandled invalid controls](#) be an initially empty list of elements.
6. For each element [field](#) in [invalid controls](#), if any, in [tree order](#), run the following substeps:
 1. [Fire a simple event](#) named [invalid](#) that is cancelable at [field](#).
 2. If the event was not canceled, then add [field](#) to [unhandled invalid controls](#).
7. Return a *negative* result with the list of elements in the [unhandled invalid controls](#) list.

If a user agent is to **interactively validate the constraints** of [form](#) element [form](#), then the user agent must run the following steps:

1. [Statically validate the constraints](#) of [form](#), and let [unhandled invalid controls](#) be the list of elements returned if the result was *negative*.
2. If the result was *positive*, then return that result and abort these steps.
3. Report the problems with the constraints of at least one of the elements given in [unhandled invalid controls](#) to the user. User agents may focus one of those elements in the process, by running the [focusing steps](#) for that element, and may change the scrolling position of the document, or perform some other action that brings the element to the user's attention. User agents may report more than one constraint violation. User agents may coalesce related constraint violation reports if appropriate (e.g. if multiple radio buttons in a [group](#) are marked as required, only one error need be reported). If one of the controls is not [being rendered](#) (e.g. it has the [hidden](#) attribute set) then user agents may report a script error.
4. Return a *negative* result.

4.10.21.3 The constraint validation API

`element.willValidate`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns true if the element will be validated when the form is submitted; false otherwise.

`element.setCustomValidity(message)`

Sets a custom error, so that the element would fail to validate. The given message is the message to be shown to the user when reporting the problem to the user.

If the argument is the empty string, clears the custom error.

`element.validity.valueMissing`

Returns true if the element has no value but is a required field; false otherwise.

`element.validity.typeMismatch`

Returns true if the element's value is not in the correct syntax; false otherwise.

`element.validity.patternMismatch`

Returns true if the element's value doesn't match the provided pattern; false otherwise.

`element.validity.tooLong`

Returns true if the element's value is longer than the provided maximum length; false otherwise.

```

element.validity.rangeUnderflow
    Returns true if the element's value is lower than the provided minimum; false otherwise.

element.validity.rangeOverflow
    Returns true if the element's value is higher than the provided maximum; false otherwise.

element.validity.stepMismatch
    Returns true if the element's value doesn't fit the rules given by the step attribute; false otherwise.

element.validity.badInput
    Returns true if the user has provided input in the user interface that the user agent is unable to convert to a value; false otherwise.

element.validity.customError
    Returns true if the element has a custom error; false otherwise.

element.validity.valid
    Returns true if the element's value has no validity problems; false otherwise.

valid = element.checkValidity()
    Returns true if the element's value has no validity problems; false otherwise. Fires an invalid event at the element in the latter case.

element.validationMessage
    Returns the error message that would be shown to the user if the element was to be checked for validity.

```

The [willValidate](#) attribute must return true if an element is a [candidate for constraint validation](#), and false otherwise (i.e. false if any conditions are [barring it from constraint validation](#)).

The [setCustomValidity\(message\)](#), when invoked, must set the [custom validity error message](#) to the value of the given [message](#) argument.

Code Example:

In the following example, a script checks the value of a form control each time it is edited, and whenever it is not a valid value, uses the [setCustomValidity\(\)](#) method to set an appropriate message.

```

<label>Feeling: <input name=f type="text" oninput="check(this)"></label>
<script>
    function check(input) {
        if (input.value == "good" ||
            input.value == "fine" ||
            input.value == "tired") {
            input.setCustomValidity("'" + input.value + "' is not a feeling.");
        } else {
            // input is fine -- reset the error message
            input.setCustomValidity('');
        }
    }
</script>

```

The [validity](#) attribute must return a [ValidityState](#) object that represents the [validity states](#) of the element. This object is [live](#), and the same object must be returned each time the element's [validity](#) attribute is retrieved.

```

IDL
interface ValidityState {
    readonly attribute boolean valueMissing;
    readonly attribute boolean typeMismatch;
    readonly attribute boolean patternMismatch;
    readonly attribute boolean tooLong;
    readonly attribute boolean rangeUnderflow;
    readonly attribute boolean rangeOverflow;
    readonly attribute boolean stepMismatch;
    readonly attribute boolean badInput;
    readonly attribute boolean customError;
    readonly attribute boolean valid;
};

```

A [ValidityState](#) object has the following attributes. On getting, they must return true if the corresponding condition given in the following list is true, and false otherwise.

valueMissing
The control is [suffering from being missing](#).

typeMismatch
The control is [suffering from a type mismatch](#).

patternMismatch
The control is [suffering from a pattern mismatch](#).

tooLong
The control is [suffering from being too long](#).

rangeUnderflow
The control is [suffering from an underflow](#).

rangeOverflow
The control is [suffering from an overflow](#).

stepMismatch
The control is [suffering from a step mismatch](#).

badInput
The control is [suffering from bad input](#).

customError
The control is [suffering from a custom error](#).

The control is [suffering from a custom error](#).

`valid`

None of the other conditions are true.

When the `checkValidity()` method is invoked, if the element is a [candidate for constraint validation](#) and does not [satisfy its constraints](#), the user agent must [fire a simple event](#) named `invalid` that is cancelable (but in this case has no default action) at the element and return false. Otherwise, it must only return true without doing anything else.

The `validationMessage` attribute must return the empty string if the element is not a [candidate for constraint validation](#) or if it is one but it [satisfies its constraints](#); otherwise, it must return a suitably localized message that the user agent would show the user if this were the only form control with a validity constraint problem. If the user agent would not actually show a textual message in such a situation (e.g. it would show a graphical cue instead), then the attribute must return a suitably localized message that expresses (one or more of) the validity constraint(s) that the control does not satisfy. If the element is a [candidate for constraint validation](#) and is [suffering from a custom error](#), then the [custom validity error message](#) should be present in the return value.

4.10.21.4 Security

Servers should not rely on client-side validation. Client-side validation can be intentionally bypassed by hostile users, and unintentionally bypassed by users of older user agents or automated tools that do not implement these features. The constraint validation features are only intended to improve the user experience, not to provide any kind of security mechanism.

4.10.22 Form submission

4.10.22.1 Introduction

This section is non-normative.

When a form is submitted, the data in the form is converted into the structure specified by the `enctype`, and then sent to the destination specified by the `action` using the given `method`.

For example, take the following form:

```
<form action="/find.cgi" method=get>
<input type=text name=t>
<input type=search name=q>
<input type=submit>
</form>
```

If the user types in "cats" in the first field and "fur" in the second, and then hits the submit button, then the user agent will load `/find.cgi? t=cats&q=fur`.

On the other hand, consider this form:

```
<form action="/find.cgi" method=post enctype="multipart/form-data">
<input type=text name=t>
<input type=search name=q>
<input type=submit>
</form>
```

Given the same user input, the result on submission is quite different: the user agent instead does an HTTP POST to the given URL, with as the entity body something like the following text:

```
-----kYFrd4jNJEgCervE
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="t"

cats
-----kYFrd4jNJEgCervE
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="q"

fur
-----kYFrd4jNJEgCervE--
```

4.10.22.2 Implicit submission

A `form` element's [default button](#) is the first [submit button](#) in [tree order](#) whose `form_owner` is that `form` element.

If the user agent supports letting the user submit a form implicitly (for example, on some platforms hitting the "enter" key while a text field is focused implicitly submits the form), then doing so for a form whose [default button](#) has a defined [activation behavior](#) must cause the user agent to [run synthetic click activation steps](#) on that [default button](#).

Note: Consequently, if the [default button](#) is [disabled](#), the form is not submitted when such an implicit submission mechanism is used. (A button has no [activation behavior](#) when disabled.)

Note: There are pages on the Web that are only usable if there is a way to implicitly submit forms, so user agents are strongly encouraged to support this.

If the form has no [submit button](#), then the implicit submission mechanism must do nothing if the form has more than one [field that blocks implicit submission](#), and must [submit](#) the `form` element from the `form` element itself otherwise.

For the purpose of the previous paragraph, an element is a [field that blocks implicit submission](#) of a `form` element if it is an `input` element whose `form_owner` is that `form` element and whose `type` attribute is in one of the following states: [Text](#), [Search](#), [URL](#), [Telephone](#), [E-mail](#), [Password](#), [Date and Time](#), [Date](#), [Month](#), [Week](#), [Time](#), [Local Date and Time](#), [Number](#)

4.10.22.3 Form submission algorithm

When a `form` element `form` is [submitted](#) from an element `submitter` (typically a button), optionally with a `submitted from submit()` method flag set, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Let `form document` be the `form`'s `Document`.

2. If *form document* has no associated [browsing context](#) or its [active sandboxing flag set](#) has its [sandboxed forms browsing context flag](#) set, then abort these steps without doing anything.
3. Let *form browsing context* be the [browsing context](#) of *form document*.
4. If the *submitted from submit()* method flag is not set, and the *submitter* element's [no-validate state](#) is false, then [interactively validate the constraints](#) of *form* and examine the result: if the result is negative (the constraint validation concluded that there were invalid fields and probably informed the user of this) then [fire a simple event](#) named `invalid` at the *form* element and then abort these steps.
5. If the *submitted from submit()* method flag is not set, then [fire a simple event](#) that bubbles and is cancelable named `submit`, at *form*. If the event's default action is prevented (i.e. if the event is canceled) then abort these steps. Otherwise, continue (effectively the default action is to perform the submission).
6. Let *form data set* be the result of [constructing the form data set](#) for *form* in the context of *submitter*.
7. Let *action* be the *submitter* element's [action](#).
8. If *action* is the empty string, let *action* be [the document's address](#) of the *form document*.
9. [Resolve](#) the [URL](#) *action*, relative to the *submitter* element. If this fails, abort these steps.
10. Let *action* be the resulting [absolute URL](#).
11. Let *action components* be the resulting [parsed URL](#).
12. Let *scheme* be the [scheme](#) of the resulting [parsed URL](#).
13. Let *enctype* be the *submitter* element's [enctype](#).
14. Let *method* be the *submitter* element's [method](#).
15. Let *target* be the *submitter* element's [target](#).
16. If the user indicated a specific [browsing context](#) to use when submitting the form, then let *target browsing context* be that [browsing context](#). Otherwise, apply [the rules for choosing a browsing context given a browsing context name](#) using *target* as the name and *form browsing context* as the context in which the algorithm is executed, and let *target browsing context* be the resulting [browsing context](#).
17. If *target browsing context* was created in the previous step, or, alternatively, if the *form document* has not yet [completely loaded](#) and the *submitted from submit()* method is set, then let *replace* be true. Otherwise, let it be false.
18. Otherwise, select the appropriate row in the table below based on the value of *scheme* as given by the first cell of each row. Then, select the appropriate cell on that row based on the value of *method* as given in the first cell of each column. Then, jump to the steps named in that cell and defined below the table.

	GET	POST
<code>http</code>	Mutate action URL	Submit as entity body
<code>https</code>	Mutate action URL	Submit as entity body
<code>ftp</code>	Get action URL	Get action URL
<code>javascript</code>	Get action URL	Get action URL
<code>data</code>	Get action URL	Post to data:
<code>mailto</code>	Mail with headers	Mail as body

If *scheme* is not one of those listed in this table, then the behavior is not defined by this specification. User agents should, in the absence of another specification defining this, act in a manner analogous to that defined in this specification for similar schemes.

Each *form* element has a [planned navigation](#), which is either null or a [task](#); when the *form* is first created, its [planned navigation](#) must be set to null. In the behaviours described below, when the user agent is required to [plan to navigate](#) to a particular resource *destination*, it must run the following steps:

1. If the *form* has a non-null [planned navigation](#), remove it from its [task queue](#).
2. Let the *form*'s [planned navigation](#) be a new [task](#) that consists of running the following steps:
 1. Let the *form*'s [planned navigation](#) be null.
 2. [Navigate](#) *target browsing context* to the particular resource *destination*. If *replace* is true, then *target browsing context* must be navigated with [replacement enabled](#).

For the purposes of this task, *target browsing context* and *replace* are the variables that were set up when the overall form submission algorithm was run, with their values as they stood when this [planned navigation](#) was [queued](#).

3. [Queue the task](#) that is the *form*'s new [planned navigation](#).

The [task source](#) for this task is the [DOM manipulation task source](#).

The behaviors are as follows:

Mutate action URL

Let *query* be the result of encoding the *form data set* using the [application/x-www-form-urlencoded encoding algorithm](#), interpreted as a US-ASCII string.

Set *parsed action*'s [query](#) component to *query*.

Let *destination* be a new [URL](#) formed by applying the [URL serializer](#) algorithm to *parsed action*.

[Plan to navigate](#) to *destination*.

Submit as entity body

Let *entity body* be the result of encoding the *form data set* using the [appropriate form encoding algorithm](#).

Let *MIME type* be determined as follows:

If `enctype` is `application/x-www-form-urlencoded`
 Let `MIME type` be "application/x-www-form-urlencoded".
 If `enctype` is `multipart/form-data`
 Let `MIME type` be the concatenation of the string "`multipart/form-data;`", a U+0020 SPACE character, the string "`boundary=`", and the `multipart/form-data boundary string` generated by the `multipart/form-data encoding algorithm`.
 If `enctype` is `text/plain`
 Let `MIME type` be "text/plain".

Otherwise, `plan to navigate` to `action` using the HTTP method given by `method` and with `entity body` as the entity body, of type `MIME type`.

Get action URL

`Plan to navigate` to `action`.

Note: The `form data set` is discarded.

Post to data:

Let `data` be the result of encoding the `form data set` using the `appropriate form encoding algorithm`.

If `action` contains the string "%%%%" (four U+0025 PERCENT SIGN characters), then `percent encode` all bytes in `data` that, if interpreted as US-ASCII, are not characters in the URL `default encode set`, and then, treating the result as a US-ASCII string, `UTF-8 percent encode` all the U+0025 PERCENT SIGN characters in the resulting string and replace the first occurrence of "%%%%" in `action` with the resulting doubly-escaped string. [URL]

Otherwise, if `action` contains the string "%%" (two U+0025 PERCENT SIGN characters in a row, but not four), then `UTF-8 percent encode` all characters in `data` that, if interpreted as US-ASCII, are not characters in the URL `default encode set`, and then, treating the result as a US-ASCII string, replace the first occurrence of "%%" in `action` with the resulting escaped string. [URL]

`Plan to navigate` to the potentially modified `action` (which will be a `data: URL`).

Mail with headers

Let `headers` be the resulting encoding the `form data set` using the `application/x-www-form-urlencoded encoding algorithm`, interpreted as a US-ASCII string.

Replace occurrences of "+" (U+002B) characters in `headers` with the string "%20".

Let `destination` consist of all the characters from the first character in `action` to the character immediately before the first "?" (U+003F) character, if any, or the end of the string if there are none.

Append a single "?" (U+003F) character to `destination`.

Append `headers` to `destination`.

`Plan to navigate` to `destination`.

Mail as body

Let `body` be the resulting of encoding the `form data set` using the `appropriate form encoding algorithm` and then `percent encoding` all the bytes in the resulting byte string that, when interpreted as US-ASCII, are not characters in the URL `default encode set`. [URL]

Let `destination` have the same value as `action`.

If `destination` does not contain a "?" (U+003F) character, append a single "?" (U+003F) character to `destination`. Otherwise, append a single U+0026 AMPERSAND character (&).

Append the string "body=" to `destination`.

Append `body`, interpreted as a US-ASCII string, to `destination`.

`Plan to navigate` to `destination`.

The **appropriate form encoding algorithm** is determined as follows:

If `enctype` is `application/x-www-form-urlencoded`
 Use the `application/x-www-form-urlencoded encoding algorithm`.
 If `enctype` is `multipart/form-data`
 Use the `multipart/form-data encoding algorithm`.
 If `enctype` is `text/plain`
 Use the `text/plain encoding algorithm`.

4.10.22.4 Constructing the form data set

The algorithm to **construct the form data set** for a form `form` optionally in the context of a submitter `submitter` is as follows. If not specified otherwise, `submitter` is null.

1. Let `controls` be a list of all the `submittable elements` whose `form owner` is `form`, in `tree order`.
2. Let the `form data set` be a list of name-value-type tuples, initially empty.
3. Loop: For each element `field` in `controls`, in `tree order`, run the following substeps:
 1. If any of the following conditions are met, then skip these substeps for this element:
 - The `field` element has a `datalist` element ancestor.
 - The `field` element is `disabled`.
 - The `field` element is a `button` but it is not `submitter`.
 - The `field` element is an `input` element whose `type` attribute is in the `Checkbox` state and whose `checkedness` is false.
 - The `field` element is an `input` element whose `type` attribute is in the `Radio Button` state and whose `checkedness` is false.
 - The `field` element is not an `input` element whose `type` attribute is in the `Image Button` state, and either the `field` element does

This `field` element is not an `object` element whose `type` attribute is in the `Image Button` state, and either the `field` element does not have a `name` attribute specified, or its `name` attribute's value is the empty string.

- The `field` element is an `object` element that is not using a `plugin`.

Otherwise, process `field` as follows:

2. Let `type` be the value of the `type` IDL attribute of `field`.
3. If the `field` element is an `input` element whose `type` attribute is in the `Image Button` state, then run these further nested substeps:
 1. If the `field` element has a `name` attribute specified and its value is not the empty string, let `name` be that value followed by a single "`.`" (U+002E) character. Otherwise, let `name` be the empty string.
 2. Let `namex` be the string consisting of the concatenation of `name` and a single U+0078 LATIN SMALL LETTER X character (`x`).
 3. Let `namey` be the string consisting of the concatenation of `name` and a single U+0079 LATIN SMALL LETTER Y character (`y`).
 4. The `field` element is `submitter`, and before this algorithm was invoked the user indicated a coordinate. Let `x` be the `x`-component of the coordinate selected by the user, and let `y` be the `y`-component of the coordinate selected by the user.
 5. Append an entry to the `form data set` with the name `namex`, the value `x`, and the type `type`.
 6. Append an entry to the `form data set` with the name `namey` and the value `y`, and the type `type`.
 7. Skip the remaining substeps for this element: if there are any more elements in `controls`, return to the top of the `loop` step, otherwise, jump to the `end` step below.
4. Let `name` be the value of the `field` element's `name` attribute.
5. If the `field` element is a `select` element, then for each `option` element in the `select` element's `list of options` whose `selectedness` is true and that is not `disabled`, append an entry to the `form data set` with the `name` as the name, the `value` of the `option` element as the value, and `type` as the type.
6. Otherwise, if the `field` element is an `input` element whose `type` attribute is in the `Checkbox` state or the `Radio Button` state, then run these further nested substeps:
 1. If the `field` element has a `value` attribute specified, then let `value` be the value of that attribute; otherwise, let `value` be the string "`on`".
 2. Append an entry to the `form data set` with `name` as the name, `value` as the value, and `type` as the type.
7. Otherwise, if the `field` element is an `input` element whose `type` attribute is in the `File Upload` state, then for each file `selected` in the `input` element, append an entry to the `form data set` with the `name` as the name, the file (consisting of the name, the type, and the body) as the value, and `type` as the type. If there are no `selected files`, then append an entry to the `form data set` with the `name` as the name, the empty string as the value, and `application/octet-stream` as the type.
8. Otherwise, if the `field` element is an `object` element: try to obtain a form submission value from the `plugin`, and if that is successful, append an entry to the `form data set` with `name` as the name, the returned form submission value as the value, and the string "`object`" as the type.
9. Otherwise, append an entry to the `form data set` with `name` as the name, the `value` of the `field` element as the value, and `type` as the type.
10. If the element has a `dirname` attribute, and that attribute's value is not the empty string, then run these substeps:
 1. Let `dirname` be the value of the element's `dirname` attribute.
 2. Let `dir` be the string "`ltr`" if `the directionality` of the element is "`ltr`", and "`rtl`" otherwise (i.e. when `the directionality` of the element is "`rtl`").
 3. Append an entry to the `form data set` with `dirname` as the name, `dir` as the value, and the string "`direction`" as the type.
- Note:** An element can only have a `dirname` attribute if it is a `textarea` element or an `input` element whose `type` attribute is in either the `Text` state or the `Search` state.
4. **End:** For the name of each entry in the `form data set`, and for the value of each entry in the `form data set` whose type is not "`file`" or "`textarea`", replace every occurrence of a "CR" (U+000D) character not followed by a "LF" (U+000A) character, and every occurrence of "LF" (U+000A) character not preceded by a "CR" (U+000D) character, by a two-character string consisting of a U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN "CRLF" (U+000A) character pair.
- Note:** In the case of the `value` of `textarea` elements, this newline normalization is already performed during the conversion of the control's `raw value` into the control's `value` (which also performs any necessary line wrapping). In the case of `input` elements `type` attributes in the `File Upload` state, the value is not normalized.
5. Return the `form data set`.

4.10.22.5 Selecting a form submission encoding

If the user agent is to pick an encoding for a form, optionally with an `allownon-ASCII-compatible encodings` flag set, it must run the following substeps:

1. Let `input` be the value of the `form` element's `accept-charset` attribute.
2. Let `candidate encoding labels` be the result of splitting `input` on spaces.
3. Let `candidate encodings` be an empty list of `character encodings`.
4. For each token in `candidate encoding labels` in turn (in the order in which they were found in `input`), get an encoding for the token and, if this does not result in failure, append the `encoding` to `candidate encodings`.
5. If the `allownon-ASCII-compatible encodings` flag is not set, remove any encodings that are not `ASCII-compatible character encodings`.

- c. If the `allowNonASCII` compatible encodings flag is not set, remove any encodings that are not [ASCII-compatible character encodings](#) from `candidate encodings`.
- 6. If `candidate encodings` is empty, return UTF-8 and abort these steps.
- 7. Each character encoding in `candidate encodings` can represent a finite number of characters. (For example, UTF-8 can represent all 1.1 million or so Unicode code points, while Windows-1252 can only represent 256.)

For each encoding in `candidate encodings`, determine how many of the characters in the names and values of the entries in the `form data set` the encoding can represent (without ignoring duplicates). Let `max` be the highest such count. (For UTF-8, `max` would equal the number of characters in the names and values of the entries in the `form data set`.)

Return the first encoding in `candidate encodings` that can encode `max` characters in the names and values of the entries in the `form data set`.

4.10.22.6 URL-encoded form data

Note: This form data set encoding is in many ways an aberrant monstrosity, the result of many years of implementation accidents and compromises leading to a set of requirements necessary for interoperability, but in no way representing good design practices. In particular, readers are cautioned to pay close attention to the twisted details involving repeated (and in some cases nested) conversions between character encodings and byte sequences.

The `application/x-www-form-urlencoded` encoding algorithm is as follows:

1. Let `result` be the empty string.
2. If the `form` element has an `accept-charset` attribute, let the selected character encoding be the result of [picking an encoding for the form](#).
Otherwise, if the `form` element has no `accept-charset` attribute, but the [document's character encoding](#) is an [ASCII-compatible character encoding](#), then that is the selected character encoding.
Otherwise, let the selected character encoding be UTF-8.
3. Let `charset` be the [name](#) of the selected [character encoding](#).
4. For each entry in the `form data set`, perform these substeps:
 1. If the entry's name is "`charset`" and its type is "`hidden`", replace its value with `charset`.
 2. If the entry's type is "`file`", replace its value with the file's name only.
 3. For each character in the entry's name and value that cannot be expressed using the selected character encoding, replace the character by a string consisting of a U+0026 AMPERSAND character (&), a "#" (U+0023) character, one or more [ASCII digits](#) representing the Unicode code point of the character in base ten, and finally a ";" (U+003B) character.
 4. Encode the entry's name and value using the [encoder](#) for the selected character encoding. The entry's name and value are now byte strings.
 5. For each byte in the entry's name and value, apply the appropriate subsubsteps from the following list:
 - ↪ If the byte is 0x20 (U+0020 SPACE if interpreted as ASCII)
Replace the byte with a single 0x2B byte ("+" (U+002B) character if interpreted as ASCII).
 - ↪ If the byte is in the range 0x2A, 0x2D, 0x2E, 0x30 to 0x39, 0x41 to 0x5A, 0x5F, 0x61 to 0x7A
Leave the byte as is.
 - ↪ Otherwise
 1. Let `s` be a string consisting of a U+0025 PERCENT SIGN character (%) followed by [uppercase ASCII hex digits](#) representing the hexadecimal value of the byte in question (zero-padded if necessary).
 2. Encode the string `s` as US-ASCII, so that it is now a byte string.
 3. Replace the byte in question in the name or value being processed by the bytes in `s`, preserving their relative order.
 6. Interpret the entry's name and value as Unicode strings encoded in US-ASCII. (All of the bytes in the string will be in the range 0x00 to 0x7F; the high bit will be zero throughout.) The entry's name and value are now Unicode strings again.
 7. If the entry's name is "`isindex`", its type is "`text`", and this is the first entry in the `form data set`, then append the value to `result` and skip the rest of the substeps for this entry, moving on to the next entry, if any, or the next step in the overall algorithm otherwise.
 8. If this is not the first entry, append a single U+0026 AMPERSAND character (&) to `result`.
 9. Append the entry's name to `result`.
 10. Append a single "=" (U+003D) character to `result`.
 11. Append the entry's value to `result`.
5. Encode `result` as US-ASCII and return the resulting byte stream.

To **decode** `application/x-www-form-urlencoded` payloads, the following algorithm should be used. This algorithm uses as inputs the payload itself, `payload`, consisting of a Unicode string using only characters in the range U+0000 to U+007F; a default character encoding `encoding`; and optionally an `isindex` flag indicating that the payload is to be processed as if it had been generated for a form containing an `isindex` control. The output of this algorithm is a sorted list of name-value pairs. If the `isindex` flag is set and the first control really was an `isindex` control, then the first name-value pair will have as its name the empty string.

1. Let `strings` be the result of [strictly splitting the string](#) `payload` on U+0026 AMPERSAND characters (&).
2. If the `isindex` flag is set and the first string in `strings` does not contain a "=" (U+003D) character, insert a "=" (U+003D) character at the start of the first string in `strings`.
3. Let `pairs` be an empty list of name-value pairs.
4. For each string `string` in `strings`, run these substeps:

1. If `string` contains a "=" (U+003D) character, then let `name` be the substring of `string` from the start of `string` up to but excluding its first "=" (U+003D) character, and let `value` be the substring from the first character, if any, after the first "=" (U+003D) character up to the end of `string`. If the first "=" (U+003D) character is the first character, then `name` will be the empty string. If it is the last character, then `value` will be the empty string.

Otherwise, `string` contains no "=" (U+003D) characters. Let `name` have the value of `string` and let `value` be the empty string.

2. Replace any "+" (U+002B) characters in `name` and `value` with U+0020 SPACE characters.

3. Replace any escape in `name` and `value` with the character represented by the escape. This replacement must not be recursive.

An escape is a "%" (U+0025) character followed by two [ASCII hex digits](#).

The character represented by an escape is the Unicode character whose code point is equal to the value of the two characters after the "%" (U+0025) character, interpreted as a hexadecimal number (in the range 0..255).

So for instance the string "A%2BC" would become "A+C". Similarly, the string "100%25AA%21" becomes the string "100%AA!".

4. Convert the `name` and `value` strings to their byte representation in ISO-8859-1 (i.e. convert the Unicode string to a byte string, mapping code points to byte values directly).
5. Add a pair consisting of `name` and `value` to `pairs`.
6. If any of the name-value pairs in `pairs` have a name component consisting of the string "`_charset_`" encoded in US-ASCII, and the value component of the first such pair, when decoded as US-ASCII, is the name of a supported character encoding, then let `encoding` be that character encoding (replacing the default passed to the algorithm).
7. Convert the name and value components of each name-value pair in `pairs` to Unicode by interpreting the bytes according to the encoding `encoding`.
7. Return `pairs`.

Note: Parameters on the [application/x-www-form-urlencoded](#) MIME type are ignored. In particular, this MIME type does not support the `charset` parameter.

4.10.22.7 Multipart form data

The `multipart/form-data` encoding algorithm is as follows:

1. Let `result` be the empty string.
2. If the algorithm was invoked with an explicit character encoding, let the selected character encoding be that encoding. (This algorithm is used by other specifications, which provide an explicit character encoding to avoid the dependency on the `form` element described in the next paragraph.)

Otherwise, if the `form` element has an `accept-charset` attribute, let the selected character encoding be the result of [picking an encoding for the form](#).

Otherwise, if the `form` element has no `accept-charset` attribute, but the `document's character encoding` is an [ASCII-compatible character encoding](#), then that is the selected character encoding.

Otherwise, let the selected character encoding be UTF-8.
3. Let `charset` be the `name` of the selected `character encoding`.
4. For each entry in the `form data set`, perform these substeps:
 1. If the entry's name is "`_charset_`" and its type is "`hidden`", replace its value with `charset`.
 2. For each character in the entry's name and value that cannot be expressed using the selected character encoding, replace the character by a string consisting of a U+0026 AMPERSAND character (&), a "#" (U+0023) character, one or more [ASCII digits](#) representing the Unicode code point of the character in base ten, and finally a U+003B SEMICOLON character (;).
5. Encode the (now mutated) `form data set` using the rules described by RFC 2388, *Returning Values from Forms: multipart/form-data*, and return the resulting byte stream. [\[RFC2388\]](#)

Each entry in the `form data set` is a `field`, the name of the entry is the `field name` and the value of the entry is the `field value`.

The order of parts must be the same as the order of fields in the `form data set`. Multiple entries with the same name must be treated as distinct fields.

Note: In particular, this means that multiple files submitted as part of a single `<input type=file multiple>` element will result in each file having its own field; the "sets of files" feature ("`multipart/mixed`") of RFC 2388 is not used.

The parts of the generated `multipart/form-data` resource that correspond to non-file fields must not have a `Content-Type` header specified. Their names and values must be encoded using the character encoding selected above (field names in particular do not get converted to a 7-bit safe encoding as suggested in RFC 2388).

File names included in the generated `multipart/form-data` resource (as part of file fields) must use the character encoding selected above, though the precise name may be approximated if necessary (e.g. newlines could be removed from file names, quotes could be changed to "%22", and characters not expressible in the selected character encoding could be replaced by other characters). User agents must not use the RFC 2231 encoding suggested by RFC 2388.

The boundary used by the user agent in generating the return value of this algorithm is the `multipart/form-data boundary string`. (This value is used to generate the MIME type of the form submission payload generated by this algorithm.)

For details on how to interpret `multipart/form-data` payloads, see RFC 2388. [\[RFC2388\]](#)

4.10.22.8 Plain text form data

The `text/plain` encoding algorithm is as follows:

1. Let `result` be the empty string.
2. If the `form` element has an `accept-charset` attribute, let the selected character encoding be the result of [picking an encoding for the form](#), with the `allownon-ASCII-compatible encodings` flag unset.
Otherwise, if the `form` element has no `accept-charset` attribute, then that is the selected character encoding.
3. Let `charset` be the [name](#) of the selected [character encoding](#).
4. If the entry's name is "`charset`" and its type is "`hidden`", replace its value with `charset`.
5. If the entry's type is "`file`", replace its value with the file's name only.
6. For each entry in the `form data set`, perform these substeps:
 1. Append the entry's name to `result`.
 2. Append a single "=" (U+003D) character to `result`.
 3. Append the entry's value to `result`.
 4. Append a "CR" (U+000D) "LF" (U+000A) character pair to `result`.
7. Encode `result` using the [encoder](#) for the selected character encoding and return the resulting byte stream.

Payloads using the `text/plain` format are intended to be human readable. They are not reliably interpretable by computer, as the format is ambiguous (for example, there is no way to distinguish a literal newline in a value from the newline at the end of the value).

4.10.23 Resetting a form

When a `form` element `form` is `reset`, the user agent must [fire a simple event](#) named `reset`, that bubbles and is cancelable, at `form`, and then, if that event is not canceled, must invoke the [reset algorithm](#) of each [resettable element](#) whose `form owner` is `form`.

Each [resettable element](#) defines its own **reset algorithm**. Changes made to form controls as part of these algorithms do not count as changes caused by the user (and thus, e.g., do not cause `input` events to fire).

4.11 Interactive elements

4.11.1 The `details` element

[Categories:](#)

- [Flow content](#).
- [Sectioning root](#).
- [Interactive content](#).
- [Palpable content](#).

[Contexts in which this element can be used:](#)

Where [flow content](#) is expected.

[Content model:](#)

One `summary` element followed by [flow content](#).

[Content attributes:](#)

- [Global attributes](#)
- [open](#)

[DOM interface:](#)

```
IDL interface HTMLDetailsElement : HTMLElement {
    attribute boolean open;
};
```

The `details` element [represents](#) a disclosure widget from which the user can obtain additional information or controls.

Note: The `details` element is not appropriate for footnotes. Please see [the section on footnotes](#) for details on how to mark up footnotes.

The first `summary` element child of the element, if any, [represents](#) the summary or legend of the details. If there is no child `summary` element, the user agent should provide its own legend (e.g. "Details").

The rest of the element's contents [represents](#) the additional information or controls.

The `open` content attribute is a [boolean attribute](#). If present, it indicates that both the summary and the additional information is to be shown to the user. If the attribute is absent, only the summary is to be shown.

When the element is created, if the attribute is absent, the additional information should be hidden; if the attribute is present, that information should be shown. Subsequently, if the attribute is removed, then the information should be hidden; if the attribute is added, the information should be shown.

The user agent should allow the user to request that the additional information be shown or hidden. To honor a request for the details to be shown, the user agent must set the `open` attribute on the element to the value `open`. To honor a request for the information to be hidden, the user agent must remove the `open` attribute from the element.

The `open` IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the `open` content attribute.

[Code Example:](#)

The following example shows the `details` element being used to hide technical details in a progress report.

```
<section class="progress window">
  <h1>Copying "Really Achieving Your Childhood Dreams"</h1>
  <details>
```

```

<summary>Copying... <progress max="375505392" value="97543282"></progress> 25%</summary>
<dl>
  <dt>Transfer rate:</dt> <dd>452KB/s</dd>
  <dt>Local filename:</dt> <dd>/home/rpausch/raycd.m4v</dd>
  <dt>Remote filename:</dt> <dd>/var/www/lectures/raycd.m4v</dd>
  <dt>Duration:</dt> <dd>01:16:27</dd>
  <dt>Color profile:</dt> <dd>SD (6-1-6)</dd>
  <dt>Dimensions:</dt> <dd>320×240</dd>
</dl>
</details>
</section>

```

Code Example:

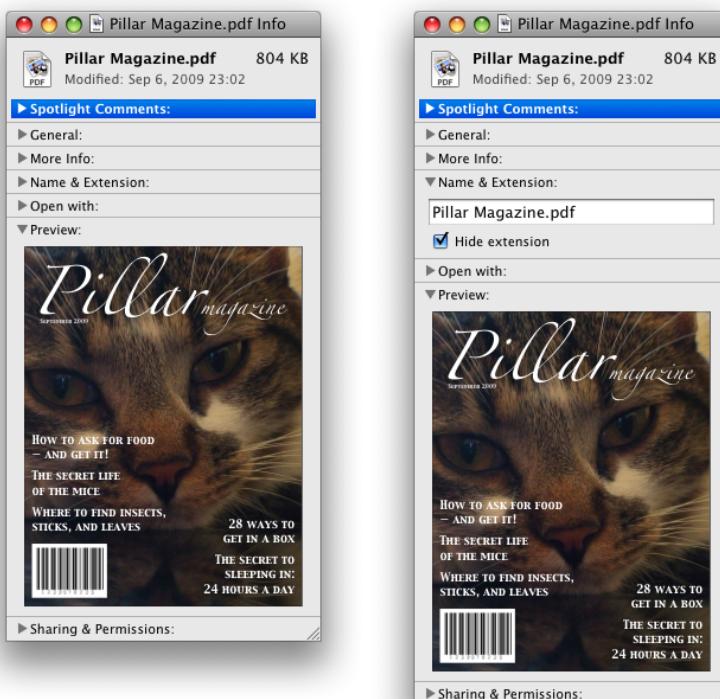
The following shows how a `details` element can be used to hide some controls by default:

```

<details>
  <summary><label for=fn>Name & Extension:</label></summary>
  <p><input type=text id=fn name=fn value="Pillar Magazine.pdf">
  <p><label><input type=checkbox name=ext checked> Hide extension</label>
</details>

```

One could use this in conjunction with other `details` in a list to allow the user to collapse a set of fields down to a small set of headings, with the ability to open each one.



In these examples, the summary really just summarises what the controls can change, and not the actual values, which is less than ideal.

Code Example:

Because the `open` attribute is added and removed automatically as the user interacts with the control, it can be used in CSS to style the element differently based on its state. Here, a stylesheet is used to animate the color of the summary when the element is opened or closed:

```
<style>
  details > summary { transition: color 1s; color: black; }
  details[open] > summary { color: red; }
</style>
<details>
  <summary>Automated Status: Operational</summary>
  <p>Velocity: 12m/s</p>
  <p>Direction: North</p>
</details>
```

4.11.2 The `summary` element

Categories:

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used:

As the first child of a `details` element.

Content model:

Phrasing content.

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

DOM interface:

Uses [HTMLElement](#).

The `summary` element **represents** a summary, caption, or legend for the rest of the contents of the `summary` element's parent `details` element, if any.

4.11.3 The `dialog` element

Categories:

Flow content.

Sectioning root.

Contexts in which this element can be used:

Where `flow content` is expected.

Content model:

Flow content.

Content attributes:

[Global attributes](#)

[open](#)

DOM interface:

```
[IDL] interface HTMLDialogElement : HTMLElement {
  attribute boolean open;
  attribute DOMString returnValue;
  void show(optional (MouseEvent or Element) anchor);
  void showModal(optional (MouseEvent or Element) anchor);
  void close(optional DOMString returnValue);
};
```

The `dialog` element represents a part of an application that a user interacts with to perform a task, for example a dialog box, inspector, or window.

The `open` attribute is a [boolean attribute](#). When specified, it indicates that the `dialog` element is active and that the user can interact with it.

A `dialog` element without an `open` attribute specified should not be shown to the user. This requirement may be implemented indirectly through the style layer. For example, user agents that [support the suggested default rendering](#) implement this requirement using the CSS rules described in the [rendering section](#).

`dialog . show([anchor])`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Displays the `dialog` element.

The argument, if provided, provides an anchor point to which the element will be fixed.

`dialog . showModal([anchor])`

Displays the `dialog` element and makes it the top-most modal dialog.

The argument, if provided, provides an anchor point to which the element will be fixed.

This method honors the [autofocus](#) attribute.

`dialog . close([result])`

Closes the `dialog` element.

The argument, if provided, provides a return value.

`dialog . returnValue [= result]`

Returns the `dialog`'s return value.

Can be set, to update the return value.

When the `show()` method is invoked, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. If the element already has an `open` attribute, then abort these steps.
2. Add an `open` attribute to the `dialog` element, whose value is the empty string.
3. If the `show()` method was invoked with an argument, `set up the position` of the `dialog` element, using that argument as the anchor. Otherwise, `set up the default static position` of the dialog element.

Each `Document` has a stack of `dialog` elements known as the **pending dialog stack**. When a `Document` is created, this stack must be initialized to be empty.

When an element is added to the **pending dialog stack**, it must also be added to the **top layer** layer. When an element is removed from the **pending dialog stack**, it must be removed from the **top layer**. [FULLSCREEN]

When the `showModal()` method is invoked, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Let `subject` be the `dialog` element on which the method was invoked.
2. If `subject` already has an `open` attribute, then throw an `InvalidStateError` exception and abort these steps.
3. If `subject` is not in a `Document`, then throw an `InvalidStateError` exception and abort these steps.
4. Add an `open` attribute to `subject`, whose value is the empty string.
5. If the `showModal()` method was invoked with an argument, `set up the position` of `subject`, using that argument as the anchor. Otherwise, `set up the default static position` of the dialog element.
6. Let `subject`'s `Document` be `blocked by the modal dialog subject`.
7. Push `subject` onto `subject`'s `Document`'s **pending dialog stack**.
8. Let `control` be the first element in tree order whose nearest ancestor `dialog` element is `subject` and that has an `autofocus` attribute specified, if any.
9. If there is no `control`, then abort these steps.
10. Run the `focusing steps` for `control`.

If at any time a `dialog` element is `removed from a Document`, then if that `dialog` is in that `document`'s **pending dialog stack**, the following steps must be run:

1. Let `subject` be that `dialog` element and `document` be the `Document` from which it is being removed.
2. Remove `subject` from `document`'s **pending dialog stack**.
3. If `document`'s **pending dialog stack** is not empty, then let `document` be `blocked by the modal dialog` that is at the top of `document`'s **pending dialog stack**. Otherwise, let `document` be no longer `blocked by a modal dialog` at all.

When the `close()` method is invoked, the user agent must `close the dialog` that the method was invoked on. If the method was invoked with an argument, that argument must be used as the return value; otherwise, there is no return value.

When a `dialog` element `subject` is to be `closed`, optionally with a return value `result`, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. If `subject` does not have an `open` attribute, then throw an `InvalidStateError` exception and abort these steps.
2. Remove `subject`'s `open` attribute.
3. If the argument was passed a `result`, then set the `returnValue` attribute to the value of `result`.
4. If `subject` is in its `Document`'s **pending dialog stack**, then run these substeps:
 1. Remove `subject` from that **pending dialog stack**.
 2. If that **pending dialog stack** is not empty, then let `subject`'s `Document` be `blocked by the modal dialog` that is at the top of the **pending dialog stack**. Otherwise, let `document` be no longer `blocked by a modal dialog` at all.
5. `Queue a task` to `fire a simple event` named `close` at `subject`.

The `returnValue` IDL attribute, on getting, must return the last value to which it was set. On setting, it must be set to the new value. When the element is created, it must be set to the empty string.

Cancelling dialogs: When a `Document`'s **pending dialog stack** is not empty, user agents may provide a user interface that, upon activation, `queues a task` to `fire a simple event` named `cancel` that is cancelable at the top `dialog` element on the `Document`'s **pending dialog stack**. The default action of this event must be to `close the dialog` with no return value.

Note: An example of such a UI mechanism would be the user pressing the "Escape" key.

The containing block of all `dialog` elements that are *absolutely positioned* must be the initial containing block.

All `dialog` elements are always in one of two modes: **mundanely aligned**, or **magically aligned**. When a `dialog` element is created, it must be placed in the **mundanely aligned** mode and the user agent must `set up the default static position` for that element, without an anchor.

When a user agent is to `set up the default static position` of an element `subject` without an anchor, if that element is `being rendered`, it must set up the element such that its top static position, for the purposes of calculating the used value of the 'top' property, is the value that would place the element's top margin edge as far from the top of the viewport as the element's bottom margin edge from the bottom of the viewport, if the element's height is less than the height of the viewport, and otherwise is the value that would place the element's top margin edge at the top of the viewport.

If there is a `dialog` element that is mundanely aligned and that is being rendered when its browsing context changes viewport width (as measured in CSS pixels), then the user agent must set up the default static position of all such elements in that browsing context again, still without anchors.

When a `dialog` element that is mundanely aligned starts being rendered, the user agent must set up the default static position of that element, without an anchor.

This top static position of a mundanely aligned dialog element must remain the element's top static position until the set up the default static position algorithm is once again invoked for that element. (The element's static position is only used in calculating the used value of the 'top' property in certain situations; it's not used, for instance, to position the element if its 'position' property is set to 'static').

When a user agent is to set up the position of an element `subject` using an anchor `anchor`, it must run the following steps:

1. If `anchor` is a `MouseEvent` object, then run these substeps:

1. If `anchor`'s target element does not have a rendered box, or is in a different document than `subject`, then let `subject` be mundanely positioned, set up the default static position of `subject` without an anchor, and abort the set up the position steps.
2. Let `anchor element` be an anonymous element rendered as a box with zero height and width (so its margin and border boxes both just form a point), positioned so that its top and left are at the coordinate identified by the event, and whose properties all compute to their initial values.

Otherwise, let `anchor element` be `anchor`.

2. Let `subject` be magically aligned to `anchor element`.

While an element `A` is magically aligned to an element `B`, the following requirements apply:

- If at any time either `A` or `B` cease having rendered boxes, `A` and `B` cease being in the same `Document`, or `B` ceases being earlier than `A` in `tree order`, let `subject` be mundanely positioned, and set up the default static position of `subject` without an anchor.
- `A`'s 'position' property must compute to the keyword 'absolute-anchored' rather than whatever it would otherwise compute to (i.e. the 'position' property's specified value is ignored).

Note: The 'absolute-anchored' keyword's requirements are described below.

- The anchor points for `A` and `B` are defined as per the appropriate entry in the following list:

- **If the computed value of 'anchor-point' is 'none' on both `A` and `B`**

The anchor points of `A` and `B` are the center points of their respective first boxes' border boxes.

- **If the computed value of 'anchor-point' is 'none' on `A` and a specific point on `B`**

The anchor point of `B` is the point given by its 'anchor-point' property.

If the anchor point of `B` is the center point of `B`'s first box's border box, then `A`'s anchor point is the center point of its first box's margin box.

Otherwise, `A`'s anchor point is on one of its margin edges. Consider four hypothetical half-infinite lines L1, L2, L3, and L4 that each start in the center of `B`'s first box's border box, and that extend respectively through the top left corner, top right corner, bottom right corner, and bottom left corner of `B`'s first box's border box. `A`'s anchor point is determined by the location of `B`'s anchor point relative to these four hypothetical lines, as follows:

If the anchor point of `B` lies on L1 or L2, or inside the area bounded by L1 and L2 that also contains the points above `B`'s first box's border box, then let `A`'s anchor point be the horizontal center of `A`'s bottom margin edge.

Otherwise, if the anchor point of `B` lies on L3 or L4, or inside the area bounded by L4 and L4 that also contains the points below `B`'s first box's border box, then let `A`'s anchor point be the horizontal center of `A`'s top margin edge.

Otherwise, if the anchor point of `B` lies inside the area bounded by L4 and L1 that also contains the points to the left of `B`'s first box's border box, then let `A`'s anchor point be the vertical center of `A`'s right margin edge.

Otherwise, the anchor point of `B` lies inside the area bounded by L2 and L3 that also contains the points to the right of `B`'s first box's border box; let `A`'s anchor point be the vertical center of `A`'s left margin edge.

- **If the computed value of 'anchor-point' is a specific point on `A` and 'none' on `B`**

The anchor point of `A` is the point given by its 'anchor-point' property.

If the anchor point of `A` is the center point of `A`'s first box's margin box, then `B`'s anchor point is the center point of its first box's border box.

Otherwise, `B`'s anchor point is on one of its border edges. Consider four hypothetical half-infinite lines L1, L2, L3, and L4 that each start in the center of `A`'s first box's margin box, and that extend respectively through the top left corner, top right corner, bottom right corner, and bottom left corner of `A`'s first box's margin box. `B`'s anchor point is determined by the location of `A`'s anchor point relative to these four hypothetical lines, as follows:

If the anchor point of `A` lies on L1 or L2, or inside the area bounded by L1 and L2 that also contains the points above `A`'s first box's margin box, then let `B`'s anchor point be the horizontal center of `B`'s bottom border edge.

Otherwise, if the anchor point of `A` lies on L3 or L4, or inside the area bounded by L4 and L4 that also contains the points below `A`'s first box's margin box, then let `B`'s anchor point be the horizontal center of `B`'s top border edge.

Otherwise, if the anchor point of `A` lies inside the area bounded by L4 and L1 that also contains the points to the left of `A`'s first box's margin box, then let `B`'s anchor point be the vertical center of `B`'s right border edge.

Otherwise, the anchor point of `A` lies inside the area bounded by L2 and L3 that also contains the points to the right of `A`'s first box's margin box; let `B`'s anchor point be the vertical center of `B`'s left border edge.

- **If the computed value of 'anchor-point' is a specific point on both `A` and `B`**

The anchor points of `A` and `B` are the points given by their respective 'anchor-point' properties.

Note: The rules above generally use `A`'s margin box, but `B`'s border box. This is because while `A` always has a margin box, and using the margin box allows for the dialog to be positioned offset from the box it is annotating, `B` sometimes does not have a margin box (e.g. if it is a table-cell), or has a margin box whose position may be not entirely clear (e.g. in the face of margin collapsing and 'clear' handling of in-flow blocks).

In cases where `B` does not have a border box but its border box is used by the algorithm above, user agents must use its first box's content area instead. (This is in particular an issue with boxes in tables that have 'border-collapse' set to 'collapse'.)

- When an element's 'position' property computes to '**absolute-anchored**', the 'float' property does not apply and must compute to 'none', the 'display' property must compute to a value as described by the table in [the section of CSS 2.1 describing the relationships between 'display', 'position', and 'float'](#), and the element's box must be positioned using the rules for absolute positioning but with its static position set such that if the box is positioned in its static position, its anchor point is exactly aligned over the anchor point of the element to which it is [magically aligned](#). Elements aligned in this way are *absolutely positioned*. For the purposes of determining the containing block of other elements, the '**absolute-anchored**' keyword must be treated like the 'absolute' keyword.

Note: The trivial example of an element that does not have a rendered box is one whose 'display' property computes to 'none'. However, there are many other cases; e.g. table columns do not have boxes (their properties merely affect other boxes).

Note: If an element to which another element is anchored changes rendering, the anchored element will be repositioned accordingly. (In other words, the requirements above are live, they are not just calculated once per anchored element.)

Note: The '**absolute-anchored**' keyword is not a keyword that can be specified in CSS; the 'position' property can only compute to this value if the `dialog` element is positioned via the APIs described above.

Note: Elements positioned in this way are not clipped by the 'overflow' property of ancestors (nor moved by the resulting scrolling mechanisms), since the containing block is the initial containing block. Anchoring to an element that is so clipped (and shifted) can therefore result in unexpected effects (where the anchored element moves along with the clipped element, but isn't itself clipped).

The `open` IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the `open` content attribute.

4.11.3.1 Anchor points

This section will eventually be moved to a CSS specification; it is specified here only on an interim basis until an editor can be found to own this.

'anchor-point'	
Value:	none <position>
Initial:	none
Applies to:	all elements
Inherited:	no
Percentages:	refer to width or height of box; see prose
Media:	visual
Computed value:	The specified value, but with any lengths replaced by their corresponding absolute length
Animatable:	no
Canonical order:	per grammar

The 'anchor-point' property specifies a point to which dialog boxes are to be aligned.

If the value is a <position>, the alignment point is the point given by the value, which must be interpreted relative to the element's first rendered box's margin box. Percentages must be calculated relative to the element's first rendered box's margin box (specifically, its width for the horizontal position and its height for the vertical position). [\[CSSVALUES\]](#) [\[CSS\]](#)

If the value is the keyword 'none', then no explicit alignment point is defined. The user agent will pick an alignment point automatically if necessary (as described in the definition of the `open()` method above).

4.12 Links

4.12.1 Introduction

Links are a conceptual construct, created by `a`, `area`, and `link` elements, that [represent](#) a connection between two resources, one of which is the current `Document`. There are two kinds of links in HTML:

Links to external resources

These are links to resources that are to be used to augment the current document, generally automatically processed by the user agent.

Hyperlinks

These are links to other resources that are generally exposed to the user by the user agent so that the user can cause the user agent to [navigate](#) to those resources, e.g. to visit them in a browser or download them.

For `link` elements with an `href` attribute and a `rel` attribute, links must be created for the keywords of the `rel` attribute, as defined for those keywords in the [link types](#) section.

Similarly, for `a` and `area` elements with an `href` attribute and a `rel` attribute, links must be created for the keywords of the `rel` attribute as defined for those keywords in the [link types](#) section. Unlike `link` elements, however, `a` and `area` elements with an `href` attribute that either do not have a `rel` attribute, or whose `rel` attribute has no keywords that are defined as specifying [hyperlinks](#), must also create a [hyperlink](#). This implied hyperlink has no special meaning (it has no [link type](#)) beyond linking the element's document to the resource given by the element's `href` attribute.

A [hyperlink](#) can have one or more [hyperlink annotations](#) that modify the processing semantics of that hyperlink.

4.12.2 Links created by `a` and `area` elements

The `href` attribute on `a` and `area` elements must have a value that is a [valid URL potentially surrounded by spaces](#).

Note: The `href` attribute on `a` and `area` elements is not required; when those elements do not have `href` attributes they do not create hyperlinks.

The `target` attribute, if present, must be a [valid browsing context name or keyword](#). It gives the name of the [browsing context](#) that will be used. User agents use this name when [following hyperlinks](#).

When an `a` or `area` element's [activation behavior](#) is invoked, the user agent may allow the user to indicate a preference regarding whether the hyperlink is to be used for [navigation](#) or whether the resource it specifies is to be downloaded.

In the absence of a user preference, the default should be navigation if the element has no `download` attribute, and should be to download the specified resource if it does.

Whether determined by the user's preferences or via the presence or absence of the attribute, if the decision is to use the hyperlink for [navigation](#) then the user agent must [follow the hyperlink](#), and if the decision is to use the hyperlink to download a resource, the user agent must [download the hyperlink](#). These terms are defined in subsequent sections below.

The `download` attribute, if present, indicates that the author intends the hyperlink to be used for downloading a resource. The attribute may have a value; the value, if any, specifies the default file name that the author recommends for use in labeling the resource in a local file system. There are no restrictions on allowed values, but authors are cautioned that most file systems have limitations with regard to what punctuation is supported in file names, and user agents are likely to adjust file names accordingly.

The `rel` attribute on `a` and `area` elements controls what kinds of links the elements create. The attribute's value must be a [set of space-separated tokens](#). The [allowed keywords and their meanings](#) are defined below.

The `rel` attribute has no default value. If the attribute is omitted or if none of the values in the attribute are recognized by the user agent, then the document has no particular relationship with the destination resource other than there being a hyperlink between the two.

The `hreflang` attribute on `a` and `area` elements that create [hyperlinks](#), if present, gives the language of the linked resource. It is purely advisory. The value must be a valid BCP 47 language tag. [BCP47] User agents must not consider this attribute authoritative — upon fetching the resource, user agents must use only language information associated with the resource to determine its language, not metadata included in the link to the resource.

The `type` attribute, if present, gives the [MIME type](#) of the linked resource. It is purely advisory. The value must be a [valid MIME type](#). User agents must not consider the `type` attribute authoritative — upon fetching the resource, user agents must not use metadata included in the link to the resource to determine its type.

4.12.3 Following hyperlinks

When a user **follows a hyperlink** created by an element `subject`, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Let `replace` be false.
2. Let `source` be the [browsing context](#) that contains the [Document](#) object with which `subject` in question is associated.
3. If the user indicated a specific [browsing context](#) when following the hyperlink, or if the user agent is configured to follow hyperlinks by navigating a particular browsing context, then let `target` be that [browsing context](#).

Otherwise, if `subject` is an `a` or `area` element that has a `target` attribute, then let `target` be the [browsing context](#) that is chosen by applying [the rules for choosing a browsing context given a browsing context name](#), using the value of the `target` attribute as the browsing context name. If these rules result in the creation of a new [browsing context](#), set `replace` to true.

Otherwise, if `target` is an `a` or `area` element with no `target` attribute, but the [Document](#) contains a `base` element with a `target` attribute, then let `target` be the [browsing context](#) that is chosen by applying [the rules for choosing a browsing context given a browsing context name](#), using the value of the `target` attribute of the first such `base` element as the browsing context name. If these rules result in the creation of a new [browsing context](#), set `replace` to true.

Otherwise, let `target` be the [browsing context](#) that `subject` itself is in.

4. [Resolve](#) the [URL](#) given by the `href` attribute of that element, relative to that element.
5. If that is successful, let `URL` be the [resulting absolute URL](#).

Otherwise, if [resolving](#) the [URL](#) failed, the user agent may report the error to the user in a user-agent-specific manner, may [queue a task](#) to [navigate](#) the `target` [browsing context](#) to an error page to report the error, or may ignore the error and do nothing. In any case, the user agent must then abort these steps.

6. In the case of server-side image maps, append the `hyperlink suffix` to `URL`.
7. [Queue a task](#) to [navigate](#) the `target` [browsing context](#) to `URL`. If `replace` is true, the navigation must be performed with [replacement enabled](#). The `source` [browsing context](#) must be `source`.

The [task source](#) for the tasks mentioned above is the [DOM manipulation task source](#).

4.12.4 Downloading resources

In some cases, resources are intended for later use rather than immediate viewing. To indicate that a resource is intended to be downloaded for use later, rather than immediately used, the `download` attribute can be specified on the `a` or `area` element that creates the [hyperlink](#) to that resource.

The attribute can furthermore be given a value, to specify the file name that user agents are to use when storing the resource in a file system. This value can be overridden by the [Content-Disposition](#) HTTP header's filename parameters. [RFC6266]

In cross-origin situations, the `download` attribute has to be combined with the [Content-Disposition](#) HTTP header, specifically with the `attachment` disposition type, to avoid the user being warned of possibly nefarious activity. (This is to protect users from being made to download sensitive personal or confidential information without their full understanding.)

When a user **downloads a hyperlink** created by an element, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. [Resolve](#) the [URL](#) given by the `href` attribute of that element, relative to that element.

2. If `resolving` the `URL` fails, the user agent may report the error to the user in a user-agent-specific manner, may `navigate` to an error page to report the error, or may ignore the error and do nothing. In either case, the user agent must abort these steps.
3. Otherwise, let `URL` be the resulting `absolute URL`.
4. In the case of server-side image maps, append the `hyperlink suffix` to `URL`.
5. Return to whatever algorithm invoked these steps and continue these steps asynchronously.
6. `Fetch` `URL` and handle the resulting resource `as a download`.

When a user agent is to handle a resource obtained from a `fetch` algorithm **as a download**, it should provide the user with a way to save the resource for later use, if a resource is successfully obtained; or otherwise should report any problems downloading the file to the user.

If the user agent needs a file name for a resource being handled `as a download`, it should select one using the following algorithm.

□ Warning! This algorithm is intended to mitigate security dangers involved in downloading files from untrusted sites, and user agents are strongly urged to follow it.

1. Let `filename` be the void value.
2. If the resource has a `Content-Disposition` header, that header specifies the `attachment` disposition type, and the header includes file name information, then let `filename` have the value specified by the header, and jump to the step labeled `sanitize` below. [RFC6266]
3. Let `interface origin` be the `origin` of the `Document` in which the `download` or `navigate` action resulting in the download was initiated, if any.
4. Let `resource origin` be the `origin` of the URL of the resource being downloaded, unless that URL's `scheme` component is `data`, in which case let `resource origin` be the same as the `interface origin`, if any.
5. If there is no `interface origin`, then let `trusted operation` be true. Otherwise, let `trusted operation` be true if `resource origin` is the `same origin` as `interface origin`, and false otherwise.
6. If `trusted operation` is true and the resource has a `Content-Disposition` header and that header includes file name information, then let `filename` have the value specified by the header, and jump to the step labeled `sanitize` below. [RFC6266]
7. If the download was not initiated from a `hyperlink` created by an `a` or `area` element, or if the element of the `hyperlink` from which it was initiated did not have a `download` attribute when the download was initiated, or if there was such an attribute but its value when the download was initiated was the empty string, then jump to the step labeled `no proposed file name`.
8. Let `proposed filename` have the value of the `download` attribute of the element of the `hyperlink` that initiated the download at the time the download was initiated.
9. If `trusted operation` is true, let `filename` have the value of `proposed filename`, and jump to the step labeled `sanitize` below.
10. If the resource has a `Content-Disposition` header and that header specifies the `attachment` disposition type, let `filename` have the value of `proposed filename`, and jump to the step labeled `sanitize` below. [RFC6266]
11. **No proposed file name:** If `trusted operation` is true, or if the user indicated a preference for having the resource in question downloaded, let `filename` have a value derived from the `URL` of the resource in a user-agent-defined manner, and jump to the step labeled `sanitize` below.
12. Act in a user-agent-defined manner to safeguard the user from a potentially hostile cross-origin download. If the download is not to be aborted, then let `filename` be set to the user's preferred file name or to a file name selected by the user agent, and jump to the step labeled `sanitize` below.

If the algorithm reaches this step, then a download was begun from a different origin than the resource being downloaded, and the origin did not mark the file as suitable for downloading, and the download was not initiated by the user. This could be because a `download` attribute was used to trigger the download, or because the resource in question is not of a type that the user agent supports.

This could be dangerous, because, for instance, a hostile server could be trying to get a user to unknowingly download private information and then re-upload it to the hostile server, by tricking the user into thinking the data is from the hostile server.

Thus, it is in the user's interests that the user be somehow notified that the resource in question comes from quite a different source, and to prevent confusion, any suggested file name from the potentially hostile interface origin should be ignored.

13. **Sanitize:** Optionally, allow the user to influence `filename`. For example, a user agent could prompt the user for a file name, potentially providing the value of `filename` as determined above as a default value.
14. Adjust `filename` to be suitable for the local file system.
 - | For example, this could involve removing characters that are not legal in file names, or trimming leading and trailing whitespace.
15. If the platform conventions do not in any way use `extensions` to determine the types of file on the file system, then return `filename` as the file name and abort these steps.
16. Let `claimed type` be the type given by the resource's `Content-Type metadata`, if any is known. Let `named type` be the type given by `filename`'s `extension`, if any is known. For the purposes of this step, a `type` is a mapping of a `MIME type` to an `extension`.
17. If `named type` is consistent with the user's preferences (e.g. because the value of `filename` was determined by prompting the user), then return `filename` as the file name and abort these steps.
18. If `claimed type` and `named type` are the same type (i.e. the type given by the resource's `Content-Type metadata` is consistent with the type given by `filename`'s `extension`), then return `filename` as the file name and abort these steps.
19. If the `claimed type` is known, then alter `filename` to add an `extension` corresponding to `claimed type`.

Otherwise, if `named type` is known to be potentially dangerous (e.g. it will be treated by the platform conventions as a native executable, shell script, HTML application, or executable-macro-capable document) then optionally alter `filename` to add a known-safe `extension` (e.g. `".txt"`).

Note: This last step would make it impossible to download executables, which might not be desirable. As always, implementors are forced to balance security and usability in this matter.

For the purposes of this algorithm, a file **extension** consists of any part of the file name that platform conventions dictate will be used for identifying the type of the file. For example, many operating systems use the part of the file name following the last dot (".") in the file name to determine the type of the file, and from that the manner in which the file is to be opened or executed.

User agents should ignore any directory or path information provided by the resource itself, its [URL](#), and any [download](#) attribute, in deciding where to store the resulting file in the user's file system.

4.12.5 Link types

The following table summarizes the link types that are defined by this specification. This table is non-normative; the actual definitions for the link types are given in the next few sections.

In this section, the term *referenced document* refers to the resource identified by the element representing the link, and the term *current document* refers to the resource within which the element representing the link finds itself.

To determine which link types apply to a [link](#), [a](#), or [area](#) element, the element's [rel](#) attribute must be [split on spaces](#). The resulting tokens are the link types that apply to that element.

Except where otherwise specified, a keyword must not be specified more than once per [rel](#) attribute.

Link types are always [ASCII case-insensitive](#), and must be compared as such.

Thus, `rel="next"` is the same as `rel="NEXT"`.

Link type	Effect on...		Brief description
	link	a and area	
alternate	Hyperlink	Hyperlink	Gives alternate representations of the current document.
author	Hyperlink	Hyperlink	Gives a link to the author of the current document or article.
bookmark	<i>not allowed</i>	Hyperlink	Gives the permalink for the nearest ancestor section.
help	Hyperlink	Hyperlink	Provides a link to context-sensitive help.
icon	External Resource	<i>not allowed</i>	Imports an icon to represent the current document.
license	Hyperlink	Hyperlink	Indicates that the main content of the current document is covered by the copyright license described by the referenced document.
next	Hyperlink	Hyperlink	Indicates that the current document is a part of a series, and that the next document in the series is the referenced document.
nofollow	<i>not allowed</i>	Annotation	Indicates that the current document's original author or publisher does not endorse the referenced document.
noreferrer	<i>not allowed</i>	Annotation	Requires that the user agent not send an HTTP <code>Referer</code> (sic) header if the user follows the hyperlink.
prefetch	External Resource	External Resource	Specifies that the target resource should be preemptively cached.
prev	Hyperlink	Hyperlink	Indicates that the current document is a part of a series, and that the previous document in the series is the referenced document.
search	Hyperlink	Hyperlink	Gives a link to a resource that can be used to search through the current document and its related pages.
stylesheet	External Resource	<i>not allowed</i>	Imports a stylesheet.
tag	<i>not allowed</i>	Hyperlink	Gives a tag (identified by the given address) that applies to the current document.

Some of the types described below list synonyms for these values. These are to be handled as specified by user agents, but must not be used in documents.

4.12.5.1 Link type "alternate"

The [alternate](#) keyword may be used with [link](#), [a](#), and [area](#) elements.

The meaning of this keyword depends on the values of the other attributes.

- ← If the element is a [link](#) element and the [rel](#) attribute also contains the keyword [stylesheet](#)
The [alternate](#) keyword modifies the meaning of the [stylesheet](#) keyword in the way described for that keyword. The [alternate](#) keyword does not create a link of its own.
- ← If the [alternate](#) keyword is used with the [type](#) attribute set to the value `application/rss+xml` or the value `application/atom+xml`
The keyword creates a [hyperlink](#) referencing a syndication feed (though not necessarily syndicating exactly the same content as the current page).

The first [link](#), [a](#), or [area](#) element in the document (in tree order) with the [alternate](#) keyword used with the [type](#) attribute set to the value `application/rss+xml` or the value `application/atom+xml` must be treated as the default syndication feed for the purposes of feed autodiscovery.

Code Example:

The following [link](#) element gives the syndication feed for the current page:

```
<link rel="alternate" type="application/atom+xml" href="data.xml">
```

The following extract offers various different syndication feeds:

```
<p>You can access the planets database using Atom feeds:</p>
<ul>
  <li><a href="recently-visited-planets.xml" rel="alternate" type="application/atom+xml">Recently Visited Planets</a></li>
  <li><a href="known-bad-planets.xml" rel="alternate" type="application/atom+xml">Known Bad Planets</a></li>
  <li><a href="unexplored-planets.xml" rel="alternate" type="application/atom+xml">Unexplored Planets</a></li>
</ul>
```

↪ **Otherwise**

The keyword creates a [hyperlink](#) referencing an alternate representation of the current document.

The nature of the referenced document is given by the `hreflang`, and `type` attributes.

If the `alternate` keyword is used with the `hreflang` attribute, and that attribute's value differs from the `root element's language`, it indicates that the referenced document is a translation.

If the `alternate` keyword is used with the `type` attribute, it indicates that the referenced document is a reformulation of the current document in the specified format.

The `hreflang` and `type` attributes can be combined when specified with the `alternate` keyword.

Code Example:

For example, the following link is a French translation that uses the PDF format:

```
<link rel=alternate type=application/pdf hreflang=fr href=manual-fr>
```

This relationship is transitive — that is, if a document links to two other documents with the link type "[alternate](#)", then, in addition to implying that those documents are alternative representations of the first document, it is also implying that those two documents are alternative representations of each other.

4.12.5.2 Link type "author"

The `author` keyword may be used with `link`, `a`, and `area` elements. This keyword creates a `hyperlink`.

For `a` and `area` elements, the `author` keyword indicates that the referenced document provides further information about the author of the nearest `article` element ancestor of the element defining the hyperlink, if there is one, or of the page as a whole, otherwise.

For [link](#) elements, the `author` keyword indicates that the referenced document provides further information about the author for the page as a whole.

Note: The "referenced document" can be, and often is, a [mailto:](#) URL giving the e-mail address of the author. [[MAILTO](#)]

Synonyms: For historical reasons, user agents must also treat `link`, `a`, and `area` elements that have a `rev` attribute with the value "made" as having the `author` keyword specified as a link relationship.

4.12.5.3 Link type "bookmark"

The `bookmark` keyword may be used with `a` and `area` elements. This keyword creates a [hyperlink](#).

The `bookmark` keyword gives a permalink for the nearest ancestor `article` element of the linking element in question, or of [the section the linking element is most closely associated with](#), if there are no ancestor `article` elements.

Code Example:

The following snippet has three permalinks. A user agent could determine which permalink applies to which part of the spec by looking at where the permalinks are given.

```
<body>
  <h1>Example of permalinks</h1>

  <div id="a">
    <h2>First example</h2>
    <p><a href="a.html" rel="bookmark">This</a> permalink applies to
       only the content from the first H2 to the second H2. The DIV isn't
       exactly that section, but it roughly corresponds to it.</p>
  </div>
  <h2>Second example</h2>
  <article id="b">
    <p><a href="b.html" rel="bookmark">This</a> permalink applies to
       the outer ARTICLE element (which could be, e.g., a blog post).</p>
    <article id="c">
      <p><a href="c.html" rel="bookmark">This</a> permalink applies to
         the inner ARTICLE element (which could be, e.g., a blog comment).</p>
    </article>
  </article>
</body>
```

4.12.5.4 Link type "help"

The `help` keyword may be used with `link`, `a`, and `area` elements. This keyword creates a `hyperlink`.

For `a` and `area` elements, the `help` keyword indicates that the referenced document provides further help information for the parent of the element defining the hyperlink, and its children.

Code Example:

In the following example, the form control has associated context-sensitive help. The user agent could use this information, for example, displaying the referenced document if the user presses the "Help" or "F1" key.

```
<p><label> Topic: <input name=topic> <a href="help/topic.html" rel="help">(Help)</a></label></p>
```

For [link](#) elements, the `help` keyword indicates that the referenced document provides help for the page as a whole.

For `a` and `area` elements, on some browsers, the `help` keyword causes the link to use a different cursor.

4.12.5.5 Link type "icon"

The `icon` keyword may be used with `link` elements. This keyword creates an [external resource link](#).

The specified resource is an icon representing the page or site, and should be used by the user agent when representing the page in the user interface.

Icons could be auditory icons, visual icons, or other kinds of icons. If multiple icons are provided, the user agent must select the most appropriate icon according to the `type`, `media`, and `sizes` attributes. If there are multiple equally appropriate icons, user agents must use the last one declared in [tree order](#) at the time that the user agent collected the list of icons. If the user agent tries to use an icon but that icon is determined, upon closer examination, to in fact be inappropriate (e.g. because it uses an unsupported format), then the user agent must try the next-most-appropriate icon as determined by the attributes.

Note: User agents are not required to update icons when the list of icons changes, but are encouraged to do so.

There is no default type for resources given by the `icon` keyword. However, for the purposes of [determining the type of the resource](#), user agents must expect the resource to be an image.

The `sizes` attribute gives the sizes of icons for visual media. Its value, if present, is merely advisory. User agents may use the value to decide which icon(s) to use if multiple icons are available.

If specified, the attribute must have a value that is an [unordered set of unique space-separated tokens](#) which are [ASCII case-insensitive](#). Each value must be either an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for the string "`any`", or a value that consists of two [valid non-negative integers](#) that do not have a leading "0" (U+0030) character and that are separated by a single U+0078 LATIN SMALL LETTER X or U+0058 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X character.

The keywords represent icon sizes.

To parse and process the attribute's value, the user agent must first [split the attribute's value on spaces](#), and must then parse each resulting keyword to determine what it represents.

The `any` keyword represents that the resource contains a scalable icon, e.g. as provided by an SVG image.

Other keywords must be further parsed as follows to determine what they represent:

- If the keyword doesn't contain exactly one U+0078 LATIN SMALL LETTER X or U+0058 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X character, then this keyword doesn't represent anything. Abort these steps for that keyword.
- Let `width string` be the string before the "`x`" or "`X`".
- Let `height string` be the string after the "`x`" or "`X`".
- If either `width string` or `height string` start with a "0" (U+0030) character or contain any characters other than [ASCII digits](#), then this keyword doesn't represent anything. Abort these steps for that keyword.
- Apply the [rules for parsing non-negative integers](#) to `width string` to obtain `width`.
- Apply the [rules for parsing non-negative integers](#) to `height string` to obtain `height`.
- The keyword represents that the resource contains a bitmap icon with a width of `width` device pixels and a height of `height` device pixels.

The keywords specified on the `sizes` attribute must not represent icon sizes that are not actually available in the linked resource.

In the absence of a `link` with the `icon` keyword, for [Documents](#) obtained over HTTP or HTTPS, user agents may instead attempt to [fetch](#) and use an icon with the [absolute URL](#) obtained by resolving the `URL` "/favicon.ico" against [the document's address](#), as if the page had declared that icon using the `icon` keyword.

Code Example:

The following snippet shows the top part of an application with several icons.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<head>
<title>lsForums - Inbox</title>
<link rel=icon href=favicon.png sizes="16x16" type="image/png">
<link rel=icon href=windows.ico sizes="32x32 48x48" type="image/vnd.microsoft.icon">
<link rel=icon href=mac.icns sizes="128x128 512x512 8192x8192 32768x32768">
<link rel=icon href=iphone.png sizes="57x57" type="image/png">
<link rel=icon href=gnome.svg sizes="any" type="image/svg+xml">
<link rel=stylesheet href=lsforums.css>
<script src=lsforums.js></script>
<meta name=application-name content="lsForums">
</head>
<body>
...

```

For historical reasons, the `icon` keyword may be preceded by the keyword "`shortcut`". If the "`shortcut`" keyword is present, it must be come immediately before the `icon` keyword and the two keywords must be separated by only a single U+0020 SPACE character.

4.12.5.6 Link type "license"

The `license` keyword may be used with `link`, `a`, and `area` elements. This keyword creates a [hyperlink](#).

The `license` keyword indicates that the referenced document provides the copyright license terms under which the main content of the current document is provided.

This specification defines the main content of a document and content that is not deemed to be part of that main content via the `main` element. The distinction should be made clear to the user.

Code Example:

Consider a photo sharing site. A page on that site might describe and show a photograph, and the page might be marked up as follows:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<head>
<title>Example Pictures: Kissat</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="/style/default">
</head>
<body>
...

```

```

<h1>Kissat</h1>
<nav>
  <a href="#">Return to photo index</a>
</nav>

<main>
  <figure>
    
    <figcaption>Kissat</figcaption>
  </figure>
  <p>One of them has six toes!</p>
  <p><small>This photograph is <a rel="license" href="http://www.opensource.org/licenses/mit-license.php">MIT
  Licensed</a></small></p>
</main>
<footer>
  <a href="#">Home</a> | <a href="#">Photo index</a>
  <p><small>© copyright 2009 Example Pictures. All Rights Reserved.</small></p>
</footer>
</body>
</html>

```

In this case the [license](#) applies to just the photo (the main content of the document), not the whole document. In particular not the design of the page itself, which is covered by the copyright given at the bottom of the document. This should be made clear in the text referencing the licensing link and could also be made clearer in the styling (e.g. making the license link prominently positioned near the photograph, while having the page copyright in light small text at the foot of the page, or adding a border to the [main](#) element.)

Synonyms: For historical reasons, user agents must also treat the keyword "copyright" like the [license](#) keyword.

4.12.5.7 Link type "nofollow"

The [nofollow](#) keyword may be used with [a](#) and [area](#) elements. This keyword does not create a [hyperlink](#), but [annotates](#) any other hyperlinks created by the element (the implied hyperlink, if no other keywords create one).

The [nofollow](#) keyword indicates that the link is not endorsed by the original author or publisher of the page, or that the link to the referenced document was included primarily because of a commercial relationship between people affiliated with the two pages.

4.12.5.8 Link type "noreferrer"

The [noreferrer](#) keyword may be used with [a](#) and [area](#) elements. This keyword does not create a [hyperlink](#), but [annotates](#) any other hyperlinks created by the element (the implied hyperlink, if no other keywords create one).

It indicates that no referrer information is to be leaked when following the link.

If a user agent follows a link defined by an [a](#) or [area](#) element that has the [noreferrer](#) keyword, the user agent must not include a [Referer](#) (sic) HTTP header ([or equivalent](#) for other protocols) in the request.

This keyword also [causes the `opener` attribute to remain null](#) if the hyperlink creates a new [browsing context](#).

4.12.5.9 Link type "prefetch"

The [prefetch](#) keyword may be used with [link](#), [a](#), and [area](#) elements. This keyword creates an [external resource link](#).

The [prefetch](#) keyword indicates that preemptively fetching and caching the specified resource is likely to be beneficial, as it is highly likely that the user will require this resource.

There is no default type for resources given by the [prefetch](#) keyword.

4.12.5.10 Link type "search"

The [search](#) keyword may be used with [link](#), [a](#), and [area](#) elements. This keyword creates a [hyperlink](#).

The [search](#) keyword indicates that the referenced document provides an interface specifically for searching the document and its related resources.

Note: OpenSearch description documents can be used with [link](#) elements and the [search](#) link type to enable user agents to autodiscover search interfaces. [\[OPENSEARCH\]](#)

4.12.5.11 Link type "stylesheet"

The [stylesheet](#) keyword may be used with [link](#) elements. This keyword creates an [external resource link](#) that contributes to the [styling processing model](#).

The specified resource is a resource that describes how to present the document. Exactly how the resource is to be processed depends on the actual type of the resource.

If the [alternate](#) keyword is also specified on the [link](#) element, then **the link is an alternative stylesheet**; in this case, the [title](#) attribute must be specified on the [link](#) element, with a non-empty value.

The default type for resources given by the [stylesheet](#) keyword is `text/css`.

The appropriate time to [obtain](#) the resource is when the [external resource link](#) is created or when its element is [inserted into a document](#), whichever happens last. If the resource is [an alternative stylesheet](#) then the user agent may defer obtaining the resource until it is part of the [preferred style sheet set](#). [\[CSSOM\]](#)

Quirk: If the document has been set to [quirks mode](#), has the [same origin](#) as the [URL](#) of the external resource, and the [Content-Type metadata](#) of the external resource is not a supported style sheet type, the user agent must instead assume it to be `text/css`.

4.12.5.12 Link type "tag"

The [tag](#) keyword may be used with [a](#) and [area](#) elements. This keyword creates a [hyperlink](#).

The `tag` keyword indicates that the `tag` that the referenced document represents applies to the current document.

Note: Since it indicates that the tag applies to the current document, it would be inappropriate to use this keyword in the markup of a `tag cloud`, which lists the popular tags across a set of pages.

Code Example:

This document is about some gems, and so it is *tagged* with "<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gemstone>" to unambiguously categorise it as applying to the "jewel" kind of gems, and not to, say, the towns in the US, the Ruby package format, or the Swiss locomotive class:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My Precious</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <header><h1>My precious</h1> <p>Summer 2012</p></header>
    <p>Recently I managed to dispose of a red gem that had been
       bothering me. I now have a much nicer blue sapphire.</p>
    <p>The red gem had been found in a bauxite stone while I was digging
       out the office level, but nobody was willing to haul it away. The
       same red gem stayed there for literally years.</p>
    <footer>
      Tags: <a rel=tag href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gemstone">Gemstone</a>
    </footer>
  </body>
</html>
```

Code Example:

In *this* document, there are two articles. The "`tag`" link, however, applies to the whole page (and would do so wherever it was placed, including if it was within the `article` elements).

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Gem 4/4</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <article>
      <h1>801: Steinbock</h1>
      <p>The number 801 Gem 4/4 electro-diesel has an ibex and was rebuilt in 2002.</p>
    </article>
    <article>
      <h1>802: Murmeltier</h1>
      <figure>
        
        <figcaption>The 802 in the 1980s, above Lago Bianco.</figcaption>
      </figure>
      <p>The number 802 Gem 4/4 electro-diesel has a marmot and was rebuilt in 2003.</p>
    </article>
    <p class="topic"><a rel=tag href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhaetian_Railway_Gem_4/4">Gem 4/4</a></p>
  </body>
</html>
```

4.12.5.13 Sequential link types

Some documents form part of a sequence of documents.

A sequence of documents is one where each document can have a *previous sibling* and a *next sibling*. A document with no previous sibling is the start of its sequence, a document with no next sibling is the end of its sequence.

A document may be part of multiple sequences.

4.12.5.13.1 LINK TYPE "next"

The `next` keyword may be used with `link`, `a`, and `area` elements. This keyword creates a [hyperlink](#).

The `next` keyword indicates that the document is part of a sequence, and that the link is leading to the document that is the next logical document in the sequence.

4.12.5.13.2 LINK TYPE "prev"

The `prev` keyword may be used with `link`, `a`, and `area` elements. This keyword creates a [hyperlink](#).

The `prev` keyword indicates that the document is part of a sequence, and that the link is leading to the document that is the previous logical document in the sequence.

Synonyms: For historical reasons, user agents must also treat the keyword "previous" like the `prev` keyword.

4.12.5.14 Other link types

Extensions to the predefined set of link types may be registered in the [microformats wiki existing-rel-values page](#). [MFREL]

Anyone is free to edit the microformats wiki existing-rel-values page at any time to add a type. Extension types must be specified with the following information:

Keyword

The actual value being defined. The value should not be confusingly similar to any other defined value (e.g. differing only in case).

If the value contains a ":" (U+003A) character, it must also be an [absolute URL](#).

Effect on... `link`

One of the following:

Not allowed

The keyword must not be specified on [link](#) elements.

Hyperlink

The keyword may be specified on a [link](#) element; it creates a [hyperlink](#).

External Resource

The keyword may be specified on a [link](#) element; it creates an [external resource link](#).

Effect on... [a](#) and [area](#)

One of the following:

Not allowed

The keyword must not be specified on [a](#) and [area](#) elements.

Hyperlink

The keyword may be specified on [a](#) and [area](#) elements; it creates a [hyperlink](#).

External Resource

The keyword may be specified on [a](#) and [area](#) elements; it creates an [external resource link](#).

Hyperlink Annotation

The keyword may be specified on [a](#) and [area](#) elements; it [annotates](#) other [hyperlinks](#) created by the element.

Brief description

A short non-normative description of what the keyword's meaning is.

Specification

A link to a more detailed description of the keyword's semantics and requirements. It could be another page on the Wiki, or a link to an external page.

Synonyms

A list of other keyword values that have exactly the same processing requirements. Authors should not use the values defined to be synonyms, they are only intended to allow user agents to support legacy content. Anyone may remove synonyms that are not used in practice; only names that need to be processed as synonyms for compatibility with legacy content are to be registered in this way.

Status

One of the following:

Proposed

The keyword has not received wide peer review and approval. Someone has proposed it and is, or soon will be, using it.

Ratified

The keyword has received wide peer review and approval. It has a specification that unambiguously defines how to handle pages that use the keyword, including when they use it in incorrect ways.

Discontinued

The keyword has received wide peer review and it has been found wanting. Existing pages are using this keyword, but new pages should avoid it. The "brief description" and "specification" entries will give details of what authors should use instead, if anything.

If a keyword is found to be redundant with existing values, it should be removed and listed as a synonym for the existing value.

If a keyword is registered in the "proposed" state for a period of a month or more without being used or specified, then it may be removed from the registry.

If a keyword is added with the "proposed" status and found to be redundant with existing values, it should be removed and listed as a synonym for the existing value. If a keyword is added with the "proposed" status and found to be harmful, then it should be changed to "discontinued" status.

Anyone can change the status at any time, but should only do so in accordance with the definitions above.

Conformance checkers may use the information given on the microformats wiki existing-rel-values page to establish if a value is allowed or not: values defined in this specification or marked as "proposed" or "ratified" must be accepted when used on the elements for which they apply as described in the "Effect on..." field, whereas values marked as "discontinued" or values not containing a U+003A COLON character but not listed in either this specification or on the aforementioned page must be reported as invalid. The remaining values must be accepted as valid if they are absolute URLs containing US-ASCII characters only and rejected otherwise. Conformance checkers may cache this information (e.g. for performance reasons or to avoid the use of unreliable network connectivity).

Note: Note: Even URL-valued link types are compared ASCII-case-insensitively. Validators might choose to warn about characters U+0041 (LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A) through U+005A (LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z) (inclusive) in the pre-case-folded form of link types that contain a colon.

When an author uses a new type not defined by either this specification or the Wiki page, conformance checkers should offer to add the value to the Wiki, with the details described above, with the "proposed" status.

Types defined as extensions in the [microformats wiki existing-rel-values page](#) with the status "proposed" or "ratified" may be used with the `rel` attribute on [link](#), [a](#), and [area](#) elements in accordance to the "Effect on..." field: [\[MFREL\]](#)

4.13 Common idioms without dedicated elements

4.13.1 Subheadings, subtitles, alternative titles and taglines

HTML does not have a dedicated mechanism for marking up subheadings, alternative titles or taglines. Here are the suggested alternatives.

[h1–h6](#) elements must not be used to markup subheadings, subtitles, alternative titles and taglines unless intended to be the heading for a new section or subsection.

Code Example:

In the following example the title and subtitles of a web page are grouped using a [header](#) element. As the author does not want the subtitles to be included the table of contents and they are not intended to signify the start of a new section, they are marked up using [p](#) elements. A sample CSS styled rendering of the title and subtitles is provided below the code example.

```
<header>
<h1>HTML 5.1 Nightly</h1>
<p>A vocabulary and associated APIs for HTML and XHTML</p>
<p>Editor's Draft 9 May 2013</p>
```

```
</header>
```

HTML 5.1 Nightly

A vocabulary and associated APIs for HTML and XHTML

Editor's Draft 9 May 2013

Code Example:

In the following example the subtitle of a book is on the same line as the title separated by a colon. A sample CSS styled rendering of the title and subtitle is provided below the code example.

```
<h1>The Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers</h1>
```

The Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers

Code Example:

In the following example part of an album title is included in a `span` element, allowing it to be styled differently from the rest of the title. A `br` element is used to place the album title on a new line. A sample CSS styled rendering of the heading is provided below the code example.

```
<h1>Ramones <br>
<span>Hey! Ho! Let's Go</span>
</h1>
```

RAMONES
Hey! Ho! Let's Go

Code Example:

In the following example the title and tagline for a news article are grouped using a `header` element. The title is marked up using a `h2` element and the tagline is in a `p` element. A sample CSS styled rendering of the title and tagline is provided below the code example.

```
<header>
<h2>3D films set for popularity slide </h2>
<p>First drop in 3D box office projected for this year despite hotly tipped summer blockbusters,
according to Fitch Ratings report</p>
</header>
```

3D films set for popularity slide

First drop in 3D box office projected for this year despite hotly tipped
summer blockbusters, according to Fitch Ratings report

Code Example:

In this last example the title and taglines for a news magazine are grouped using a `header` element. The title is marked up using a `h1` element and the taglines are each in a `p` element. A sample CSS styled rendering of the title and taglines is provided below the code example.

```
<header>
<p>Magazine of the Decade</p>
<h1>THE MONTH</h1>
<p>The Best of UK and Foreign Media</p>
</header>
```

MAGAZINE OF THE DECADE
THE MONTH
BEST OF THE UK AND FOREIGN MEDIA

4.13.2 Bread crumb navigation

This specification does not provide a machine-readable way of describing bread-crumb navigation menus. Authors are encouraged to just use a series of links in a paragraph. The `nav` element can be used to mark the section containing these paragraphs as being navigation blocks.

Code Example:

In the following example, the current page can be reached via two paths. (">" is the ">" character.)

```
<nav>
<p>

<a href="/">Main</a> &gt;
<a href="/products/">Products</a> &gt;
<a href="/products/dishwashers/">Dishwashers</a> &gt;
<a href="#">Second hand</a>
</p>
<p>
<a href="/">Main</a> &gt;
<a href="/second-hand/">Second hand</a> &gt;
<a href="#">Dishwashers</a>
</p>
</nav>
```

4.13.3 Tag clouds

This specification does not define any markup specifically for marking up lists of keywords that apply to a group of pages (also known as *tag clouds*). In general, authors are encouraged to either mark up such lists using [ul](#) elements with explicit inline counts that are then hidden and turned into a presentational effect using a style sheet, or to use SVG.

Code Example:

Here, three tags are included in a short tag cloud:

```
<style>
  @media screen, print, handheld, tv {
    /* should be ignored by non-visual browsers */
    .tag-cloud > li > span { display: none; }
    .tag-cloud > li { display: inline; }
    .tag-cloud-1 { font-size: 0.7em; }
    .tag-cloud-2 { font-size: 0.9em; }
    .tag-cloud-3 { font-size: 1.1em; }
    .tag-cloud-4 { font-size: 1.3em; }
    .tag-cloud-5 { font-size: 1.5em; }
  }
</style>
...
<ul class="tag-cloud">
  <li class="tag-cloud-4"><a title="28 instances" href="/t/apple">apple</a> <span>(popular)</span>
  <li class="tag-cloud-2"><a title="6 instances" href="/t/kiwi">kiwi</a> <span>(rare)</span>
  <li class="tag-cloud-5"><a title="41 instances" href="/t/pear">pear</a> <span>(very popular)</span>
</ul>
```

The actual frequency of each tag is given using the [title](#) attribute. A CSS style sheet is provided to convert the markup into a cloud of differently-sized words, but for user agents that do not support CSS or are not visual, the markup contains annotations like "(popular)" or "(rare)" to categorize the various tags by frequency, thus enabling all users to benefit from the information.

The [ul](#) element is used (rather than [ol](#)) because the order is not particularly important: while the list is in fact ordered alphabetically, it would convey the same information if ordered by, say, the length of the tag.

The [tag rel](#)-keyword is *not* used on these [a](#) elements because they do not represent tags that apply to the page itself; they are just part of an index listing the tags themselves.

4.13.4 Conversations

This specification does not define a specific element for marking up conversations, meeting minutes, chat transcripts, dialogues in screenplays, instant message logs, and other situations where different players take turns in discourse.

Instead, authors are encouraged to mark up conversations using [p](#) elements and punctuation. Authors who need to mark the speaker for styling purposes are encouraged to use [span](#) or [b](#). Paragraphs with their text wrapped in the [i](#) element can be used for marking up stage directions.

Code Example:

This example demonstrates this using an extract from Abbot and Costello's famous sketch, *Who's on first*:

```
<p> Costello: Look, you gotta first baseman?
<p> Abbott: Certainly.
<p> Costello: Who's playing first?
<p> Abbott: That's right.
<p> Costello becomes exasperated.
<p> Costello: When you pay off the first baseman every month, who gets the money?
<p> Abbott: Every dollar of it.
```

Code Example:

The following extract shows how an IM conversation log could be marked up, using the [data](#) element to provide Unix timestamps for each line. Note that the timestamps are provided in a format that the [time](#) element does not support, so the [data](#) element is used instead (namely, Unix `time_t` timestamps). Had the author wished to mark up the data using one of the date and time formats supported by the [time](#) element, that element could have been used instead of [data](#). This could be advantageous as it would allow data analysis tools to detect the timestamps unambiguously, without coordination with the page author.

```
<p> <data value="1319898155">14:22</data> <b>egof</b> I'm not that nerdy, I've only seen 30% of the star trek episodes
<p> <data value="1319898192">14:23</data> <b>kaj</b> if you know what percentage of the star trek episodes you have seen, you are inarguably nerdy
<p> <data value="1319898200">14:23</data> <b>egof</b> it's unarguably
<p> <data value="1319898228">14:23</data> <i>* kaj blinks</i>
<p> <data value="1319898260">14:24</data> <b>kaj</b> you are not helping your case
```

Code Example:

HTML does not have a good way to mark up graphs, so descriptions of interactive conversations from games are more difficult to mark up. This example shows one possible convention using [dt](#) elements to list the possible responses at each point in the conversation. Another option to consider is describing the conversation in the form of a DOT file, and outputting the result as an SVG image to place in the document. [\[DOT\]](#)

```
<p> Next, you meet a fisherman. You can say one of several greetings:
<dl>
  <dt> "Hello there!"</dt>
  <dd>
    <p> He responds with "Hello, how may I help you?"; you can respond with:
  <dl>
    <dt> "I would like to buy a fish."</dt>
    <dd> <p> He sells you a fish and the conversation finishes.
    <dt> "Can I borrow your boat?"</dt>
    <dd>
      <p> He is surprised and asks "What are you offering in return?".
    <dl>
      <dt> "Five gold." (if you have enough)
      <dt> "Ten gold." (if you have enough)
      <dt> "Fifteen gold." (if you have enough)
      <dd> <p> He lends you his boat. The conversation ends.
      <dt> "A fish." (if you have one)
      <dt> "A newspaper." (if you have one)
      ...
    ...
```

```

<dt> "A pebble." (if you have one)
<dd> <p> "No thanks", he replies. Your conversation options
at this point are the same as they were after asking to borrow
his boat, minus any options you've suggested before.
</dl>
</dd>
</dl>
</dd>
<dt> "Vote for me in the next election!"
<dd> <p> He turns away. The conversation finishes.
<dt> "Sir, are you aware that your fish are running away?"
<dd>
<p> He looks at you skeptically and says "Fish cannot run, sir".
</dl>
<dt> "You got me!"
<dd> <p> The fisherman sighs and the conversation ends.
<dt> "Only kidding."
<dd> <p> "Good one!" he retorts. Your conversation options at this
point are the same as those following "Hello there!" above.
<dt> "Oh, then what are they doing?"
<dd> <p> He looks at his fish, giving you an opportunity to steal
his boat, which you do. The conversation ends.
</dl>
</dd>
</dl>

```

Code Example:

In some games, conversations are simpler: each character merely has a fixed set of lines that they say. In this example, a game FAQ/walkthrough lists some of the known possible responses for each character:

```

<section>
<h1>Dialogue</h1>
<p><small>Some characters repeat their lines in order each time you interact
with them, others randomly pick from amongst their lines. Those who respond in
order have numbered entries in the lists below.</small>
<h2>The Shopkeeper</h2>
<ul>
<li>How may I help you?
<li>Fresh apples!
<li>A loaf of bread for madam?
</ul>
<h2>The pilot</h2>
<p>Before the accident:
<ul>
</li>I'm about to fly out, sorry!
</li>Sorry, I'm just waiting for flight clearance and then I'll be off!
</ul>
<p>After the accident:
<ol>
<li>I'm about to fly out, sorry!
<li>Ok, I'm not leaving right now, my plane is being cleaned.
<li>Ok, it's not being cleaned, it needs a minor repair first.
<li>Ok, ok, stop bothering me! Truth is, I had a crash.
</ol>
<h2>Clan Leader</h2>
<p>During the first clan meeting:
<ul>
<li>Hey, have you seen my daughter? I bet she's up to something nefarious again...
<li>Nice weather we're having today, eh?
<li>The name is Bailey, Jeff Bailey. How can I help you today?
<li>A glass of water? Fresh from the well!
</ul>
<p>After the earthquake:
<ol>
<li>Everyone is safe in the shelter, we just have to put out the fire!
<li>I'll go and tell the fire brigade, you keep hosing it down!
</ol>
</section>

```

4.13.5 Footnotes

HTML does not have a dedicated mechanism for marking up footnotes. Here are the suggested alternatives.

For annotations, the [a](#) element should be used, pointing to an element later in the document. The convention is that the contents of the link be a number in square brackets.

Code Example:

In this example, a footnote in the dialogue links to a paragraph below the dialogue. The paragraph then reciprocally links back to the dialogue, allowing the user to return to the location of the footnote.

```

<p> Announcer: Number 16: The <i>hand</i>.
<p> Interviewer: Good evening. I have with me in the studio tonight
Mr Norman St John Polevaulter, who for the past few years has been
contradicting people. Mr Polevaulter, why <em>do</em> you
contradict people?
<p> Norman: I don't. <sup><a href="#fn1" id="r1">[1]</a></sup>
<p> Interviewer: You told me you did!
...
<section>
<p id="fn1"><a href="#r1">[1]</a> This is, naturally, a lie,
but paradoxically if it were true he could not say so without
contradicting the interviewer and thus making it false.</p>
</section>

```

For side notes, longer annotations that apply to entire sections of the text rather than just specific words or sentences, the [aside](#) element should be used.

Code Example:

In this example, a sidebar is given after a dialogue, giving it some context.

```

<p> <span class="speaker">Customer</span>; I will not buy this record, it is scratched.
<p> <span class="speaker">Shopkeeper</span>; I'm sorry?
<p> <span class="speaker">Customer</span>; I will not buy this record, it is scratched.
<p> <span class="speaker">Shopkeeper</span>; No no no, this's'a tobacconist's.
<aside>
  <p>In 1970, the British Empire lay in ruins, and foreign
  nationalists frequented the streets – many of them Hungarians
  (not the streets – the foreign nationals). Sadly, Alexander
  Yalt has been publishing incompetently-written phrase books.
</aside>

```

For figures or tables, footnotes can be included in the relevant [figcaption](#) or [caption](#) element, or in surrounding prose.

Code Example:

In this example, a table has cells with footnotes that are given in prose. A [figure](#) element is used to give a single legend to the combination of the table and its footnotes.

```

<figure>
  <figcaption>Table 1. Alternative activities for knights.</figcaption>
  <table>
    <tr>
      <th> Activity
      <th> Location
      <th> Cost
    <tr>
      <td> Dance
      <td> Wherever possible
      <td> £0<sup><a href="#fn1">1</a></sup>
    <tr>
      <td> Routines, chorus scenes<sup><a href="#fn2">2</a></sup>
      <td> Undisclosed
      <td> Undisclosed
    <tr>
      <td> Dining<sup><a href="#fn3">3</a></sup>
      <td> Camelot
      <td> Cost of ham, jam, and spam<sup><a href="#fn4">4</a></sup>
    </table>
    <p id="fn1">1. Assumed.</p>
    <p id="fn2">2. Footwork impeccable.</p>
    <p id="fn3">3. Quality described as "well".</p>
    <p id="fn4">4. A lot.</p>
  </figure>

```

4.14 Disabled elements

An element is said to be **actually disabled** if it falls into one of the following categories:

- [button](#) elements that are [disabled](#)
- [input](#) elements that are [disabled](#)
- [select](#) elements that are [disabled](#)
- [textarea](#) elements that are [disabled](#)
- [optgroup](#) elements that have a [disabled](#) attribute
- [option](#) elements that are [disabled](#)
- [fieldset](#) elements that have a [disabled](#) attribute

Note: This definition is used to determine what elements can be [focused](#) and which elements match the [:disabled](#) pseudo-class.

4.15 Matching HTML elements using selectors

4.15.1 Case-sensitivity

The Selectors specification leaves the case-sensitivity of IDs, classes, element names, attribute names, and attribute values to be defined by the host language. [\[SELECTORS\]](#)

The [unique identifier](#) of [HTML elements](#) in documents that are in [quirks mode](#) must be treated as [ASCII case-insensitive](#) for the purposes of selector matching.

Classes from the [class](#) attribute of [HTML elements](#) in documents that are in [quirks mode](#) must be treated as [ASCII case-insensitive](#) for the purposes of selector matching.

Attribute and element *names* of [HTML elements](#) in [HTML documents](#) must be treated as [ASCII case-insensitive](#) for the purposes of selector matching.

Everything else (attribute values on [HTML elements](#), IDs and classes in [no-quirks mode](#) and [limited-quirks mode](#), and element names, attribute names, and attribute values in [XML documents](#)) must be treated as [case-sensitive](#) for the purposes of selector matching.

4.15.2 Pseudo-classes

There are a number of dynamic selectors that can be used with HTML. This section defines when these selectors match HTML elements. [\[SELECTORS\]](#) [\[CSSUI\]](#)

```

:link
:visited
All a elements that have an href attribute, all area elements that have an href attribute, and all link elements that have an href attribute,
must match one of :link and :visited.

```

Other specifications might apply more specific rules regarding how these elements are to match these pseudo-classes to mitigate some

Other specifications might apply more specific rules regarding how these elements are to match these pseudo-classes, to mitigate some privacy concerns that apply with straightforward implementations of this requirement.

:active

The `:active` pseudo-class is defined to match an element "while an element is *being activated* by the user". For the purposes of defining the `:active` pseudo-class only, an HTML user agent must consider an element as *being activated* if it is:

- An element falling into one of the following categories between the time the user begins to indicate an intent to trigger the element's [activation behavior](#) and either the time the user stops indicating an intent to trigger the element's [activation behavior](#), or the time the element's [activation behavior](#) has finished running, which ever comes first:
 - `a` elements that have an `href` attribute
 - `area` elements that have an `href` attribute
 - `link` elements that have an `href` attribute
 - `button` elements that are not [disabled](#)
 - `input` elements whose `type` attribute is in the [Submit Button](#), [Image Button](#), [Reset Button](#), or [Button](#) state
 - elements that have their [tabindex focus flag](#) set

For example, if the user is using a keyboard to push a `button` element by pressing the space bar, the element would match this pseudo-class in between the time that the element received the `keydown` event and the time the element received the `keyup` event.

- An element that the user indicates using a pointing device while that pointing device is in the "down" state (e.g. for a mouse, between the time the mouse button is pressed and the time it is depressed).
- An element that has a descendant that is currently matching the `:active` pseudo-class.

:hover

The `:hover` pseudo-class is defined to match an element "while the user *designates* an element with a pointing device". For the purposes of defining the `:hover` pseudo-class only, an HTML user agent must consider an element as being one that the user *designates* if it is:

- An element that the user indicates using a pointing device.
- An element that has a descendant that the user indicates using a pointing device.
- An element that is the [labeled control](#) of a `label` element that is currently matching `:hover`.

Code Example:

Consider in particular a fragment such as:

```
<p> <label for=c> <input id=a> </label> <span id=b> <input id=c> </span> </p>
```

If the user designates the element with ID "a" with their pointing device, then the `p` element (and all its ancestors not shown in the snippet above), the `label` element, the element with ID "a", and the element with ID "c" will match the `:hover` pseudo-class. The element with ID "a" matches it from condition 1, the `label` and `p` elements match it because of condition 2 (one of their descendants is designated), and the element with ID "c" matches it through condition 3 (its `label` element matches `:hover`). However, the element with ID "b" does *not* match `:hover`: its descendant is not designated, even though it matches `:hover`.

:enabled

The `:enabled` pseudo-class must match any element falling into one of the following categories:

- `a` elements that have an `href` attribute
- `area` elements that have an `href` attribute
- `link` elements that have an `href` attribute
- `button` elements that are not [disabled](#)
- `input` elements that are not [disabled](#)
- `select` elements that are not [disabled](#)
- `textarea` elements that are not [disabled](#)
- `optgroup` elements that do not have a [disabled](#) attribute
- `option` elements that are not [disabled](#)
- `fieldset` elements that do not have a [disabled](#) attribute

:disabled

The `:disabled` pseudo-class must match any element that is [actually disabled](#).

:checked

The `:checked` pseudo-class must match any element falling into one of the following categories:

- `input` elements whose `type` attribute is in the [Checkbox](#) state and whose [checkedness](#) state is true
- `input` elements whose `type` attribute is in the [Radio Button](#) state and whose [checkedness](#) state is true
- `option` elements whose [selectedness](#) is true

:indeterminate

The `:indeterminate` pseudo-class must match any element falling into one of the following categories:

- `input` elements whose `type` attribute is in the [Checkbox](#) state and whose [indeterminate](#) IDL attribute is set to true
- `input` elements whose `type` attribute is in the [Radio Button](#) state and whose [radio button group](#) contains no `input` elements whose [checkedness](#) state is true.
- `progress` elements with no `value` content attribute

:default

The `:default` pseudo-class must match any element falling into one of the following categories:

In the `:default` pseudo-class must match any element falling into one or the following categories:

- `button` elements that are their form's `default button`
- `input` elements whose `type` attribute is in the `Submit Button` or `Image Button` state, and that are their form's `default button`
- `input` elements to which the `checked` attribute applies and that have a `checked` attribute
- `option` elements that have a `selected` attribute

`:valid`

The `:valid` pseudo-class must match any element falling into one of the following categories:

- elements that are `candidates for constraint validation` and that `satisfy their constraints`
- `form` elements that are not the `form owner` of any elements that themselves are `candidates for constraint validation` but do not `satisfy their constraints`

`:invalid`

The `:invalid` pseudo-class must match any element falling into one of the following categories:

- elements that are `candidates for constraint validation` but that do not `satisfy their constraints`
- `form` elements that are the `form owner` of one or more elements that themselves are `candidates for constraint validation` but do not `satisfy their constraints`
- `fieldset` elements that have of one or more descendant elements that themselves are `candidates for constraint validation` but do not `satisfy their constraints`

`:in-range`

The `:in-range` pseudo-class must match all elements that are `candidates for constraint validation`, `have range limitations`, and that are neither `suffering from an underflow` nor `suffering from an overflow`.

`:out-of-range`

The `:out-of-range` pseudo-class must match all elements that are `candidates for constraint validation`, `have range limitations`, and that are either `suffering from an underflow` or `suffering from an overflow`.

`:required`

The `:required` pseudo-class must match any element falling into one of the following categories:

- `input` elements that are `required`
- `select` elements that have a `required` attribute
- `textarea` elements that have a `required` attribute

`:optional`

The `:optional` pseudo-class must match any element falling into one of the following categories:

- `input` elements to which the `required` attribute applies that are not `required`
- `select` elements that do not have a `required` attribute
- `textarea` elements that do not have a `required` attribute

`:read-only`

`:read-write`

The `:read-write` pseudo-class must match any element falling into one of the following categories, which for the purposes of Selectors are thus considered `user-alterable`: [\[SELECTORS\]](#)

- `input` elements to which the `readonly` attribute applies, and that are `mutable` (i.e. that do not have the `readonly` attribute specified and that are not `disabled`)
- `textarea` elements that do not have a `readonly` attribute, and that are not `disabled`
- elements that are `editing hosts` or `editable` and are neither `input` elements nor `textareas` elements

The `:read-only` pseudo-class must match all other [HTML elements](#).

`:dir(ltr)`

The `:dir(ltr)` pseudo-class must match all elements whose `directionality` is '`ltr`'.

`:dir(rtl)`

The `:dir(rtl)` pseudo-class must match all elements whose `directionality` is '`rtl`'.

Note: Another section of this specification defines the `target element` used with the `:target` pseudo-class.

Note: This specification does not define when an element matches the `:focus` or `:lang()` dynamic pseudo-classes, as those are all defined in sufficient detail in a language-agnostic fashion in the Selectors specification. [\[SELECTORS\]](#)

5 Loading Web pages

This section describes features that apply most directly to Web browsers. Having said that, except where specified otherwise, the requirements defined in this section *do* apply to all user agents, whether they are Web browsers or not.

5.1 Browsing contexts

A **browsing context** is an environment in which [Document](#) objects are presented to the user.

Note: A tab or window in a Web browser typically contains a [browsing context](#), as does an [iframe](#) or [frames](#) in a [frameset](#).

Each [browsing context](#) has a corresponding [WindowProxy](#) object.

A [browsing context](#) has a [session history](#), which lists the [Document](#) objects that that [browsing context](#) has presented, is presenting, or will present. At any time, one [Document](#) in each [browsing context](#) is designated the **active document**. A [Document](#)'s [browsing context](#) is that [browsing context](#) whose [session history](#) contains the [Document](#), if any. (A [Document](#) created using an API such as [createDocument\(\)](#) has no [browsing context](#).)

Each [Document](#) is associated with a [Window](#) object. A [browsing context](#)'s [WindowProxy](#) object forwards everything to the [browsing context](#)'s **active document**'s [Window](#) object.

Note: In general, there is a 1-to-1 mapping from the [Window](#) object to the [Document](#) object. There are two exceptions. First, a [Window](#) can be reused for the presentation of a second [Document](#) in the same [browsing context](#), such that the mapping is then 1-to-2. This occurs when a [browsing context](#) is [navigated](#) from the initial [about:blank Document](#) to another, with [replacement enabled](#). Second, a [Document](#) can end up being reused for several [Window](#) objects when the [document.open\(\)](#) method is used, such that the mapping is then many-to-1.

Note: A [Document](#) does not necessarily have a [browsing context](#) associated with it. In particular, data mining tools are likely to never instantiate browsing contexts.

A [browsing context](#) can have a **creator browsing context**, the [browsing context](#) that was responsible for its creation. If a [browsing context](#) has a **parent browsing context**, then that is its **creator browsing context**. Otherwise, if the [browsing context](#) has an **opener browsing context**, then that is its **creator browsing context**. Otherwise, the [browsing context](#) has no **creator browsing context**.

If a [browsing context](#) *A* has a **creator browsing context**, then the [Document](#) that was the **active document** of that **creator browsing context** at the time *A* was created is the **creator Document**.

When a [browsing context](#) is first created, it must be created with a single [Document](#) in its session history, whose [address](#) is [about:blank](#), which is marked as being an [HTML document](#), whose [character encoding](#) is UTF-8, and which is both [ready for post-load tasks](#) and [completely loaded](#) immediately. The [Document](#) must have a single child [html](#) node, which itself has a single child [body](#) node. As soon as this [Document](#) is created, the user agent must [implement the sandboxing](#) for it. If the [browsing context](#) has a **creator document**, then the [browsing context](#)'s [Document](#)'s [referrer](#) must be set to the [address](#) of that **creator Document** at the time of the [browsing context](#)'s creation.

Note: If the [browsing context](#) is created specifically to be immediately navigated, then that initial navigation will have [replacement enabled](#).

The [origin](#) and [effective script origin](#) of the [about:blank Document](#) are set when the [Document](#) is created. If the new [browsing context](#) has a **creator browsing context**, then the [origin](#) of the [about:blank Document](#) is an [alias](#) to the [origin](#) of the **creator document** and the [effective script origin](#) of the [about:blank Document](#) is initially an [alias](#) to the [effective script origin](#) of the **creator document**. Otherwise, the [origin](#) of the [about:blank Document](#) is a globally unique identifier assigned when the new [browsing context](#) is created and the [effective script origin](#) of the [about:blank Document](#) is initially an [alias](#) to its [origin](#).

5.1.1 Nested browsing contexts

Certain elements (for example, [iframe](#) elements) can instantiate further [browsing contexts](#). These are called **nested browsing contexts**. If a [browsing context](#) *P* has a [Document](#) *D* with an element *E* that nests another [browsing context](#) *C* inside it, then *C* is said to be **nested through** *D*, and *E* is said to be the **browsing context container** of *C*. If the [browsing context container](#) element *E* is [in](#) the [Document](#) *D*, then *P* is said to be the **parent browsing context** of *C* and *C* is said to be a **child browsing context** of *P*. Otherwise, the [nested browsing context](#) *C* has no **parent browsing context**.

A [browsing context](#) *A* is said to be an **ancestor** of a [browsing context](#) *B* if there exists a [browsing context](#) *A'* that is a **child browsing context** of *A* and that is itself an **ancestor** of *B*, or if there is a [browsing context](#) *P* that is a **child browsing context** of *A* and that is the **parent browsing context** of *B*.

A [browsing context](#) that is not a **nested browsing context** has no **parent browsing context**, and is the **top-level browsing context** of all the [browsing contexts](#) for which it is an **ancestor browsing context**.

The transitive closure of **parent browsing contexts** for a **nested browsing context** gives the list of **ancestor browsing contexts**.

The **list of the descendant browsing contexts** of a [Document](#) *d* is the (ordered) list returned by the following algorithm:

1. Let `list` be an empty list.
2. For each `child browsing context` of `d` that is `nested through` an element that is `in the document` `d`, in the `tree order` of the elements nesting those `browsing contexts`, run these substeps:
 1. Append that `child browsing context` to the list `list`.
 2. Append the `list of the descendant browsing contexts` of the `active document` of that `child browsing context` to the list `list`.
3. Return the constructed `list`.

A `Document` is said to be **fully active** when it is the `active document` of its `browsing context`, and either its `browsing context` is a `top-level browsing context`, or it has a `parent browsing context` and the `document` through which it is `nested` is itself `fully active`.

Because they are nested through an element, `child browsing contexts` are always tied to a specific `Document` in their `parent browsing context`. User agents must not allow the user to interact with `child browsing contexts` of elements that are in `Document`s that are not themselves `fully active`.

A `nested browsing context` can have a `seamless browsing context flag` set, if it is embedded through an `iframe` element with a `seamless` attribute.

A `nested browsing context` can be put into a `delaying load events mode`. This is used when it is `navigated`, to `delay the load event` of the `browsing context container` `iframe` element before the new `Document` is created.

The `document family` of a `browsing context` consists of the union of all the `Document` objects in that `browsing context`'s `session history` and the `document families` of all those `Document` objects. The `document family` of a `Document` object consists of the union of all the `document families` of the `browsing contexts` that are `nested through` the `Document` object.

5.1.1.1 Navigating nested browsing contexts in the DOM

	This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.
<code>window</code> . <code>top</code>	Returns the <code>windowProxy</code> for the <code>top-level browsing context</code> .
<code>window</code> . <code>parent</code>	Returns the <code>windowProxy</code> for the <code>parent browsing context</code> .
<code>window</code> . <code>frameElement</code>	<p>Returns the <code>Element</code> for the <code>browsing context container</code>.</p> <p>Returns null if there isn't one.</p> <p>Throws a <code>SecurityError</code> exception in cross-origin situations.</p>

The `top` IDL attribute on the `Window` object of a `Document` in a `browsing context` `b` must return the `WindowProxy` object of its `top-level browsing context` (which would be its own `WindowProxy` object if it was a `top-level browsing context` itself), if it has one, or its own `WindowProxy` object otherwise (e.g. if it was a detached `nested browsing context`).

The `parent` IDL attribute on the `Window` object of a `Document` in a `browsing context` `b` must return the `WindowProxy` object of the `parent browsing context`, if there is one (i.e. if `b` is a `child browsing context`), or the `WindowProxy` object of the `browsing context` `b` itself, otherwise (i.e. if it is a `top-level browsing context` or a detached `nested browsing context`).

The `frameElement` IDL attribute on the `Window` object of a `Document` `d`, on getting, must run the following algorithm:

1. If `d` is not a `Document` in a `nested browsing context`, return null and abort these steps.
2. If the `browsing context container`'s `Document` does not have the `same effective script origin` as the `entry script`, then throw a `SecurityError` exception and abort these steps.
3. Return the `browsing context container` for `b`.

5.1.2 Auxiliary browsing contexts

It is possible to create new browsing contexts that are related to a `top-level browsing context` without being nested through an element. Such browsing contexts are called **auxiliary browsing contexts**. Auxiliary browsing contexts are always `top-level browsing contexts`.

An `auxiliary browsing context` has an **opener browsing context**, which is the `browsing context` from which the `auxiliary browsing context` was created.

5.1.2.1 Navigating auxiliary browsing contexts in the DOM

The `opener` IDL attribute on the `Window` object, on getting, must return the `WindowProxy` object of the `browsing context` from which the current `browsing context` was created (its `opener browsing context`), if there is one, if it is still available, and if the current `browsing context` has not `disowned its opener`; otherwise, it must return null. On setting, if the new value is null then the current `browsing context` must `disown its opener`; if the new value is anything else then the user agent must ignore the new value.

5.1.3 Secondary browsing contexts

User agents may support **secondary browsing contexts**, which are `browsing contexts` that form part of the user agent's interface, apart from the main content area.

5.1.4 Security

A `browsing context` `A` is allowed to navigate a second `browsing context` `B` if one of the following conditions is true:

- Either the `origin` of the `active document` of `A` is the `same` as the `origin` of the `active document` of `B`, or
- The `browsing context` `A` is a `nested browsing context` with a `top-level browsing context`, and its `top-level browsing context` is `B`, or

- The browsing context B is an auxiliary browsing context and A is allowed to navigate B 's opener browsing context, or
- The browsing context B is not a top-level browsing context, but there exists an ancestor browsing context of B whose active document has the same origin as the active document of A (possibly in fact being A itself).

Note: Sandboxing (in particular the sandboxed navigation browsing context flag) can further restrict the above in certain cases, but it does so indirectly via other algorithms and doesn't affect whether a browsing context is considered to be allowed to navigate another as defined above.

An element has a **browsing context scope origin** if its `Document`'s **browsing context** is a **top-level browsing context** or if all of its `Document`'s **ancestor browsing contexts** all have **active documents** whose **origin** are the **same origin** as the element's `Document`'s **origin**. If an element has a **browsing context scope origin**, then its value is the **origin** of the element's `Document`.

5.1.5 Groupings of browsing contexts

Each **browsing context** is defined as having a list of one or more **directly reachable browsing contexts**. These are:

- The **browsing context** itself.
- All the **browsing context**'s **child browsing contexts**.
- The **browsing context**'s **parent browsing context**.
- All the **browsing contexts** that have the **browsing context** as their **opener browsing context**.
- The **browsing context**'s **opener browsing context**.

The transitive closure of all the **browsing contexts** that are **directly reachable browsing contexts** forms a **unit of related browsing contexts**.

Each **unit of related browsing contexts** is then further divided into the smallest number of groups such that every member of each group has an **active document** with an **effective script origin** that, through appropriate manipulation of the `document.domain` attribute, could be made to be the same as other members of the group, but could not be made the same as members of any other group. Each such group is a **unit of related similar-origin browsing contexts**.

Note: There is also at most one **event loop** per **unit of related similar-origin browsing contexts** (though several **units of related similar-origin browsing contexts** can have a shared **event loop**).

5.1.6 Browsing context names

Browsing contexts can have a **browsing context name**. By default, a browsing context has no name (its name is not set).

A **valid browsing context name** is any string with at least one character that does not start with a U+005F LOW LINE character. (Names starting with an underscore are reserved for special keywords.)

A **valid browsing context name or keyword** is any string that is either a **valid browsing context name** or that is an **ASCII case-insensitive** match for one of: `_blank`, `_self`, `_parent`, or `_top`.

These values have different meanings based on whether the page is sandboxed or not, as summarized in the following (non-normative) table. In this table, "current" means the **browsing context** that the link or script is in, "parent" means the **parent browsing context** of the one the link or script is in, "master" means the nearest **ancestor browsing context** of the one the link or script is in that is not itself in a **seamless iframe**, "top" means the **top-level browsing context** of the one the link or script is in, "new" means a new **top-level browsing context** or **auxiliary browsing context** is to be created, subject to various user preferences and user agent policies, "none" means that nothing will happen, and "maybe new" means the same as "new" if the `"allow-popups"` keyword is also specified on the `sandbox` attribute (or if the user overrode the sandboxing), and the same as "none" otherwise.

Keyword	Ordinary effect	Effect in an iframe with...				
		<code>seamless=""</code>	<code>sandbox=""</code>	<code>sandbox="" seamless=""</code>	<code>sandbox="allow-top-navigation"</code>	<code>sandbox="allow-top-navigation" seamless=""</code>
none specified, for links and form submissions	current	master	current	master	current	master
empty string	current	master	current	master	current	master
<code>_blank</code>	new	new	maybe new	maybe new	maybe new	maybe new
<code>_self</code>	current	current	current	current	current	current
<code>_parent</code> if there isn't a parent	current	current	current	current	current	current
<code>_parent</code> if parent is also top	parent/top	parent/top	none	none	parent/top	parent/top
<code>_parent</code> if there is one and it's not top	parent	parent	none	none	none	none
<code>_top</code> if top is current	current	current	current	current	current	current
<code>_top</code> if top is not current	top	top	none	none	top	top
name that doesn't exist	new	new	maybe new	maybe new	maybe new	maybe new
name that exists and is a descendant	specified	specified	specified	specified	specified	specified
	descendant	descendant	descendant	descendant	descendant	descendant
name that exists and is current	current	current	current	current	current	current
name that exists and is an ancestor that is top	specified ancestor	specified ancestor	none	none	specified ancestor/top	specified ancestor/top
name that exists and is an ancestor that is not top	specified ancestor	specified ancestor	none	none	none	none
other name that exists with common top	specified	specified	none	none	none	none
name that exists with different top, if <code>allowed-to-navigate</code> and <code>one-permitted-sandboxed-navigator</code>	specified	specified	specified	specified	specified	specified
name that exists with different top, if <code>allowed-to-navigate</code> but not <code>one-permitted-sandboxed-navigator</code>	specified	specified	none	none	none	none

name that exists with different top, not allowed to navigate	new	new	maybe new	maybe new	maybe new	maybe new
--	-----	-----	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

Most of the restrictions on sandboxed browsing contexts are applied by other algorithms, e.g. the [navigation](#) algorithm, not [the rules for choosing a browsing context given a browsing context name](#) given below.

An algorithm is **allowed to show a popup** if, in the [task](#) in which the algorithm is running, either:

- an [activation behavior](#) is currently being processed whose [click](#) event was [trusted](#), or
- the event listener for a [trusted click](#) event is being handled.

The [rules for choosing a browsing context given a browsing context name](#) are as follows. The rules assume that they are being applied in the context of a [browsing context](#), as part of the execution of a [task](#).

1. If the given browsing context name is the empty string or `_self`, then the chosen browsing context must be the current one.
If the given browsing context name is `_self`, then this is an [explicit self-navigation override](#), which overrides the behavior of the [seamless browsing context flag](#) set by the [seamless](#) attribute on [iframe](#) elements.
2. If the given browsing context name is `_parent`, then the chosen browsing context must be the [parent browsing context](#) of the current one, unless there isn't one, in which case the chosen browsing context must be the current browsing context.
3. If the given browsing context name is `_top`, then the chosen browsing context must be the [top-level browsing context](#) of the current one, if there is one, or else the current browsing context.
4. If the given browsing context name is not `_blank` and there exists a browsing context whose [name](#) is the same as the given browsing context name, and the current browsing context is [allowed to navigate](#) that browsing context, and the user agent determines that the two browsing contexts are related enough that it is ok if they reach each other, then that browsing context must be the chosen one. If there are multiple matching browsing contexts, the user agent should select one in some arbitrary consistent manner, such as the most recently opened, most recently focused, or more closely related.

If the browsing context is chosen by this step to be the current browsing context, then this is also an [explicit self-navigation override](#).

5. Otherwise, a new browsing context is being requested, and what happens depends on the user agent's configuration and abilities — it is determined by the rules given for the first applicable option from the following list:

- If the algorithm is not [allowed to show a popup](#) and the user agent has been configured to not show popups (i.e. the user agent has a "popup blocker" enabled)

There is no chosen browsing context. The user agent may inform the user that a popup has been blocked.

- If the current browsing context's [active document's active sandboxing flag set](#) has the [sandboxed auxiliary navigation browsing context flag set](#).

Typically, there is no chosen browsing context.

The user agent may offer to create a new [top-level browsing context](#) or reuse an existing [top-level browsing context](#). If the user picks one of those options, then the designated browsing context must be the chosen one (the browsing context's name isn't set to the given browsing context name). The default behaviour (if the user agent doesn't offer the option to the user, or if the user declines to allow a browsing context to be used) must be that there must not be a chosen browsing context.

⚠ Warning! If this case occurs, it means that an author has explicitly sandboxed the document that is trying to open a link.

- If the user agent has been configured such that in this instance it will create a new browsing context, and the browsing context is being requested as part of [following a hyperlink](#) whose [link types](#) include the [noreferrer](#) keyword

A new [top-level browsing context](#) must be created. If the given browsing context name is not `_blank`, then the new top-level browsing context's name must be the given browsing context name (otherwise, it has no name). The chosen browsing context must be this new browsing context. The creation of such a [browsing context](#) is a [new start for session storage](#).

Note: If it is immediately [navigated](#), then the navigation will be done with [replacement enabled](#).

- If the user agent has been configured such that in this instance it will create a new browsing context, and the [noreferrer](#) keyword doesn't apply

A new [auxiliary browsing context](#) must be created, with the [opener browsing context](#) being the current one. If the given browsing context name is not `_blank`, then the new auxiliary browsing context's name must be the given browsing context name (otherwise, it has no name). The chosen browsing context must be this new browsing context.

Note: If it is immediately [navigated](#), then the navigation will be done with [replacement enabled](#).

- If the user agent has been configured such that in this instance it will reuse the current browsing context

The chosen browsing context is the current browsing context.

- If the user agent has been configured such that in this instance it will not find a browsing context

There must not be a chosen browsing context.

User agent implementors are encouraged to provide a way for users to configure the user agent to always reuse the current browsing context.

If the current browsing context's [active document's active sandboxing flag set](#) has the [sandboxed navigation browsing context flag](#) set and the chosen browsing context picked above, if any, is a new browsing context (whether top-level or auxiliary), then all the flags that are set in the current browsing context's [active document's active sandboxing flag set](#) when the new browsing context is created must be set in the new browsing context's [popup sandboxing flag set](#), and the current browsing context must be set as the new browsing context's [one permitted sandboxed navigator](#).

5.2 The [Window](#) object

IDL	<pre>[NamedPropertiesObject] /*sealed*/ interface Window : EventTarget { // the current browsing context [Unforgeable] readonly attribute WindowProxy window; [Replaceable] readonly attribute WindowProxy self; [Unforgeable] readonly attribute Document document;</pre>
-----	--

```

        attribute DOMString name;
        [PutForwards=href, Unforgeable] readonly attribute Location location;
        readonly attribute History history;
        [Replaceable] readonly attribute BarProp locationbar;
        [Replaceable] readonly attribute BarProp menubar;
        [Replaceable] readonly attribute BarProp personalbar;
        [Replaceable] readonly attribute BarProp scrollbars;
        [Replaceable] readonly attribute BarProp statusbar;
        [Replaceable] readonly attribute BarProp toolbar;
            attribute DOMString status;
        void close();
        readonly attribute boolean closed;
        void stop();
        void focus();
        void blur();

        // other browsing contexts
        [Replaceable] readonly attribute WindowProxy frames;
        [Replaceable] readonly attribute unsigned long length;
        [Unforgeable] readonly attribute WindowProxy top;
            attribute WindowProxy? opener;
            readonly attribute WindowProxy parent;
            readonly attribute Element? frameElement;
        WindowProxy open(optional DOMString url = "about:blank", optional DOMString target = "_blank", optional DOMString features = "", optional boolean replace = false);
        getter WindowProxy (unsigned long index);
        getter object (DOMString name);

        // the user agent
        readonly attribute Navigator navigator;
        readonly attribute External external;
        readonly attribute ApplicationCache applicationCache;

        // user prompts
        void alert(optional DOMString message = "");
        boolean confirm(optional DOMString message = "");
        DOMString? prompt(optional DOMString message = "", optional DOMString default = "");
        void print();
        any showModalDialog(DOMString url, optional any argument);

    };
Window implements GlobalEventHandlers;
Window implements WindowEventHandlers;

```

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

`window.window`
`window.frames`
`window.self`

These attributes all return `window`.

`window.document`

Returns the `document` associated with `window`.

`document.defaultView`

Returns the `window` object of the [active document](#).

The `window` interface must only be [exposed to JavaScript](#) if the [JavaScript global environment](#) is a [document environment](#).

The `window`, `frames`, and `self` IDL attributes must all return the `Window` object's [browsing context](#)'s `WindowProxy` object.

The `document` IDL attribute must return the `Window` object's `Document` object.

The `defaultView` IDL attribute of the `Document` interface must return the `Document`'s [browsing context](#)'s `WindowProxy` object, if there is one, or null otherwise.

For historical reasons, `window` objects must also have a writable, configurable, non-enumerable property named `HTMLDocument` whose value is the `Document` interface object.

5.2.1 Security

User agents must throw a `SecurityError` exception whenever any properties of a `Window` object are accessed when the [incumbent script](#) has an [effective script origin](#) that is not the [same](#) as the `window` object's `Document`'s [effective script origin](#), with the following exceptions:

- The `location` attribute
- The `postMessage()` method
- The `window` attribute
- The `frames` attribute
- The `self` attribute
- The `top` attribute
- The `parent` attribute
- The `opener` attribute
- The `closed` attribute
- The `close()` method
- The `blur()` method
- The `focus()` method
- The [dynamic nested browsing context properties](#)

When the `incumbent script's effective script origin` is different than a `window` object's `Document`'s `effective script origin`, the user agent must act as if any changes to that `window` object's properties, getters, setters, etc, were not present, and as if all the properties of that `window` object had their `[[Enumerable]]` attribute set to false.

For members that return objects (including function objects), each distinct `effective script origin` that is not the same as the `window` object's `Document`'s `effective script origin` must be provided with a separate set of objects. These objects must have the prototype chain appropriate for the script for which the objects are created (not those that would be appropriate for scripts whose `script's global object` is the `window` object in question).

Code Example:

For instance, if two frames containing `Documents` from different `origins` access the same `window` object's `postMessage()` method, they will get distinct objects that are not equal.

5.2.2 APIs for creating and navigating browsing contexts by name

`window = window.open([url [, target [, features [, replace]]]])` This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Opens a window to show `url` (defaults to `about:blank`), and returns it. The `target` argument gives the name of the new window. If a window exists with that name already, it is reused. The `replace` attribute, if true, means that whatever page is currently open in that window will be removed from the window's session history. The `features` argument is ignored.

`window.name [= value]`

Returns the name of the window.
Can be set, to change the name.

`window.close()`

Closes the window.

`window.closed`

Returns true if the window has been closed, false otherwise.

`window.stop()`

Cancels the document load.

The `open()` method on `window` objects provides a mechanism for [navigating](#) an existing [browsing context](#) or opening and navigating an [auxiliary browsing context](#).

The method has four arguments, though they are all optional.

The first argument, `url`, must be a [valid non-empty URL](#) for a page to load in the browsing context. If the first argument is the empty string, then the `url` argument must be interpreted as "`about:blank`". Otherwise, the argument must be [resolved](#) to an [absolute URL](#) (or an error), relative to the [entry script's base URL](#), when the method is invoked.

The second argument, `target`, specifies the [name](#) of the browsing context that is to be navigated. It must be a [valid browsing context name or keyword](#).

The third argument, `features`, has no defined effect and is mentioned for historical reasons only. User agents may interpret this argument as instructions to set the size and position of the browsing context, but are encouraged to instead ignore the argument entirely.

The fourth argument, `replace`, specifies whether or not the new page will [replace](#) the page currently loaded in the browsing context, when `target` identifies an existing browsing context (as opposed to leaving the current page in the browsing context's [session history](#)).

When the method is invoked, the user agent must first select a [browsing context](#) to navigate by applying [the rules for choosing a browsing context given a browsing context name](#) using the `target` argument as the name and the [browsing context](#) of the script as the context in which the algorithm is executed, unless the user has indicated a preference, in which case the browsing context to navigate may instead be the one indicated by the user.

For example, suppose there is a user agent that supports control-clicking a link to open it in a new tab. If a user clicks in that user agent on an element whose `onclick` handler uses the `window.open()` API to open a page in an iframe, but, while doing so, holds the control key down, the user agent could override the selection of the target browsing context to instead target a new tab.

If applying [the rules for choosing a browsing context given a browsing context name](#) using the `target` argument would result in there not being a chosen browsing context, then throw an `InvalidAccessError` exception and abort these steps.

Otherwise, if `url` is not "`about:blank`", the user agent must [navigate](#) the selected [browsing context](#) to the [absolute URL](#) obtained from [resolving url](#) earlier. If the `replace` is true or if the [browsing context](#) was just created as part of [the rules for choosing a browsing context given a browsing context name](#), then [replacement must be enabled](#). The navigation must be done with the [browsing context](#) of the [incumbent script](#) as the [source browsing context](#). If the [resolve a URL](#) algorithm failed, then the user agent may either instead [navigate](#) to an inline error page, using the same replacement behavior and source browsing context behavior as described earlier in this paragraph; or treat the `url` as "`about:blank`", acting as described in the next paragraph.

If `url` is "`about:blank`", and the [browsing context](#) was just created as part of [the rules for choosing a browsing context given a browsing context name](#), then the user agent must instead [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named `load` at the selected [browsing context](#)'s `Window` object, but with its `target` set to the selected [browsing context](#)'s `Window` object's `Document` object (and the `currentTarget` set to the `Window` object).

The method must return the `WindowProxy` object of the [browsing context](#) that was navigated, or null if no browsing context was navigated.

The `name` attribute of the `window` object must, on getting, return the current `name` of the [browsing context](#), and, on setting, set the `name` of the [browsing context](#) to the new value.

Note: The name [gets reset](#) when the browsing context is navigated to another domain.

The `close()` method on `window` objects should, if all the following conditions are met, [close](#) the [browsing context](#) A:

- The corresponding [browsing context](#) A is [script-closable](#).

- The [browsing context](#) of the [incumbent script](#) is [allowed to navigate](#) the [browsing context](#) `A`.
- The [active sandboxing flag set](#) of the [document](#) of the [incumbent script](#) does not have its [sandboxed top-level navigation browsing context flag](#) set.

A [browsing context](#) is **script-closable** if it is an [auxiliary browsing context](#) that was created by a script (as opposed to by an action of the user), or if it is a [browsing context](#) whose [session history](#) contains only one [document](#).

The `closed` attribute on [Window](#) objects must return true if the [Window](#) object's [browsing context](#) has been [discarded](#), and false otherwise.

The `stop()` method on [Window](#) objects should, if there is an existing attempt to [navigate](#) the [browsing context](#) and that attempt is not currently running the [unload a document](#) algorithm, cancel that [navigation](#); then, it must [abort](#) the [active document](#) of the [browsing context](#) of the [Window](#) object on which it was invoked.

5.2.3 Accessing other browsing contexts

`window.length`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns the number of [child browsing contexts](#).

`window[index]`

Returns the indicated [child browsing context](#).

The `length` IDL attribute on the [window](#) interface must return the number of [child browsing contexts](#) that are [nested through](#) elements that are [in the Document](#) that is the [active document](#) of that [window](#) object, if that [window](#)'s [browsing context](#) shares the same [event loop](#) as the [script's browsing context](#) of the [entry script](#) accessing the `length` attribute; otherwise, it must return zero.

The [supported property indices](#) on the [window](#) object at any instant are the numbers in the range $0 \dots n-1$, where n is the number returned by the `length` IDL attribute. If n is zero then there are no [supported property indices](#).

To determine the value of an indexed property `index` of a [window](#) object, the user agent must return the [WindowProxy](#) object of the `index`th [child browsing context](#) of the [document](#) that is nested through an element that is [in the Document](#), sorted in the [tree order](#) of the elements nesting those [browsing contexts](#).

These properties are the **dynamic nested browsing context properties**.

5.2.4 Named access on the [Window](#) object

`window[name]`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns the indicated element or collection of elements.

The [window](#) interface [supports named properties](#). The [supported property names](#) at any moment consist of the following, in [tree order](#), ignoring later duplicates:

- the [browsing context name](#) of any [child browsing context](#) of the [active document](#) whose name is not the empty string,
- the value of the `name` [content attribute](#) for all [a](#), [applet](#), [area](#), [embed](#), [form](#), [frameset](#), [img](#), and [object](#) elements in the [active document](#) that have a non-empty `name` [content attribute](#), and
- the value of the `id` [content attribute](#) of any [HTML element](#) in the [active document](#) with a non-empty `id` [content attribute](#).

To determine the value of a named property `name` when the [window](#) object is indexed for property retrieval, the user agent must return the value obtained using the following steps:

1. Let `objects` be the list of [named objects](#) with the name `name` in the [active document](#).

Note: There will be at least one such object, by definition.

2. If `objects` contains a [nested browsing context](#), then return the [WindowProxy](#) object of the [nested browsing context](#) corresponding to the first [browsing context container](#) in [tree order](#) whose [browsing context](#) is in `objects`, and abort these steps.
3. Otherwise, if `objects` has only one element, return that element and abort these steps.
4. Otherwise return an [HTMLCollection](#) rooted at the [Document](#) node, whose filter matches only [named objects](#) with the name `name`. (By definition, these will all be elements.)

Named objects with the name `name`, for the purposes of the above algorithm, are those that are either:

- [child browsing contexts](#) of the [active document](#) whose name is `name`,
- [a](#), [applet](#), [area](#), [embed](#), [form](#), [frameset](#), [img](#), or [object](#) elements that have a `name` [content attribute](#) whose value is `name`, or
- [HTML elements](#) that have an `id` [content attribute](#) whose value is `name`.

5.2.5 Garbage collection and browsing contexts

A [browsing context](#) has a strong reference to each of its [Document](#)s and its [WindowProxy](#) object, and the user agent itself has a strong reference to its [top-level browsing contexts](#).

A [Document](#) has a strong reference to its [Window](#) object.

Note: A [Window](#) object [has a strong reference](#) to its [Document](#) object through its `document` attribute. Thus, references from other scripts to either of those objects will keep both alive. Similarly, both [Document](#) and [Window](#) objects have [implied strong references](#) to the [WindowProxy](#) object.

Each [script](#) has a strong reference to its [browsing context](#) and its [document](#).

When a [browsing context](#) is to [discard a Document](#), the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Set the [Document](#)'s [salvageable](#) state to false.

2. Run any [unloading document cleanup steps](#) for the [Document](#) that are defined by this specification and [other applicable specifications](#).
3. [Abort the Document](#).
4. Remove any [tasks](#) associated with the [Document](#) in any [task source](#), without running those tasks.
5. [Discard](#) all the [child browsing contexts](#) of the [Document](#).
6. Lose the strong reference from the [Document](#)'s [browsing context](#) to the [Document](#).

Note: Whenever a [Document](#) object is [discarded](#), it is also removed from the list of the worker's [Documents](#) of each worker whose list contains that [Document](#).

When a **browsing context** is **discarded**, the strong reference from the user agent itself to the [browsing context](#) must be severed, and all the [Document](#) objects for all the entries in the [browsing context](#)'s session history must be [discarded](#) as well.

User agents may [discard top-level browsing contexts](#) at any time (typically, in response to user requests, e.g. when a user force-closes a window containing one or more [top-level browsing contexts](#)). Other [browsing contexts](#) must be discarded once their [WindowProxy](#) object is eligible for garbage collection.

5.2.6 Closing browsing contexts

When the user agent is required to **close a browsing context**, it must run the following steps:

1. Let [specified browsing context](#) be the [browsing context](#) being closed.
2. [Prompt to unload](#) the [active document](#) of the [specified browsing context](#). If the user [refused to allow the document to be unloaded](#), then abort these steps.
3. [Unload](#) the [active document](#) of the [specified browsing context](#) with the [recycle](#) parameter set to false.
4. Remove the [specified browsing context](#) from the user interface (e.g. close or hide its tab in a tabbed browser).
5. [Discard](#) the [specified browsing context](#).

User agents should offer users the ability to arbitrarily [close](#) any [top-level browsing context](#).

5.2.7 Browser interface elements

To allow Web pages to integrate with Web browsers, certain Web browser interface elements are exposed in a limited way to scripts in Web pages.

Each interface element is represented by a [BarProp](#) object:

IDL <pre>interface BarProp { attribute boolean visible; };</pre>	<p>window.locationbar.visible</p> <p>Returns true if the location bar is visible; otherwise, returns false.</p> <p>window.menubar.visible</p> <p>Returns true if the menu bar is visible; otherwise, returns false.</p> <p>window.personalbar.visible</p> <p>Returns true if the personal bar is visible; otherwise, returns false.</p> <p>window.scrollbars.visible</p> <p>Returns true if the scroll bars are visible; otherwise, returns false.</p> <p>window.statusbar.visible</p> <p>Returns true if the status bar is visible; otherwise, returns false.</p> <p>window.toolbar.visible</p> <p>Returns true if the toolbar is visible; otherwise, returns false.</p>
---	---

The **visible** attribute, on getting, must return either true or a value determined by the user agent to most accurately represent the visibility state of the user interface element that the object represents, as described below. On setting, the new value must be discarded.

The following [BarProp](#) objects exist for each [Document](#) object in a [browsing context](#). Some of the user interface elements represented by these objects might have no equivalent in some user agents; for those user agents, except when otherwise specified, the object must act as if it was present and visible (i.e. its [visible](#) attribute must return true).

The location bar BarProp object

Represents the user interface element that contains a control that displays the [URL](#) of the [active document](#), or some similar interface concept.

The menu bar BarProp object

Represents the user interface element that contains a list of commands in menu form, or some similar interface concept.

The personal bar BarProp object

Represents the user interface element that contains links to the user's favorite pages, or some similar interface concept.

The scrollbar BarProp object

Represents the user interface element that contains a scrolling mechanism, or some similar interface concept.

The status bar BarProp object

Represents a user interface element found immediately below or after the document, as appropriate for the user's media. If the user agent has no such user interface element, then the object may act as if the corresponding user interface element was absent (i.e. its [visible](#) attribute may return false).

The toolbar BarProp object

Represents the user interface element found immediately above or before the document, as appropriate for the user's media. If the user

agent has no such user interface element, then the object may act as if the corresponding user interface element was absent (i.e. its `visible` attribute may return false).

The `locationbar` attribute must return [the location bar BarProp object](#).

The `menubar` attribute must return [the menu bar BarProp object](#).

The `personalbar` attribute must return [the personal bar BarProp object](#).

The `scrollbars` attribute must return [the scrollbar BarProp object](#).

The `statusbar` attribute must return [the status bar BarProp object](#).

The `toolbar` attribute must return [the toolbar BarProp object](#).

For historical reasons, the `status` attribute on the [Window](#) object must, on getting, return the last string it was set to, and on setting, must set itself to the new value. When the [Window](#) object is created, the attribute must be set to the empty string. It does not do anything else.

5.2.8 The [WindowProxy](#) object

As mentioned earlier, each [browsing context](#) has a [WindowProxy](#) object. This object is unusual in that all operations that would be performed on it must be performed on the [window](#) object of the [browsing context's active document](#) instead. It is thus indistinguishable from that [window](#) object in every way until the [browsing context](#) is navigated.

There is no [WindowProxy](#) interface object.

Note: The [WindowProxy](#) object allows scripts to act as if each [browsing context](#) had a single [window](#) object, while still keeping separate [Window](#) objects for each [Document](#).

Code Example:

In the following example, the variable `x` is set to the [WindowProxy](#) object returned by the `window` accessor on the global object. All of the expressions following the assignment return true, because in every respect, the [WindowProxy](#) object acts like the underlying [window](#) object.

```
var x = window;
x instanceof Window; // true
x === this; // true
```

5.3 Origin

Origins are the fundamental currency of the Web's security model. Two actors in the Web platform that share an origin are assumed to trust each other and to have the same authority. Actors with differing origins are considered potentially hostile versus each other, and are isolated from each other to varying degrees.

For example, if Example Bank's Web site, hosted at `bank.example.com`, tries to examine the DOM of Example Charity's Web site, hosted at `charity.example.org`, a [SecurityError](#) exception will be raised.

The [origin](#) of a resource and the [effective script origin](#) of a resource are both either opaque identifiers or tuples consisting of a scheme component, a host component, a port component, and optionally extra data.

Note: The extra data could include the certificate of the site when using encrypted connections, to ensure that if the site's secure certificate changes, the origin is considered to change as well.

An [origin](#) or [effective script origin](#) can be defined as an [alias](#) to another [origin](#) or [effective script origin](#). The value of the [origin](#) or [effective script origin](#) is then the value of the [origin](#) or [effective script origin](#) to which it is an alias.

These characteristics are defined as follows:

For URLs

The [origin](#) and [effective script origin](#) of the [URL](#) are the origin defined in *The Web Origin Concept*. [ORIGIN]

For [Document](#) objects

- ↪ If a [document](#)'s [active sandboxing flag set](#) has its [sandboxed origin browsing context flag](#) set
The [origin](#) is a globally unique identifier assigned when the [document](#) is created.
The [effective script origin](#) is initially an [alias](#) to the [origin](#) of the [Document](#).
- ↪ If a [document](#) was generated from a [javascript: URL](#)
The [origin](#) is an [alias](#) to the [origin](#) of the script of that [javascript: URL](#).
The [effective script origin](#) is initially an [alias](#) to the [origin](#) of the [Document](#).
- ↪ If a [document](#) was served over the network and has an address that uses a URL scheme with a server-based naming authority
The [origin](#) is an [alias](#) to the [origin](#) of the [Document](#)'s address.
The [effective script origin](#) is initially an [alias](#) to the [origin](#) of the [Document](#).
- ↪ If a [document](#) was generated from a [data: URL](#) found in another [document](#) or in a [script](#)
The [origin](#) is an [alias](#) to the [origin](#) of the [incumbent script](#) when the [navigate](#) algorithm was invoked, or, if no [script](#) was involved, of the [document](#) of the element that initiated the [navigation](#) to that [URL](#).
The [effective script origin](#) is initially an [alias](#) to the [effective script origin](#) of that same [script](#) or [Document](#).
- ↪ If a [document](#) has the [address "about:blank"](#)
The [origin](#) and [effective script origin](#) of the [document](#) are [those it was assigned when its browsing context was created](#).
- ↪ If a [document](#) is an [iframe srcdoc document](#)
The [origin](#) of the [Document](#) is an [alias](#) to the [origin](#) of the [Document](#)'s [browsing context container](#)'s [Document](#).

The [effective script origin](#) is initially an [alias](#) to the [effective script origin](#) of the [Document](#)'s [browsing context's browsing context container's Document](#).

- If a [Document](#) was obtained in some other manner (e.g. a [data: URL](#) typed in by the user or that was returned as the location of an HTTP redirect ([or equivalent](#) in other protocols), a [Document](#) created using the [createDocument\(\)](#) API, etc) The default behavior as defined in the DOM standard applies. [\[DOM\]](#).

Note: The [origin](#) is a globally unique identifier assigned when the [Document](#) is created, and the [effective script origin](#) is initially an [alias](#) to the [origin](#) of the [Document](#).

Note: The [effective script origin](#) of a [document](#) can be manipulated using the [document.domain](#) IDL attribute.

For images

- If an image is the image of an [img](#) element and its image data is [CORS-cross-origin](#) The [origin](#) is a globally unique identifier assigned when the image is created.
- If an image is the image of an [img](#) element and its image data is [CORS-same-origin](#) The [origin](#) is an [alias](#) to the [origin](#) of the [img](#) element's [Document](#).

Images do not have an [effective script origin](#).

For [audio](#) and [video](#) elements

- If the [media data](#) is [CORS-cross-origin](#) The [origin](#) is a globally unique identifier assigned when the image is created.
- If the [media data](#) is [CORS-same-origin](#) The [origin](#) is an [alias](#) to the [origin](#) of the [media element's Document](#).

[Media elements](#) do not have an [effective script origin](#).

For fonts

The [origin](#) of a downloadable Web font is an [alias](#) to the [origin](#) of the [absolute URL](#) used to obtain the font (after any redirects). [\[CSSFONTS\]](#)

The [origin](#) of a locally installed system font is an [alias](#) to the [origin](#) of the [Document](#) in which that font is being used.

Fonts do not have an [effective script origin](#).

For scripts

The [origin](#) and [effective script origin](#) of a script are determined from another resource, called the [owner](#):

- If a script is in a [script](#) element The owner is the [Document](#) to which the [script](#) element belongs.
- If a script is in an [event handler content attribute](#) The owner is the [Document](#) to which the attribute node belongs.
- If a script is a function or other code reference created by another script The owner is the [incumbent script](#) when the function or other code reference was created.
- If a script is a [javascript: URL](#) that was returned as the location of an HTTP redirect ([or equivalent](#) in other protocols) The owner is the [URL](#) that redirected to the [javascript: URL](#).
- If a script is a [javascript: URL](#) in an attribute The owner is the [Document](#) of the element on which the attribute is found.
- If a script is a [javascript: URL](#) in a style sheet The owner is the [URL](#) of the style sheet.
- If a script is a [javascript: URL](#) to which a [browsing context](#) is being [navigated](#), the URL having been provided by the user (e.g. by using a [bookmarklet](#)) The owner is the [Document](#) of the [browsing context's active document](#).
- If a script is a [javascript: URL](#) to which a [browsing context](#) is being [navigated](#), the URL having been declared in markup The owner is the [Document](#) of the element (e.g. an [a](#) or [area](#) element) that declared the URL.
- If a script is a [javascript: URL](#) to which a [browsing context](#) is being [navigated](#), the URL having been provided by script The owner is the [incumbent script](#) when the [navigate](#) algorithm was invoked.

The [origin](#) of the script is then an [alias](#) to the [origin](#) of the owner, and the [effective script origin](#) of the script is an [alias](#) to the [effective script origin](#) of the owner.

Other specifications can override the above definitions by themselves specifying the origin of a particular [URL](#), [Document](#), image, [media element](#), font, or [script](#).

The [Unicode serialization of an origin](#) is the string obtained by applying the following algorithm to the given [origin](#):

1. If the [origin](#) in question is not a scheme/host/port tuple, then return the literal string "`null`" and abort these steps.
2. Otherwise, let [result](#) be the scheme part of the [origin](#) tuple.
3. Append the string ":"//:" to [result](#).
4. Apply the IDNA ToUnicode algorithm to each component of the host part of the [origin](#) tuple, and append the results — each component, in the same order, separated by "." (U+002E) characters — to [result](#). [\[RFC3490\]](#)
5. If the port part of the [origin](#) tuple gives a port that is different from the default port for the protocol given by the scheme part of the [origin](#) tuple, then append a ":" (U+003A) character and the given port, in base ten, to [result](#).
6. Return [result](#).

The [ASCII serialization of an origin](#) is the string obtained by applying the following algorithm to the given [origin](#):

1. If the [origin](#) in question is not a scheme/host/port tuple, then return the literal string "`null`" and abort these steps.
2. Otherwise, let [result](#) be the scheme part of the [origin](#) tuple.
3. Append the string ":"//:" to [result](#).

4. Apply the IDNA ToASCII algorithm to the host part of the [origin](#) tuple, with both the AllowUnassigned and UseSTD3ASCIIRules flags set, and append the results to *result*.
If ToASCII fails to convert one of the components of the string, e.g. because it is too long or because it contains invalid characters, then return the empty string and abort these steps. [\[RFC3490\]](#)
5. If the port part of the [origin](#) tuple gives a port that is different from the default port for the protocol given by the scheme part of the [origin](#) tuple, then append a ":" (U+003A) character and the given port, in base ten, to *result*.
6. Return *result*.

Two [origins](#) are said to be the **same origin** if the following algorithm returns true:

1. Let *A* be the first [origin](#) being compared, and *B* be the second [origin](#) being compared.
2. If *A* and *B* are both opaque identifiers, and their value is equal, then return true.
3. Otherwise, if either *A* or *B* or both are opaque identifiers, return false.
4. If *A* and *B* have scheme components that are not identical, return false.
5. If *A* and *B* have host components that are not identical, return false.
6. If *A* and *B* have port components that are not identical, return false.
7. If either *A* or *B* have additional data, but that data is not identical for both, return false.
8. Return true.

5.3.1 Relaxing the same-origin restriction

`document.domain [= domain]`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns the current domain used for security checks.

Can be set to a value that removes subdomains, to change the [effective script origin](#) to allow pages on other subdomains of the same domain (if they do the same thing) to access each other.

The `domain` attribute on [Document](#) objects must be initialized to [the document's domain](#), if it has one, and the empty string otherwise. If [the document's domain](#) starts with a "[" (U+005B) character and ends with a "]" (U+005D) character, it is an IPv6 address; these square brackets must be omitted when initializing the attribute's value.

On getting, the attribute must return its current value, unless the [Document](#) has no [browsing context](#), in which case it must return the empty string.

On setting, the user agent must run the following algorithm:

1. If the [Document](#) has no [browsing context](#), throw a [SecurityError](#) exception and abort these steps.
2. If the new value is an IPv4 or IPv6 address, let *newvalue* be the new value. Otherwise, apply the IDNA ToASCII algorithm to the new value, with both the AllowUnassigned and UseSTD3ASCIIRules flags set, and let *newvalue* be the result of the ToASCII algorithm.
If ToASCII fails to convert one of the components of the string, e.g. because it is too long or because it contains invalid characters, then throw a [SecurityError](#) exception and abort these steps. [\[RFC3490\]](#)
3. If *newvalue* is not exactly equal to the current value of the [document.domain](#) attribute, then run these substeps:
 1. If the current value is an IPv4 or IPv6 address, throw a [SecurityError](#) exception and abort these steps.
 2. If *newvalue*, prefixed by a ":" (U+002E), does not exactly match the end of the current value, throw a [SecurityError](#) exception and abort these steps.

Note: If the *newvalue* is an IPv4 or IPv6 address, it cannot match the *newvalue* in this way and thus an exception will be thrown here.

3. If *newvalue* matches a suffix in the Public Suffix List, or, if *newvalue*, prefixed by a ":" (U+002E), matches the end of a suffix in the Public Suffix List, then throw a [SecurityError](#) exception and abort these steps. [\[PSL\]](#)

Suffixes must be compared after applying the IDNA ToASCII algorithm to them, with both the AllowUnassigned and UseSTD3ASCIIRules flags set, in an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) manner. [\[RFC3490\]](#)

4. Release the [storage mutex](#).
5. Set the attribute's value to *newvalue*.
6. If the [effective script origin](#) of the [Document](#) is an [alias](#), set it to the value of the [effective script origin](#) (essentially de-aliasing the [effective script origin](#)).
7. If *newvalue* is not the empty string, then run these substeps:
 1. Set the host part of the [effective script origin](#) tuple of the [Document](#) to *newvalue*.
 2. Set the port part of the [effective script origin](#) tuple of the [Document](#) to "manual override" (a value that, for the purposes of [comparing origins](#), is identical to "manual override" but not identical to any other value).

The `domain` of a [Document](#) is the host part of the document's [origin](#), if the value of that [origin](#) is a scheme/host/port tuple. If it isn't, then the document does not have a domain.

Note: The `domain` attribute is used to enable pages on different hosts of a domain to access each others' DOMs.

⚠ Warning! Do not use the `document.domain` attribute when using shared hosting. If an untrusted third party is able to host an HTTP server at the same IP address but on a different port, then the same-origin protection that normally protects two different sites on the same host will fail, as the ports are ignored when comparing origins after the `document.domain` attribute has been used.

5.4 Sandboxing

A **sandboxing flag set** is a set of zero or more of the following flags, which are used to restrict the abilities that potentially untrusted resources have:

The **sandboxed navigation browsing context flag**

This flag [prevents content from navigating browsing contexts other than the sandboxed browsing context itself](#) (or browsing contexts further nested inside it), [auxiliary browsing contexts](#) (which are protected by the [sandboxed auxiliary navigation browsing context flag](#) defined next), and the [top-level browsing context](#) (which is protected by the [sandboxed top-level navigation browsing context flag](#) defined below).

If the [sandboxed auxiliary navigation browsing context flag](#) is not set, then in certain cases the restrictions nonetheless allow popups (new [top-level browsing contexts](#)) to be opened. These [browsing contexts](#) always have **one permitted sandboxed navigator**, set when the browsing context is created, which allows the [browsing context](#) that created them to actually navigate them. (Otherwise, the [sandboxed navigation browsing context flag](#) would prevent them from being navigated even if they were opened.)

The **sandboxed auxiliary navigation browsing context flag**

This flag [prevents content from creating new auxiliary browsing contexts](#), e.g. using the [target](#) attribute, the [window.open\(\)](#) method, or the [showModalDialog\(\)](#) method.

The **sandboxed top-level navigation browsing context flag**

This flag [prevents content from navigating their top-level browsing context](#) and [prevents content from closing their top-level browsing context](#).

When the [sandboxed top-level navigation browsing context flag](#) is *not* set, content can navigate its [top-level browsing context](#), but other [browsing contexts](#) are still protected by the [sandboxed navigation browsing context flag](#) and possibly the [sandboxed auxiliary navigation browsing context flag](#).

The **sandboxed plugins browsing context flag**

This flag prevents content from instantiating [plugins](#), whether using the [embed](#) element, the [object](#) element, the [applet](#) element, or through [navigation](#) of a [nested browsing context](#), unless those [plugins](#) can be [secured](#).

The **sandboxed seamless iframes flag**

This flag prevents content from using the [seamless](#) attribute on descendant [iframe](#) elements.

Note: This prevents a page inserted using the [allow-same-origin](#) keyword from using a CSS-selector-based method of probing the DOM of other pages on the same site (in particular, pages that contain user-sensitive information).

The **sandboxed origin browsing context flag**

This flag [forces content into a unique origin](#), thus preventing it from accessing other content from the same [origin](#).

This flag also [prevents script from reading from or writing to the document.cookie IDL attribute](#), and blocks access to [localStorage](#). [\[WEBSTORAGE\]](#)

The **sandboxed forms browsing context flag**

This flag [blocks form submission](#).

The **sandboxed pointer lock browsing context flag**

This flag disables the Pointer Lock API. [\[POINTERLOCK\]](#)

The **sandboxed scripts browsing context flag**

This flag [blocks script execution](#).

The **sandboxed automatic features browsing context flag**

This flag blocks features that trigger automatically, such as [automatically playing a video](#) or [automatically focusing a form control](#).

The **sandboxed fullscreen browsing context flag**

This flag prevents content from using the [requestFullscreen\(\)](#) method.

When the user agent is to [parse a sandboxing directive](#), given a string [input](#), a [sandboxing flag set](#) [output](#), and optionally an [allow fullscreen flag](#), it must run the following steps:

1. [Split `input` on spaces](#), to obtain `tokens`.
2. Let `output` be empty.
3. Add the following flags to `output`:
 - The [sandboxed navigation browsing context flag](#).
 - The [sandboxed auxiliary navigation browsing context flag](#), unless `tokens` contains the [allow-popups](#) keyword.
 - The [sandboxed top-level navigation browsing context flag](#), unless `tokens` contains the [allow-top-navigation](#) keyword.
 - The [sandboxed plugins browsing context flag](#).
 - The [sandboxed seamless iframes flag](#).
 - The [sandboxed origin browsing context flag](#), unless the `tokens` contains the [allow-same-origin](#) keyword.

The [allow-same-origin](#) keyword is intended for two cases.

First, it can be used to allow content from the same site to be sandboxed to disable scripting, while still allowing access to the DOM of the sandboxed content.

Second, it can be used to embed content from a third-party site, sandboxed to prevent that site from opening pop-up windows, etc, without preventing the embedded page from communicating back to its originating site, using the database APIs to store data, etc.

- The [sandboxed forms browsing context flag](#), unless `tokens` contains the [allow-forms](#) keyword.
- The [sandboxed pointer lock browsing context flag](#), unless `tokens` contains the [allow-pointer-lock](#) keyword.

- The [sandboxed scripts browsing context flag](#), unless `tokens` contains the `allow-scripts` keyword.
 - The [sandboxed automatic features browsing context flag](#), unless `tokens` contains the `allow-scripts` keyword (defined above).
- Note:** This flag is relaxed by the same keyword as scripts, because when scripts are enabled these features are trivially possible anyway, and it would be unfortunate to force authors to use script to do them when sandboxed rather than allowing them to use the declarative features.
- The [sandboxed fullscreen browsing context flag](#), unless the `allowfullscreen flag` was passed to the [parse a sandboxing directive](#) flag.

Every [top-level browsing context](#) has a **popup sandboxing flag set**, which is a [sandboxing flag set](#). When a [browsing context](#) is created, its **popup sandboxing flag set** must be empty. It is populated by [the rules for choosing a browsing context given a browsing context name](#).

Every [nested browsing context](#) has an **iframe sandboxing flag set**, which is a [sandboxing flag set](#). Which flags in a [nested browsing context](#)'s **iframe sandboxing flag set** are set at any particular time is determined by the [iframe](#) element's `sandbox` attribute.

Every [Document](#) has an **active sandboxing flag set**, which is a [sandboxing flag set](#). When the [Document](#) is created, its **active sandboxing flag set** must be empty. It is populated by the [navigation algorithm](#).

Every resource that is obtained by the [navigation algorithm](#) has a **forced sandboxing flag set**, which is a [sandboxing flag set](#). A resource by default has no flags set in its **forced sandboxing flag set**, but other specifications can define that certain flags are set.

Note: In particular, the **forced sandboxing flag set** is used by the Content Security Policy specification. [\[CSP\]](#)

When a user agent is to **implement the sandboxing** for a [Document](#), it must populate [Document](#)'s **active sandboxing flag set** with the union of the flags that are present in the following [sandboxing flag sets](#) at the time the [Document](#) object is created:

- If the [Document](#)'s [browsing context](#) is a [top-level browsing context](#), then: the flags set on the [browsing context](#)'s **popup sandboxing flag set**.
- If the [Document](#)'s [browsing context](#) is a [nested browsing context](#), then: the flags set on the [browsing context](#)'s **iframe sandboxing flag set**.
- If the [Document](#)'s [browsing context](#) is a [nested browsing context](#), then: the flags set on the [browsing context](#)'s [parent browsing context](#)'s [active document](#)'s **active sandboxing flag set**.
- The flags set on the [Document](#)'s resource's **forced sandboxing flag set**, if it has one.

5.5 Session history and navigation

5.5.1 The session history of browsing contexts

The sequence of [Documents](#) in a [browsing context](#) is its **session history**.

[History](#) objects provide a representation of the pages in the session history of [browsing contexts](#). Each [browsing context](#), including [nested browsing contexts](#), has a distinct session history.

Each [Document](#) object in a [browsing context](#)'s [session history](#) is associated with a unique instance of the [History](#) object, although they all must model the same underlying [session history](#).

The `history` attribute of the [Window](#) interface must return the object implementing the [History](#) interface for that [Window](#) object's [Document](#).

[History](#) objects represent their [browsing context](#)'s session history as a flat list of [session history entries](#). Each **session history entry** consists of a [URL](#) and optionally a [state object](#), and may in addition have a title, a [Document](#) object, form data, a scroll position, and other information associated with it.

Note: This does not imply that the user interface need be linear. See the [notes below](#).

Note: Titles associated with [session history entries](#) need not have any relation with the current [title](#) of the [Document](#). The title of a [session history entry](#) is intended to explain the state of the document at that point, so that the user can navigate the document's history.

URLs without associated [state objects](#) are added to the session history as the user (or script) navigates from page to page.

A **state object** is an object representing a user interface state.

Pages can [add state objects](#) to the session history. These are then [returned to the script](#) when the user (or script) goes back in the history, thus enabling authors to use the "navigation" metaphor even in one-page applications.

[State objects](#) are intended to be used for two main purposes: first, storing a preparsed description of the state in the [URL](#) so that in the simple case an author doesn't have to do the parsing (though one would still need the parsing for handling [URLs](#) passed around by users, so it's only a minor optimization), and second, so that the author can store state that one wouldn't store in the URL because it only applies to the current [Document](#) instance and it would have to be reconstructed if a new [Document](#) were opened.

An example of the latter would be something like keeping track of the precise coordinate from which a pop-up [div](#) was made to animate, so that if the user goes back, it can be made to animate to the same location. Or alternatively, it could be used to keep a pointer into a cache of data that would be fetched from the server based on the information in the [URL](#), so that when going back and forward, the information doesn't have to be fetched again.

At any point, one of the entries in the session history is the **current entry**. This is the entry representing the [active document](#) of the [browsing context](#). Which entry is the [current entry](#) is changed by the algorithms defined in this specification, e.g. during [session history traversal](#).

Note: The [current entry](#) is usually an entry for the [address](#) of the [Document](#). However, it can also be one of the entries for [state objects](#) added to the history by that document.

An **entry with persisted user state** is one that also has user-agent defined state. This specification does not specify what kind of state can be stored.

For example, some user agents might want to persist the scroll position, or the values of form controls.

Note: User agents that persist the value of form controls are encouraged to also persist their directionality (the value of the element's `dir` attribute). This prevents values from being displayed incorrectly after a history traversal when the user had originally entered the values with an explicit, non-default directionality.

Entries that consist of `state objects` share the same `Document` as the entry for the page that was active when they were added.

Contiguous entries that differ just by fragment identifier also share the same `Document`.

Note: All entries that share the same `Document` (and that are therefore merely different states of one particular document) are contiguous by definition.

Each `Document` in a `browsing context` can also have a `latest entry`. This is the entry or that `Document` that was most recently traversed to. When a `Document` is created, it initially has no `latest entry`.

User agents may `discard` the `Document` objects of entries other than the `current entry` that are not referenced from any script, reloading the pages afresh when the user or script navigates back to such pages. This specification does not specify when user agents should discard `Document` objects and when they should cache them.

Entries that have had their `Document` objects discarded must, for the purposes of the algorithms given below, act as if they had not. When the user or script navigates back or forwards to a page which has no in-memory DOM objects, any other entries that shared the same `Document` object with it must share the new object as well.

5.5.2 The `History` interface

IDL

```
interface History {
  readonly attribute long length;
  readonly attribute any state;
  void go(optional long delta);
  void back();
  void forward();
  void pushState(any data, DOMString title, optional DOMString? url = null);
  void replaceState(any data, DOMString title, optional DOMString? url = null);
};
```

`window.history.length`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns the number of entries in the `joint session history`.

`window.history.state`

Returns the current `state object`.

`window.history.go([delta])`

Goes back or forward the specified number of steps in the `joint session history`.

A zero delta will reload the current page.

If the delta is out of range, does nothing.

`window.history.back()`

Goes back one step in the `joint session history`.

If there is no previous page, does nothing.

`window.history.forward()`

Goes forward one step in the `joint session history`.

If there is no next page, does nothing.

`window.history.pushState(data, title [, url])`

Pushes the given data onto the session history, with the given title, and, if provided and not null, the given URL.

`window.history.replaceState(data, title [, url])`

Updates the current entry in the session history to have the given data, title, and, if provided and not null, URL.

The `joint session history` of a `History` object is the union of all the `session histories` of all `browsing contexts` of all the `fully active Document` objects that share the `History` object's `top-level browsing context`, with all the entries that are `current entries` in their respective `session histories` removed except for the `current entry of the joint session history`.

The `current entry of the joint session history` is the entry that most recently became a `current entry` in its `session history`.

Entries in the `joint session history` are ordered chronologically by the time they were added to their respective `session histories`. (Since all these `browsing contexts` by definition share an `event loop`, there is always a well-defined sequential order in which their `session histories` had their entries added.) Each entry has an index; the earliest entry has index 0, and the subsequent entries are numbered with consecutively increasing integers (1, 2, 3, etc.).

The `length` attribute of the `History` interface must return the number of entries in the `joint session history`.

The actual entries are not accessible from script.

The `state` attribute of the `History` interface must return the last value it was set to by the user agent. Initially, its value must be null.

When the `go(delta)` method is invoked, if the argument to the method was omitted or has the value zero, the user agent must act as if the `location.reload()` method was called instead. Otherwise, the user agent must `traverse the history by a delta` whose value is the value of the method's argument.

When the `back()` method is invoked, the user agent must `traverse the history by a delta` -1.

When the `forward()` method is invoked, the user agent must `traverse the history by a delta` +1.

To `traverse the history by a delta` `delta`, the user agent must `queue a task` to run the following steps. The `task source` for the queued task is the `history traversal task source`.

1. Let `delta` be the argument to the method.
2. If the index of the [current entry of the joint session history](#) plus `delta` is less than zero or greater than or equal to the number of items in the [joint session history](#), then abort these steps.
3. If the [Document](#)'s [unload a document](#) algorithm is currently running, abort these steps.
4. If there is an ongoing attempt to navigate the [browsing context](#) that has not yet [matured](#) (i.e. it has not passed the point of making its [Document](#) the [active document](#)), then cancel that attempt to navigate the [browsing context](#).
5. Let `specified entry` be the entry in the [joint session history](#) whose index is the sum of `delta` and the index of the [current entry of the joint session history](#).
6. Let `specified browsing context` be the [browsing context](#) of the `specified entry`.
7. If the `specified browsing context`'s [active document](#) is not the same [Document](#) as the [Document](#) of the `specified entry`, then run these substeps:
 1. [Fully exit fullscreen](#).
 2. [Prompt to unload](#) the [active document](#) of the `specified browsing context`. If the user [refused to allow the document to be unloaded](#), then abort these steps.
 3. [Unload](#) the [active document](#) of the `specified browsing context` with the `recycle` parameter set to false.
8. [Traverse the history](#) of the `specified browsing context` to the `specified entry`.

When the user navigates through a [browsing context](#), e.g. using a browser's back and forward buttons, the user agent must [traverse the history by a delta](#) equivalent to the action specified by the user.

The `pushState(data, title, url)` method adds a state object entry to the history.

The `replaceState(data, title, url)` method updates the state object, title, and optionally the [URL](#) of the [current entry](#) in the history.

When either of these methods is invoked, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Let `cloned data` be a [structured clone](#) of the specified `data`. If this throws an exception, then rethrow that exception and abort these steps.
2. If the third argument is not null, run these substeps:
 1. [Resolve](#) the value of the third argument, relative to the [entry script's base URL](#).
 2. If that fails, throw a [SecurityError](#) exception and abort these steps.
 3. Compare the resulting [parsed URL](#) to the result of applying the [URL parser](#) algorithm to [the document's address](#). If any component of these two [URLs](#) differ other than the [path](#), [query](#), and [fragment](#) components, then throw a [SecurityError](#) exception and abort these steps.
 4. If the [origin](#) of the resulting [absolute URL](#) is not the same as the [origin](#) of the [entry script's document](#), and either the [path](#) or [query](#) components of the two [parsed URLs](#) compared in the previous step differ, throw a [SecurityError](#) exception and abort these steps. (This prevents sandboxed content from spoofing other pages on the same origin.)
5. Let `newURL` be the resulting [absolute URL](#).

For the purposes of the comparisons in the above substeps, the [path](#) and [query](#) components can only be the same if the [scheme](#) component of both [parsed URLs](#) are [relative schemes](#).

3. If the third argument is null, then let `newURL` be the [URL](#) of the [current entry](#).
4. If the method invoked was the `pushState()` method:
 1. Remove all the entries in the [browsing context's session history](#) after the [current entry](#). If the [current entry](#) is the last entry in the session history, then no entries are removed.

Note: This [doesn't necessarily have to affect](#) the user agent's user interface.
 2. Remove any [tasks](#) queued by the [history traversal task source](#) that are associated with any [Document](#) objects in the [top-level browsing context's document family](#).
 3. If appropriate, update the [current entry](#) to reflect any state that the user agent wishes to persist. The entry is then said to be [an entry with persisted user state](#).
 4. Add a [state object](#) entry to the session history, after the [current entry](#), with `cloned data` as the [state object](#), the given `title` as the title, and `newURL` as the [URL](#) of the entry.
 5. Update the [current entry](#) to be this newly added entry.
- Otherwise, if the method invoked was the `replaceState()` method:
 1. Update the [current entry](#) in the session history so that `cloned data` is the entry's new state object, the given `title` is the new title, and `newURL` is the entry's new [URL](#).
 5. If the [current entry](#) in the session history represents a non-GET request (e.g. it was the result of a POST submission) then update it to instead represent a GET request ([or equivalent](#)).
 6. Set [the document's address](#) to `newURL`.

Note: Since this is neither a [navigation](#) of the [browsing context](#) nor a [history traversal](#), it does not cause a [hashchange](#) event to be fired.

7. Set [history.state](#) to a [structured clone](#) of `cloned data`.
8. Let the [latest entry](#) of the [Document](#) of the [current entry](#) be the [current entry](#).

Note: The `title` is purely advisory. User agents might use the title in the user interface.

User agents may limit the number of state objects added to the session history per page. If a page hits the UA-defined limit, user agents must remove the entry immediately after the first entry for that `Document` object in the session history after having added the new entry. (Thus the state history acts as a FIFO buffer for eviction, but as a LIFO buffer for navigation.)

Code Example:

Consider a game where the user can navigate along a line, such that the user is always at some coordinate, and such that the user can bookmark the page corresponding to a particular coordinate, to return to it later.

A static page implementing the `x=5` position in such a game could look like the following:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<!-- this is http://example.com/line?x=5 -->
<title>Line Game - 5</title>
<p>You are at coordinate 5 on the line.</p>
<p>
  <a href="?x=6">Advance to 6</a> or
  <a href="?x=4">retreat to 4</a>?
</p>
```

The problem with such a system is that each time the user clicks, the whole page has to be reloaded. Here instead is another way of doing it, using script:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<!-- this starts off as http://example.com/line?x=5 -->
<title>Line Game - 5</title>
<p>You are at coordinate <span id="coord">5</span> on the line.</p>
<p>
  <a href="?x=6" onclick="go(1); return false;">Advance to 6</a> or
  <a href="?x=4" onclick="go(-1); return false;">retreat to 4</a>?
</p>
<script>
var currentPage = 5; // prefilled by server
function go(d) {
  setupPage(currentPage + d);
  history.pushState(currentPage, document.title, '?x=' + currentPage);
}
onpopstate = function(event) {
  setupPage(event.state);
}
function setupPage(page) {
  currentPage = page;
  document.title = 'Line Game - ' + currentPage;
  document.getElementById('coord').textContent = currentPage;
  document.links[0].href = '?x=' + (currentPage+1);
  document.links[0].textContent = 'Advance to ' + (currentPage+1);
  document.links[1].href = '?x=' + (currentPage-1);
  document.links[1].textContent = 'retreat to ' + (currentPage-1);
}
</script>
```

In systems without script, this still works like the previous example. However, users that *do* have script support can now navigate much faster, since there is no network access for the same experience. Furthermore, contrary to the experience the user would have with just a naïve script-based approach, bookmarking and navigating the session history still work.

In the example above, the `data` argument to the `pushState()` method is the same information as would be sent to the server, but in a more convenient form, so that the script doesn't have to parse the URL each time the user navigates.

Code Example:

Applications might not use the same title for a `session history entry` as the value of the document's `title` element at that time. For example, here is a simple page that shows a block in the `title` element. Clearly, when navigating backwards to a previous state the user does not go back in time, and therefore it would be inappropriate to put the time in the session history title.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<TITLE>Line</TITLE>
<SCRIPT>
setInterval(function () { document.title = 'Line - ' + new Date(); }, 1000);
var i = 1;
function inc() {
  set(i+1);
  history.pushState(i, 'Line - ' + i);
}
function set(newI) {
  i = newI;
  document.forms.F.I.value = newI;
}
</SCRIPT>
<BODY ONPOPSTATE="set(event.state)">
<FORM NAME=F>
State: <OUTPUT NAME=I>1</OUTPUT> <INPUT VALUE="Increment" TYPE=BUTTON ONCLICK="inc()">
</FORM>
```

5.5.3 The `Location` interface

Each `Document` object in a `browsing context`'s session history is associated with a unique instance of a `Location` object.

`document.location [= value]`
`window.location [= value]`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns a `Location` object with the current page's location.

Can be set, to navigate to another page.

The `location` attribute of the `Document` interface must return the `Location` object for that `Document` object, if it is in a `browsing context`, and null otherwise.

The `location` attribute of the `window` interface must return the `Location` object for that `window` object's `Document`.

`Location` objects provide a representation of `the address` of the `active document` of their `Document`'s `browsing context`, and allow the `current entry` of the `browsing context`'s session history to be changed, by adding or replacing entries in the `history` object.

IDL

```
[Unforgeable] interface Location {
    void assign(DOMString url);
    void replace(DOMString url);
    void reload();
};

Location implements URLUtils;
```

`location.assign(url)`

Navigates to the given page.

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

`location.replace(url)`

Removes the current page from the session history and navigates to the given page.

`location.reload()`

Reloads the current page.

The `relevant Document` is the `Location` object's associated `Document` object's `browsing context`'s `active document`.

When the `assign(url)` method is invoked, the UA must `resolve` the argument, relative to the `entry script`'s `base URL`, and if that is successful, must `navigate` the `browsing context` to the specified `url`. If the `browsing context`'s `session history` contains only one `Document`, and that was the `about:blank Document` created when the `browsing context` was created, then the navigation must be done with `replacement enabled`.

When the `replace(url)` method is invoked, the UA must `resolve` the argument, relative to the `entry script`'s `base URL`, and if that is successful, `navigate` the `browsing context` to the specified `url` with `replacement enabled`.

Navigation for the `assign()` and `replace()` methods must be done with the `browsing context` of the `incumbent script` as the `source browsing context`.

If the `resolving` step of the `assign()` and `replace()` methods is not successful, then the user agent must instead throw a `SyntaxError` exception.

When the `reload()` method is invoked, the user agent must run the appropriate steps from the following list:

- ← If the currently executing `task` is the dispatch of a `resize` event in response to the user resizing the `browsing context`
Repaint the `browsing context` and abort these steps.
- ← If the `browsing context`'s `active document` is an `iframe srcdoc document`
Reprocess the `iframe` attributes of the `browsing context`'s `browsing context container`.
- ← If the `browsing context`'s `active document` has its `reload override flag` set
Perform an overridden reload.
- ← Otherwise
Navigate the `browsing context` to the document's address with `replacement enabled`. The `source browsing context` must be the `browsing context` being navigated.

When a user requests that the `active document` of a `browsing context` be reloaded through a user interface element, the user agent should `navigate` the `browsing context` to the same resource as that `Document`, with `replacement enabled`. In the case of non-idempotent methods (e.g. HTTP POST), the user agent should prompt the user to confirm the operation first, since otherwise transactions (e.g. purchases or database modifications) could be repeated. User agents may allow the user to explicitly override any caches when reloading. If `browsing context`'s `active document`'s `reload override flag` is set, then the user agent may instead perform an overridden reload rather than the navigation described in this paragraph.

The `Location` interface also supports the `URLUtils` interface. [URL]

When the object is created, and whenever the `the address` of the `relevant Document` changes, the user agent must invoke the element's `URLUtils` interface's `set the input` algorithm with `the address` of the `relevant Document` as the given value.

The element's `URLUtils` interface's `get the base` algorithm must return the `entry script`'s `base URL`, if there is one, or null otherwise.

The element's `URLUtils` interface's `query encoding` is the `document's character encoding`.

When the element's `URLUtils` interface invokes its `update steps` with the string `value`, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. If any of the following conditions are met, let `mode` be `normal navigation`; otherwise, let it be `replace navigation`:
 - The `Location` object's `relevant Document` has `completely loaded`, or
 - In the `task` in which the algorithm is running, an `activation behavior` is currently being processed whose `click` event was `trusted`, or
 - In the `task` in which the algorithm is running, the event listener for a `trusted click` event is being handled.
2. If `mode` is `normal navigation`, then act as if the `assign()` method had been called with `value` as its argument. Otherwise, act as if the `replace()` method had been called with `value` as its argument.

5.5.3.1 Security

User agents must throw a `SecurityError` exception whenever any properties of a `Location` object are accessed when the `entry script` has an `effective script origin` that is not the `same` as the `location` object's associated `Document`'s `browsing context`'s `active document`'s `effective script origin`, with the following exceptions:

- The `href` setter, if the `entry script`'s `script's browsing context` is `allowed to navigate` the `browsing context` with which the `Location` object is associated
- The `replace()` method, if the `entry script`'s `script's browsing context` is `allowed to navigate` the `browsing context` with which the `Location` object is associated
- Any properties not defined in the IDL for the `Location` object or indirectly via one of those properties (e.g. `toString()`, which is defined via the `stringifier` keyword), if the `entry script`'s `effective script origin` is the `same origin` as the `location` object's associated `Document`'s `effective script origin`

When the [entry script's effective script origin](#) is different than a [Location](#) object's associated [Document](#)'s [effective script origin](#), the user agent must act as if any changes to that [Location](#) object's properties, getters, setters, etc, were not present, and as if all the properties of that [Location](#) object had their [\[\[Enumerable\]\]](#) attribute set to false.

For members that return objects (including function objects), each distinct [effective script origin](#) that is not the [same origin](#) as the [Location](#) object's [Document](#)'s [effective script origin](#) must be provided with a separate set of objects. These objects must have the prototype chain appropriate for the script for which the objects are created (not those that would be appropriate for scripts whose [script's global object](#) is the [Location](#) object's [Document](#)'s [Window](#) object).

5.5.4 Implementation notes for session history

This section is non-normative.

The [History](#) interface is not meant to place restrictions on how implementations represent the session history to the user.

For example, session history could be implemented in a tree-like manner, with each page having multiple "forward" pages. This specification doesn't define how the linear list of pages in the [history](#) object are derived from the actual session history as seen from the user's perspective.

Similarly, a page containing two [iframes](#) has a [history](#) object distinct from the [iframe](#)'s [history](#) objects, despite the fact that typical Web browsers present the user with just one "Back" button, with a session history that interleaves the navigation of the two inner frames and the outer page.

Security: It is suggested that to avoid letting a page "hijack" the history navigation facilities of a UA by abusing [pushState\(\)](#), the UA provide the user with a way to jump back to the previous page (rather than just going back to the previous state). For example, the back button could have a drop down showing just the pages in the session history, and not showing any of the states. Similarly, an aural browser could have two "back" commands, one that goes back to the previous state, and one that jumps straight back to the previous page.

In addition, a user agent could ignore calls to [pushState\(\)](#) that are invoked on a timer, or from event listeners that are not triggered in response to a clear user action, or that are invoked in rapid succession.

5.6 Browsing the Web

5.6.1 Navigating across documents

Certain actions cause the [browsing context](#) to [navigate](#) to a new resource. Navigation always involves **source browsing context**, which is the browsing context which was responsible for starting the navigation.

For example, [following a hyperlink](#), [form submission](#), and the [window.open\(\)](#) and [location.assign\(\)](#) methods can all cause a browsing context to navigate.

A user agent may provide various ways for the user to explicitly cause a browsing context to navigate, in addition to those defined in this specification.

When a browsing context is [navigated](#) to a new resource, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Release the [storage mutex](#).
2. If the [source browsing context](#) is not the same as the [browsing context](#) being navigated, and the [source browsing context](#) is not one of the [ancestor browsing contexts](#) of the [browsing context](#) being navigated, and the [browsing context](#) being navigated is not a [top-level browsing context](#), and the [source browsing context](#)'s [active document](#)'s [active sandboxing flag set](#) has its [sandboxed navigation browsing context flag](#) set, then abort these steps.

Otherwise, if the [browsing context](#) being navigated is a [top-level browsing context](#), and is one of the [ancestor browsing contexts](#) of the [source browsing context](#), and the [source browsing context](#)'s [Document](#)'s [active sandboxing flag set](#) has its [sandboxed top-level navigation browsing context flag](#) set, then abort these steps.

Otherwise, if the [browsing context](#) being navigated is a [top-level browsing context](#), and is not one of the [ancestor browsing contexts](#) of the [source browsing context](#), and the [source browsing context](#)'s [Document](#)'s [active sandboxing flag set](#) has its [sandboxed navigation browsing context flag](#) set, and the [source browsing context](#) is not the [one permitted sandboxed navigator](#) of the [browsing context](#) being navigated, then abort these steps.

In all of these cases, the user agent may additionally offer to open the new resource in a new [top-level browsing context](#) or in the [top-level browsing context](#) of the [source browsing context](#), at the user's option, in which case the user agent must [navigate](#) that designated [top-level browsing context](#) to the new resource as if the user had requested it independently.

Note: Doing so, however, can be dangerous, as it means that the user is overriding the author's explicit request to sandbox the content.

3. If the [source browsing context](#) is the same as the [browsing context](#) being navigated, and this browsing context has its [seamless browsing context flag](#) set, and the [browsing context](#) being navigated was not chosen using an [explicit self-navigation override](#), then find the nearest [ancestor browsing context](#) that does not have its [seamless browsing context flag](#) set, and continue these steps as if *that browsing context* was the one that was going to be [navigated](#) instead.
4. If there is a preexisting attempt to navigate the [browsing context](#), and the [source browsing context](#) is the same as the [browsing context](#) being navigated, and that attempt is currently running the [unload a document](#) algorithm, and the [origin](#) of the [URL](#) of the resource being loaded in that navigation is not the [same origin](#) as the [origin](#) of the [URL](#) of the resource being loaded in *this* navigation, then abort these steps without affecting the preexisting attempt to navigate the [browsing context](#).
5. If a [task](#) queued by the [traverse the history by a delta](#) algorithm is running the [unload a document](#) algorithm for the [active document](#) of the [browsing context](#) being navigated, then abort these steps without affecting the [unload a document](#) algorithm or the aforementioned history traversal task.
6. If the [prompt to unload a document](#) algorithm is being run for the [active document](#) of the [browsing context](#) being navigated, then abort these steps without affecting the [prompt to unload a document](#) algorithm.
7. Let `gone async` be false.
8. *Fragment identifiers:* Apply the [URL parser](#) algorithm to the [absolute URL](#) of the new resource and the [address](#) of the [active document](#) of the [browsing context](#) being navigated. If all the components of the resulting [parsed URLs](#), ignoring any [fragment](#) components, are identical,

and the new resource is to be fetched using HTTP GET [or equivalent](#), and the [parsed URL](#) of the new resource has a [fragment component](#) that is not null (even if it is empty), then [navigate to that fragment identifier](#) and abort these steps.

9. If `gone async` is false, cancel any preexisting but not yet [mature](#) attempt to navigate the [browsing context](#), including canceling any instances of the [fetch](#) algorithm started by those attempts. If one of those attempts has already [created a new Document object](#), [abort](#) that [Document](#) also. (Navigation attempts that have [matured](#) already have session history entries, and are therefore handled during the [update the session history with the new page](#) algorithm, later.)
10. If the new resource is to be handled using a mechanism that does not affect the browsing context, e.g. ignoring the navigation request altogether because the specified scheme is not one of the supported protocols, then abort these steps and proceed with that mechanism instead.
11. If `gone async` is false, [prompt to unload](#) the [Document](#) object. If the user [refused to allow the document to be unloaded](#), then abort these steps.

If this instance of the [navigation](#) algorithm gets canceled while this step is running, the [prompt to unload a document](#) algorithm must nonetheless be run to completion.
12. If `gone async` is false, [abort](#) the [active document](#) of the [browsing context](#).
13. If the new resource is to be handled by displaying some sort of inline content, e.g. an error message because the specified scheme is not one of the supported protocols, or an inline prompt to allow the user to select a [registered handler](#) for the given scheme, then [display the inline content](#) and abort these steps.

Note: In the case of a registered handler being used, the algorithm will be reinvoked with a new URL to handle the request.

14. If the resource has already been obtained (e.g. because it is being used to populate an [object](#) element's new [child browsing context](#)), then skip this step.

Otherwise:

If the new resource is to be fetched using HTTP GET [or equivalent](#), and there are [relevant application caches](#) that are identified by a URL with the [same origin](#) as the URL in question, and that have this URL as one of their entries, excluding entries marked as [foreign](#), and whose [mode](#) is [fast](#), and the user agent is not in a mode where it will avoid using [application caches](#) then [fetch](#) the resource from the [most appropriate application cache](#) of those that match.

For example, imagine an HTML page with an associated application cache displaying an image and a form, where the image is also used by several other application caches. If the user right-clicks on the image and chooses "View Image", then the user agent could decide to show the image from any of those caches, but it is likely that the most useful cache for the user would be the one that was used for the aforementioned HTML page. On the other hand, if the user submits the form, and the form does a POST submission, then the user agent will not use an application cache at all; the submission will be made to the network.

Otherwise, [fetch](#) the new resource, with the [manual redirect flag](#) set.

If the resource is being fetched using a method other than one [equivalent to](#) HTTP's GET, or, if the [navigation algorithm](#) was invoked as a result of the [form submission algorithm](#), then the [fetching algorithm](#) must be invoked from the [origin](#) of the [active document](#) of the [source browsing context](#), if any.

If the [browsing context](#) being navigated is a [child browsing context](#) for an [iframe](#) or [object](#) element, then the [fetching algorithm](#) must be invoked from the [iframe](#) or [object](#) element's [browsing context scope origin](#), if it has one.

If the [browsing context](#) is a [nested browsing context](#), then in the time between the [fetch](#) algorithm being started by this step, and either the creation of a [Document](#) object or the canceling of the [fetch](#) or [navigation](#) algorithms, the [browsing context](#) must be put in the [delaying load events mode](#).

15. If `gone async` is false, return to whatever algorithm invoked the navigation steps and continue running these steps asynchronously.
16. Let `gone async` be true.
17. If fetching the resource results in a redirect, and either the [URL](#) of the target of the redirect has the [same origin](#) as the original resource, or the resource is being obtained using the POST method or a safe method (in HTTP terms), return to the [step labeled fragment identifiers](#) with the new resource, except that if the [URL](#) of the target of the redirect does not have a fragment identifier and the [URL](#) of the resource that led to the redirect does, then the fragment identifier of the resource that led to the redirect must be propagated to the [URL](#) of the target of the redirect.

So for instance, if the original URL was "<http://example.com/#!sample>" and "<http://example.com/>" is found to redirect to "<https://example.com/>", the URL of the new resource will be "<https://example.com/#!sample>".

Otherwise, if fetching the resource results in a redirect but the [URL](#) of the target of the redirect does not have the [same origin](#) as the original resource and the resource is being obtained using a method that is neither the POST method nor a safe method (in HTTP terms), then abort these steps. The user agent may indicate to the user that the navigation has been aborted for security reasons.

18. Wait for one or more bytes to be available or for the user agent to establish that the resource in question is empty. During this time, the user agent may allow the user to cancel this navigation attempt or start other navigation attempts.
19. **Fallback in prefer-online mode:** If the resource was not fetched from an [application cache](#), and was to be fetched using HTTP GET [or equivalent](#), and there are [relevant application caches](#) that are identified by a URL with the [same origin](#) as the URL in question, and that have this URL as one of their entries, excluding entries marked as [foreign](#), and whose [mode](#) is [prefer-online](#), and the user didn't cancel the navigation attempt during the earlier step, and the navigation attempt failed (e.g. the server returned a 4xx or 5xx status code [or equivalent](#), or there was a DNS error), then:

Let `candidate` be the resource identified by the URL in question from the [most appropriate application cache](#) of those that match.

If `candidate` is not marked as [foreign](#), then the user agent must discard the failed load and instead continue along these steps using `candidate` as the resource. The user agent may indicate to the user that the original page load failed, and that the page used was a previously cached resource.

Note: This does not affect the address of the resource from which Request-URLs are obtained, as used to set [the document's referer](#) in the [create a Document object](#) steps below; they still use the value as computed by the original [fetch](#) algorithm.

20. **Fallback for fallback entries:** If the resource was not fetched from an [application cache](#), and was to be fetched using HTTP GET [or equivalent](#), and its URL [matches the fallback namespace](#) of one or more [relevant application caches](#), and the [most appropriate application cache](#) of those that match does not have an entry in its [online whitelist](#) that has the [same origin](#) as the resource's URL and that is a [prefix match](#) for the resource's URL, and the user didn't cancel the navigation attempt during the previous step, and the navigation attempt failed (e.g. the server returned a 4xx or 5xx status code [or equivalent](#), or there was a DNS error), then:

Let `candidate` be the [fallback resource](#) specified for the [fallback namespace](#) in question. If multiple application caches match, the user agent must use the fallback of the [most appropriate application cache](#) of those that match.

If `candidate` is not marked as [foreign](#), then the user agent must discard the failed load and instead continue along these steps using `candidate` as the resource. [The document's address](#), if appropriate, will still be the originally requested URL, not the fallback URL, but the user agent may indicate to the user that the original page load failed, that the page used was a fallback resource, and what the URL of the fallback resource actually is.

Note: This does not affect the address of the resource from which Request-URLs are obtained, as used to set [the document's referer](#) in the [create a Document object](#) steps below; they still use the value as computed by the original [fetch](#) algorithm.

21. **Resource handling:** If the resource's out-of-band metadata (e.g. HTTP headers), not counting any [type information](#) (such as the Content-Type HTTP header), requires some sort of processing that will not affect the browsing context, then perform that processing and abort these steps.

Such processing might be triggered by, amongst other things, the following:

- HTTP status codes (e.g. 204 No Content or 205 Reset Content)
- Network errors (e.g. the network interface being unavailable)
- Cryptographic protocol failures (e.g. an incorrect TLS certificate)

Responses with HTTP `Content-Disposition` headers specifying the `attachment` disposition type must be handled [as a download](#).

HTTP 401 responses that do not include a challenge recognized by the user agent must be processed as if they had no challenge, e.g. rendering the entity body as if the response had been 200 OK.

User agents may show the entity body of an HTTP 401 response even when the response does include a recognized challenge, with the option to login being included in a non-modal fashion, to enable the information provided by the server to be used by the user before authenticating. Similarly, user agents should allow the user to authenticate (in a non-modal fashion) against authentication challenges included in other responses such as HTTP 200 OK responses, effectively allowing resources to present HTTP login forms without requiring their use.

22. Let `type` be [the sniffed type of the resource](#).

23. If the user agent has been configured to process resources of the given `type` using some mechanism other than rendering the content in a [browsing context](#), then skip this step. Otherwise, if the `type` is one of the following types, jump to the appropriate entry in the following list, and process the resource as described there:

- ↪ "text/html"
Follow the steps given in the [HTML document](#) section, and abort these steps.
- ↪ "application/xml"
↪ "text/xml"
↪ "image/svg+xml"
↪ "application/xhtml+xml"
- ↪ Any other type ending in "+xml" that is not an [explicitly supported XML type](#)
Follow the steps given in the [XML document](#) section. If that section determines that the content is *not* to be displayed as a generic XML document, then proceed to the next step in this overall set of steps. Otherwise, abort these steps.
- ↪ "text/plain"
Follow the steps given in the [plain text file](#) section, and abort these steps.
- ↪ "multipart/x-mixed-replace"
Follow the steps given in the [multipart/x-mixed-replace](#) section, and abort these steps.
- ↪ A supported image, video, or audio type
Follow the steps given in the [media](#) section, and abort these steps.
- ↪ A type that will use an external application to render the content in the [browsing context](#)
Follow the steps given in the [plugin](#) section, and abort these steps.

An [explicitly supported XML type](#) is one for which the user agent is configured to use an external application to render the content (either a [plugin](#) rendering directly in the [browsing context](#), or a separate application), or one for which the user agent has dedicated processing rules (e.g. a Web browser with a built-in Atom feed viewer would be said to explicitly support the `application/atom+xml` MIME type), or one for which the user agent has a dedicated handler (e.g. one registered using `registerContentHandler()`).

Setting the document's address: If there is no [override URL](#), then any [Document](#) created by these steps must have its `address` set to the [URL](#) that was originally to be [fetched](#), ignoring any other data that was used to obtain the resource (e.g. the entity body in the case of a POST submission is not part of [the document's address](#), nor is the URL of the fallback resource in the case of the original load having failed and that URL having been found to match a [fallback namespace](#)). However, if there *is* an [override URL](#), then any [Document](#) created by these steps must have its `address` set to that [URL](#) instead.

Note: An [override URL](#) is set when [dereferencing a javascript: URL](#) and when performing [an overridden reload](#).

Creating a new Document object: when a [Document](#) is created as part of the above steps, the user agent must additionally run the following algorithm as part of creating the new object:

1. Create a new [Window](#) object, and associate it with the [Document](#), with one exception: if the [browsing context](#)'s only entry in its [session history](#) is the [about:blank Document](#) that was added when the [browsing context](#) was created, and navigation is occurring with [replacement enabled](#), and that [Document](#) has the [same origin](#) as the new [Document](#), then use the [Window](#) object of that [Document](#) instead, and change the `window` attribute of the [Window](#) object to point to the new [Document](#).
2. Set [the document's referer](#) to the [address of the resource from which Request-URLs are obtained](#) as determined when the [fetch](#) algorithm obtained the resource, if that algorithm was used and determined such a value; otherwise, set it to the empty string.
3. [Implement the sandboxing](#) for the [Document](#).
4. If the [active sandboxing flag set](#) of the [Document](#)'s [browsing context](#) or any of its [ancestor browsing contexts](#) (if any) have the [sandboxed fullscreen browsing context flag](#) set, then skip this step.
If the [Document](#)'s [browsing context](#) has a [browsing context container](#) and either it is not an [iframe](#) element, or its [Document](#) does not have the [fullscreen enabled flag](#) set, then also skip this step.

Otherwise, set the [Document](#)'s [fullscreen enabled flag](#).

27. *Non-document content*: if given type, the new resource is to be handled by displaying some sort of inline content, e.g. a native rendering of the content, an error message because the specified type is not supported, or an inline prompt to allow the user to select a registered handler for the given type, then [display the inline content](#) and abort these steps.

Note: In the case of a registered handler being used, the algorithm will be reinvoked with a new URL to handle the request.

25. Otherwise, the document's type is such that the resource will not affect the browsing context, e.g. because the resource is to be handed to an external application or because it is an unknown type that will be processed [as a download](#). Process the resource appropriately.

Some of the sections below, to which the above algorithm defers in certain cases, require the user agent to **update the session history with the new page**. When a user agent is required to do this, it must [queue a task](#) (associated with the [Document](#) object of the [current entry](#), not the new one) to run the following steps:

1. [Unload](#) the [Document](#) object of the [current entry](#), with the `recycle` parameter set to false.

If this instance of the [navigation](#) algorithm is canceled while this step is running the [unload a document](#) algorithm, then the [unload a document](#) algorithm must be allowed to run to completion, but this instance of the [navigation](#) algorithm must not run beyond this step. (In particular, for instance, the cancellation of this algorithm does not abort any event dispatch or script execution occurring as part of unloading the document or its descendants.)

2. If the navigation was initiated for entry update of an entry

1. Replace the [Document](#) of the entry being updated, and any other entries that referenced the same document as that entry, with the new [Document](#).
2. [Traverse the history](#) to the new entry.

Note: This can only happen if the entry being updated is not the [current entry](#), and can never happen with [replacement enabled](#). (It happens when the user tried to traverse to a session history entry that no longer had a [Document](#) object.)

Otherwise

1. Remove all the entries in the [browsing context](#)'s [session history](#) after the [current entry](#). If the [current entry](#) is the last entry in the session history, then no entries are removed.

Note: This [doesn't necessarily have to affect](#) the user agent's user interface.

2. Append a new entry at the end of the [History](#) object representing the new resource and its [Document](#) object and related state.
3. [Traverse the history](#) to the new entry. If the navigation was initiated with [replacement enabled](#), then the traversal must itself be initiated with [replacement enabled](#).
4. The [navigation algorithm](#) has now **matured**.
5. If the [Document](#) object has no parser, or its parser has [stopped parsing](#), or the user agent has reason to believe the user is no longer interested in scrolling to the fragment identifier, then abort these steps.
6. [Scroll to the fragment identifier](#) given in [the document's address](#). If this fails to find [an indicated part of the document](#), then return to the [fragment identifier loop](#) step.

The [task source](#) for this [task](#) is the [networking task source](#).

5.6.2 Page load processing model for HTML files

When an HTML document is to be loaded in a [browsing context](#), the user agent must [queue a task](#) to [create a Document object](#), mark it as being an [HTML document](#), set its [content type](#) to "text/html", create an [HTML parser](#), and associate it with the document. Each [task](#) that the [networking task source](#) places on the [task queue](#) while the [fetching algorithm](#) runs must then fill the parser's [input byte stream](#) with the fetched bytes and cause the [HTML parser](#) to perform the appropriate processing of the input stream.

Note: The [input byte stream](#) converts bytes into characters for use in the [tokenizer](#). This process relies, in part, on character encoding information found in the real [Content-Type metadata](#) of the resource; the "sniffed type" is not used for this purpose.

When no more bytes are available, the user agent must [queue a task](#) for the parser to process the implied EOF character, which eventually causes a [load](#) event to be fired.

After creating the [Document](#) object, but before any script execution, certainly before the parser [stops](#), the user agent must **update the session history with the new page**.

Note: Application cache selection happens in the [HTML parser](#).

The [task source](#) for the two tasks mentioned in this section must be the [networking task source](#).

5.6.3 Page load processing model for XML files

When faced with displaying an XML file inline, user agents must first [create a Document object](#), following the requirements of the XML and Namespaces in XML recommendations, RFC 3023, DOM, and other relevant specifications. [\[XML\]](#) [\[XMLNS\]](#) [\[RFC3023\]](#) [\[DOM\]](#)

The actual HTTP headers and other metadata, not the headers as mutated or implied by the algorithms given in this specification, are the ones that must be used when determining the character encoding according to the rules given in the above specifications. Once the character encoding is established, the [document's character encoding](#) must be set to that character encoding.

If the root element, as parsed according to the XML specifications cited above, is found to be an [html](#) element with an attribute [manifest](#) whose value is not the empty string, then, as soon as the element is [inserted into the document](#), the user agent must [resolve](#) the value of that attribute relative to that element, and if that is successful, must apply the [URL serializer](#) algorithm to the resulting [parsed URL](#) with the [exclude fragment flag](#) set to obtain [manifest URL](#), and then run the [application cache selection algorithm](#) with [manifest URL](#) as the manifest URL, passing in the newly-created [Document](#). Otherwise, if the attribute is absent, its value is the empty string, or resolving its value fails, then as soon as the root

element is [inserted into the document](#), the user agent must run the [application cache selection algorithm](#) with no manifest, and passing in the [Document](#).

Note: Because the processing of the [manifest](#) attribute happens only once the root element is parsed, any URLs referenced by processing instructions before the root element (such as `<?xml-stylesheet?>` and `<?xbl?>` PIs) will be fetched from the network and cannot be cached.

User agents may examine the namespace of the root [element](#) node of this [document](#) object to perform namespace-based dispatch to alternative processing tools, e.g. determining that the content is actually a syndication feed and passing it to a feed handler. If such processing is to take place, abort the steps in this section, and jump to the next step (labeled *non-document content*) in the [navigate](#) steps above.

Otherwise, then, with the newly created [Document](#), the user agent must [update the session history with the new page](#). User agents may do this before the complete document has been parsed (thus achieving *incremental rendering*), and must do this before any scripts are to be executed.

Error messages from the parse process (e.g. XML namespace well-formedness errors) may be reported inline by mutating the [Document](#).

Note: Many existing user agents support the 'text/xsl' (or 'application/xslt+xml') style sheet type, with XSLT [\[XSLT10\]](#) as the relevant supported styling language. When the browsing context has a style sheet of that type, such agents transform the current XML document using the XSLT stylesheet retrieved from the style sheet location (typically supplied via an `xmlstylesheet` processing instruction) and rendering (or otherwise processing) the document that results from that transformation. The precise details of this process are not defined yet.

5.6.4 Page load processing model for text files

When a plain text document is to be loaded in a [browsing context](#), the user agent must [queue a task](#) to [create a Document object](#), mark it as being an [HTML document](#), set its [content type](#) to "text/plain", create an [HTML parser](#), associate it with the document, act as if the tokenizer had emitted a start tag token with the tag name "pre" followed by a single "LF" (U+000A) character, and switch the [HTML parser](#)'s tokenizer to the [PLAINTEXT state](#). Each [task](#) that the [networking task source](#) places on the [task queue](#) while the [fetching algorithm](#) runs must then fill the parser's [input byte stream](#) with the fetched bytes and cause the [HTML parser](#) to perform the appropriate processing of the input stream.

The rules for how to convert the bytes of the plain text document into actual characters, and the rules for actually rendering the text to the user, are defined in RFC 2046, RFC 3676, and subsequent versions thereof. [\[RFC2046\]](#) [\[RFC3676\]](#)

The [document's character encoding](#) must be set to the character encoding used to decode the document.

Upon creation of the [Document](#) object, the user agent must run the [application cache selection algorithm](#) with no manifest, and passing in the newly-created [Document](#).

When no more bytes are available, the user agent must [queue a task](#) for the parser to process the implied EOF character, which eventually causes a [load](#) event to be fired.

After creating the [Document](#) object, but potentially before the page has finished parsing, the user agent must [update the session history with the new page](#).

User agents may add content to the [head](#) element of the [Document](#), e.g. linking to a style sheet or an XBL binding, providing script, giving the document a [title](#), etc.

Note: In particular, if the user agent supports the `Format=Flowed` feature of RFC 3676 then the user agent would need to apply extra styling to cause the text to wrap correctly and to handle the quoting feature. This could be performed using, e.g., an XBL binding or a CSS extension.

The [task source](#) for the two tasks mentioned in this section must be the [networking task source](#).

5.6.5 Page load processing model for multipart/x-mixed-replace resources

When a resource with the type [multipart/x-mixed-replace](#) is to be loaded in a [browsing context](#), the user agent must parse the resource using the rules for multipart types. [\[RFC2046\]](#)

For each body part obtained from the resource, the user agent must run a new instance of the [navigate](#) algorithm, starting from the [resource handling](#) step, using the new body part as the resource being navigated, with [replacement enabled](#) if a previous body part from the same resource resulted in a [Document](#) object being [created](#), and otherwise using the same setup as the [navigate](#) attempt that caused this section to be invoked in the first place.

For the purposes of algorithms processing these body parts as if they were complete stand-alone resources, the user agent must act as if there were no more bytes for those resources whenever the boundary following the body part is reached.

Note: Thus, [load](#) events (and for that matter [unload](#) events) do fire for each body part loaded.

5.6.6 Page load processing model for media

When an image, video, or audio resource is to be loaded in a [browsing context](#), the user agent should [create a Document object](#), mark it as being an [HTML document](#), set its [content type](#) to the sniffed MIME type of the resource (`type` in the [navigate](#) algorithm), append an [html](#) element to the [Document](#), append a [head](#) element and a [body](#) element to the [html](#) element, append an element [host element](#) for the media, as described below, to the [body](#) element, and set the appropriate attribute of the element [host element](#), as described below, to the address of the image, video, or audio resource.

The element [host element](#) to create for the media is the element given in the table below in the second cell of the row whose first cell describes the media. The appropriate attribute to set is the one given by the third cell in that same row.

Type of media	Element for the media	Appropriate attribute
Image	<code>img</code>	<code>src</code>
Video	<code>video</code>	<code>src</code>
Audio	<code>audio</code>	<code>src</code>

Then, the user agent must act as if it had [stopped parsing](#).

Upon creation of the [Document](#) object, the user agent must run the [application cache selection algorithm](#) with no manifest, and passing in the newly-created [Document](#).

newly-created [document](#).

After creating the [Document](#) object, but potentially before the page has finished fully loading, the user agent must [update the session history with the new page](#).

User agents may add content to the [head](#) element of the [Document](#), or attributes to the element [host element](#), e.g. to link to a style sheet or an XBL binding, to provide a script, to give the document a [title](#), to make the media [autoplay](#), etc.

5.6.7 Page load processing model for content that uses plugins

When a resource that requires an external resource to be rendered is to be loaded in a [browsing context](#), the user agent should [create a Document object](#), mark it as being an [HTML document](#) and mark it as being a [plugin document](#), set its [content type](#) to the sniffed MIME type of the resource (type in the [navigate](#) algorithm), append an [html](#) element to the [Document](#), append a [head](#) element and a [body](#) element to the [html](#) element, append an [embed](#) to the [body](#) element, and set the [src](#) attribute of the [embed](#) element to the address of the resource.

Note: The term [plugin document](#) is used by the Content Security Policy specification as part of the mechanism that ensures [iframes](#) can't be used to evade [plugin-types](#) directives. [\[CSP\]](#)

Then, the user agent must act as if it had [stopped parsing](#).

Upon creation of the [Document](#) object, the user agent must run the [application cache selection algorithm](#) with no manifest, and passing in the newly-created [Document](#).

After creating the [Document](#) object, but potentially before the page has finished fully loading, the user agent must [update the session history with the new page](#).

User agents may add content to the [head](#) element of the [Document](#), or attributes to the [embed](#) element, e.g. to link to a style sheet or an XBL binding, or to give the document a [title](#).

Note: If the [Document](#)'s [active sandboxing flag set](#) has its [sandboxed plugins browsing context flag](#) set, the synthesized [embed](#) element will [fail to render the content](#) if the relevant [plugin](#) cannot be [secured](#).

5.6.8 Page load processing model for inline content that doesn't have a DOM

When the user agent is to display a user agent page inline in a [browsing context](#), the user agent should [create a Document object](#), mark it as being an [HTML document](#), set its [content type](#) to "text/html", and then either associate that [Document](#) with a custom rendering that is not rendered using the normal [Document](#) rendering rules, or mutate that [Document](#) until it represents the content the user agent wants to render.

Once the page has been set up, the user agent must act as if it had [stopped parsing](#).

Upon creation of the [Document](#) object, the user agent must run the [application cache selection algorithm](#) with no manifest, passing in the newly-created [Document](#).

After creating the [Document](#) object, but potentially before the page has been completely set up, the user agent must [update the session history with the new page](#).

5.6.9 Navigating to a fragment identifier

When a user agent is supposed to navigate to a fragment identifier, then the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Remove all the entries in the [browsing context's session history](#) after the [current entry](#). If the [current entry](#) is the last entry in the session history, then no entries are removed.

Note: This [doesn't necessarily have to affect](#) the user agent's user interface.
2. Remove any [tasks](#) queued by the [history traversal task source](#) that are associated with any [Document](#) objects in the [top-level browsing context's document family](#).
3. Append a new entry at the end of the [History](#) object representing the new resource and its [Document](#) object and related state. Its [URL](#) must be set to the address to which the user agent was [navigating](#). The title must be left unset.
4. [Traverse the history](#) to the new entry, with the [asynchronous events](#) flag set. This will [scroll to the fragment identifier](#) given in what is now [the document's address](#).

Note: If the scrolling fails because the relevant [ID](#) has not yet been parsed, then the original [navigation](#) algorithm will take care of the scrolling instead, as the last few steps of its [update the session history with the new page](#) algorithm.

When the user agent is required to [scroll to the fragment identifier](#) and [the indicated part of the document](#), if any, is [being rendered](#), the user agent must either change the scrolling position of the document using the following algorithm, or perform some other action such that [the indicated part of the document](#) is brought to the user's attention. If there is no indicated part, or if the indicated part is not [being rendered](#), then the user agent must do nothing. The aforementioned algorithm is as follows:

1. Let [target](#) be [the indicated part of the document](#), as defined below.
2. If [target](#) is the top of the document, then [scroll to the beginning of the document](#) for the [Document](#). [\[CSSOMVIEW\]](#)
3. Otherwise, use the [scroll an element into view](#) algorithm to scroll [target](#) into view, with the [align to top flag](#) set. [\[CSSOMVIEW\]](#)

The [indicated part of the document](#) is the one that the fragment identifier, if any, identifies. The semantics of the fragment identifier in terms of mapping it to a specific DOM Node is defined by the specification that defines the [MIME type](#) used by the [Document](#) (for example, the processing of fragment identifiers for [XML MIME types](#) is the responsibility of RFC3023). [\[RFC3023\]](#)

For HTML documents (and [HTML MIME types](#)), the following processing model must be followed to determine what [the indicated part of the document](#) is.

1. Apply the [URL parser](#) algorithm to the [URL](#), and let [fragid](#) be the [fragment](#) component of the resulting [parsed URL](#).
2. If [fragid](#) is the empty string, then [the indicated part of the document](#) is the top of the document; stop the algorithm here.

3. Let `fragid bytes` be the result of `percent-decoding` `fragid`.
4. Let `decoded fragid` be the result of applying the `UTF-8 decoder` algorithm to `fragid bytes`. If the `UTF-8 decoder` emits a `decoder error`, abort the decoder and instead jump to the step labeled `no decoded fragid`.
5. If there is an element in the DOM that has an `ID` exactly equal to `decoded fragid`, then the first such element in tree order is `the indicated part of the document`; stop the algorithm here.
6. `No decoded fragid`: If there is an `a` element in the DOM that has a `name` attribute whose value is exactly equal to `fragid` (*not decoded fragid*), then the first such element in tree order is `the indicated part of the document`; stop the algorithm here.
7. If `fragid` is an `ASCII case-insensitive` match for the string `top`, then `the indicated part of the document` is the top of the document; stop the algorithm here.
8. Otherwise, there is no `indicated part of the document`.

For the purposes of the interaction of HTML with Selectors' `:target` pseudo-class, the `target element` is `the indicated part of the document`, if that is an element; otherwise there is no `target element`. [SELECTORS]

The `task source` for the task mentioned in this section must be the `DOM manipulation task source`.

5.6.10 History traversal

When a user agent is required to **traverse the history** to a `specified entry`, optionally with `replacement enabled`, and optionally with the `asynchronous events` flag set, the user agent must act as follows.

Note: This algorithm is not just invoked when `explicitly going back or forwards in the session history` — it is also invoked in other situations, for example when `navigating a browsing context`, as part of `updating the session history with the new page`.

1. If there is no longer a `Document` object for the entry in question, `navigate` the browsing context to the location for that entry to perform an `entry update` of that entry, and abort these steps. The "`navigate`" algorithm reinvokes this "traverse" algorithm to complete the traversal, at which point there is a `Document` object and so this step gets skipped. The navigation must be done using the same `source browsing context` as was used the first time this entry was created. (This can never happen with `replacement enabled`.)
2. If the `current entry`'s title was not set by the `pushState()` or `replaceState()` methods, then set its title to the value returned by the `document.title` IDL attribute.
3. If appropriate, update the `current entry` in the `browsing context`'s `Document` object's `History` object to reflect any state that the user agent wishes to persist. The entry is then said to be `an entry with persisted user state`.
4. If the `specified entry` has a different `Document` object than the `current entry`, then run the following substeps:
 1. Remove any `tasks` queued by the `history traversal task source` that are associated with any `Document` objects in the `top-level browsing context`'s `document family`.
 2. If the `origin` of the `Document` of the `specified entry` is not the `same` as the `origin` of the `Document` of the `current entry`, then run the following sub-sub-steps:
 1. The current `browsing context name` must be stored with all the entries in the history that are associated with `Document` objects with the `same origin` as the `active document` *and* that are contiguous with the `current entry`.
 2. If the browsing context is a `top-level browsing context`, but not an `auxiliary browsing context`, then the browsing context's `browsing context name` must be unset.
 3. Make the `specified entry`'s `Document` object the `active document` of the `browsing context`.
 4. If the `specified entry` has a `browsing context name` stored with it, then run the following sub-sub-steps:
 1. Set the browsing context's `browsing context name` to the name stored with the specified entry.
 2. Clear any `browsing context names` stored with all entries in the history that are associated with `Document` objects with the `same origin` as the new `active document` and that are contiguous with the specified entry.
 5. If the `specified entry`'s `Document` has any form controls whose `autofill field name` is `"off"`, invoke the `reset algorithm` of each of those elements.
 6. If the `current document readiness` of the `specified entry`'s `Document` is `"complete"`, `queue a task` to run the following sub-sub-steps:
 1. If the `Document`'s `page showing` flag is true, then abort this task (i.e. don't fire the event below).
 2. Set the `Document`'s `page showing` flag to true.
 3. `Fire a trusted event` with the name `pageshow` at the `Window` object of that `Document`, but with its `target` set to the `Document` object (and the `currentTarget` set to the `Window` object), using the `PageTransitionEvent` interface, with the `persisted` attribute initialized to true. This event must not bubble, must not be cancelable, and has no default action.
 5. Set `the document's address` to the URL of the `specified entry`.
 6. If the `specified entry` has a URL whose fragment identifier differs from that of the `current entry`'s when compared in a `case-sensitive` manner, and the two share the same `Document` object, then let `hash changed` be true, and let `old URL` be the URL of the `current entry` and `new URL` be the URL of the `specified entry`. Otherwise, let `hash changed` be false.
 7. If the traversal was initiated with `replacement enabled`, remove the entry immediately before the `specified entry` in the session history.
 8. If the `specified entry` is not `an entry with persisted user state`, but its URL has a fragment identifier, `scroll to the fragment identifier`.
 9. If the entry is `an entry with persisted user state`, the user agent may update aspects of the document and its rendering, for instance the scroll position or values of form fields, that it had previously recorded.
 - Note:** This can even include updating the `dir` attribute of `textarea` elements or `input` elements whose `type` attribute is in either the `Text` state or the `Search` state, if the persisted state includes the directionality of user input in such controls.
 10. If the entry is a `state object` entry, let `state` be a `structured clone` of that state object. Otherwise, let `state` be null.

11. Set `history.state` to `state`.
12. Let `state changed` be true if the `Document` of the `specified entry` has a `latest entry`, and that entry is not the `specified entry`; otherwise let it be false.
13. Let the `latest entry` of the `Document` of the `specified entry` be the `specified entry`.
14. If the `asynchronous events` flag is not set, then run the following steps synchronously. Otherwise, the `asynchronous events` flag is set; `queue a task` to run the following substeps.
 1. If `state changed` is true, `fire` a `trusted` event with the name `popstate` at the `window` object of the `Document`, using the `PopStateEvent` interface, with the `state` attribute initialized to the value of `state`. This event must bubble but not be cancelable and has no default action.
 2. If `hash changed` is true, then `fire` a `trusted` event with the name `hashchange` at the `browsing context`'s `window` object, using the `HashChangeEvent` interface, with the `oldURL` attribute initialized to `old URL` and the `newURL` attribute initialized to `newURL`. This event must bubble but not be cancelable and has no default action.
15. The `current entry` is now the `specified entry`.

The `task source` for the tasks mentioned above is the [DOM manipulation task source](#).

5.6.10.1 Event definitions

The `popstate` event is fired in certain cases when navigating to a [session history entry](#).

```
[IDL] [Constructor(DOMString type, optional PopStateEventInit eventInitDict)]
interface PopStateEvent : Event {
  readonly attribute any state;
};

dictionary PopStateEventInit : EventInit {
  any state;
};
```

event . state This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns a copy of the information that was provided to `pushState()` or `replaceState()`.

The `state` attribute must return the value it was initialized to. When the object is created, this attribute must be initialized to null. It represents the context information for the event, or null, if the state represented is the initial state of the `Document`.

The `hashchange` event is fired when navigating to a [session history entry](#) whose `URL` differs from that of the previous one only in the fragment identifier.

```
[IDL] [Constructor(DOMString type, optional HashChangeEventInit eventInitDict)]
interface HashChangeEvent : Event {
  readonly attribute DOMString oldURL;
  readonly attribute DOMString newURL;
};

dictionary HashChangeEventInit : EventInit {
  DOMString oldURL;
  DOMString newURL;
};
```

event . oldURL This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns the `URL` of the [session history entry](#) that was previously current.

event . newURL

Returns the `URL` of the [session history entry](#) that is now current.

The `oldURL` attribute must return the value it was initialized to. When the object is created, this attribute must be initialized to null. It represents context information for the event, specifically the URL of the [session history entry](#) that was traversed from.

The `newURL` attribute must return the value it was initialized to. When the object is created, this attribute must be initialized to null. It represents context information for the event, specifically the URL of the [session history entry](#) that was traversed to.

The `pageshow` event is fired when traversing to a [session history entry](#). The `pagehide` event is fired when traversing from a [session history entry](#). The specification uses the `page showing` flag to ensure that scripts receive these events in a consistent manner (e.g. that they never receive two `pagehide` events in a row without an intervening `pageshow`, or vice versa).

```
[IDL] [Constructor(DOMString type, optional PageTransitionEventInit eventInitDict)]
interface PageTransitionEvent : Event {
  readonly attribute boolean persisted;
};

dictionary PageTransitionEventInit : EventInit {
  boolean persisted;
};
```

event . persisted This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns false if the page is newly being loaded (and the `load` event will fire). Otherwise, returns true.

The `persisted` attribute must return the value it was initialized to. When the object is created, this attribute must be initialized to false. It represents the context information for the event.

5.6.11 Unloading documents

[The unload event](#) is fired when the user navigates away from the document, or when the document is unloaded.

A [Document](#) has a **salvageable** state, which must initially be true, a **fired unload** flag, which must initially be false, and a **page showing** flag, which must initially be false.

[Event loops](#) have a **termination nesting level** counter, which must initially be zero.

When a user agent is to **prompt to unload a document**, it must run the following steps.

1. Increase the [event loop's termination nesting level](#) by one.
2. Increase the [Document](#)'s [ignore-opens-during-unload counter](#) by one.
3. Let [event](#) be a new [trusted BeforeUnloadEvent](#) event object with the name `beforeunload`, which does not bubble but is cancelable.
4. [Dispatch: Dispatch](#) [event](#) at the [Document](#)'s [window](#) object.
5. Decrease the [event loop's termination nesting level](#) by one.
6. Release the [storage mutex](#).
7. If any event listeners were triggered by the earlier [dispatch](#) step, then set the [Document](#)'s [salvageable](#) state to false.
8. If the [returnValue](#) attribute of the [event](#) object is not the empty string, or if the event was canceled, then the user agent should ask the user to confirm that they wish to unload the document.

The prompt shown by the user agent may include the string of the [returnValue](#) attribute, or some leading subset thereof. (A user agent may want to truncate the string to 1024 characters for display, for instance.)

The user agent must [pause](#) while waiting for the user's response.

If the user did not confirm the page navigation, then the user agent **refused to allow the document to be unloaded**.
9. If this algorithm was invoked by another instance of the "prompt to unload a document" algorithm (i.e. through the steps below that invoke this algorithm for all descendant browsing contexts), then jump to the step labeled [end](#).
10. Let [descendants](#) be the [list of the descendant browsing contexts](#) of the [Document](#).
11. If [descendants](#) is not an empty list, then for each [browsing context](#) [b](#) in [descendants](#) run the following substeps:
 1. [Prompt to unload the active document](#) of the [browsing context](#) [b](#). If the user [refused to allow the document to be unloaded](#), then the user implicitly also [refused to allow this document to be unloaded](#); jump to the step labeled [end](#).
 2. If the [salvageable](#) state of the [active document](#) of the [browsing context](#) [b](#) is false, then set the [salvageable](#) state of *this* document to false also.
12. [End: Decrease the Document's ignore-opens-during-unload counter](#) by one.

When a user agent is to **unload a document**, it must run the following steps. These steps are passed an argument, [recycle](#), which is either true or false, indicating whether the [Document](#) object is going to be re-used. (This is set by the [document.open\(\)](#) method.)

1. Increase the [event loop's termination nesting level](#) by one.
2. Increase the [Document](#)'s [ignore-opens-during-unload counter](#) by one.
3. If the [Document](#)'s [page showing](#) flag is false, then jump to the step labeled [unload event](#) below (i.e. skip firing the [pagehide](#) event and don't rerun the [unloading document visibility change steps](#)).
4. Set the [Document](#)'s [page showing](#) flag to false.
5. [Fire a trusted event](#) with the name [pagehide](#) at the [Window](#) object of the [Document](#), but with its [target](#) set to the [Document](#) object (and the [currentTarget](#) set to the [Window](#) object), using the [PageTransitionEvent](#) interface, with the [persisted](#) attribute initialized to true. This event must not bubble, must not be cancelable, and has no default action.
6. Run any [unloading document visibility change steps](#) for [Document](#) that are defined by [other applicable specifications](#).

Note: This is specifically intended for use by the Page Visibility specification. [\[PAGEVIS\]](#)

7. [Unload event:](#) If the [Document](#)'s [fired unload](#) flag is false, [fire a simple event](#) named [unload](#) at the [Document](#)'s [window](#) object.
8. Decrease the [event loop's termination nesting level](#) by one.
9. Release the [storage mutex](#).
10. If any event listeners were triggered by the earlier [unload event](#) step, then set the [Document](#) object's [salvageable](#) state to false and set the [Document](#)'s [fired unload](#) flag to true.
11. Run any [unloading document cleanup steps](#) for [Document](#) that are defined by this specification and [other applicable specifications](#).
12. If this algorithm was invoked by another instance of the "unload a document" algorithm (i.e. by the steps below that invoke this algorithm for all descendant browsing contexts), then jump to the step labeled [end](#).
13. Let [descendants](#) be the [list of the descendant browsing contexts](#) of the [Document](#).
14. If [descendants](#) is not an empty list, then for each [browsing context](#) [b](#) in [descendants](#) run the following substeps:
 1. [Unload the active document](#) of the [browsing context](#) [b](#) with the [recycle](#) parameter set to false.
 2. If the [salvageable](#) state of the [active document](#) of the [browsing context](#) [b](#) is false, then set the [salvageable](#) state of *this* document to false also.
15. If both the [Document](#)'s [salvageable](#) state and [recycle](#) are false, then the [Document](#)'s [browsing context](#) must [discard the Document](#).
16. [End: Decrease the Document's ignore-opens-during-unload counter](#) by one.

This specification defines the following **unloading document cleanup steps**. Other specifications can define more.

1. [Make disappear any](#) [WebSocket](#) objects that were created by the [WebSocket\(\)](#) constructor whose global object is the [Document](#)'s [Window](#) object.

If this affected any `WebSocket` objects, then set `Document`'s `salvageable` state to false.

2. If the `Document`'s `salvageable` state is false, forcibly close any `EventSource` objects that whose constructor was invoked from the `Document`'s `Window` object.
3. If the `Document`'s `salvageable` state is false, empty the `Document`'s `Window`'s list of active timers.

5.6.11.1 Event definition

IDL

```
interface BeforeUnloadEvent : Event {  
    attribute DOMString returnValue;  
};
```

`event.returnValue [= value]`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns the current return value of the event (the message to show the user).

Can be set, to update the message.

Note: There are no `BeforeUnloadEvent`-specific initialization methods.

The `returnValue` attribute represents the message to show the user. When the event is created, the attribute must be set to the empty string. On getting, it must return the last value it was set to. On setting, the attribute must be set to the new value.

5.6.12 Aborting a document load

If a `Document` is `aborted`, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Abort the `active documents` of every `child browsing context`. If this results in any of those `Document` objects having their `salvageable` state set to false, then set this `Document`'s `salvageable` state to false also.
2. Cancel any instances of the `fetch` algorithm in the context of this `Document`, discarding any `tasks queued` for them, and discarding any further data received from the network for them. If this resulted in any instances of the `fetch` algorithm being canceled or any `queued tasks` or any network data getting discarded, then set the `Document`'s `salvageable` state to false.
3. If the `Document` has an `active parser`, then `abort that parser` and set the `Document`'s `salvageable` state to false.

User agents may allow users to explicitly invoke the `abort a document` algorithm for a `Document`. If the user does so, then, if that `Document` is an `active document`, the user agent should `queue a task` to `fire a simple event` named `abort` at that `Document`'s `Window` object before invoking the `abort` algorithm.

5.7 Offline Web applications

5.7.1 Introduction

This section is non-normative.

In order to enable users to continue interacting with Web applications and documents even when their network connection is unavailable — for instance, because they are traveling outside of their ISP's coverage area — authors can provide a manifest which lists the files that are needed for the Web application to work offline and which causes the user's browser to keep a copy of the files for use offline.

To illustrate this, consider a simple clock applet consisting of an HTML page "`clock.html`", a CSS style sheet "`clock.css`", and a JavaScript script "`clock.js`".

Before adding the manifest, these three files might look like this:

```
EXAMPLE offline/clock/clock1.html  
EXAMPLE offline/clock/clock1.css  
EXAMPLE offline/clock/clock1.js
```

If the user tries to open the "`clock.html`" page while offline, though, the user agent (unless it happens to have it still in the local cache) will fail with an error.

The author can instead provide a manifest of the three files, say "`clock.appcache`":

```
EXAMPLE offline/clock/clock2.appcache
```

With a small change to the HTML file, the manifest (served as `text/cache-manifest`) is linked to the application:

```
EXAMPLE offline/clock/clock2.html
```

Now, if the user goes to the page, the browser will cache the files and make them available even when the user is offline.

Note: Authors are encouraged to include the main page in the manifest also, but in practice the page that referenced the manifest is automatically cached even if it isn't explicitly mentioned.

Note: With the exception of "no-store" directive, HTTP cache headers and restrictions on caching pages served over TLS (encrypted, using `https:`) are overridden by manifests. Thus, pages will not expire from an application cache before the user agent has updated it, and even applications served over TLS can be made to work offline.

[View this example online.](#)

5.7.1.1 Supporting offline caching for legacy applications

This section is non-normative.

The application cache feature works best if the application logic is separate from the application and user data, with the logic (markup, scripts,

style sheets, images, etc) listed in the manifest and stored in the application cache, with a finite number of static HTML pages for the application, and with the application and user data stored in Web Storage or a client-side Indexed Database, updated dynamically using Web Sockets, XMLHttpRequest, server-sent events, or some other similar mechanism.

This model results in a fast experience for the user: the application immediately loads, and fresh data is obtained as fast as the network will allow it (possibly while stale data shows).

Legacy applications, however, tend to be designed so that the user data and the logic are mixed together in the HTML, with each operation resulting in a new HTML page from the server.

Code Example:

For example, consider a news application. The typical architecture of such an application, when not using the application cache feature, is that the user fetches the main page, and the server returns a dynamically-generated page with the current headlines and the user interface logic mixed together.

A news application designed for the application cache feature, however, would instead have the main page just consist of the logic, and would then have the main page fetch the data separately from the server, e.g. using XMLHttpRequest.

The mixed-content model does not work well with the application cache feature: since the content is cached, it would result in the user always seeing the stale data from the previous time the cache was updated.

While there is no way to make the legacy model work as fast as the separated model, it can at least be retrofitted for offline use using the [prefer-online application cache mode](#). To do so, list all the static resources used by the HTML page you want to have work offline in an [application cache manifest](#), use the `manifest` attribute to select that manifest from the HTML file, and then add the following line at the bottom of the manifest:

```
SETTINGS:  
prefer-online  
NETWORK:  
*
```

This causes the [application cache](#) to only be used for [master entries](#) when the user is offline, and causes the application cache to be used as an atomic HTTP cache (essentially pinning resources listed in the manifest), while allowing all resources not listed in the manifest to be accessed normally when the user is online.

5.7.1.2 Event summary

This section is non-normative.

When the user visits a page that declares a manifest, the browser will try to update the cache. It does this by fetching a copy of the manifest and, if the manifest has changed since the user agent last saw it, redownloading all the resources it mentions and caching them anew.

As this is going on, a number of events get fired on the [ApplicationCache](#) object to keep the script updated as to the state of the cache update, so that the user can be notified appropriately. The events are as follows:

Event name	Interface	Fired when...	Next events
checking	Event	The user agent is checking for an update, or attempting to download the manifest for the first time. This is always the first event in the sequence.	noupdate , downloading , obsolete , error
noupdate	Event	The manifest hadn't changed.	Last event in sequence.
downloading	Event	The user agent has found an update and is fetching it, or is downloading the resources listed by the manifest for the first time.	progress , error , cached , updateready
progress	ProgressEvent	The user agent is downloading resources listed by the manifest. The event object's <code>total</code> attribute returns the total number of files to be downloaded. The event object's <code>loaded</code> attribute returns the number of files processed so far.	progress , error , cached , updateready
cached	Event	The resources listed in the manifest have been downloaded, and the application is now cached.	Last event in sequence.
updateready	Event	The resources listed in the manifest have been newly redownloaded, and the script can use <code>swapCache()</code> to switch to the new cache.	Last event in sequence.
obsolete	Event	The manifest was found to have become a 404 or 410 page, so the application cache is being deleted.	Last event in sequence.
error	Event	<p>The manifest was a 404 or 410 page, so the attempt to cache the application has been aborted.</p> <p>The manifest hadn't changed, but the page referencing the manifest failed to download properly.</p> <p>A fatal error occurred while fetching the resources listed in the manifest.</p> <p>The manifest changed while the update was being run.</p>	Last event in sequence. The user agent will try fetching the files again momentarily.

These events are cancelable; their default action is for the user agent to show download progress information. If the page shows its own update UI, canceling the events will prevent the user agent from showing redundant progress information.

5.7.2 Application caches

An [application cache](#) is a set of cached resources consisting of:

- One or more resources (including their out-of-band metadata, such as HTTP headers, if any), identified by URLs, each falling into one (or more) of the following categories:

Master entries

Note: These are documents that were added to the cache because a [browsing context](#) was [navigated](#) to that document and the document indicated that this was its cache, using the `manifest` attribute.

The manifest

Note: This is the resource corresponding to the URL that was given in a master entry's `html` element's `manifest` attribute. The manifest is fetched and processed during the [application cache download process](#). All the [master entries](#) have the [same origin](#) as the manifest.

Explicit entries

Note: These are the resources that were listed in the cache's `manifest` in an [explicit section](#).

Fallback entries

Note: These are the resources that were listed in the cache's `manifest` in a [fallback section](#).

[Explicit entries](#) and [Fallback entries](#) can be marked as **foreign**, which means that they have a `manifest` attribute but that it doesn't point at this cache's `manifest`.

Note: A URL in the list can be flagged with multiple different types, and thus an entry can end up being categorized as multiple entries. For example, an entry can be a manifest entry and an explicit entry at the same time, if the manifest is listed within the manifest.

- Zero or more **fallback namespaces**, each of which is mapped to a [fallback entry](#).

Note: These are URLs used as [prefix match patterns](#) for resources that are to be fetched from the network if possible, or to be replaced by the corresponding [fallback entry](#) if not. Each namespace URL has the [same origin](#) as the `manifest`.

- Zero or more URLs that form the [online whitelist namespaces](#).

Note: These are used as prefix match patterns, and declare URLs for which the user agent will ignore the application cache, instead fetching them normally (i.e. from the network or local HTTP cache as appropriate).

- An [online whitelist wildcard flag](#), which is either *open* or *blocking*.

Note: The open state indicates that any URL not listed as cached is to be implicitly treated as being in the [online whitelist namespaces](#); the blocking state indicates that URLs not listed explicitly in the manifest are to be treated as unavailable.

- A [cache mode flag](#), which is either in the *fast* state or the *prefer-online* state.

Each [application cache](#) has a [completeness flag](#), which is either *complete* or *incomplete*.

An [application cache group](#) is a group of [application caches](#), identified by the [absolute URL](#) of a resource `manifest` which is used to populate the caches in the group.

An [application cache](#) is **newer** than another if it was created after the other (in other words, [application caches](#) in an [application cache group](#) have a chronological order).

Only the newest [application cache](#) in an [application cache group](#) can have its [completeness flag](#) set to *incomplete*; the others are always all *complete*.

Each [application cache group](#) has an [update status](#), which is one of the following: *idle*, *checking*, *downloading*.

A [relevant application cache](#) is an [application cache](#) that is the [newest](#) in its [group](#) to be *complete*.

Each [application cache group](#) has a [list of pending master entries](#). Each entry in this list consists of a resource and a corresponding `Document` object. It is used during the [application cache download process](#) to ensure that new master entries are cached even if the [application cache download process](#) was already running for their [application cache group](#) when they were loaded.

An [application cache group](#) can be marked as **obsolete**, meaning that it must be ignored when looking at what [application cache groups](#) exist.

A [cache host](#) is a [document](#) or a `SharedWorkerGlobalScope` object. A [cache host](#) can be associated with an [application cache](#). [\[WEBWORKERS\]](#)

A [document](#) initially is not associated with an [application cache](#), but can become associated with one early during the page load process, when steps [in the parser](#) and in the [navigation](#) sections cause [cache selection](#) to occur.

A `SharedWorkerGlobalScope` can be associated with an [application cache](#) when it is created. [\[WEBWORKERS\]](#)

Each [cache host](#) has an associated [ApplicationCache](#) object.

Multiple [application caches](#) in different [application cache groups](#) can contain the same resource, e.g. if the manifests all reference that resource. If the user agent is to [select an application cache](#) from a list of [relevant application caches](#) that contain a resource, the user agent must use the application cache that the user most likely wants to see the resource from, taking into account the following:

- which application cache was most recently updated,
- which application cache was being used to display the resource from which the user decided to look at the new resource, and
- which application cache the user prefers.

A URL **matches a fallback namespace** if there exists a [relevant application cache](#) whose `manifest`'s URL has the [same origin](#) as the URL in question, and that has a [fallback namespace](#) that is a [prefix match](#) for the URL being examined. If multiple fallback namespaces match the same URL, the longest one is the one that matches. A URL looking for a fallback namespace can match more than one application cache at a time, but only matches one namespace in each cache.

Code Example:

If a manifest `http://example.com/app1/manifest` declares that `http://example.com/resources/images` is a fallback namespace, and the user navigates to `HTTP://EXAMPLE.COM:80/resources/images/cat.png`, then the user agent will decide that the application cache identified by `http://example.com/app1/manifest` contains a namespace with a match for that URL.

5.7.3 The cache manifest syntax

5.7.3.1 Some sample manifests

This section is non-normative.

Code Example:

This example manifest requires two images and a style sheet to be cached and whitelists a CGI script.

```
CACHE MANIFEST
# the above line is required

# this is a comment
# there can be as many of these anywhere in the file
# they are all ignored
# comments can have spaces before them
# but must be alone on the line

# blank lines are ignored too

# these are files that need to be cached they can either be listed
# first, or a "CACHE:" header could be put before them, as is done
# lower down.
images/sound-icon.png
images/background.png
# note that each file has to be put on its own line

# here is a file for the online whitelist -- it isn't cached, and
# references to this file will bypass the cache, always hitting the
# network (or trying to, if the user is offline).
NETWORK:
comm.cgi

# here is another set of files to cache, this time just the CSS file.
CACHE:
style/default.css
```

It could equally well be written as follows:

```
CACHE MANIFEST
NETWORK:
comm.cgi
CACHE:
style/default.css
images/sound-icon.png
images/background.png
```

Code Example:

Offline application cache manifests can use absolute paths or even absolute URLs:

```
CACHE MANIFEST

/main/home
/main/app.js
/settings/home
/settings/app.js
http://img.example.com/logo.png
http://img.example.com/check.png
http://img.example.com/cross.png
```

Code Example:

The following manifest defines a catch-all error page that is displayed for any page on the site while the user is offline. It also specifies that the [online whitelist wildcard flag](#) is open, meaning that accesses to resources on other sites will not be blocked. (Resources on the same site are already not blocked because of the catch-all fallback namespace.)

So long as all pages on the site reference this manifest, they will get cached locally as they are fetched, so that subsequent hits to the same page will load the page immediately from the cache. Until the manifest is changed, those pages will not be fetched from the server again. When the manifest changes, then all the files will be redownloaded.

Subresources, such as style sheets, images, etc, would only be cached using the regular HTTP caching semantics, however.

```
CACHE MANIFEST
FALLBACK:
/ /offline.html
NETWORK:
*
```

5.7.3.2 Writing cache manifests

Manifests must be served using the [text/cache-manifest MIME type](#). All resources served using the [text/cache-manifest MIME type](#) must follow the syntax of application cache manifests, as described in this section.

An application cache manifest is a text file, whose text is encoded using UTF-8. Data in application cache manifests is line-based. Newlines must be represented by "LF" (U+00A) characters, "CR" (U+00D) characters, or "CR" (U+00D) "LF" (U+00A) pairs. [\[RFC3629\]](#)

Note: This is a [willful violation](#) of RFC 2046, which requires all `text/*` types to only allow CRLF line breaks. This requirement, however, is outdated; the use of CR, LF, and CRLF line breaks is commonly supported and indeed sometimes CRLF is not supported by text editors. [\[RFC2046\]](#)

The first line of an application cache manifest must consist of the string "CACHE", a single U+0020 SPACE character, the string "MANIFEST", and either a U+0020 SPACE character, a "tab" (U+0009) character, a "LF" (U+00A) character, or a "CR" (U+00D) character. The first line may optionally be preceded by a "BOM" (U+FEFF) character. If any other text is found on the first line, it is ignored.

Subsequent lines, if any, must all be one of the following:

A blank line

Blank lines must consist of zero or more U+0020 SPACE and "tab" (U+0009) characters only.

A comment

Comment lines must consist of zero or more U+0020 SPACE and "tab" (U+0009) characters, followed by a single "#" (U+0023) character, followed by zero or more characters other than "LF" (U+000A) and "CR" (U+000D) characters.

Note: Comments must be on a line on their own. If they were to be included on a line with a URL, the "#" would be mistaken for part of a fragment identifier.

A section header

Section headers change the current section. There are four possible section headers:

CACHE:

Switches to the **explicit section**.

FALLBACK:

Switches to the **fallback section**.

NETWORK:

Switches to the **online whitelist section**.

SETTINGS:

Switches to the **settings section**.

Section header lines must consist of zero or more U+0020 SPACE and "tab" (U+0009) characters, followed by one of the names above (including the ":" (U+003A) character followed by zero or more U+0020 SPACE and "tab" (U+0009) characters).

Ironically, by default, the current section is the [explicit section](#).

Data for the current section

The format that data lines must take depends on the current section.

When the current section is the [explicit section](#), data lines must consist of zero or more U+0020 SPACE and "tab" (U+0009) characters, a [valid URL](#) identifying a resource other than the manifest itself, and then zero or more U+0020 SPACE and "tab" (U+0009) characters.

When the current section is the [fallback section](#), data lines must consist of zero or more U+0020 SPACE and "tab" (U+0009) characters, a [valid URL](#) identifying a resource other than the manifest itself, one or more U+0020 SPACE and "tab" (U+0009) characters, another [valid URL](#) identifying a resource other than the manifest itself, and then zero or more U+0020 SPACE and "tab" (U+0009) characters.

When the current section is the [online whitelist section](#), data lines must consist of zero or more U+0020 SPACE and "tab" (U+0009) characters, either a single "*" (U+002A) character or a [valid URL](#) identifying a resource other than the manifest itself, and then zero or more U+0020 SPACE and "tab" (U+0009) characters.

When the current section is the [settings section](#), data lines must consist of zero or more U+0020 SPACE and "tab" (U+0009) characters, a [setting](#), and then zero or more U+0020 SPACE and "tab" (U+0009) characters.

Currently only one [setting](#) is defined:

The cache mode setting

This consists of the string "`prefer-online`". It sets the [cache mode](#) to [prefer-online](#). (The [cache mode](#) defaults to [fast](#).)

Within a [settings section](#), each [setting](#) must occur no more than once.

Manifests may contain sections more than once. Sections may be empty.

URLs that are to be fallback pages associated with [fallback namespaces](#), and those namespaces themselves, must be given in [fallback sections](#), with the namespace being the first URL of the data line, and the corresponding fallback page being the second URL. All the other pages to be cached must be listed in [explicit sections](#).

[Fallback namespaces](#) and [fallback entries](#) must have the [same origin](#) as the manifest itself.

A [fallback namespace](#) must not be listed more than once.

Namespaces that the user agent is to put into the [online whitelist](#) must all be specified in [online whitelist sections](#). (This is needed for any URL that the page is intending to use to communicate back to the server.) To specify that all URLs are automatically whitelisted in this way, a "*" (U+002A) character may be specified as one of the URLs.

Authors should not include namespaces in the [online whitelist](#) for which another namespace in the [online whitelist](#) is a [prefix match](#).

[Relative URLs](#) must be given relative to the manifest's own URL. All URLs in the manifest must have the same [scheme](#) as the manifest itself (either explicitly or implicitly, through the use of [relative URLs](#)). [\[URL\]](#)

URLs in manifests must not have fragment identifiers (i.e. the U+0023 NUMBER SIGN character isn't allowed in URLs in manifests).

[Fallback namespaces](#) and namespaces in the [online whitelist](#) are matched by [prefix match](#).

5.7.3.3 Parsing cache manifests

When a user agent is to [parse a manifest](#), it means that the user agent must run the following steps:

1. [UTF-8 decode](#) the byte stream corresponding with the manifest to be parsed.

Note: The [UTF-8 decode](#) algorithm strips a leading BOM, if any.

2. Let [base URL](#) be the [absolute URL](#) representing the manifest.
3. Apply the [URL parser](#) steps to the [base URL](#), so that the components from its [parsed URL](#) can be used by the subsequent steps of this algorithm.
4. Let [explicit URLs](#) be an initially empty list of [absolute URLs](#) for [explicit entries](#).
5. Let [fallback URLs](#) be an initially empty mapping of [fallback namespaces](#) to [absolute URLs](#) for [fallback entries](#).
6. Let [online whitelist namespaces](#) be an initially empty list of [absolute URLs](#) for an [online whitelist](#).

7. Let `online whitelist wildcard flag` be `blocking`.
8. Let `cache mode flag` be `fast`.
9. Let `input` be the decoded text of the manifest's byte stream.
10. Let `position` be a pointer into `input`, initially pointing at the first character.
11. If the characters starting from `position` are "CACHE", followed by a U+0020 SPACE character, followed by "MANIFEST", then advance `position` to the next character after those. Otherwise, this isn't a cache manifest; abort this algorithm with a failure while checking for the magic signature.
12. If the character at `position` is neither a U+0020 SPACE character, a "tab" (U+0009) character, "LF" (U+000A) character, nor a "CR" (U+000D) character, then this isn't a cache manifest; abort this algorithm with a failure while checking for the magic signature.
13. This is a cache manifest. The algorithm cannot fail beyond this point (though bogus lines can get ignored).
14. [Collect a sequence of characters](#) that are *not* "LF" (U+000A) or "CR" (U+000D) characters, and ignore those characters. (Extra text on the first line, after the signature, is ignored.)
15. Let `mode` be "explicit".
16. *Start of line*: If `position` is past the end of `input`, then jump to the last step. Otherwise, [collect a sequence of characters](#) that are "LF" (U+000A), "CR" (U+000D), U+0020 SPACE, or "tab" (U+0009) characters.
17. Now, [collect a sequence of characters](#) that are *not* "LF" (U+000A) or "CR" (U+000D) characters, and let the result be `line`.
18. Drop any trailing U+0020 SPACE and "tab" (U+0009) characters at the end of `line`.
19. If `line` is the empty string, then jump back to the step labeled *start of line*.
20. If the first character in `line` is a "#" (U+0023) character, then jump back to the step labeled *start of line*.
21. If `line` equals "CACHE:" (the word "CACHE" followed by a ":" (U+003A) character, then set `mode` to "explicit" and jump back to the step labeled *start of line*.
22. If `line` equals "FALLBACK:" (the word "FALLBACK" followed by a ":" (U+003A) character, then set `mode` to "fallback" and jump back to the step labeled *start of line*.
23. If `line` equals "NETWORK:" (the word "NETWORK" followed by a ":" (U+003A) character, then set `mode` to "online whitelist" and jump back to the step labeled *start of line*.
24. If `line` equals "SETTINGS:" (the word "SETTINGS" followed by a ":" (U+003A) character, then set `mode` to "settings" and jump back to the step labeled *start of line*.
25. If `line` ends with a ":" (U+003A) character, then set `mode` to "unknown" and jump back to the step labeled *start of line*.
26. This is either a data line or it is syntactically incorrect.
27. Let `position` be a pointer into `line`, initially pointing at the start of the string.
28. Let `tokens` be a list of strings, initially empty.
29. While `position` doesn't point past the end of `line`:
 1. Let `current token` be an empty string.
 2. While `position` doesn't point past the end of `line` and the character at `position` is neither a U+0020 SPACE nor a "tab" (U+0009) character, add the character at `position` to `current token` and advance `position` to the next character in `input`.
 3. Add `current token` to the `tokens` list.
 4. While `position` doesn't point past the end of `line` and the character at `position` is either a U+0020 SPACE or a "tab" (U+0009) character, advance `position` to the next character in `input`.
30. Process `tokens` as follows:
 - If `mode` is "explicit"
 - [Resolve](#) the first item in `tokens`, relative to `base URL`; ignore the rest.
 - If this fails, then jump back to the step labeled *start of line*.
 - If the resulting `parsed URL` has a different `scheme` component than `base URL` (the manifest's URL), then jump back to the step labeled *start of line*.
 - Let `newURL` be the result of applying the [URL serializer](#) algorithm to the resulting `parsed URL`, with the `exclude fragment flag` set.
 - Add `newURL` to the `explicit URLs`.
 - If `mode` is "fallback"
 - Let `part one` be the first token in `tokens`, and let `part two` be the second token in `tokens`.
 - [Resolve](#) `part one` and `part two`, relative to `base URL`.
 - If either fails, then jump back to the step labeled *start of line*.
 - If the `absolute URL` corresponding to either `part one` or `part two` does not have the `same origin` as the manifest's URL, then jump back to the step labeled *start of line*.
 - Let `part one` be the result of applying the [URL serializer](#) algorithm to the first resulting `parsed URL`, with the `exclude fragment flag` set.
 - Let `part two` be the result of applying the [URL serializer](#) algorithm to the second resulting `parsed URL`, with the `exclude fragment flag` set.
 - If `part one` is already in the `fallback IRI's mapping` as a `fallback namespace`, then jump back to the step labeled *start of line*.

↳ If `part one` is already in the `fallback URLs` mapping as a `fallback namespace`, then jump back to the step labeled `start of line`.

Otherwise, add `part one` to the `fallback URLs` mapping as a `fallback namespace`, mapped to `part two` as the `fallback entry`.

→ If `mode` is "online whitelist"

If the first item in `tokens` is a "*" (U+002A) character, then set `online whitelist wildcard flag` to `open` and jump back to the step labeled `start of line`.

Otherwise, `resolve` the first item in `tokens`, relative to `base URL`; ignore the rest.

If this fails, then jump back to the step labeled `start of line`.

If the resulting `parsed URL` has a different `scheme` component than `base URL` (the manifest's URL), then jump back to the step labeled `start of line`.

Let `newURL` be the result of applying the `URL serializer` algorithm to the resulting `parsed URL`, with the `exclude fragment flag` set.

Add `newURL` to the `online whitelist namespaces`.

→ If `mode` is "settings"

If `tokens` contains a single token, and that token is a `case-sensitive` match for the string "prefer-online", then set `cache mode flag` to `prefer-online` and jump back to the step labeled `start of line`.

Otherwise, the line is an unsupported setting: do nothing; the line is ignored.

→ If `mode` is "unknown"

Do nothing. The line is ignored.

31. Jump back to the step labeled `start of line`. (That step jumps to the next, and last, step when the end of the file is reached.)

32. Return the `explicit URLs` list, the `fallback URLs` mapping, the `online whitelist namespaces`, the `online whitelist wildcard flag`, and the `cache mode flag`.

The resource that declares the manifest (with the `manifest` attribute) will always get taken from the cache, whether it is listed in the cache or not, even if it is listed in an `online whitelist namespace`.

If a resource is listed in the `explicit section` or as a `fallback entry` in the `fallback section`, the resource will always be taken from the cache, regardless of any other matching entries in the `fallback namespaces` or `online whitelist namespaces`.

When a `fallback namespace` and an `online whitelist namespace` overlap, the `online whitelist namespace` has priority.

The `online whitelist wildcard flag` is applied last, only for URLs that match neither the `online whitelist namespace` nor the `fallback namespace` and that are not listed in the `explicit section`.

5.7.4 Downloading or updating an application cache

When the user agent is required (by other parts of this specification) to start the `application cache download process` for an `absolute URL` purported to identify a `manifest`, or for an `application cache group`, potentially given a particular `cache host`, and potentially given a `master` resource, the user agent must run the steps below. These steps are always run asynchronously, in parallel with the `event loop tasks`.

Some of these steps have requirements that only apply if the user agent **shows caching progress**. Support for this is optional. Caching progress UI could consist of a progress bar or message panel in the user agent's interface, or an overlay, or something else. Certain events fired during the `application cache download process` allow the script to override the display of such an interface. (Such events are delayed until after the `load` event has fired.) The goal of this is to allow Web applications to provide more seamless update mechanisms, hiding from the user the mechanics of the application cache mechanism. User agents may display user interfaces independent of this, but are encouraged to not show prominent update progress notifications for applications that cancel the relevant events.

The `application cache download process` steps are as follows:

1. Optionally, wait until the permission to start the `application cache download process` has been obtained from the user and until the user agent is confident that the network is available. This could include doing nothing until the user explicitly opts-in to caching the site, or could involve prompting the user for permission. The algorithm might never get past this point. (This step is particularly intended to be used by user agents running on severely space-constrained devices or in highly privacy-sensitive environments).

2. Atomically, so as to avoid race conditions, perform the following substeps:

1. Pick the appropriate substeps:
 - If these steps were invoked with an `absolute URL` purported to identify a `manifest`
Let `manifest URL` be that `absolute URL`.
If there is no `application cache group` identified by `manifest URL`, then create a new `application cache group` identified by `manifest URL`. Initially, it has no `application caches`. One will be created later in this algorithm.
 - If these steps were invoked with an `application cache group`
Let `manifest URL` be the `absolute URL` of the `manifest` used to identify the `application cache group` to be updated.
If that `application cache group` is `obsolete`, then abort this instance of the `application cache download process`. This can happen if another instance of this algorithm found the manifest to be 404 or 410 while this algorithm was waiting in the first step above.

2. Let `cache group` be the `application cache group` identified by `manifest URL`.

3. If these steps were invoked with a `master` resource, then add the resource, along with the resource's `Document`, to `cache group`'s `list of pending master entries`.

4. If these steps were invoked with a `cache host`, and the `status` of `cache group` is `checking` or `downloading`, then `queue a post-load task` to `fire a simple event` named `checking` that is cancelable at the `ApplicationCache` singleton of that `cache host`. The default action of this event must be, if the user agent **shows caching progress**, the display of some sort of user interface indicating to the user that the user agent is checking to see if it can download the application.

5. If these steps were invoked with a `cache host`, and the `status` of `cache group` is `downloading`, then also `queue a post-load task` to `fire a simple event` named `downloading` that is cancelable at the `ApplicationCache` singleton of that `cache host`. The default action of

this event must be, if the user agent [shows caching progress](#), the display of some sort of user interface indicating to the user the application is being downloaded.

6. If the [status](#) of the [cache group](#) is either *checking* or *downloading*, then abort this instance of the [application cache download process](#), as an update is already in progress.
7. Set the [status](#) of [cache group](#) to *checking*.
8. For each [cache host](#) associated with an [application cache](#) in [cache group](#), [queue a post-load task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) that is cancelable named [checking](#) at the [ApplicationCache](#) singleton of the [cache host](#). The default action of these events must be, if the user agent [shows caching progress](#), the display of some sort of user interface indicating to the user that the user agent is checking for the availability of updates.

Note: The remainder of the steps run asynchronously.

If [cache group](#) already has an [application cache](#) in it, then this is an **upgrade attempt**. Otherwise, this is a **cache attempt**.

3. If this is a [cache attempt](#), then this algorithm was invoked with a [cache host](#); [queue a post-load task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named [checking](#) that is cancelable at the [ApplicationCache](#) singleton of that [cache host](#). The default action of this event must be, if the user agent [shows caching progress](#), the display of some sort of user interface indicating to the user that the user agent is checking for the availability of updates.
4. *Fetching the manifest:* [Fetch](#) the resource from [manifest URL](#) with the *synchronous flag* set, and let [manifest](#) be that resource. HTTP caching semantics should be honored for this request.

Parse [manifest](#) according to the [rules for parsing manifests](#), obtaining a list of [explicit entries](#), [fallback entries](#) and the [fallback namespaces](#) that map to them, entries for the [online whitelist](#), and values for the [online whitelist wildcard flag](#) and the [cache mode flag](#).

Note: The [MIME type](#) of the resource is ignored — it is assumed to be [text/cache-manifest](#). In the future, if new manifest formats are supported, the different types will probably be distinguished on the basis of the file signatures (for the current format, that is the "CACHE MANIFEST" string at the top of the file).

5. If *fetching the manifest* fails due to a 404 or 410 response [or equivalent](#), then run these substeps:

1. Mark [cache group](#) as [obsolete](#). This [cache group](#) no longer exists for any purpose other than the processing of [Document](#) objects already associated with an [application cache](#) in the [cache group](#).
 2. Let [task list](#) be an empty list of [tasks](#).
 3. For each [cache host](#) associated with an [application cache](#) in [cache group](#), create a [task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named [obsolete](#) that is cancelable at the [ApplicationCache](#) singleton of the [cache host](#), and append it to [task list](#). The default action of these events must be, if the user agent [shows caching progress](#), the display of some sort of user interface indicating to the user that the application is no longer available for offline use.
 4. For each entry in [cache group's list of pending master entries](#), create a [task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) that is cancelable named [error](#) (not [obsolete!](#)) at the [ApplicationCache](#) singleton of the [Document](#) for this entry, if there still is one, and append it to [task list](#). The default action of this event must be, if the user agent [shows caching progress](#), the display of some sort of user interface indicating to the user that the user agent failed to save the application for offline use.
 5. If [cache group](#) has an [application cache](#) whose [completeness flag](#) is *incomplete*, then discard that [application cache](#).
 6. If appropriate, remove any user interface indicating that an update for this cache is in progress.
 7. Let the [status](#) of [cache group](#) be *idle*.
 8. For each [task](#) in [task list](#), [queue that task as a post-load task](#).
 9. Abort the [application cache download process](#).
6. Otherwise, if *fetching the manifest* fails in some other way (e.g. the server returns another 4xx or 5xx response [or equivalent](#), or there is a DNS error, or the connection times out, or the user cancels the download, or the parser for manifests fails when checking the magic signature), or if the server returned a redirect, then run the [cache failure steps](#). [HTTP]
 7. If this is an [upgrade attempt](#) and the newly downloaded [manifest](#) is byte-for-byte identical to the manifest found in the [newest application cache](#) in [cache group](#), or the server reported it as "304 Not Modified" [or equivalent](#), then run these substeps:
 1. Let [cache](#) be the [newest application cache](#) in [cache group](#).
 2. Let [task list](#) be an empty list of [tasks](#).
 3. For each entry in [cache group's list of pending master entries](#), wait for the resource for this entry to have either completely downloaded or failed.

If the download failed (e.g. the server returns a 4xx or 5xx response [or equivalent](#), or there is a DNS error, the connection times out, or the user cancels the download), or if the resource is labeled with the "no-store" cache directive, then create a [task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) that is cancelable named [error](#) at the [ApplicationCache](#) singleton of the [Document](#) for this entry, if there still is one, and append it to [task list](#). The default action of this event must be, if the user agent [shows caching progress](#), the display of some sort of user interface indicating to the user that the user agent failed to save the application for offline use.

Otherwise, associate the [Document](#) for this entry with [cache](#); store the resource for this entry in [cache](#), if it isn't already there, and categorize its entry as a [master entry](#). If applying the [URL parser](#) algorithm to the resource's [URL](#) results in a [parsed URL](#) that has a non-null [fragment](#) component, the [URL](#) used for the entry in [cache](#) must instead be the [absolute URL](#) obtained from applying the [URL serializer](#) algorithm to the [parsed URL](#) with the [exclude fragment flag](#) set (application caches never include fragment identifiers).
 4. For each [cache host](#) associated with an [application cache](#) in [cache group](#), create a [task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) that is cancelable named [noupdate](#) at the [ApplicationCache](#) singleton of the [cache host](#), and append it to [task list](#). The default action of these events must be, if the user agent [shows caching progress](#), the display of some sort of user interface indicating to the user that the application is up to date.
 5. Empty [cache group's list of pending master entries](#).
 6. If appropriate, remove any user interface indicating that an update for this cache is in progress.
 7. Let the [status](#) of [cache group](#) be *idle*.

8. For each `task` in `task list`, queue that task as a post-load task.
 9. Abort the application cache download process.
 8. Let `newcache` be a newly created application cache in `cache group`. Set its `completeness flag` to `incomplete`.
 9. For each entry in `cache group`'s `list of pending master entries`, associate the `Document` for this entry with `newcache`.
 10. Set the `status` of `cache group` to `downloading`.
 11. For each `cache host` associated with an application cache in `cache group`, queue a post-load task to fire a simple event that is cancelable named `downloading` at the `ApplicationCache` singleton of the `cache host`. The default action of these events must be, if the user agent shows caching progress, the display of some sort of user interface indicating to the user that a new version is being downloaded.
 12. Let `file list` be an empty list of URLs with flags.
 13. Add all the URLs in the list of `explicit entries` obtained by parsing `manifest` to `file list`, each flagged with "explicit entry".
 14. Add all the URLs in the list of `fallback entries` obtained by parsing `manifest` to `file list`, each flagged with "fallback entry".
 15. If this is an `upgrade attempt`, then add all the URLs of `master entries` in the `newest application cache` in `cache group` whose `completeness flag` is `complete` to `file list`, each flagged with "master entry".
 16. If any URL is in `file list` more than once, then merge the entries into one entry for that URL, that entry having all the flags that the original entries had.
 17. For each URL in `file list`, run the following steps. These steps may be run in parallel for two or more of the URLs at a time. If, while running these steps, the `ApplicationCache` object's `abort()` method sends a signal to this instance of the application cache download process algorithm, then run the `cache failure steps` instead.
 1. If the resource URL being processed was flagged as neither an "explicit entry" nor a "fallback entry", then the user agent may skip this URL.

Note: This is intended to allow user agents to expire resources not listed in the manifest from the cache. Generally, implementors are urged to use an approach that expires lesser-used resources first.
 2. For each `cache host` associated with an application cache in `cache group`, queue a post-load task to fire a `trusted` event with the name `progress`, which does not bubble, which is cancelable, and which uses the `ProgressEvent` interface, at the `ApplicationCache` singleton of the `cache host`. The `lengthComputable` attribute must be set to true, the `total` attribute must be set to the number of files in `file list`, and the `loaded` attribute must be set to the number of files in `file list` that have been either downloaded or skipped so far. The default action of these events must be, if the user agent shows caching progress, the display of some sort of user interface indicating to the user that a file is being downloaded in preparation for updating the application. [\[XHR\]](#)
 3. Fetch the resource, from the `origin` of the `URL` `manifest URL`, with the `synchronous flag` set and the `manual redirect flag` set. If this is an `upgrade attempt`, then use the `newest application cache` in `cache group` as an HTTP cache, and honor HTTP caching semantics (such as expiration, ETags, and so forth) with respect to that cache. User agents may also have other caches in place that are also honored.

Note: If the resource in question is already being downloaded for other reasons then the existing download process can sometimes be used for the purposes of this step, as defined by the `fetching` algorithm.

An example of a resource that might already be being downloaded is a large image on a Web page that is being seen for the first time. The image would get downloaded to satisfy the `img` element on the page, as well as being listed in the cache manifest. According to the rules for `fetching` that image only need be downloaded once, and it can be used both for the cache and for the rendered Web page.
 4. If the previous step fails (e.g. the server returns a 4xx or 5xx response `or equivalent`, or there is a DNS error, or the connection times out, or the user cancels the download), or if the server returned a redirect, or if the resource is labeled with the "no-store" cache directive, then run the first appropriate step from the following list: [\[HTTP\]](#)
 - ↪ If the URL being processed was flagged as an "explicit entry" or a "fallback entry"

If these steps are being run in parallel for any other URLs in `file list`, then abort these steps for those other URLs. Run the `cache failure steps`.

Note: Redirects are fatal because they are either indicative of a network problem (e.g. a captive portal); or would allow resources to be added to the cache under URLs that differ from any URL that the networking model will allow access to, leaving orphan entries; or would allow resources to be stored under URLs different than their true URLs. All of these situations are bad.

 - ↪ If the error was a 404 or 410 HTTP response `or equivalent`
 - ↪ If the resource was labeled with the "no-store" cache directive

Skip this resource. It is dropped from the cache.
 - ↪ Otherwise

Copy the resource and its metadata from the `newest application cache` in `cache group` whose `completeness flag` is `complete`, and act as if that was the fetched resource, ignoring the resource obtained from the network.
- User agents may warn the user of these errors as an aid to development.
- Note:** These rules make errors for resources listed in the manifest fatal, while making it possible for other resources to be removed from caches when they are removed from the server, without errors, and making non-manifest resources survive server-side errors.
- Note:** Except for the "no-store" directive, HTTP caching rules that would cause a file to be expired or otherwise not cached are ignored for the purposes of the application cache download process.
5. Otherwise, the fetching succeeded. Store the resource in the `newcache`.

If the user agent is not able to store the resource (e.g. because of quota restrictions), the user agent may prompt the user or try to

If the user agent is not able to store the resource (e.g. because of quota restrictions), the user agent may prompt the user or try to resolve the problem in some other manner (e.g. automatically pruning content in other caches). If the problem cannot be resolved, the user agent must run the [cache failure steps](#).

6. If the URL being processed was flagged as an "explicit entry" in `file list`, then categorize the entry as an [explicit entry](#).
7. If the URL being processed was flagged as a "fallback entry" in `file list`, then categorize the entry as a [fallback entry](#).
8. If the URL being processed was flagged as an "master entry" in `file list`, then categorize the entry as a [master entry](#).
9. As an optimization, if the resource is an HTML or XML file whose root element is an `html` element with a `manifest` attribute whose value doesn't match the manifest URL of the application cache being processed, then the user agent should mark the entry as being [foreign](#).
18. For each `cache host` associated with an [application cache](#) in `cache group`, [queue a post-load task](#) to [fire](#) a [trusted](#) event with the name `progress`, which does not bubble, which is cancelable, and which uses the `ProgressEvent` interface, at the `ApplicationCache` singleton of the `cache host`. The `lengthComputable` attribute must be set to true, the `total` and the `loaded` attributes must be set to the number of files in `file list`. The default action of these events must be, if the user agent [shows caching progress](#), the display of some sort of user interface indicating to the user that all the files have been downloaded. [\[XHR\]](#)
19. Store the list of [fallback namespaces](#), and the URLs of the [fallback entries](#) that they map to, in `newcache`.
20. Store the URLs that form the new [online whitelist](#) in `newcache`.
21. Store the value of the new [online whitelist wildcard flag](#) in `newcache`.
22. Store the value of the new [cache mode flag](#) in `newcache`.
23. For each entry in `cache group`'s [list of pending master entries](#), wait for the resource for this entry to have either completely downloaded or failed.

If the download failed (e.g. the server returns a 4xx or 5xx response [or equivalent](#), or there is a DNS error, the connection times out, or the user cancels the download), or if the resource is labeled with the "no-store" cache directive, then run these substeps:

1. Unassociate the `Document` for this entry from `newcache`.
2. [Queue a post-load task to fire a simple event](#) that is cancelable named `error` at the `ApplicationCache` singleton of the `Document` for this entry, if there still is one. The default action of this event must be, if the user agent [shows caching progress](#), the display of some sort of user interface indicating to the user that the user agent failed to save the application for offline use.
3. If this is a [cache attempt](#) and this entry is the last entry in `cache group`'s [list of pending master entries](#), then run these further substeps:
 1. Discard `cache group` and its only [application cache](#), `newcache`.
 2. If appropriate, remove any user interface indicating that an update for this cache is in progress.
 3. Abort the [application cache download process](#).
4. Otherwise, remove this entry from `cache group`'s [list of pending master entries](#).

Otherwise, store the resource for this entry in `newcache`, if it isn't already there, and categorize its entry as a [master entry](#).

24. [Fetch](#) the resource from `manifest URL` again, with the `synchronous` flag set, and let `second manifest` be that resource. HTTP caching semantics should again be honored for this request.

Note: Since caching can be honored, authors are encouraged to avoid setting the cache headers on the manifest in such a way that the user agent would simply not contact the network for this second request; otherwise, the user agent would not notice if the cache had changed during the cache update process.

25. If the previous step failed for any reason, or if the fetching attempt involved a redirect, or if `second manifest` and `manifest` are not byte-for-byte identical, then schedule a rerun of the entire algorithm with the same parameters after a short delay, and run the [cache failure steps](#).
26. Otherwise, store `manifest` in `newcache`, if it's not there already, and categorize its entry as [the manifest](#).
27. Set the [completeness flag](#) of `newcache` to `complete`.
28. Let `task list` be an empty list of [tasks](#).
29. If this is a [cache attempt](#), then for each `cache host` associated with an [application cache](#) in `cache group`, create a [task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) that is cancelable named `cached` at the `ApplicationCache` singleton of the `cache host`, and append it to `task list`. The default action of these events must be, if the user agent [shows caching progress](#), the display of some sort of user interface indicating to the user that the application has been cached and that they can now use it offline.

Otherwise, it is an [upgrade attempt](#). For each `cache host` associated with an [application cache](#) in `cache group`, create a [task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) that is cancelable named `updateready` at the `ApplicationCache` singleton of the `cache host`, and append it to `task list`. The default action of these events must be, if the user agent [shows caching progress](#), the display of some sort of user interface indicating to the user that a new version is available and that they can activate it by reloading the page.

30. If appropriate, remove any user interface indicating that an update for this cache is in progress.
31. Set the [update status](#) of `cache group` to `idle`.
32. For each [task](#) in `task list`, [queue that task as a post-load task](#).

The [cache failure steps](#) are as follows:

1. Let `task list` be an empty list of [tasks](#).
2. For each entry in `cache group`'s [list of pending master entries](#), run the following further substeps. These steps may be run in parallel for two or more entries at a time.
 1. Wait for the resource for this entry to have either completely downloaded or failed.
 2. Unassociate the `Document` for this entry from its [application cache](#), if it has one.

3. Create a [task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) that is cancelable named [error](#) at the [ApplicationCache](#) singleton of the [Document](#) for this entry, if there still is one, and append it to [task list](#). The default action of these events must be, if the user agent [shows caching progress](#), the display of some sort of user interface indicating to the user that the user agent failed to save the application for offline use.
3. For each [cache host](#) still associated with an [application cache](#) in [cache group](#), create a [task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) that is cancelable named [error](#) at the [ApplicationCache](#) singleton of the [cache host](#), and append it to [task list](#). The default action of these events must be, if the user agent [shows caching progress](#), the display of some sort of user interface indicating to the user that the user agent failed to save the application for offline use.
4. Empty [cache group](#)'s [list of pending master entries](#).
5. If [cache group](#) has an [application cache](#) whose [completeness flag](#) is *incomplete*, then discard that [application cache](#).
6. If appropriate, remove any user interface indicating that an update for this cache is in progress.
7. Let the [status](#) of [cache group](#) be *idle*.
8. If this was a [cache attempt](#), discard [cache group](#) altogether.
9. For each [task](#) in [task list](#), [queue that task as a post-load task](#).
10. Abort the [application cache download process](#).

Attempts to [fetch](#) resources as part of the [application cache download process](#) may be done with cache-defeating semantics, to avoid problems with stale or inconsistent intermediary caches.

User agents may invoke the [application cache download process](#), in the background, for any [application cache group](#), at any time (with no [cache host](#)). This allows user agents to keep caches primed and to update caches even before the user visits a site.

Each [document](#) has a list of **pending application cache download process tasks** that is used to delay events fired by the algorithm above until the document's [load](#) event has fired. When the [document](#) is created, the list must be empty.

When the steps above say to [queue a post-load task](#) [task](#), where [task](#) is a [task](#) that dispatches an event on a target [ApplicationCache](#) object [target](#), the user agent must run the appropriate steps from the following list:

If [target](#)'s [document](#) is [ready for post-load tasks](#)
[Queue](#) the task [task](#).

Otherwise

Add [task](#) to [target](#)'s [document](#)'s list of [pending application cache download process tasks](#).

The [task source](#) for these [tasks](#) is the [networking task source](#).

5.7.5 The application cache selection algorithm

When the [application cache selection algorithm](#) algorithm is invoked with a [document](#) [document](#) and optionally a manifest [URL](#) [manifest URL](#), the user agent must run the first applicable set of steps from the following list:

→ If there is a [manifest URL](#), and [document](#) was loaded from an [application cache](#), and the URL of the [manifest](#) of that cache's [application cache group](#) is *not* the same as [manifest URL](#)

Mark the entry for the resource from which [document](#) was taken in the [application cache](#) from which it was loaded as [foreign](#).

Restart the current navigation from the top of the [navigation algorithm](#), undoing any changes that were made as part of the initial load (changes can be avoided by ensuring that the step to [update the session history with the new page](#) is only ever completed *after* this [application cache selection algorithm](#) is run, though this is not required).

Note: The navigation will not result in the same resource being loaded, because "foreign" entries are never picked during navigation.

User agents may notify the user of the inconsistency between the cache manifest and the document's own metadata, to aid in application development.

→ If [document](#) was loaded from an [application cache](#), and that [application cache](#) still exists (it is not now [obsolete](#))

Associate [document](#) with the [application cache](#) from which it was loaded. Invoke, in the background, the [application cache download process](#) for that [application cache](#)'s [application cache group](#), with [document](#) as the [cache host](#).

→ If [document](#) was loaded using HTTP GET [or equivalent](#), and, there is a [manifest URL](#), and [manifest URL](#) has the [same origin](#) as [document](#)

Invoke, in the background, the [application cache download process](#) for [manifest URL](#), with [document](#) as the [cache host](#) and with the resource from which [document](#) was parsed as the [master](#) resource.

If there are [relevant application caches](#) that are identified by a URL with the [same origin](#) as the URL of [document](#), and that have this URL as one of their entries, excluding entries marked as [foreign](#), then the user agent should use the [most appropriate application cache](#) of those that match as an HTTP cache for any subresource loads. User agents may also have other caches in place that are also honored.

→ Otherwise

The [document](#) is not associated with any [application cache](#).

If there was a [manifest URL](#), the user agent may report to the user that it was ignored, to aid in application development.

5.7.6 Changes to the networking model

When a [cache host](#) is associated with an [application cache](#) whose [completeness flag](#) is *complete*, any and all loads for resources related to that [cache host](#) other than those for [child browsing contexts](#) must go through the following steps instead of immediately invoking the mechanisms appropriate to that resource's scheme:

1. If the resource is not to be fetched using the HTTP GET mechanism [or equivalent](#), or if applying the [URL parser](#) algorithm to both its [URL](#) and the [application cache](#)'s [manifest](#)'s URL results in two [parsed URLs](#) with different [scheme](#) components, then [fetch](#) the resource normally and abort these steps

and abort these steps.

2. If the resource's URL is a [master entry](#), the [manifest](#), an [explicit entry](#), or a [fallback entry](#) in the [application cache](#), then get the resource from the cache (instead of fetching it), and abort these steps.
3. If there is an entry in the [application cache](#)'s [online whitelist](#) that has the [same origin](#) as the resource's URL and that is a [prefix match](#) for the resource's URL, then [fetch](#) the resource normally and abort these steps.
4. If the resource's URL has the [same origin](#) as the manifest's URL, and there is a [fallback namespace](#) f in the [application cache](#) that is a [prefix match](#) for the resource's URL, then:
 - [Fetch](#) the resource normally. If this results in a redirect to a resource with another [origin](#) (indicative of a captive portal), or a 4xx or 5xx status code [or equivalent](#), or if there were network errors (but not if the user canceled the download), then instead get, from the cache, the resource of the [fallback entry](#) corresponding to the [fallback namespace](#) f . Abort these steps.
5. If the [application cache](#)'s [online whitelist wildcard flag](#) is [open](#), then [fetch](#) the resource normally and abort these steps.
6. Fail the resource load as if there had been a generic network error.

Note: The above algorithm ensures that so long as the [online whitelist wildcard flag](#) is blocking, resources that are not present in the [manifest](#) will always fail to load (at least, after the [application cache](#) has been primed the first time), making the testing of offline applications simpler.

5.7.7 Expiring application caches

As a general rule, user agents should not expire application caches, except on request from the user, or after having been left unused for an extended period of time.

Application caches and cookies have similar implications with respect to privacy (e.g. if the site can identify the user when providing the cache, it can store data in the cache that can be used for cookie resurrection). Implementors are therefore encouraged to expose application caches in a manner related to HTTP cookies, allowing caches to be expunged together with cookies and other origin-specific data.

For example, a user agent could have a "delete site-specific data" feature that clears all cookies, application caches, local storage, databases, etc, from an origin all at once.

5.7.8 Disk space

User agents should consider applying constraints on disk usage of [application caches](#), and care should be taken to ensure that the restrictions cannot be easily worked around using subdomains.

User agents should allow users to see how much space each domain is using, and may offer the user the ability to delete specific [application caches](#).

Note: How quotas are presented to the user is not defined by this specification. User agents are encouraged to provide features such as allowing a user to indicate that certain sites are trusted to use more than the default quota, e.g. by asynchronously presenting a user interface while a cache is being updated, or by having an explicit whitelist in the user agent's configuration interface.

5.7.9 Application cache API

IDL

```
interface ApplicationCache : EventTarget {  
    // update status  
    const unsigned short UNCACHED = 0;  
    const unsigned short IDLE = 1;  
    const unsigned short CHECKING = 2;  
    const unsigned short DOWNLOADING = 3;  
    const unsigned short UPDATEREADY = 4;  
    const unsigned short OBSOLETE = 5;  
    readonly attribute unsigned short status;  
  
    // updates  
    void update();  
    void abort();  
    void swapCache();  
  
    // events  
    attribute EventHandler onchecking;  
    attribute EventHandler onerror;  
    attribute EventHandler onnoupdate;  
    attribute EventHandler ondownloading;  
    attribute EventHandler onprogress;  
    attribute EventHandler onupdateready;  
    attribute EventHandler oncached;  
    attribute EventHandler onobsolete;  
};
```

`cache = window.applicationCache`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

(In a window.) Returns the [ApplicationCache](#) object that applies to the [active document](#) of that [Window](#).

`cache = self.applicationCache`

(In a shared worker.) Returns the [ApplicationCache](#) object that applies to the current shared worker. [\[WEBWORKERS\]](#)

`cache.status`

Returns the current status of the application cache, as given by the constants defined below.

`cache.update()`

Invokes the [application cache download process](#).

Throws an [InvalidStateError](#) exception if there is no application cache to update.

Calling this method is not usually necessary, as user agents will generally take care of updating [application caches](#) automatically.

The method can be useful in situations such as long-lived applications. For example, a Web mail application might stay open in a browser tab for weeks at a time. Such an application could want to test for updates each day.

`cache.abort()`

Cancels the [application cache download process](#).

This method is intended to be used by Web application showing their own caching progress UI, in case the user wants to stop the update (e.g. because bandwidth is limited).

`cache.swapCache()`

Switches to the most recent application cache, if there is a newer one. If there isn't, throws an [InvalidStateError](#) exception.

This does not cause previously-loaded resources to be reloaded; for example, images do not suddenly get reloaded and style sheets and scripts do not get reparsed or reevaluated. The only change is that subsequent requests for cached resources will obtain the newer copies.

The [updateReady](#) event will fire before this method can be called. Once it fires, the Web application can, at its leisure, call this method to switch the underlying cache to the one with the more recent updates. To make proper use of this, applications have to be able to bring the new features into play; for example, reloading scripts to enable new features.

An easier alternative to [swapCache\(\)](#) is just to reload the entire page at a time suitable for the user, using [location.reload\(\)](#).

There is a one-to-one mapping from [cache hosts](#) to [ApplicationCache](#) objects. The `applicationCache` attribute on [Window](#) objects must return the [ApplicationCache](#) object associated with the [Window](#) object's [active document](#). The `applicationCache` attribute on [SharedWorkerGlobalScope](#) objects must return the [ApplicationCache](#) object associated with the worker. [\[WEBWORKERS\]](#)

Note: A [Window](#) or [SharedWorkerGlobalScope](#) object has an associated [ApplicationCache](#) object even if that [cache host](#) has no actual [application cache](#).

The `status` attribute, on getting, must return the current state of the [application cache](#) that the [ApplicationCache](#) object's [cache host](#) is associated with, if any. This must be the appropriate value from the following list:

UNCACHED (numeric value 0)

The [ApplicationCache](#) object's [cache host](#) is not associated with an [application cache](#) at this time.

IDLE (numeric value 1)

The [ApplicationCache](#) object's [cache host](#) is associated with an [application cache](#) whose [application cache group](#)'s [update status](#) is [idle](#), and that [application cache](#) is the [newest](#) cache in its [application cache group](#), and the [application cache group](#) is not marked as [obsolete](#).

CHECKING (numeric value 2)

The [ApplicationCache](#) object's [cache host](#) is associated with an [application cache](#) whose [application cache group](#)'s [update status](#) is [checking](#).

DOWNLOADING (numeric value 3)

The [ApplicationCache](#) object's [cache host](#) is associated with an [application cache](#) whose [application cache group](#)'s [update status](#) is [downloading](#).

UPDATEREADY (numeric value 4)

The [ApplicationCache](#) object's [cache host](#) is associated with an [application cache](#) whose [application cache group](#)'s [update status](#) is [idle](#), and whose [application cache group](#) is not marked as [obsolete](#), but that [application cache](#) is [not the newest](#) cache in its group.

OBSOLETE (numeric value 5)

The [ApplicationCache](#) object's [cache host](#) is associated with an [application cache](#) whose [application cache group](#) is marked as [obsolete](#).

If the `update()` method is invoked, the user agent must invoke the [application cache download process](#), in the background, for the [application cache group](#) of the [application cache](#) with which the [ApplicationCache](#) object's [cache host](#) is associated, but without giving that [cache host](#) to the algorithm. If there is no such [application cache](#), or if its [application cache group](#) is marked as [obsolete](#), then the method must throw an [InvalidStateError](#) exception instead.

If the `abort()` method is invoked, the user agent must [send a signal](#) to the current [application cache download process](#) for the [application cache group](#) of the [application cache](#) with which the [ApplicationCache](#) object's [cache host](#) is associated, if any. If there is no such [application cache](#), or it does not have a current [application cache download process](#), then do nothing.

If the `swapCache()` method is invoked, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Check that [ApplicationCache](#) object's [cache host](#) is associated with an [application cache](#). If it is not, then throw an [InvalidStateError](#) exception and abort these steps.
2. Let `cache` be the [application cache](#) with which the [ApplicationCache](#) object's [cache host](#) is associated. (By definition, this is the same as the one that was found in the previous step.)
3. If `cache`'s [application cache group](#) is marked as [obsolete](#), then unassociate the [ApplicationCache](#) object's [cache host](#) from `cache` and abort these steps. (Resources will now load from the network instead of the cache.)
4. Check that there is an application cache in the same [application cache group](#) as `cache` whose [completeness flag](#) is [complete](#) and that is [newer](#) than `cache`. If there is not, then throw an [InvalidStateError](#) exception and abort these steps.
5. Let `newcache` be the [newest application cache](#) in the same [application cache group](#) as `cache` whose [completeness flag](#) is [complete](#).
6. Unassociate the [ApplicationCache](#) object's [cache host](#) from `cache` and instead associate it with `newcache`.

The following are the [event handlers](#) (and their corresponding [event handler event types](#)) that must be supported, as IDL attributes, by all objects implementing the [ApplicationCache](#) interface:

Event handler	Event handler event type
<code>onchecking</code>	checking
<code>onerror</code>	error
<code>onoupdate</code>	noupdate
<code>ondownloading</code>	downloading
<code>onprogress</code>	progress
<code>onupdateready</code>	updateready
<code>oncached</code>	cached

~~onobsolete~~ | [obsolete](#)

5.7.10 Browser state

IDL

```
[NoInterfaceObject]
interface NavigatorOnLine {
  readonly attribute boolean onLine;
};
```

window.navigator.onLine

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns false if the user agent is definitely offline (disconnected from the network). Returns true if the user agent might be online.

The events [online](#) and [offline](#) are fired when the value of this attribute changes.

The `navigator.onLine` attribute must return false if the user agent will not contact the network when the user follows links or when a script requests a remote page (or knows that such an attempt would fail), and must return true otherwise.

When the value that would be returned by the `navigator.online` attribute of a `Window` or `WorkerGlobalScope` changes from true to false, the user agent must [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named `offline` at the `Window` or `WorkerGlobalScope` object.

On the other hand, when the value that would be returned by the `navigator.online` attribute of a `Window` or `WorkerGlobalScope` changes from false to true, the user agent must [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named `online` at the `Window` or `WorkerGlobalScope` object.

The [task source](#) for these [tasks](#) is the [networking task source](#).

Note: This attribute is inherently unreliable. A computer can be connected to a network without having Internet access.

Code Example:

In this example, an indicator is updated as the browser goes online and offline.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Online status</title>
    <script>
      function updateIndicator() {
        document.getElementById('indicator').textContent = navigator.onLine ? 'online' : 'offline';
      }
    </script>
  </head>
  <body onload="updateIndicator()" ononline="updateIndicator()" onoffline="updateIndicator()">
    <p>The network is: <span id="indicator">(state unknown)</span>
  </body>
</html>
```

6 Web application APIs

6.1 Scripting

6.1.1 Introduction

Various mechanisms can cause author-provided executable code to run in the context of a document. These mechanisms include, but are probably not limited to:

- Processing of `<script>` elements.
- Processing of inline `javascript:` URLs (e.g. the `src` attribute of `` elements, or an `@import` rule in a CSS `<style>` element block).
- Event handlers, whether registered through the DOM using `addEventListener()`, by explicit `event handler content attributes`, by `event handler IDL attributes`, or otherwise.
- Processing of technologies like XBL or SVG that have their own scripting features.

6.1.2 Enabling and disabling scripting

Scripting is enabled in a `browsing context` when all of the following conditions are true:

- The user agent supports scripting.
- The user has not disabled scripting for this `browsing context` at this time. (User agents may provide users with the option to disable scripting globally, or in a finer-grained manner, e.g. on a per-origin basis.) 
- The `browsing context`'s `active document`'s `active sandboxing flag set` does not have its `sandboxed scripts browsing context flag` set.

Scripting is disabled in a `browsing context` when any of the above conditions are false (i.e. when scripting is not `enabled`).

Scripting is enabled for a `node` if the `Document` object of the node (the node itself, if it is itself a `Document` object) has an associated `browsing context`, and `scripting is enabled` in that `browsing context`.

Scripting is disabled for a node if there is no such `browsing context`, or if `scripting is disabled` in that `browsing context`.

6.1.3 Processing model

6.1.3.1 Definitions

This specification describes three kinds of `JavaScript global environments`: the `document environment`, the `dedicated worker environment`, and the `shared worker environment`. The `dedicated worker environment` and the `shared worker environment` are both types of `worker environments`.

Except where otherwise specified, a `JavaScript global environment` is a `document environment`.

A script has:

A script execution environment

The characteristics of the script execution environment depend on the language, and are not defined by this specification.

In JavaScript, the script execution environment consists of the interpreter, the stack of `execution contexts`, the `global code` and `function code` and the `Function` objects resulting, and so forth.

A list of code entry-points

Each code entry-point represents a block of executable code that the script exposes to other scripts and to the user agent.

Each `Function` object in a JavaScript `script execution environment` has a corresponding code entry-point, for instance.

The main program code of the script, if any, is the `initial code entry-point`. Typically, the code corresponding to this entry-point is executed immediately after the script is parsed.

In JavaScript, this corresponds to the execution context of the global code.

A relationship with the script's global object

An object that provides the APIs that the code can use.

This is typically a `Window` object. In JavaScript, this corresponds to the `global object`.

Note: When a `script's global object` is an empty object, it can't do anything that interacts with the environment.

If the `script's global object` is a `Window` object, then in JavaScript, the `ThisBinding` of the global execution context for this script must be the `Window` object's `WindowProxy` object, rather than the global object. [ECMA262]

Note: This is a `willful violation` of the JavaScript specification current at the time of writing (ECMAScript edition 5, as defined in section 10.4.1.1 Initial Global Execution Context, step 3). The JavaScript specification requires that the `this` keyword in the global scope return the global object, but this is not compatible with the security design prevalent in implementations as specified herein. [ECMA262]

A relationship with the script's browsing context

A `browsing context` that is assigned responsibility for actions taken by the script.

When a script creates and `navigates` a new `top-level browsing context`, the `opener` attribute of the new `browsing context`'s `Window`

object will be set to the [script's browsing context](#)'s [windowProxy](#) object.

A relationship with the script's document

A [Document](#) that is assigned responsibility for actions taken by the script.

For example, the [address](#) of the [script's document](#) is used to set the [address](#) of any [Document](#) elements created using [createDocument\(\)](#).

The script'sreferrer source

Either a [Document](#) (specifically, the [script's document](#)), or a [URL](#), which is used by some APIs to determine what value to use for the [Referer](#) (sic) header in calls to the [fetching](#) algorithm.

A URL character encoding

A character encoding, set when the script is created, used to encode URLs. If the character encoding is set from another source, e.g. a [document's character encoding](#), then the [script's URL character encoding](#) must follow the source, so that if the source's changes, so does the script's.

A base URL

A [URL](#), set when the script is created, used to resolve [relative URLs](#). If the base URL is set from another source, e.g. a [document base URL](#), then the [script's base URL](#) must follow the source, so that if the source's changes, so does the script's.

Optionally, a muted errors flag

A flag which, if set, means that error information will not be provided for errors in this script (used to mute errors for cross-origin scripts, since that can leak private information).

6.1.3.2 Calling scripts

When a user agent is to [jump to a code entry-point](#) for a [script](#), for example to invoke an event listener defined in that [script](#), the user agent must run the following steps:

1. If the [script's global object](#) is a [Window](#) object whose [Document](#) object is not [fully active](#), then abort these steps without doing anything. The callback is not run.
2. If [scripting is disabled](#) for [script's browsing context](#), then abort these steps.
3. Set the [entry script](#) to be the [script](#) being invoked.
4. Make the [script execution environment](#) for the [script](#) execute the code for the given code entry-point.
5. Set the [entry script](#) back to whatever it was when this algorithm started (possibly nothing).
6. If there is no longer an [entry script](#), [run the global script clean-up jobs](#). (These cannot run scripts.)
7. If there is no longer an [entry script](#), [perform a microtask checkpoint](#). (If this runs scripts, it will result in this algorithm being invoked reentrantly.)

This algorithm is not invoked by one script directly calling another, but it can be invoked reentrantly in an indirect manner, e.g. if a script dispatches an event which has event listeners registered.

Each [unit of related similar-origin browsing contexts](#) can have an [entry script](#) which is used to obtain, amongst other things, the [script's base URL](#) to [resolve](#) relative [URLs](#) used in scripts running in that [unit of related similar-origin browsing contexts](#). Initially, there is no [entry script](#). It is changed by the [jump to a code entry-point](#) algorithm above.

The [incumbent script](#) is the [script](#) corresponding to the most-recently evaluated [SourceElements](#) JavaScript production whose evaluation directly resulted in the invocation of the current API (method, attribute getter or setter, constructor, etc).

Each [unit of related similar-origin browsing contexts](#) has a [running mutation observers](#) flag, which must initially be false. It is used to prevent reentrant invocation of the algorithm to [invoke MutationObserver objects](#). For the purposes of [MutationObserver](#) objects, each [unit of related similar-origin browsing contexts](#) is a distinct [scripting environment](#).

Each [unit of related similar-origin browsing contexts](#) has a [global script clean-up jobs list](#), which must initially be empty. A global script clean-up job cannot run scripts, and cannot be sensitive to the order in which other clean-up jobs are executed. The File API uses this to release [blob](#): URLs. [\[FILEAPI\]](#)

When the user agent is to [run the global script clean-up jobs](#), the user agent must perform each of the jobs in the [global script clean-up jobs list](#) and then empty the list.

6.1.3.3 Creating scripts

When the specification says that a [script](#) is to be [created](#), given some script source, a script source URL, its scripting language, a global object, a browsing context, a document, a referrer source, a URL character encoding, a base URL, and optionally a [muted errors](#) flag, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. If [scripting is disabled](#) for [browsing context](#) passed to this algorithm, then abort these steps, as if the script did nothing but return void.
2. Set up a [script execution environment](#) as appropriate for the scripting language.
3. Parse/compile/initialize the source of the script using the [script execution environment](#), as appropriate for the scripting language, and thus obtain the [list of code entry-points](#) for the script. If the semantics of the scripting language and the given source code are such that there is executable code to be immediately run, then the [initial code entry-point](#) is the entry-point for that code.
4. Set up the [script's global object](#), the [script's browsing context](#), the [script's document](#), the [script's referrer source](#), the [script's URL character encoding](#), and the [script's base URL](#) from the settings passed to this algorithm.
5. If the [muted errors](#) flag was set, then set the script's [muted errors](#) flag also.
6. If all the steps above succeeded (in particular, if the script was compiled successfully), [Jump](#) to the [script's initial code entry-point](#).

Otherwise, [report the error](#) for the [script](#), with the problematic position (line number and column number), using [script's global object](#) as the target. If the error is still [not handled](#) after this, then the error may be reported to the user.

When the user agent is to **create an impotent script**, given some script source and URL, its scripting language, and a browsing context, the user agent must [create a script](#), using the given script source, URL, and scripting language, using a new empty object as the global object, and using the given browsing context as the browsing context. The referrer source, URL character encoding, and base URL for the resulting [script](#) are not important as no APIs are exposed to the script.

When the specification says that a [script](#) is to be **created from a node** [node](#), given some script source, its URL, its scripting language, and optionally a *muted errors* flag, the user agent must [create a script](#), using the given script source, URL, and scripting language, [the script settings determined from the node](#) [node](#), and, if the *muted errors* flag was set in the call to this algorithm, the *muted errors* flag.

The **script settings determined from the node** [node](#) are computed as follows:

1. Let [document](#) be the [Document](#) of [node](#) (or [node](#) itself if it is a [Document](#)).
2. The global object is the [Window](#) object of [document](#).
3. The browsing context is the [browsing context](#) of [document](#).
4. The document is [document](#).
5. The referrer source is [document](#).
6. The URL character encoding is the [character encoding](#) of [document](#). ([This is a reference, not a copy.](#))
7. The base URL is the [base URL](#) of [document](#). ([This is a reference, not a copy.](#))

6.1.3.4 Killing scripts

User agents may impose resource limitations on scripts, for example CPU quotas, memory limits, total execution time limits, or bandwidth limitations. When a script exceeds a limit, the user agent may either throw a [QuotaExceededError](#) exception, abort the script without an exception, prompt the user, or throttle script execution.

Code Example:

For example, the following script never terminates. A user agent could, after waiting for a few seconds, prompt the user to either terminate the script or let it continue.

```
<script>
  while (true) { /* loop */ }
</script>
```

User agents are encouraged to allow users to disable scripting whenever the user is prompted either by a script (e.g. using the [window.alert\(\)](#) API) or because of a script's actions (e.g. because it has exceeded a time limit).

If scripting is disabled while a script is executing, the script should be terminated immediately.

User agents may allow users to specifically disable scripts just for the purposes of closing a [browsing context](#).

For example, the prompt mentioned in the example above could also offer the user with a mechanism to just close the page entirely, without running any [unload](#) event handlers.

6.1.3.5 Runtime script errors

When the user agent is required to **report an error** for a particular [script](#) [script](#) with a particular position [line:col](#), using a particular target [target](#), it must run these steps, after which the error is either **handled** or **not handled**:

1. If [target](#) is [in error reporting mode](#), then abort these steps; the error is [not handled](#).
2. Let [target](#) be [in error reporting mode](#).



3. Let [message](#) be a user-agent-defined string describing the error in a helpful manner.
4. Let [location](#) be an [absolute URL](#) that corresponds to the resource from which [script](#) was obtained.

Note: The resource containing the script will typically be the file from which the [Document](#) was parsed, e.g. for inline [script](#) elements or [event handler content attributes](#); or the JavaScript file that the script was in, for external scripts. Even for dynamically-generated scripts, user agents are strongly encouraged to attempt to keep track of the original source of a script. For example, if an external script uses the [document.write\(\)](#) API to insert an inline [script](#) element during parsing, the URL of the resource containing the script would ideally be reported as being the external script, and the line number might ideally be reported as the line with the [document.write\(\)](#) call or where the string passed to that call was first constructed. Naturally, implementing this can be somewhat non-trivial.

Note: User agents are similarly encouraged to keep careful track of the original line numbers, even in the face of [document.write\(\)](#) calls mutating the document as it is parsed, or [event handler content attributes](#) spanning multiple lines.

5. If [script](#) has [muted errors](#), then set [message](#) to "Script error.", set [location](#) to the empty string, and set [line](#) and [col](#) to 0.
6. Let [event](#) be a new [trusted ErrorEvent](#) object that does not bubble but is cancelable, and which has the event name [error](#).
7. Initialize [event](#)'s [message](#) attribute to [message](#).
8. Initialize [event](#)'s [filename](#) attribute to [location](#).
9. Initialize [event](#)'s [lineno](#) attribute to [line](#).
10. Initialize [event](#)'s [column](#) attribute to [col](#).

11. Dispatch `event` at `target`.
12. Let `target` no longer be [in error reporting mode](#).
13. If `event` was canceled, then the error is [handled](#). Otherwise, the error is [not handled](#).

6.1.3.5.1 RUNTIME SCRIPT ERRORS IN DOCUMENTS

Whenever an uncaught runtime script error occurs in one of the scripts associated with a [Document](#), the user agent must [report the error](#) for the relevant [script](#), with the problematic position (line number and column number) in the resource containing the script, using the [script's global object](#) as the target. If the error is still [not handled](#) after this, then the error may be reported to the user.

6.1.3.5.2 THE [ErrorEvent](#) INTERFACE

IDL

```
[Constructor(DOMString type, optional ErrorEventInit eventInitDict)]
interface ErrorEvent : Event {
  readonly attribute DOMString message;
  readonly attribute DOMString filename;
  readonly attribute unsigned long lineno;
  readonly attribute unsigned long column;
};

dictionary ErrorEventInit : EventInit {
  DOMString message;
  DOMString filename;
  unsigned long lineno;
  unsigned long column;
};
```

The `message` attribute must return the value it was initialized to. When the object is created, this attribute must be initialized to the empty string. It represents the error message.

The `filename` attribute must return the value it was initialized to. When the object is created, this attribute must be initialized to the empty string. It represents the [absolute URL](#) of the script in which the error originally occurred.

The `lineno` attribute must return the value it was initialized to. When the object is created, this attribute must be initialized to zero. It represents the line number where the error occurred in the script.

The `column` attribute must return the value it was initialized to. When the object is created, this attribute must be initialized to zero. It represents the column number where the error occurred in the script.

6.1.4 Event loops

6.1.4.1 Definitions

To coordinate events, user interaction, scripts, rendering, networking, and so forth, user agents must use **event loops** as described in this section.

There must be at least one [event loop](#) per user agent, and at most one [event loop](#) per [unit of related similar-origin browsing contexts](#).

Note: When there is more than one [event loop](#) for a [unit of related browsing contexts](#), complications arise when a [browsing context](#) in that group is [navigated](#) such that it switches from one [unit of related similar-origin browsing contexts](#) to another. This specification does not currently describe how to handle these complications.

An [event loop](#) always has at least one [browsing context](#). If an [event loop](#)'s [browsing contexts](#) all go away, then the [event loop](#) goes away as well. A [browsing context](#) always has an [event loop](#) coordinating its activities.

Note: Other specifications can define new kinds of event loops that aren't associated with browsing contexts; in particular, the Web Workers specification does so.

An [event loop](#) has one or more **task queues**. A [task queue](#) is an ordered list of **tasks**, which can be:

Events

Asynchronously dispatching an [Event](#) object at a particular [EventTarget](#) object is a task.

Note: Not all events are dispatched using the [task queue](#), many are dispatched synchronously during other tasks.

Parsing

The [HTML parser](#) tokenizing one or more bytes, and then processing any resulting tokens, is typically a task.

Callbacks

Calling a callback asynchronously is a task.

Using a resource

When an algorithm [fetches](#) a resource, if the fetching occurs asynchronously then the processing of the resource once some or all of the resource is available is a task.

Reacting to DOM manipulation

Some elements have tasks that trigger in response to DOM manipulation, e.g. when that element is [inserted into the document](#).

Each [task](#) is associated with a [Document](#); if the task was queued in the context of an element, then it is the element's [document](#); if the task was queued in the context of a [browsing context](#), then it is the [browsing context's active document](#) at the time the task was queued; if the task was queued by or for a [script](#) then the document is the [script's document](#).

A [task](#) is intended for a specific [event loop](#): the [event loop](#) that is handling [tasks](#) for the [task](#)'s associated [document](#).

When a user agent is to **queue a task**, it must add the given task to one of the [task queues](#) of the relevant [event loop](#).

Each [task](#) is defined as coming from a specific **task source**. All the tasks from one particular [task source](#) and destined to a particular [event loop](#) (e.g. the callbacks generated by timers of a [Document](#), the events fired for mouse movements over that [Document](#), the tasks queued for the parser of that [Document](#)) must always be added to the same [task queue](#), but tasks from different [task sources](#) may be placed in different [task queues](#).

parser of that [document](#)) must always be added to the same [task queue](#), but [tasks](#) from different [task sources](#) may be placed in different [task queues](#).

For example, a user agent could have one [task queue](#) for mouse and key events (the [user interaction task source](#)), and another for everything else. The user agent could then give keyboard and mouse events preference over other tasks three quarters of the time, keeping the interface responsive but not starving other task queues, and never processing events from any one [task source](#) out of order.

A user agent may have one **storage mutex**. This mutex is used to control access to shared state like cookies. At any one point, the [storage mutex](#) is either free, or owned by a particular [event loop](#) or instance of the [fetching](#) algorithm.

If a user agent does not implement a [storage mutex](#), it is exempt from implementing the requirements that require it to acquire or release it.

Note: User agent implementors have to make a choice between two evils. On the one hand, not implementing the storage mutex means that there is a risk of data corruption: a site could, for instance, try to read a cookie, increment its value, then write it back out, using the new value of the cookie as a unique identifier for the session; if the site does this twice in two different browser windows at the same time, it might end up using the same "unique" identifier for both sessions, with potentially disastrous effects. On the other hand, implementing the storage mutex has potentially serious performance implications: whenever a site uses Web Storage or cookies, all other sites that try to use Web Storage or cookies are blocked until the first site finishes.

Whenever a [script](#) calls into a [plugin](#), and whenever a [plugin](#) calls into a [script](#), the user agent must release the [storage mutex](#).

6.1.4.2 Processing model

An [event loop](#) must continually run through the following steps for as long as it exists:

1. Run the oldest [task](#) on one of the [event loop's task queues](#), if any, ignoring tasks whose associated [documents](#) are not [fully active](#). The user agent may pick any [task queue](#).
2. If the [storage mutex](#) is now owned by the [event loop](#), release it so that it is once again free.
3. If a task was run in the first step above, remove that task from its [task queue](#).
4. If this [event loop](#) is not a worker's [event loop](#), run these substeps:
 1. [Perform a microtask checkpoint](#).
 2. [Provide a stable state](#).
 3. If necessary, update the rendering or user interface of any [Document](#) or [browsing context](#) to reflect the current state.
5. Otherwise, if this [event loop](#) is running for a [WorkerGlobalScope](#), but there are no events in the [event loop's task queues](#) and the [WorkerGlobalScope](#) object's [closing](#) flag is true, then destroy the [event loop](#), aborting these steps.
6. Return to the first step of the [event loop](#).

When a user agent is to **perform a microtask checkpoint**, if the [running mutation observers](#) flag is false, then the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Let the [running mutation observers](#) flag be true.
2. [Sort the tables with pending sorts](#).
3. [Invoke MutationObserver objects](#) for the [unit of related similar-origin browsing contexts](#) to which the [script's browsing context](#) belongs, using the [task wrapper algorithm](#) as the steps to invoke each callback.

Note: This will typically invoke scripted callbacks, which calls the [jump to a code entry-point](#) algorithm, which calls this [perform a microtask checkpoint](#) algorithm again, which is why we use the [running mutation observers](#) flag to avoid reentrancy.
4. Let the [running mutation observers](#) flag be false.

When the user agent is to **provide a stable state**, if any asynchronously-running algorithms are **awaiting a stable state**, then the user agent must run their **synchronous section** and then resume running their asynchronous algorithm (if appropriate).

Note: A [synchronous section](#) never mutates the DOM, runs any script, or has any side-effects detectable from another [synchronous section](#), and thus [synchronous sections](#) can be run in any order, and cannot [spin the event loop](#).

Note: Steps in [synchronous sections](#) are marked with □.

The **task wrapper algorithm**, which is implicitly invoked in the context of an [event loop](#) and is used to invoke a given [callback](#) in a specific way, is as follows:

1. Invoke [callback](#) as specified.

The above will change shortly.

When an algorithm says to **spin the event loop** until a condition [goal](#) is met, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Let [task source](#) be the [task source](#) of the currently running [task](#).
2. Stop the currently running [task](#), allowing the [event loop](#) to resume, but continue these steps asynchronously.

Note: This causes the [event loop](#) to move on to the second step of its processing model (defined above).
3. Wait until the condition [goal](#) is met.
4. [Queue a task](#) to continue running these steps, using the [task source](#) [task source](#). Wait until this task runs before continuing these steps.

5. Return to the caller.

Some of the algorithms in this specification, for historical reasons, require the user agent to **pause** while running a **task** until a condition **goal** is met. This means running the following steps:

1. If any asynchronously-running algorithms are **awaiting a stable state**, then run their **synchronous section** and then resume running their asynchronous algorithm. (See the **event loop** processing model definition above for details.)
2. If necessary, update the rendering or user interface of any **document** or **browsing context** to reflect the current state.
3. Wait until the condition **goal** is met. While a user agent has a paused **task**, the corresponding **event loop** must not run further **tasks**, and any script in the currently running **task** must block. User agents should remain responsive to user input while paused, however, albeit in a reduced capacity since the **event loop** will not be doing anything.

When a user agent is to **obtain the storage mutex** as part of running a **task**, it must run through the following steps:

1. If the **storage mutex** is already owned by this **task's event loop**, then abort these steps.
2. Otherwise, **pause** until the **storage mutex** can be taken by the **event loop**.
3. Take ownership of the **storage mutex**.

6.1.4.3 Generic task sources

The following **task sources** are used by a number of mostly unrelated features in this and other specifications.

The DOM manipulation task source

This **task source** is used for features that react to DOM manipulations, such as things that happen asynchronously when an element is **inserted into the document**.

The user interaction task source

This **task source** is used for features that react to user interaction, for example keyboard or mouse input.

Asynchronous events sent in response to user input (e.g. **click** events) must be fired using **tasks queued** with the **user interaction task source**. [DOMEVENTS]

The networking task source

This **task source** is used for features that trigger in response to network activity.

The history traversal task source

This **task source** is used to queue calls to **history.back()** and similar APIs.

6.1.5 The `javascript:` URL scheme

When a **URL** using the **javascript:** scheme is **dereferenced**, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Let the script source be the string obtained using the content retrieval operation defined for **javascript:** URLs. [JSURL]
2. Use the appropriate step from the following list:
 - If a **browsing context** is being **navigated** to a **javascript:** URL, and the **source browsing context** for that navigation, if any, has **scripting disabled**

Let **result** be void.
 - If a **browsing context** is being **navigated** to a **javascript:** URL, and the **active document** of that browsing context has the **same origin** as the script given by that URL

Let **address** be the **address** of the **active document** of the **browsing context** being navigated.

If **address** is **about:blank**, and the **browsing context** being navigated has a **creator browsing context**, then let **address** be the **address** of the **creator document** instead.

Create a **script** from the **Document** node of the **active document**, using the aforementioned script source, the **URL** of the resource where the **javascript:** URL, was found, and assuming the scripting language is JavaScript.

Let **result** be the return value of the **initial code entry-point** of this **script**. If an exception was thrown, let **result** be void instead. (The result will be void also if **scripting is disabled**.)

When it comes time to **set the document's address** in the **navigation algorithm**, use **address** as the **override URL**.

Otherwise

Let **result** be void.

3. If the result of executing the script is void (there is no return value), then the URL must be treated in a manner equivalent to an HTTP resource with an HTTP 204 No Content response.

Otherwise, the URL must be treated in a manner equivalent to an HTTP resource with a 200 OK response whose **Content-Type metadata** is **text/html** and whose response body is the return value converted to a string value.

Note: Certain contexts, in particular **img** elements, ignore the **Content-Type metadata**.

Code Example:

So for example a **javascript:** URL for a **src** attribute of an **img** element would be evaluated in the context of an empty object as soon as the attribute is set; it would then be sniffed to determine the image type and decoded as an image.

A **javascript:** URL in an **href** attribute of an **a** element would only be evaluated when the link was **followed**.

The **src** attribute of an **iframe** element would be evaluated in the context of the **iframe**'s own **browsing context**; once evaluated, its return value (if it was not void) would replace that **browsing context**'s document, thus changing the variables visible in that **browsing context**.

6.1.6 Events

6.1.6.1 Event handlers

Many objects can have **event handlers** specified. These act as non-capture event listeners for the object on which they are specified. [\[DOM\]](#)

An [event handler](#) has a name, which always starts with "on" and is followed by the name of the event for which it is intended.

An [event handler](#) can either have the value null or be set to a callback object. This is defined using the [EventHandler](#) callback function type. Initially, event handlers must be set to null.

Event handlers are exposed in one of two ways.

The first way, common to all event handlers, is as an [event handler IDL attribute](#).

The second way is as an [event handler content attribute](#). Event handlers on [HTML elements](#) and some of the event handlers on [Window](#) objects are exposed in this way.

An **event handler IDL attribute** is an IDL attribute for a specific [event handler](#). The name of the IDL attribute is the same as the name of the [event handler](#).

[Event handler IDL attributes](#), on setting, must set the corresponding event handler to their new value, and on getting, must return whatever the current value of the corresponding event handler is (possibly null).

If an [event handler IDL attribute](#) exposes an [event handler](#) of an object that doesn't exist, it must always return null on getting and must do nothing on setting.

Note: This can happen in particular for [event handler IDL attribute](#) on [body](#) elements that do not have corresponding [window](#) objects.

Note: Certain event handler IDL attributes have additional requirements, in particular the `onmessage` attribute of [MessagePort](#) objects.

On getting, [event handler IDL attributes](#) must return the value of their corresponding [event handlers](#), except when the value is an [internal error value](#), in which case the user agent must set the corresponding event handler to null, and then throw an exception corresponding to the error condition.

An **event handler content attribute** is a content attribute for a specific [event handler](#). The name of the content attribute is the same as the name of the [event handler](#).

[Event handler content attributes](#), when specified, must contain valid JavaScript code which, when parsed, would match the `FunctionBody` production after automatic semicolon insertion. [\[ECMA262\]](#)

When an [event handler content attribute](#) is set, if the element is owned by a [document](#) that is in a [browsing context](#), and [scripting is enabled](#) for that [browsing context](#), the user agent must run the following steps to create a [script](#) after setting the content attribute to its new value:

1. Set the corresponding [event handler](#) to null.
2. Set up a [script execution environment](#) for JavaScript.
3. Let [body](#) be the [event handler content attribute](#)'s new value.
4. If [body](#) is not parsable as `FunctionBody` or if parsing detects an [early error](#) then [set the event handler content attribute to an error](#) as defined below, and abort these steps.

Note: `FunctionBody` is defined in ECMAScript edition 5 section 13 Function Definition. Early error is defined in ECMAScript edition 5 section 16 Errors. [\[ECMA262\]](#)

5. If [body](#) begins with a Directive Prologue that contains a Use Strict Directive then let `strict` be true, otherwise let `strict` be false.

Note: The terms "Directive Prologue" and "Use Strict Directive" are defined in ECMAScript edition 5 section 14.1 Directive Prologues and the Use Strict Directive. [\[ECMA262\]](#)

6. Using the script execution environment created above, create a function object (as defined in ECMAScript edition 5 section 13.2 Creating Function Objects), with:

Parameter list `FormalParameterList`

- ↪ If the attribute is the [onerror](#) attribute of the [Window](#) object

Let the function have four arguments, named `event`, `source`, `lineno`, and `column`.

- ↪ Otherwise

Let the function have a single argument called `event`.

Function body `FunctionBody`

The result of parsing [body](#) above.

Lexical Environment `Scope`

1. Let [Scope](#) be the result of `NewObjectEnvironment`(the element's [document](#), the [global environment](#)).

2. If the element has a [form owner](#), let [Scope](#) be the result of `NewObjectEnvironment`(the element's [form owner](#), [Scope](#)).

3. Let [Scope](#) be the result of `NewObjectEnvironment`(the element's [object](#), [Scope](#)).

Note: `NewObjectEnvironment()` is defined in ECMAScript edition 5 section 10.2.2.3 `NewObjectEnvironment (O, E)`. [\[ECMA262\]](#)

Boolean flag `Strict`

The value of `strict`.

Let this new function be the only entry in the script's [list of code entry-points](#).

7. Set up the [script's global object](#), the [script's browsing context](#), the [script's document](#), the [script's referrer source](#), the [script's URL character encoding](#), and the [script's base URL](#) from the [script settings determined from the node](#) on which the attribute is being set.

- Set the corresponding [event handler](#) to the aforementioned function.

When a user agent is required, by the steps above, to **set the event handler content attribute to an error**, the user agent must set the corresponding [event handler](#) to an **internal error value** representing the error condition, keeping track of the [URL](#) of the resource where the [event handler content attribute](#) was set, and the relevant line number inside that resource where the error occurred.

When an event handler content attribute is removed, the user agent must set the corresponding [event handler](#) to null.

Note: When an [event handler content attribute](#) is set on an element owned by a [Document](#) that is not in a [browsing context](#), the corresponding event handler is not changed.

When an [event handler](#) H of an element or object T implementing the [EventTarget](#) interface is first set to a non-null value, the user agent must append an [event listener](#) to the list of [event listeners](#) associated with T with [type](#) set to the **event handler event type** corresponding to H , [capture](#) set to false, and [listener](#) set to [the event handler processing algorithm](#) defined below. [\[DOM\]](#)

Note: The listener is emphatically not the [event handler](#) itself. Every event handler ends up registering the same listener, the algorithm defined below, which takes care of invoking the right callback, and processing the callback's return value.

Note: This only happens the first time the [event handler](#)'s value is set. Since listeners are called in the order they were registered, the order of event listeners for a particular event type will always be first the event listeners registered with [addEventListener\(\)](#) before the first time the [event handler](#) was set to a non-null value, then the callback to which it is currently set, if any, and finally the event listeners registered with [addEventListener\(\)](#) after the first time the [event handler](#) was set to a non-null value.

Code Example:

This example demonstrates the order in which event listeners are invoked. If the button in this example is clicked by the user, the page will show four alerts, with the text "ONE", "TWO", "THREE", and "FOUR" respectively.

```
<button id="test">Start Demo</button>
<script>
var button = document.getElementById('test');
button.addEventListener('click', function () { alert('ONE') }, false);
button.setAttribute('onclick', "alert('NOT CALLED')"); // event handler listener is registered here
button.addEventListener('click', function () { alert('THREE') }, false);
button.onclick = function () { alert('TWO') };
button.addEventListener('click', function () { alert('FOUR') }, false);
</script>
```

Note: The interfaces implemented by the event object do not influence whether an [event handler](#) is triggered or not.

The **event handler processing algorithm** for an [event handler](#) H and an [Event](#) object E is as follows:

- If H 's value is null, then abort these steps.
- If H 's value is an [internal error value](#), then: set the [event handler](#) to null and then [report the error](#) for the appropriate [script](#) and with the appropriate position (line number and column number), as established when the error was detected, using the [window](#) object of that [Document](#) as the target. If the error is still [not handled](#) after this, then the error may be reported to the user. Finally, abort these steps.
- Let [callback](#) be H 's value, the callback that the [event handler](#) was last set to.
- Process the [Event](#) object E as follows:
 - If E is an [ErrorEvent](#) object and the [event handler IDL attribute](#)'s type is [OnErrorEventHandler](#)
 - Invoke [callback](#) with four arguments, the first one having the value of E 's [message](#) attribute, the second having the value of E 's [filename](#) attribute, the third having the value of E 's [lineno](#) attribute, and the fourth having the value of E 's [column](#) attribute, with the [callback this value](#) set to E 's [currentTarget](#). Let the return value be [return value](#). [\[WEBIDL\]](#)
 - Otherwise
 - Invoke [callback](#) with one argument, the value of which is the [Event](#) object E , with the [callback this value](#) set to E 's [currentTarget](#). Let the return value be [return value](#). [\[WEBIDL\]](#)
- Process [return value](#) as follows:
 - If the [event type](#) is [mouseover](#)
 - If the [event type](#) is [error](#) and E is an [ErrorEvent](#) object
 - If [return value](#) is a WebIDL boolean true value, then cancel the event.
 - If the [event type](#) is [beforeunload](#)
 - Note:** The event handler IDL attribute's type is [OnBeforeUnloadEventHandler](#), and the [return value](#) will therefore have been coerced into either the value null or a DOMString.
 - If the [return value](#) is null, then cancel the event.
 - Otherwise, If the [Event](#) object E is a [BeforeUnloadEvent](#) object, and the [Event](#) object E 's [returnValue](#) attribute's value is the empty string, then set the [returnValue](#) attribute's value to [return value](#).
 - Otherwise
 - If [return value](#) is a WebIDL boolean false value, then cancel the event.

The [EventHandler](#) callback function type represents a callback used for event handlers. It is represented in Web IDL as follows:

```
[IDL]
[TreatNonCallableAsNull]
callback EventHandlerNonNull = any (Event event);
typedef EventHandlerNonNull? EventHandler;
```

Note: In JavaScript, any [Function](#) object implements this interface.

Code Example:

Code Example:

For example, the following document fragment:

```
<body onload="alert(this)" onclick="alert(this)">  
...leads to an alert saying "[object Window]" when the document is loaded, and an alert saying "[object HTMLElement]" whenever the user clicks something in the page.
```

Note: The return value of the function affects whether the event is canceled or not: as described above, if the return value is false, the event is canceled (except for `mouseover` events, where the return value has to be true to cancel the event). With `beforeunload` events, the value is instead used to determine the message to show the user.

For historical reasons, the `onerror` handler has different arguments:

IDL	[TreatNonCallableAsNull] callback <code>OnErrorHandlerNonNull</code> = any ((<code>Event</code> or <code>DOMString</code>) event, optional <code>DOMString</code> source, optional unsigned long lineno, optional unsigned long column); typedef <code>OnErrorHandlerNonNull?</code> <code>OnErrorHandler</code> ;
------------	--

Similarly, the `onbeforeunload` handler has a different return value:

IDL	[TreatNonCallableAsNull] callback <code>OnBeforeUnloadEventHandlerNonNull</code> = <code>DOMString</code> (<code>Event</code> event); typedef <code>OnBeforeUnloadEventHandlerNonNull?</code> <code>OnBeforeUnloadEventHandler</code> ;
------------	--

6.1.6.2 Event handlers on elements, `Document` objects, and `Window` objects

The following are the [event handlers](#) (and their corresponding [event handler event types](#)) that must be supported by all [HTML elements](#), as both content attributes and IDL attributes, and on [Document](#) and [Window](#) objects, as IDL attributes.

Event handler	Event handler event type
<code>onabort</code>	<code>abort</code>
<code>oncancel</code>	<code>cancel</code>
<code>oncanplay</code>	canplay
<code>oncanplaythrough</code>	canplaythrough
<code>onchange</code>	<code>change</code>
<code>onclick</code>	click
<code>onclose</code>	close
<code>oncuechange</code>	<code>cuechange</code>
<code>ondblclick</code>	<code>dblclick</code>
<code>ondrag</code>	drag
<code>ondragend</code>	dragend
<code>ondragenter</code>	dragenter
<code>ondragexit</code>	dragexit
<code>ondragleave</code>	dragleave
<code>ondragover</code>	dragover
<code>ondragstart</code>	dragstart
<code>ondrop</code>	drop
<code>ondurationchange</code>	durationchange
<code>onemptied</code>	emptied
<code>onended</code>	ended
<code>oninput</code>	<code>input</code>
<code>oninvalid</code>	<code>invalid</code>
<code>onkeydown</code>	<code>keydown</code>
<code>onkeypress</code>	<code>keypress</code>
<code>onkeyup</code>	<code>keyup</code>
<code>onloadeddata</code>	loadeddata
<code>onloadedmetadata</code>	loadedmetadata
<code>onloadstart</code>	loadstart
<code>onmousedown</code>	<code>mousedown</code>
<code>onmouseenter</code>	<code>mouseenter</code>
<code>onmouseleave</code>	<code>mouseleave</code>
<code>onmousemove</code>	<code>mousemove</code>
<code>onmouseout</code>	<code>mouseout</code>
<code>onmouseover</code>	<code>mouseover</code>
<code>onmouseup</code>	<code>mouseup</code>
<code>onmousewheel</code>	<code>mousewheel</code>
<code>onpause</code>	pause
<code>onplay</code>	play
<code>onplaying</code>	playing
<code>onprogress</code>	progress
<code>onratechange</code>	ratechange

<code>onreset</code>	<code>reset</code>
<code>onseeked</code>	<code>seeked</code>
<code>onseeking</code>	<code>seeking</code>
<code>onselect</code>	<code>select</code>
<code>onshow</code>	<code>show</code>
<code>onstalled</code>	<code>stalled</code>
<code>onsubmit</code>	<code>submit</code>
<code>onuspend</code>	<code>suspend</code>
<code>ontimeupdate</code>	<code>timeupdate</code>
<code>onvolumechange</code>	<code>volumechange</code>
<code>onwaiting</code>	<code>waiting</code>

The following are the [event handlers](#) (and their corresponding [event handler event types](#)) that must be supported by all [HTML elements](#) other than `body` and `frameset`, as both content attributes and IDL attributes, and on [document](#) objects, as IDL attributes; and by [window](#) objects, as IDL attributes on the [window](#) object, and with corresponding content attributes and IDL attributes exposed on the `body` and `frameset` elements:

Event handler	Event handler event type
<code>onblur</code>	<code>blur</code>
<code>onerror</code>	<code>error</code>
<code>onfocus</code>	<code>focus</code>
<code>onload</code>	<code>load</code>
<code>onscroll</code>	<code>scroll</code>

The following are the [event handlers](#) (and their corresponding [event handler event types](#)) that must be supported by [window](#) objects, as IDL attributes on the [window](#) object, and with corresponding content attributes and IDL attributes exposed on the `body` and `frameset` elements:

Event handler	Event handler event type
<code>onafterprint</code>	<code>afterprint</code>
<code>onbeforeprint</code>	<code>beforeprint</code>
<code>onbeforeunload</code>	<code>beforeunload</code>
<code>onhashchange</code>	<code>hashchange</code>
<code>onmessage</code>	<code>message</code>
<code>onoffline</code>	<code>offline</code>
<code>ononline</code>	<code>online</code>
<code>onpagehide</code>	<code>pagehide</code>
<code>onpageshow</code>	<code>pageshow</code>
<code>onpopstate</code>	<code>popstate</code>
<code>onresize</code>	<code>resize</code>
<code>onstorage</code>	<code>storage</code>
<code>onunload</code>	<code>unload</code>

The following are the [event handlers](#) (and their corresponding [event handler event types](#)) that must be supported on [Document](#) objects as IDL attributes:

Event handler	Event handler event type
<code>onreadystatechange</code>	<code>readystatechange</code>

6.1.6.2.1 IDL DEFINITIONS

IDL	<pre>[NoInterfaceObject] interface GlobalEventHandlers { attribute EventHandler onabort; attribute EventHandler onblur; attribute OnErrorHandler onerror; attribute EventHandler onfocus; attribute EventHandler oncancel; attribute EventHandler oncanplay; attribute EventHandler oncanplaythrough; attribute EventHandler onchange; attribute EventHandler onclick; attribute EventHandler onclose; attribute EventHandler oncuechange; attribute EventHandler ondblclick; attribute EventHandler ondrag; attribute EventHandler ondragend; attribute EventHandler ondragenter; attribute EventHandler ondragexit; attribute EventHandler ondragleave; attribute EventHandler ondragover; attribute EventHandler ondragstart; attribute EventHandler ondrop; attribute EventHandler ondurationchange; attribute EventHandler onemptied; attribute EventHandler onended; attribute EventHandler oninput; attribute EventHandler oninvalid; attribute EventHandler onkeydown; attribute EventHandler onkeypress; attribute EventHandler onkeyup; attribute EventHandler onload;</pre>
------------	--

```

        attribute EventHandler onloadeddata;
        attribute EventHandler onloadedmetadata;
        attribute EventHandler onloadstart;
        attribute EventHandler onmousedown;
        [LenientThis] attribute EventHandler onmouseenter;
        [LenientThis] attribute EventHandler onmouseleave;
        attribute EventHandler onmousemove;
        attribute EventHandler onmouseout;
        attribute EventHandler onmouseover;
        attribute EventHandler onmouseup;
        attribute EventHandler onmousewheel;
        attribute EventHandler onpause;
        attribute EventHandler onplay;
        attribute EventHandler onplaying;
        attribute EventHandler onprogress;
        attribute EventHandler onratechange;
        attribute EventHandler onreset;
        attribute EventHandler onscroll;
        attribute EventHandler onseeked;
        attribute EventHandler onseeking;
        attribute EventHandler onselect;
        attribute EventHandler onshow;
        attribute EventHandler onstalled;
        attribute EventHandler onsubmit;
        attribute EventHandler onsuspend;
        attribute EventHandler ontimeupdate;
        attribute EventHandler onvolumechange;
        attribute EventHandler onwaiting;
    };

[NoInterfaceObject]
interface WindowEventHandlers {
    attribute EventHandler onafterprint;
    attribute EventHandler onbeforeprint;
    attribute OnBeforeUnloadEventHandler onbeforeunload;
    attribute EventHandler onhashchange;
    attribute EventHandler onmessage;
    attribute EventHandler onoffline;
    attribute EventHandler ononline;
    attribute EventHandler onpagehide;
    attribute EventHandler onpageshow;
    attribute EventHandler onpopstate;
    attribute EventHandler onresize;
    attribute EventHandler onstorage;
    attribute EventHandler onunload;
};

```

6.1.6.3 Event firing

Certain operations and methods are defined as firing events on elements. For example, the [click\(\)](#) method on the [HTMLElement](#) interface is defined as firing a [click](#) event on the element [\[DOMEVENTS\]](#).

Firing a simple event named e means that a [trusted](#) event with the name `e`, which does not bubble (except where otherwise stated) and is not cancelable (except where otherwise stated), and which uses the [Event](#) interface, must be created and dispatched at the given target.

Firing a synthetic mouse event named e means that an event with the name `e`, which is [trusted](#) (except where otherwise stated), does not bubble (except where otherwise stated), is not cancelable (except where otherwise stated), and which uses the [MouseEvent](#) interface, must be created and dispatched at the given target. The event object must have its `screenX`, `screenY`, `clientX`, `clientY`, and `button` attributes initialized to 0, its `ctrlKey`, `shiftKey`, `altKey`, and `metaKey` attributes initialized according to the current state of the key input device, if any (false for any keys that are not available), its `detail` attribute initialized to 1, and its `relatedTarget` attribute initialized to null (except where otherwise stated). The `getModifierState()` method on the object must return values appropriately describing the state of the key input device at the time the event is created.

Firing a click event means [firing a synthetic mouse event named click](#), which bubbles and is cancelable.

The default action of these events is to do nothing except where otherwise stated.

6.1.6.4 Events and the [Window](#) object

When an event is dispatched at a DOM node in a [Document](#) in a [browsing context](#), if the event is not a `load` event, the user agent must act as if, for the purposes of [event dispatching](#), the [Window](#) object is the parent of the [document](#) object. [\[DOM\]](#)

6.2 Base64 utility methods

The [atob\(\)](#) and [btoa\(\)](#) methods allow authors to transform content to and from the base64 encoding.

```

IDL [NoInterfaceObject]
interface WindowBase64 {
    DOMString btoa(DOMString btoa);
    DOMString atob(DOMString atob);
};

Window implements WindowBase64;

```

Note: In these APIs, for mnemonic purposes, the "b" can be considered to stand for "binary", and the "a" for "ASCII". In practice, though, for primarily historical reasons, both the input and output of these functions are Unicode strings.

result = window .btoa(data)

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Takes the input data, in the form of a Unicode string containing only characters in the range U+0000 to U+00FF, each representing a binary byte with values 0x00 to 0xFF respectively, and converts it to its base64 representation, which it returns.

Throws an [InvalidCharacterError](#) exception if the input string contains any out-of-range characters.

result = window .atob(data)

Takes the input data, in the form of a Unicode string containing base64-encoded binary data, decodes it, and returns a string consisting of characters in the range U+0000 to U+00FF, each representing a binary byte with values 0x00 to 0xFF respectively, corresponding to that binary data.

Throws an [SyntaxError](#) exception if the input string is not valid base64 data.

throws an [`InvalidCharacterError`](#) exception if the input string is not valid base64 data.

Note: The `WindowBase64` interface adds to the `Window` interface and the `WorkerGlobalScope` interface (part of Web Workers).

The `btoa()` method must throw an `InvalidCharacterError` exception if the method's first argument contains any character whose code point is greater than U+00FF. Otherwise, the user agent must convert that argument to a sequence of octets whose *n*th octet is the eight-bit representation of the code point of the *n*th character of the argument, and then must apply the base64 algorithm to that sequence of octets, and return the result. [RFC4648]

The `atob()` method must run the following steps to parse the string passed in the method's first argument:

1. Let *input* be the string being parsed.
2. Let *position* be a pointer into *input*, initially pointing at the start of the string.
3. Remove all `space characters` from *input*.
4. If the length of *input* divides by 4 leaving no remainder, then: if *input* ends with one or two "=" (U+003D) characters, remove them from *input*.
5. If the length of *input* divides by 4 leaving a remainder of 1, throw an `InvalidCharacterError` exception and abort these steps.
6. If *input* contains a character that is not in the following list of characters and character ranges, throw an `InvalidCharacterError` exception and abort these steps:
 - "+" (U+002B)
 - "/" (U+002F)
 - [Alphanumeric ASCII characters](#)
7. Let *output* be a string, initially empty.
8. Let *buffer* be a buffer that can have bits appended to it, initially empty.
9. While *position* does not point past the end of *input*, run these substeps:

1. Find the character pointed to by *position* in the first column of the following table. Let *n* be the number given in the second cell of the same row.

A:	0
B:	1
C:	2
D:	3
E:	4
F:	5
G:	6
H:	7
I:	8
J:	9
K:	10
L:	11
M:	12
N:	13
O:	14
P:	15
Q:	16
R:	17
S:	18
T:	19
U:	20
V:	21
W:	22
X:	23
Y:	24
Z:	25
a:	26
b:	27
c:	28
d:	29
e:	30
f:	31
g:	32
h:	33
i:	34
j:	35
k:	36
l:	37
m:	38
n:	39
o:	40
p:	41
q:	42
r:	43
s:	44
t:	45
u:	46
v:	47
w:	48
x:	49
y:	50
z:	51
0:	52
1:	53
2:	54
3:	55
4:	56
5:	57
6:	58
7:	59
8:	60
9:	61
+	62
/:	63

2. Append to *buffer* the six bits corresponding to *number*, most significant bit first.

3. If *buffer* has accumulated 24 bits, interpret them as three 8-bit big-endian numbers. Append the three characters with code points equal to those numbers to *output*, in the same order, and then empty *buffer*.

4. Advance `position` by one character.
10. If `buffer` is not empty, it contains either 12 or 18 bits. If it contains 12 bits, discard the last four and interpret the remaining eight as an 8-bit big-endian number. If it contains 18 bits, discard the last two and interpret the remaining 16 as two 8-bit big-endian numbers. Append the one or two characters with code points equal to those one or two numbers to `output`, in the same order.

Note: The discarded bits mean that, for instance, `atob("YQ")` and `atob("YR")` both return "a".

11. Return `output`.

Note: Some base64 encoders add newlines or other whitespace to their output. The `atob()` method throws an exception if its input contains characters other than those described by the regular expression bracket expression `[+/-0-9A-Za-z]`, so other characters need to be removed before `atob()` is used for decoding.

6.3 Timers

The `setTimeout()` and `setInterval()` methods allow authors to schedule timer-based callbacks.

IDL

```
[NoInterfaceObject]
interface WindowTimers {
  long setTimeout(Function handler, optional long timeout, any... arguments);
  long setTimeout(DOMString handler, optional long timeout, any... arguments);
  void clearTimeout(long handle);
  long setInterval(Function handler, optional long timeout, any... arguments);
  long setInterval(DOMString handler, optional long timeout, any... arguments);
  void clearInterval(long handle);
};

Window implements WindowTimers;
```

handle = window.setTimeout(handler [, timeout [, arguments ...]]) This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Schedules a timeout to run `handler` after `timeout` milliseconds. Any `arguments` are passed straight through to the `handler`.

handle = window.setTimeout(code [, timeout])

Schedules a timeout to compile and run `code` after `timeout` milliseconds.

window.clearTimeout(handle)

Cancels the timeout set with `setTimeout()` identified by `handle`.

handle = window.setInterval(handler [, timeout [, arguments ...]])

Schedules a timeout to run `handler` every `timeout` milliseconds. Any `arguments` are passed straight through to the `handler`.

handle = window.setInterval(code [, timeout])

Schedules a timeout to compile and run `code` every `timeout` milliseconds.

window.clearInterval(handle)

Cancels the timeout set with `setInterval()` identified by `handle`.

Note: This API does not guarantee that timers will run exactly on schedule. Delays due to CPU load, other tasks, etc, are to be expected.

Note: The `WindowTimers` interface adds to the `Window` interface and the `WorkerGlobalScope` interface (part of Web Workers).

Each object that implements the `WindowTimers` interface has a **list of active timers**. Each entry in this lists is identified by a number, which must be unique within the list for the lifetime of the object that implements the `WindowTimers` interface.

The `setTimeout()` method must run the following steps:

1. Let `handle` be a user-agent-defined integer that is greater than zero that will identify the timeout to be set by this call in the [list of active timers](#).
2. Add an entry to the [list of active timers](#) for `handle`.
3. Get the timed task `handle` in the [list of active timers](#), and let `task` be the result. This algorithm uses the first argument to the method (`handler`) and, if there are any, the third and subsequent arguments to the method (`arguments`), to establish precisely what `task` does.
4. Let `timeout` be the second argument to the method, or zero if the argument was omitted.
5. If the currently running `task` is a task that was created by the `setTimeout()` method, and `timeout` is less than 4, then increase `timeout` to 4.
6. Return `handle`, and then continue running this algorithm asynchronously.
7. If the `method context` is a `Window` object, wait until the `Document` associated with the `method context` has been [fully active](#) for a further `timeout` milliseconds (not necessarily consecutively).

Otherwise, if the `method context` is a `WorkerGlobalScope` object, wait until `timeout` milliseconds have passed with the worker not suspended (not necessarily consecutively).

Otherwise, act as described in the specification that defines that the `WindowTimers` interface is implemented by some other object.

8. Wait until any invocations of this algorithm that had the same `method context`, that started before this one, and whose `timeout` is equal to or less than this one's, have completed.

Note: Argument conversion as defined by Web IDL (for example, invoking `toString()` methods on objects passed as the first argument) happens in the algorithms defined in Web IDL, before this algorithm is invoked.

Code Example:

So for example, the following rather silly code will result in the log containing "ONE TWO":

```
var log = '';
function logger(s) { log += s + ' ' }

setTimeout({ toString: function () {
    setTimeout("logger('ONE')", 100);
    return "logger('TWO')";
} }, 100);
```

9. Optionally, wait a further user-agent defined length of time.

Note: This is intended to allow user agents to pad timeouts as needed to optimise the power usage of the device. For example, some processors have a low-power mode where the granularity of timers is reduced; on such platforms, user agents can slow timers down to fit this schedule instead of requiring the processor to use the more accurate mode with its associated higher power usage.

10. [Queue](#) the [task](#) [task](#).

Note: Once the task has been processed, it is safe to remove the entry for [handle](#) from the [list of active timers](#) (there is no way for the entry's existence to be detected past this point, so it does not technically matter one way or the other).

The [setInterval\(\)](#) method must run the following steps:

1. Let [handle](#) be a user-agent-defined integer that is greater than zero that will identify the timeout to be set by this call in the [list of active timers](#).
2. Add an entry to the [list of active timers](#) for [handle](#).
3. [Get the timed task](#) [handle](#) in the [list of active timers](#), and let [task](#) be the result. This algorithm uses the first argument to the method ([handler](#)) and, if there are any, the third and subsequent arguments to the method ([arguments](#)), to establish precisely what [task](#) does.
4. Let [timeout](#) be the second argument to the method, or zero if the argument was omitted.
5. If [timeout](#) is less than 4, then increase [timeout](#) to 4.
6. Return [handle](#), and then continue running this algorithm asynchronously.
7. [Wait](#): If the [method context](#) is a [Window](#) object, wait until the [Document](#) associated with the [method context](#) has been [fully active](#) for a further [interval](#) milliseconds (not necessarily consecutively).
Otherwise, if the [method context](#) is a [WorkerGlobalScope](#) object, wait until [interval](#) milliseconds have passed with the worker not suspended (not necessarily consecutively).
Otherwise, act as described in the specification that defines that the [WindowTimers](#) interface is implemented by some other object.

8. Optionally, wait a further user-agent defined length of time.

Note: This is intended to allow user agents to pad timeouts as needed to optimise the power usage of the device. For example, some processors have a low-power mode where the granularity of timers is reduced; on such platforms, user agents can slow timers down to fit this schedule instead of requiring the processor to use the more accurate mode with its associated higher power usage.

9. [Queue](#) the [task](#) [task](#).

10. Return to the step labeled [wait](#).

The [clearTimeout\(\)](#) and [clearInterval\(\)](#) methods must clear the entry identified as [handle](#) from the [list of active timers](#) of the [WindowTimers](#) object on which the method was invoked, where [handle](#) is the argument passed to the method, if any. (If [handle](#) does not identify an entry in the [list of active timers](#) of the [WindowTimers](#) object on which the method was invoked, the method does nothing.)

The [method context](#), when referenced by the algorithms in this section, is the object on which the method for which the algorithm is running is implemented (a [Window](#) or [WorkerGlobalScope](#) object). The [method context proxy](#) is the [method context](#) if that is a [WorkerGlobalScope](#) object, or else the [WindowProxy](#) that corresponds to the [method context](#).

When the above methods are invoked and try to [get the timed task](#) [handle](#) in list [list](#), they must run the following steps:

1. If the first argument to the invoked method is a [Function](#), then return a [task](#) that runs the following substeps, and then abort these steps:
 1. If the entry for [handle](#) in [list](#) has been cleared, then abort this [task](#)'s substeps.
 2. Call the [Function](#). Use the third and subsequent arguments to the invoked method (if any) as the arguments for invoking the [Function](#). Use the [method context proxy](#) as the [thisArg](#) for invoking the [Function](#). [\[ECMA262\]](#)

Otherwise, continue with the remaining steps.

2. Let [script source](#) be the first argument to the method.

3. Let [script language](#) be JavaScript.

4. If the [method context](#) is a [Window](#) object, let [global object](#) be the [method context](#), let [browsing context](#) be the [browsing context](#) with which [global object](#) is associated, let [document](#) and [referrer source](#) be the [Document](#) associated with [global object](#), let [character encoding](#) be the [character encoding](#) of the [Document](#) associated with [global object](#) ([this is a reference, not a copy](#)), and let [base URL](#) be the [base URL](#) of the [Document](#) associated with [global object](#) ([this is a reference, not a copy](#)).

Otherwise, if the [method context](#) is a [WorkerGlobalScope](#) object, let [global object](#), [browsing context](#), [document](#), [referrer source](#), [character encoding](#), and [base URL](#) be the [script's global object](#), [script's browsing context](#), [script's document](#), [script's referrer source](#), [script's character encoding](#), and [script's base URL](#) (respectively) of the [script](#) that the [run a worker](#) algorithm created when it created

the [method context](#).

Otherwise, act as described in the specification that defines that the [WindowTimers](#) interface is implemented by some other object.

5. Return a [task](#) that checks if the entry for `handle` in `list` has been cleared, and if it has not, [creates a script](#) using `script source` as the script source, the [URL](#) where `script source` can be found, [scripting language](#) as the scripting language, [global object](#) as the global object, [browsing context](#) as the browsing context, [document](#) as the document, [referrer source](#) as the referrer source, [character encoding](#) as the URL character encoding, and [base URL](#) as the base URL.

The [task source](#) for these [tasks](#) is the **timer task source**.

6.4 User prompts

6.4.1 Simple dialogs

`window.alert(message)`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Displays a modal alert with the given message, and waits for the user to dismiss it.

A call to the [navigator.yieldForStorageUpdates\(\)](#) method is implied when this method is invoked.

`result = window.confirm(message)`

Displays a modal OK/Cancel prompt with the given message, waits for the user to dismiss it, and returns true if the user clicks OK and false if the user clicks Cancel.

A call to the [navigator.yieldForStorageUpdates\(\)](#) method is implied when this method is invoked.

`result = window.prompt(message [, default])`

Displays a modal text field prompt with the given message, waits for the user to dismiss it, and returns the value that the user entered. If the user cancels the prompt, then returns null instead. If the second argument is present, then the given value is used as a default.

A call to the [navigator.yieldForStorageUpdates\(\)](#) method is implied when this method is invoked.

The `alert(message)` method, when invoked, must run the following steps:

1. If the [event loop's termination nesting level](#) is non-zero, optionally abort these steps.
2. Release the [storage mutex](#).
3. Optionally, abort these steps. (For example, the user agent might give the user the option to ignore all alerts, and would thus abort at this step whenever the method was invoked.)
4. Show the given `message` to the user.
5. Optionally, [pause](#) while waiting for the user to acknowledge the message.

The `confirm(message)` method, when invoked, must run the following steps:

1. If the [event loop's termination nesting level](#) is non-zero, optionally abort these steps, returning false.
2. Release the [storage mutex](#).
3. Optionally, return false and abort these steps. (For example, the user agent might give the user the option to ignore all prompts, and would thus abort at this step whenever the method was invoked.)
4. Show the given `message` to the user, and ask the user to respond with a positive or negative response.
5. [Pause](#) until the user responds either positively or negatively.
6. If the user responded positively, return true; otherwise, the user responded negatively: return false.

The `prompt(message, default)` method, when invoked, must run the following steps:

1. If the [event loop's termination nesting level](#) is non-zero, optionally abort these steps, returning null.
2. Release the [storage mutex](#).
3. Optionally, return null and abort these steps. (For example, the user agent might give the user the option to ignore all prompts, and would thus abort at this step whenever the method was invoked.)
4. Show the given `message` to the user, and ask the user to either respond with a string value or abort. The response must be defaulted to the value given by `default`.
5. [Pause](#) while waiting for the user's response.
6. If the user aborts, then return null; otherwise, return the string that the user responded with.

6.4.2 Printing

`window.print()`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Prompts the user to print the page.

A call to the [navigator.yieldForStorageUpdates\(\)](#) method is implied when this method is invoked.

When the `print()` method is invoked, if the [Document](#) is [ready for post-load tasks](#), then the user agent must synchronously run the [printing steps](#). Otherwise, the user agent must only set the [print when loaded](#) flag on the [Document](#).

User agents should also run the [printing steps](#) whenever the user asks for the opportunity to [obtain a physical form](#) (e.g. printed copy), or the representation of a physical form (e.g. PDF copy), of a document.

The **printing steps** are as follows:

1. The user agent may display a message to the user or abort these steps (or both).
 - For instance, a kiosk browser could silently ignore any invocations of the `print()` method.
 - For instance, a browser on a mobile device could detect that there are no printers in the vicinity and display a message saying so before continuing to offer a "save to PDF" option.
2. The user agent must [fire a simple event](#) named `beforeprint` at the `window` object of the `Document` that is being printed, as well as any [nested browsing contexts](#) in it.
 - The `beforeprint` event can be used to annotate the printed copy, for instance adding the time at which the document was printed.
3. The user agent must release the [storage mutex](#).
4. The user agent should offer the user the opportunity to [obtain a physical form](#) (or the representation of a physical form) of the document. The user agent may wait for the user to either accept or decline before returning; if so, the user agent must `pause` while the method is waiting. Even if the user agent doesn't wait at this point, the user agent must use the state of the relevant documents as they are at this point in the algorithm if and when it eventually creates the alternate form.
5. The user agent must [fire a simple event](#) named `afterprint` at the `window` object of the `Document` that is being printed, as well as any [nested browsing contexts](#) in it.
 - The `afterprint` event can be used to revert annotations added in the earlier event, as well as showing post-printing UI. For instance, if a page is walking the user through the steps of applying for a home loan, the script could automatically advance to the next step after having printed a form or other.

6.4.3 Dialogs implemented using separate documents

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

`result = window.showModalDialog(url [, argument])`

Prompts the user with the given page, waits for that page to close, and returns the return value.
A call to the `navigator.yieldForStorageUpdates()` method is implied when this method is invoked.

The `showModalDialog(url, argument)` method, when invoked, must cause the user agent to run the following steps:

1. [Resolve](#) `url` relative to the [entry script's base URL](#).
 - If this fails, then throw a [SyntaxError](#) exception and abort these steps.
2. If the [event loop's termination nesting level](#) is non-zero, optionally abort these steps, returning the empty string.
3. Release the [storage mutex](#).
4. If the user agent is configured such that this invocation of `showModalDialog()` is somehow disabled, then return the empty string and abort these steps.
 - Note:** User agents are expected to disable this method in certain cases to avoid user annoyance (e.g. as part of their popup blocker feature). For instance, a user agent could require that a site be white-listed before enabling this method, or the user agent could be configured to only allow one modal dialog at a time.
5. If the [active sandboxing flag set](#) of the [active document](#) of the [browsing context](#) of the [incumbent script](#) has its [sandboxed auxiliary navigation browsing context flag](#) set, then return the empty string and abort these steps.
6. Let `incumbent origin` be the [effective script origin](#) of the [incumbent script](#) at the time the `showModalDialog()` method was called.
7. Let `the list of background browsing contexts` be a list of all the browsing contexts that:
 - are part of the same [unit of related browsing contexts](#) as the browsing context of the `window` object on which the `showModalDialog()` method was called, and that
 - have an [active document](#) whose `origin` is the [same](#) as `incumbent origin`,
 ...as well as any browsing contexts that are nested inside any of the browsing contexts matching those conditions.
8. Disable the user interface for all the browsing contexts in `the list of background browsing contexts`. This should prevent the user from navigating those browsing contexts, causing events to be sent to those browsing context, or editing any content in those browsing contexts. However, it does not prevent those browsing contexts from receiving events from sources other than the user, from running scripts, from running animations, and so forth.
9. Create a new [auxiliary browsing context](#), with the [opener browsing context](#) being the browsing context of the `window` object on which the `showModalDialog()` method was called. The new auxiliary browsing context has no name.
 - Note:** This [browsing context's Document's Window objects](#) all implement the `WindowModal` interface.
10. Set all the flags in the new browsing context's [popup sandboxing flag set](#) that are set in the [active sandboxing flag set](#) of the [active document](#) of the [browsing context](#) of the [incumbent script](#). The [browsing context](#) of the [incumbent script](#) must be set as the new browsing context's [one permitted sandboxed navigator](#).
11. Let the [dialog arguments](#) of the new browsing context be set to the value of `argument`, or the `undefined` value if the argument was omitted.
12. Let the [dialog arguments' origin](#) be `incumbent origin`.
13. Let the [return value](#) of the new browsing context be the `undefined` value.
14. Let the [return value origin](#) be `incumbent origin`.
15. [Navigate](#) the new [browsing context](#) to the [absolute URL](#) that resulted from [resolving](#) `url` earlier, with [replacement enabled](#), and with the [browsing context](#) of the [incumbent script](#) as the [source browsing context](#).
16. [Spin the event loop](#) until the new [browsing context](#) is [closed](#). The user agent must allow the user to indicate that the [browsing context](#) is to be closed.

be closed.

17. Reenable the user interface for all the browsing contexts in [the list of background browsing contexts](#).
18. If the [auxiliary browsing context's return value origin](#) at the time the browsing context was [closed](#) was the [same](#) as [incumbent origin](#), then let [return value](#) be the [auxiliary browsing context's return value](#) as it stood when the browsing context was [closed](#).
Otherwise, let [return value](#) be undefined.
19. Return [return value](#).

The [window](#) objects of [Document](#)s hosted by [browsing contexts](#) created by the above algorithm must also implement the [WindowModal](#) interface.

Note: When this happens, the members of the [WindowModal](#) interface, in JavaScript environments, appear to actually be part of the [Window](#) interface (e.g. they are on the same prototype chain as the [window.alert\(\)](#) method).

```
[IDL] [NoInterfaceObject] interface WindowModal {
  readonly attribute any dialogArguments;
  attribute any returnValue;
};
```

[window.dialogArguments](#)

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns the [argument](#) argument that was passed to the [showModalDialog\(\)](#) method.

[window.returnValue](#) [= [value](#)]

Returns the current return value for the window.

Can be set, to change the value that will be returned by the [showModalDialog\(\)](#) method.

Such browsing contexts have associated **dialog arguments**, which are stored along with the **dialog arguments' origin**. These values are set by the [showModalDialog\(\)](#) method in the algorithm above, when the browsing context is created, based on the arguments provided to the method.

The [dialogArguments](#) IDL attribute, on getting, must check whether its browsing context's [active document's effective script origin](#) is the [same](#) as the [dialog arguments' origin](#). If it is, then the browsing context's [dialog arguments](#) must be returned unchanged. Otherwise, the IDL attribute must return [undefined](#).

These browsing contexts also have an associated **return value** and **return value origin**. As with the previous two values, these values are set by the [showModalDialog\(\)](#) method in the algorithm above, when the browsing context is created.

The [returnValue](#) IDL attribute, on getting, must check whether its browsing context's [active document's effective script origin](#) is the [same](#) as the current [return value origin](#). If it is, then the browsing context's [returnValue](#) must be returned unchanged. Otherwise, the IDL attribute must return [undefined](#). On setting, the attribute must set the [returnValue](#) to the given new value, and the [return value origin](#) to the browsing context's [active document's effective script origin](#).

Note: The [window.close\(\)](#) method can be used to close the browsing context.

6.5 System state and capabilities

6.5.1 The [Navigator](#) object

The [navigator](#) attribute of the [Window](#) interface must return an instance of the [Navigator](#) interface, which represents the identity and state of the user agent (the client), and allows Web pages to register themselves as potential protocol and content handlers:

```
[IDL] interface Navigator {
  // objects implementing this interface also implement the interfaces given below
};

Navigator implements NavigatorID;
Navigator implements NavigatorLanguage;
Navigator implements NavigatorOnline;
Navigator implements NavigatorContentUtils;
Navigator implements NavigatorStorageUtils;
```

These interfaces are defined separately so that other specifications can re-use parts of the [Navigator](#) interface.

6.5.1.1 Client identification

```
[IDL] [NoInterfaceObject]
interface NavigatorID {
  readonly attribute DOMString appName;
  readonly attribute DOMString appVersion;
  readonly attribute DOMString platform;
  readonly attribute DOMString product;
  readonly attribute DOMString userAgent;
};
```

In certain cases, despite the best efforts of the entire industry, Web browsers have bugs and limitations that Web authors are forced to work around.

This section defines a collection of attributes that can be used to determine, from script, the kind of user agent in use, in order to work around these issues.

Client detection should always be limited to detecting known current versions; future versions and unknown versions should always be assumed to be fully compliant.

[window.navigator.userAgent](#)

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns the name of the browser.

[window.navigator.appVersion](#)

Returns the version of the browser.

Returns the version of the browser.

window.navigator.platform

Returns the name of the platform.

window.navigator.product

Returns the string "Gecko".

window.navigator.userAgent

Returns the complete User-Agent header.

appName

Must return either the string "Netscape" or the full name of the browser, e.g. "Mozilla Browsernator".

appVersion

Must return either the string "4.0" or a string representing the version of the browser in detail, e.g. "1.0 (VMS; en-US) Mozilla/9000".

platform

Must return either the empty string or a string representing the platform on which the browser is executing, e.g. "MacIntel", "Win32", "FreeBSD i386", "WebTV OS".

product

Must return the string "Gecko".

userAgent

Must return the string used for the value of the "User-Agent" header in HTTP requests, or the empty string if no such header is ever sent.

Warning! Any information in this API that varies from user to user can be used to profile the user. In fact, if enough such information is available, a user can actually be uniquely identified. For this reason, user agent implementors are strongly urged to include as little information in this API as possible.



6.5.1.2 Language preferences

IDL

```
[NoInterfaceObject]
interface NavigatorLanguage {
  readonly attribute DOMString? language;
};
```

window.navigator.language

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns a language tag representing the user's preferred language.

language

Must return either the string "en" or a language tag representing the user's preferred language.

Warning! As for the API in the previous section, any information in this API that varies from user to user can be used to profile or identify the user. For this reason, user agent implementors are encouraged to return "en" unless the user has explicitly indicated



that the site in question is allowed access to the information.

6.5.1.3 Custom scheme and content handlers

IDL

```
[NoInterfaceObject]
interface NavigatorContentUtils {
  // content handler registration
  void registerProtocolHandler(DOMString scheme, DOMString url, DOMString title);
  void registerContentHandler(DOMString mimeType, DOMString url, DOMString title);
  DOMString isProtocolHandlerRegistered(DOMString scheme, DOMString url);
  DOMString isContentHandlerRegistered(DOMString mimeType, DOMString url);
  void unregisterProtocolHandler(DOMString scheme, DOMString url);
  void unregisterContentHandler(DOMString mimeType, DOMString url);
};
```

The `registerProtocolHandler()` method allows Web sites to register themselves as possible handlers for particular schemes. For example, an online telephone messaging service could register itself as a handler of the `sms:` scheme, so that if the user clicks on such a link, he is given the opportunity to use that Web site. Analogously, the `registerContentHandler()` method allows Web sites to register themselves as possible handlers for content in a particular [MIME type](#). For example, the same online telephone messaging service could register itself as a handler for `text/vcard` files, so that if the user has no native application capable of handling vCards, his Web browser can instead suggest he use that site to view contact information stored on vCards that he opens. [\[RFC5724\]](#) [\[RFC6350\]](#)

window.navigator.registerProtocolHandler(scheme, url, title)
window.navigator.registerContentHandler(mimeType, url, title)

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Registers a handler for the given scheme or content type, at the given URL, with the given title.

The string "%s" in the URL is used as a placeholder for where to put the URL of the content to be handled.

Throws a [SecurityError](#) exception if the user agent blocks the registration (this might happen if trying to register as a handler for "http", for instance).

Throws a [SyntaxError](#) exception if the "%s" string is missing in the URL.

User agents may, within the constraints described in this section, do whatever they like when the methods are called. A UA could, for instance, prompt the user and offer the user the opportunity to add the site to a shortlist of handlers, or make the handlers his default, or cancel the request. UAs could provide such a UI through modal UI or through a non-modal transient notification interface. UAs could also simply silently collect the information providing it only when relevant to the user.

information, providing it only when relevant to the user.

User agents should keep track of which sites have registered handlers (even if the user has declined such registrations) so that the user is not repeatedly prompted with the same request.

The arguments to the methods have the following meanings and corresponding implementation requirements. The requirements that involve throwing exceptions must be processed in the order given below, stopping at the first exception thrown. (So the exceptions for the first argument take precedence over the exceptions for the second argument.)

scheme (`registerProtocolHandler()` only)

A scheme, such as `mailto` or `webauth`. The scheme must be compared in an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) manner by user agents for the purposes of comparing with the scheme part of URLs that they consider against the list of registered handlers.

The `scheme` value, if it contains a colon (as in "`mailto:`"), will never match anything, since schemes don't contain colons.

If the `registerProtocolHandler()` method is invoked with a scheme that is neither a [whitelisted scheme](#) nor a scheme whose value starts with the substring "`web+`" and otherwise contains only [lowercase ASCII letters](#), and whose length is at least five characters (including the "`web+`" prefix), the user agent must throw a [SecurityError](#) exception.

The following schemes are the [whitelisted schemes](#):

- `bitcoin`
- `irc`
- `geo`
- `mailto`
- `magnet`
- `mms`
- `news`
- `nntp`
- `sip`
- `sms`
- `smsto`
- `ssh`
- `tel`
- `urn`
- `webcal`
- `xmpp`

Note: This list can be changed. If there are schemes that should be added, please send feedback.

Note: This list excludes any schemes that could reasonably be expected to be supported inline, e.g. in an [iframe](#), such as `http` or (more theoretically) `gopher`. If those were supported, they could potentially be used in man-in-the-middle attacks, by replacing pages that have frames with such content with content under the control of the protocol handler. If the user agent has native support for the schemes, this could further be used for cookie-theft attacks.

mimeType (`registerContentHandler()` only)

A [MIME type](#), such as `model/vnd.flatland.3dml` or `application/vnd.google-earth.kml+xml`. The [MIME type](#) must be compared in an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) manner by user agents for the purposes of comparing with MIME types of documents that they consider against the list of registered handlers.

User agents must compare the given values only to the MIME type/subtype parts of content types, not to the complete type including parameters. Thus, if `mimeType` values passed to this method include characters such as commas or whitespace, or include MIME parameters, then the handler being registered will never be used.

Note: The type is compared to the [MIME type](#) used by the user agent after the sniffing algorithms have been applied.

If the `registerContentHandler()` method is invoked with a [MIME type](#) that is in the [type blacklist](#) or that the user agent has deemed a privileged type, the user agent must throw a [SecurityError](#) exception.

The following [MIME types](#) are in the [type blacklist](#):

- `application/x-www-form-urlencoded`
- `application/xhtml+xml`
- `application/xml`
- `image/gif`
- `image/jpeg`
- `image/png`
- `image/svg+xml`
- `multipart/x-mixed-replace`
- `text/cache-manifest`
- `text/css`
- `text/html`
- `text/ping`
- `text/plain`
- `text/xml`
- All types that the user agent supports displaying natively in a [browsing context](#) during [navigation](#), except for `application/rss+xml` and `application/atom+xml`

Note: This list can be changed. If there are MIME types that should be added, please send feedback.

url

A string used to build the [URL](#) of the page that will handle the requests.

User agents must throw a [SyntaxError](#) exception if the `url` argument passed to one of these methods does not contain the exact literal string "`%s`".

User agents must throw a [SyntaxError](#) exception if [resolving](#) the `url` argument relative to the [entry script's base URL](#), is not successful.

Note: The resulting [absolute URL](#) would by definition not be a [valid URL](#) as it would include the string "`%s`" which is not a valid component in a URL.

User agents must throw a [SecurityError](#) exception if the resulting [absolute URL](#) has an [origin](#) that differs from the [origin](#) of the [entry script](#).

Note: This is forcibly the case if the `%s` placeholder is in the scheme, host, or port parts of the URL.

The resulting [absolute URL](#) is the **proto-URL**. It identifies the handler for the purposes of the methods described below.

When the user agent uses this handler, it must replace the first occurrence of the exact literal string "%s" in the `url` argument with an escaped version of the [absolute URL](#) of the content in question (as defined below), then [resolve](#) the resulting URL, relative to the [base URL](#) of the [entry script](#) at the time the `registerContentHandler()` or `registerProtocolHandler()` methods were invoked, and then [navigate](#) an appropriate [browsing context](#) to the resulting URL using the GET method ([or equivalent](#) for non-HTTP URLs).

To get the escaped version of the [absolute URL](#) of the content in question, the user agent must replace every character in that [absolute URL](#) that is not a character in the URL [default encode set](#) with the result of [UTF-8 percent encoding](#) that character.

Code Example:

If the user had visited a site at `http://example.com/` that made the following call:

```
navigator.registerContentHandler('application/x-soup', 'soup?url=%s', 'SoupWeb™')
```

...and then, much later, while visiting `http://www.example.net/`, clicked on a link such as:

```
<a href="chickenkiwi.soup">Download our Chicken Kiwi soup!</a>
```

...then, assuming this `chickenkiwi.soup` file was served with the [MIME type](#) `application/x-soup`, the UA might navigate to the following URL:

```
http://example.com/soup?url=http://www.example.net/chickenk%C3%AFwi.soup
```

This site could then fetch the `chickenkiwi.soup` file and do whatever it is that it does with soup (synthesize it and ship it to the user, or whatever).

title

A descriptive title of the handler, which the UA might use to remind the user what the site in question is.

This section does not define how the pages registered by these methods are used, beyond the requirements on how to process the `url` value (see above). To some extent, the [processing model for navigating across documents](#) defines some cases where these methods are relevant, but in general UAs may use this information wherever they would otherwise consider handing content to native plugins or helper applications.

UAs must not use registered content handlers to handle content that was returned as part of a non-GET transaction (or rather, as part of any non-idempotent transaction), as the remote site would not be able to fetch the same data.

In addition to the registration methods, there are also methods for determining if particular handlers have been registered, and for unregistering handlers.

`state = window.navigator.isProtocolHandlerRegistered(scheme, url)`
`state = window.navigator.isContentHandlerRegistered(mimeType, url)`

Returns one of the following strings describing the state of the handler given by the arguments:

`new`

Indicates that no attempt has been made to register the given handler (or that the handler has been unregistered). It would be appropriate to promote the availability of the handler or to just automatically register the handler.

`registered`

Indicates that the given handler has been registered or that the site is blocked from registering the handler. Trying to register the handler again would have no effect.

`declined`

Indicates that the given handler has been offered but was rejected. Trying to register the handler again may prompt the user again.

`state = window.navigator.unregisterProtocolHandler(scheme, url)`
`state = window.navigator.unregisterContentHandler(mimeType, url)`

Unregisters the handler given by the arguments.

The `isProtocolHandlerRegistered()` method must return the [handler state string](#) that most closely describes the current state of the handler described by the two arguments to the method, where the first argument gives the scheme and the second gives the string used to build the [URL](#) of the page that will handle the requests.



The first argument must be compared to the schemes for which custom protocol handlers are registered in an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) manner to find the relevant handlers.

The second argument must be preprocessed as described below, and if that is successful, must then be matched against the [proto-URLs](#) of the relevant handlers to find the described handler.

The `isContentHandlerRegistered()` method must return the [handler state string](#) that most closely describes the current state of the handler described by the two arguments to the method, where the first argument gives the [MIME type](#) and the second gives the string used to build the [URL](#) of the page that will handle the requests.



The first argument must be compared to the [MIME types](#) for which custom content handlers are registered in an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) manner to find the relevant handlers.

The second argument must be preprocessed as described below, and if that is successful, must then be matched against the [proto-URLs](#) of the relevant handlers to find the described handler.

The **handler state strings** are the following strings. Each string describes several situations, as given by the following list.

`new`

The described handler has never been registered for the given scheme or type.

The described handler was once registered for the given scheme or type, but the site has since unregistered it. If the handler were to be reregistered, the user would be notified accordingly.

The described handler was once registered for the given scheme or type, but the site has since unregistered it, but the user has indicated

that the site is to be blocked from registering the type again, so the user agent would ignore further registration attempts.

registered
An attempt was made to register the described handler for the given scheme or type, but the user has not yet been notified, and the user agent would ignore further registration attempts. (Maybe the user agent batches registration requests to display them when the user requests to be notified about them, and the user has not yet requested that the user agent notify it of the previous registration attempt.)
The described handler is registered for the given scheme or type (maybe, or maybe not, as the default handler).
The described handler is permanently blocked from being (re)registered. (Maybe the user marked the registration attempt as spam, or blocked the site for other reasons.)

declined
An attempt was made to register the described handler for the given scheme or type, but the user has not yet been notified; however, the user might be notified if another registration attempt were to be made. (Maybe the last registration attempt was made while the page was in the background and the user closed the page without looking at it, and the user agent requires confirmation for this registration attempt.)
An attempt was made to register the described handler for the given scheme or type, but the user declined the offer. The user has not indicated that the handler is to be permanently blocked, however, so another attempt to register the described handler might result in the user being prompted again.
The described handler was once registered for the given scheme or type, but the user has since removed it. The user has not indicated that the handler is to be permanently blocked, however, so another attempt to register the described handler might result in the user being prompted again.

The `unregisterProtocolHandler()` method must unregister the handler described by the two arguments to the method, where the first argument gives the scheme and the second gives the string used to build the [URL](#) of the page that will handle the requests.

The first argument must be compared to the schemes for which custom protocol handlers are registered in an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) manner to find the relevant handlers.

The second argument must be preprocessed as described below, and if that is successful, must then be matched against the [proto-URLs](#) of the relevant handlers to find the described handler.

The `unregisterContentHandler()` method must unregister the handler described by the two arguments to the method, where the first argument gives the [MIME type](#) and the second gives the string used to build the [URL](#) of the page that will handle the requests.

The first argument must be compared to the [MIME types](#) for which custom content handlers are registered in an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) manner to find the relevant handlers.

The second argument must be preprocessed as described below, and if that is successful, must then be matched against the [proto-URLs](#) of the relevant handlers to find the described handler.

The second argument of the four methods described above must be preprocessed as follows:

1. If the string does not contain the substring "%s", abort these steps. There's no matching handler.
2. [Resolve](#) the string relative to the [base URL](#) of the [entry script](#).
3. If this fails, then throw a [SyntaxError](#) exception, aborting the method.
4. If the resulting [absolute URL](#)'s [origin](#) is not the [same origin](#) as that of the [entry script](#), throw a [SecurityError](#) exception, aborting the method.
5. Return the resulting [absolute URL](#) as the result of preprocessing the argument.

6.5.1.3.1 SECURITY AND PRIVACY

These mechanisms can introduce a number of concerns, in particular privacy concerns.

Hijacking all Web usage. User agents should not allow schemes that are key to its normal operation, such as `http` or `https`, to be rerouted through third-party sites. This would allow a user's activities to be trivially tracked, and would allow user information, even in secure connections, to be collected.

Hijacking defaults. User agents are strongly urged to not automatically change any defaults, as this could lead the user to send data to remote hosts that the user is not expecting. New handlers registering themselves should never automatically cause those sites to be used.

Registration spamming. User agents should consider the possibility that a site will attempt to register a large number of handlers, possibly from multiple domains (e.g. by redirecting through a series of pages each on a different domain, and each registering a handler for `video/mpeg` — analogous practices abusing other Web browser features have been used by pornography Web sites for many years). User agents should gracefully handle such hostile attempts, protecting the user.

Misleading titles. User agents should not rely wholly on the `title` argument to the methods when presenting the registered handlers to the user, since sites could easily lie. For example, a site `hostile.example.net` could claim that it was registering the "Cuddly Bear Happy Content Handler". User agents should therefore use the handler's domain in any UI along with any title.

Hostile handler metadata. User agents should protect against typical attacks against strings embedded in their interface, for example ensuring that markup or escape characters in such strings are not executed, that null bytes are properly handled, that over-long strings do not cause crashes or buffer overruns, and so forth.

Leaking Intranet URLs. The mechanism described in this section can result in secret Intranet URLs being leaked, in the following manner:

1. The user registers a third-party content handler as the default handler for a content type.
2. The user then browses his corporate Intranet site and accesses a document that uses that content type.
3. The user agent contacts the third party and hands the third party the URL to the Intranet content.

No actual confidential file data is leaked in this manner, but the URLs themselves could contain confidential information. For example, the URL could be `http://www.corp.example.com/upcoming-aquisitions/the-sample-company.egf`, which might tell the third party that Example Corporation is intending to merge with The Sample Company. Implementors might wish to consider allowing administrators to disable this feature for certain subdomains, content types, or schemes.

Leaking secure URLs. User agents should not send HTTPS URLs to third-party sites registered as content handlers without the user's informed consent, for the same reason that user agents sometimes avoid sending `Referer` (sic) HTTP headers from secure sites to third-party sites.

Leaking credentials. User agents must never send username or password information in the URLs that are opened and included sent to the

Leaking credentials. User agents must never send username or password information in the URLs that are escaped and included sent to the handler sites. User agents may even avoid attempting to pass to Web-based handlers the URLs of resources that are known to require authentication to access, as such sites would be unable to access the resources in question without prompting the user for credentials themselves (a practice that would require the user to know whether to trust the third-party handler, a decision many users are unable to make or even understand).

Interface interference. User agents should be prepared to handle intentionally long arguments to the methods. For example, if the user interface exposed consists of an "accept" button and a "deny" button, with the "accept" binding containing the name of the handler, it's important that a long name not cause the "deny" button to be pushed off the screen.

Fingerprinting users. Since a site can detect if it has attempted to register a particular handler or not, whether or not the user responds, the mechanism can be used to store data. User agents are therefore strongly urged to treat registrations in the same manner as cookies: clearing cookies for a site should also clear all registrations for that site, and disabling cookies for a site should also disable registrations.

6.5.1.3.2 SAMPLE USER INTERFACE

This section is non-normative.

A simple implementation of this feature for a desktop Web browser might work as follows.

The `registerContentHandler()` method could display a modal dialog box:



In this dialog box, "Kittens at work" is the title of the page that invoked the method, "http://kittens.example.org/" is the URL of that page, "application/x-meowmeow" is the string that was passed to the `registerContentHandler()` method as its first argument (`contentType`), "http://kittens.example.org/?show=%s" was the second argument (`url`), and "Kittens-at-work displayer" was the third argument (`title`).

If the user clicks the Cancel button, then nothing further happens. If the user clicks the "Trust" button, then the handler is remembered.

When the user then attempts to fetch a URL that uses the "application/x-meowmeow" [MIME type](#), then it might display a dialog as follows:



In this dialog, the third option is the one that was primed by the site registering itself earlier.

If the user does select that option, then the browser, in accordance with the requirements described in the previous two sections, will redirect the user to "http://kittens.example.org/?show=data%3Aapplication/x-meowmeow;base64,S2l0dGVucyBhcmUgdGhlIGN1dGVzdCE%253D".

The `registerProtocolHandler()` method would work equivalently, but for schemes instead of unknown content types.

6.5.1.4 Manually releasing the storage mutex

IDL	[NoInterfaceObject] interface NavigatorStorageUtils { void <u>yieldForStorageUpdates()</u> ; };
<code>window.navigator.yieldForStorageUpdates()</code>	This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

`window.navigator.yieldForStorageUpdates()`

If a script uses the `document.cookie` API, or the `localStorage` API, the browser will block other scripts from accessing cookies or storage until the first script finishes. [\[WEBSTORAGE\]](#)

Calling the `navigator.yieldForStorageUpdates()` method tells the user agent to unblock any other scripts that may be blocked, even though the script hasn't returned.

Values of cookies and items in the `Storage` objects of `localStorage` attributes can change after calling this method, whence its name. [\[WEBSTORAGE\]](#)

The `yieldForStorageUpdates()` method, when invoked, must, if the `storage mutex` is owned by the `event loop` of the `task` that resulted in the method being called, release the `storage mutex` so that it is once again free. Otherwise, it must do nothing.

6.5.2 The `External` interface

The `external` attribute of the `window` interface must return an instance of the `External` interface. The same object must be returned each time.

IDL

```
interface External {
    void AddSearchProvider(DOMString engineURL);
    unsigned long IsSearchProviderInstalled(DOMString engineURL);
};
```

`window.external.AddSearchProvider(url)`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Adds the search engine described by the OpenSearch description document at `url`. [\[OPENSEARCH\]](#)

The OpenSearch description document has to be on the same server as the script that calls this method.

`installed = window.external.IsSearchProviderInstalled(url)`

Returns a value based on comparing `url` to the URLs of the results pages of the installed search engines.

0

None of the installed search engines match `url`.

1

One or more installed search engines match `url`, but none are the user's default search engine.

2

The user's default search engine matches `url`.

The `url` is compared to the URLs of the results pages of the installed search engines using a prefix match. Only results pages on the same domain as the script that calls this method are checked.

Note: Another way of exposing search engines using OpenSearch description documents is using a `link` element with the `search` link type.

The `AddSearchProvider()` method, when invoked, must run the following steps:

1. Optionally, abort these steps. User agents may implement the method as a stub method that never does anything, or may arbitrarily ignore invocations with particular arguments for security, privacy, or usability reasons.
2. Resolve the value of the method's first argument relative to the `entry script's base URL`.
3. If this fails, abort these steps.
4. Process the resulting `absolute URL` as the `URL` to an OpenSearch description document. [\[OPENSEARCH\]](#)



The `IsSearchProviderInstalled()` method, when invoked, must run the following steps:

1. Optionally, return 0 and abort these steps. User agents may implement the method as a stub method that never returns a non-zero value, or may arbitrarily ignore invocations with particular arguments for security, privacy, or usability reasons.
2. If the `origin` of the `entry script` is an opaque identifier (i.e. it has no host component), then return 0 and abort these steps.
3. Let `host1` be the host component of the `origin` of the `entry script`.
4. Resolve the `scriptURL` argument relative to the `entry script's base URL`.
5. If this fails, return 0 and abort these steps.
6. Let `host2` be the `host` component of the resulting `parsed URL`.
7. If the longest suffix in the Public Suffix List that matches the end of `host1` is different than the longest suffix in the Public Suffix List that matches the end of `host2`, then return 0 and abort these steps. [\[PSL\]](#)
If the next domain component of `host1` and `host2` after their common suffix are not the same, then return 0 and abort these steps.
8. Let `search engines` be the list of search engines known by the user agent and made available to the user by the user agent for which the resulting `absolute URL` is a `prefix match` of the search engine's `URL`, if any. For search engines registered using OpenSearch description documents, the `URL` of the search engine corresponds to the URL given in a `Url` element whose `rel` attribute is "results" (the default). [\[OPENSEARCH\]](#)
9. If `search engines` is empty, return 0 and abort these steps.
10. If the user's default search engine (as determined by the user agent) is one of the search engines in `search engines`, then return 2 and abort these steps.
11. Return 1.

7 User interaction

7.1 The `hidden` attribute

All [HTML elements](#) may have the `hidden` content attribute set. The `hidden` attribute is a [boolean attribute](#). When specified on an element, it indicates that the element is not yet, or is no longer, directly relevant to the page's current state, or that it is being used to declare content to be reused by other parts of the page as opposed to being directly accessed by the user. User agents should not render elements that have the `hidden` attribute specified.

Code Example:

In the following skeletal example, the attribute is used to hide the Web game's main screen until the user logs in:

```
<h1>The Example Game</h1>
<section id="login">
  <h2>Login</h2>
  <form>
    ...
    <!-- calls login() once the user's credentials have been checked -->
  </form>
  <script>
    function login() {
      // switch screens
      document.getElementById('login').hidden = true;
      document.getElementById('game').hidden = false;
    }
  </script>
</section>
<section id="game" hidden>
  ...
</section>
```

The `hidden` attribute must not be used to hide content that could legitimately be shown in another presentation. For example, it is incorrect to use `hidden` to hide panels in a tabbed dialog, because the tabbed interface is merely a kind of overflow presentation — one could equally well just show all the form controls in one big page with a scrollbar. It is similarly incorrect to use this attribute to hide content just from one presentation — if something is marked `hidden`, it is hidden from all presentations, including, for instance, printers.

Elements that are not themselves `hidden` must not [hyperlink](#) to elements that are `hidden`. The `for` attributes of [label](#) and [output](#) elements that are not themselves `hidden` must similarly not refer to elements that are `hidden`. In both cases, such references would cause user confusion.

Elements and scripts may, however, refer to elements that are `hidden` in other contexts.

Code Example:

For example, it would be incorrect to use the `href` attribute to link to a section marked with the `hidden` attribute. If the content is not applicable or relevant, then there is no reason to link to it.

It would be fine, however, to use the ARIA `aria-describedby` attribute to refer to descriptions that are themselves `hidden`. While hiding the descriptions implies that they are not useful alone, they could be written in such a way that they are useful in the specific context of being referenced from the images that they describe.

Similarly, a [canvas](#) element with the `hidden` attribute could be used by a scripted graphics engine as an off-screen buffer, and a form control could refer to a hidden [form](#) element using its `form` attribute.

Accessibility APIs are encouraged to provide a way to expose structured content while marking it as `hidden` in the default view. Such content should not be perceivable to users in the normal document flow in any modality, whether using Assistive Technology (AT) or mainstream User Agents.

When such features are available, User Agents may use them to expose the full semantics of `hidden` elements to AT when appropriate, if such content is referenced indirectly by an [ID reference](#) or [valid hash-name reference](#). This allows ATs to access the structure of these `hidden` elements upon user request, while keeping the content hidden in all presentations of the normal document flow. Authors who wish to prevent user-initiated viewing of a `hidden` element should not reference the element with such a mechanism.

Because some User Agents have flattened hidden content when exposing such content to AT, authors should not reference `hidden` content which would lose essential meaning when flattened.

For example, it would be appropriate for the structure of `hidden` table headers referenced from a `headers` attribute to be exposed to users of AT with such an API.

Cases where it would be inappropriate for the structure of `hidden` elements to be exposed to users of AT with such an API include:

- a `hidden` element referenced by an `href` attribute within the same document
- a `hidden` form element referenced by a `label` element's `for` attribute (because the sorts of elements referenced from a `label` element's `for` attribute lose meaning when flattened)

Specifications which define elements and attributes which may be included in [conforming HTML5 documents](#) (such as SVG, MathML, and WAI-ARIA) may define how or whether this applies to their elements and attributes. [\[ARIA\]](#) [\[MATHML\]](#) [\[SVG\]](#)

Elements in a section hidden by the `hidden` attribute are still active, e.g. scripts and form controls in such sections still execute and submit respectively. Only their presentation to the user changes.

The `hidden` IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the content attribute of the same name.

7.2 Inert subtrees

A subtree of a [Document](#) can be marked as `inert`. When a node or one of its ancestors is `inert`, then the user agent must act as if the element was absent for the purposes of targeting user interaction events, may ignore the node for the purposes of text search user interfaces (commonly known as "find in page"), and may prevent the user from selecting text in that node. User agents should allow the user to override the restrictions on search and text selection, however.

For example, consider a page that consists of just a single [inert](#) paragraph positioned in the middle of a [body](#). If a user moves their pointing device from the [body](#) over to the [inert](#) paragraph and clicks on the paragraph, no `mouseover` event would be fired, and the `mousemove` and `click` events would be fired on the [body](#) element rather than the paragraph.

Note: When a node or one of its ancestors is inert, it also can't be [focusable](#).

An entire [Document](#) can be marked as **blocked by a modal dialog** *subject*. While a [Document](#) is so marked, every node that is [in the Document](#), with the exception of the [subject](#) element, its ancestors, and its descendants, must be marked [inert](#). (The elements excepted by this paragraph can additionally be marked [inert](#) through other means; being part of a modal dialog does not "protect" a node from being marked [inert](#).)

Only one element at a time can mark a [Document](#) as being **blocked by a modal dialog**. When a new [dialog](#) is made to **block** a [Document](#), the previous element, if any, stops blocking the [Document](#).

Note: The [dialog](#) element's `showModal()` method makes use of this mechanism.

7.3 Activation

`element.click()`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Acts as if the element was clicked.

The `click()` method must [run synthetic click activation steps](#) on the element.

7.4 Focus

When an element is [focused](#), key events received by the document must be targeted at that element. There may be no element focused; when no element is focused, key events received by the document must be targeted at the [body element](#), if there is one, or else at the [Document](#)'s root element, if there is one. If there is no root element, key events must not be fired.

User agents may track focus for each [browsing context](#) or [Document](#) individually, or may support only one focused element per [top-level browsing context](#) — user agents should follow platform conventions in this regard.

Which elements within a [top-level browsing context](#) currently have focus must be independent of whether or not the [top-level browsing context](#) itself has the *system focus*.

When a [child browsing context](#) is focused, its [browsing context container](#) must also have focus.

Note: When an element is focused, the element matches the CSS `:focus` pseudo-class.

7.4.1 Sequential focus navigation and the [tabindex](#) attribute

The [tabindex](#) content attribute allows authors to control whether an element is supposed to be focusable, whether it is supposed to be reachable using sequential focus navigation, and what is to be the relative order of the element for the purposes of sequential focus navigation. The name "tab index" comes from the common use of the "tab" key to navigate through the focusable elements. The term "tabbing" refers to moving forward through the focusable elements that can be reached using sequential focus navigation.

The [tabindex](#) attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a [valid integer](#).

Each element can have a [tabindex focus flag](#) set, as defined below. This flag is a factor that contributes towards determining whether an element is [focusable](#), as described in the next section.

If the attribute is specified, it must be parsed using the [rules for parsing integers](#). The attribute's values have the following meanings:

If the attribute is omitted or parsing the value returns an error

The user agent should follow platform conventions to determine if the element's [tabindex focus flag](#) is set and, if so, whether the element can be reached using sequential focus navigation, and if so, what its relative order should be.

Modulo platform conventions, it is suggested that for the following elements, the [tabindex focus flag](#) be set:

- [a](#) elements that have an [href](#) attribute
- [link](#) elements that have an [href](#) attribute
- [button](#) elements
- [input](#) elements whose [type](#) attribute are not in the [Hidden](#) state
- [select](#) elements
- [textarea](#) elements
- Elements with a [draggable](#) attribute set, if that would enable the user agent to allow the user to begin a drag operations for those elements without the use of a pointing device
- [Editing hosts](#)
- [Browsing context containers](#)
- Sorting interface [th](#) elements

Note: One valid reason to ignore the platform conventions and always allow an element to be focused (by setting its [tabindex focus flag](#)) would be if the user's only mechanism for activating an element is through a keyboard action that triggers the focused element.

If the value is a negative integer

The user agent must set the element's [tabindex focus flag](#), but should not allow the element to be reached using sequential focus

navigation.

Note: One valid reason to ignore the requirement that sequential focus navigation not allow the author to lead to the element would be if the user's only mechanism for moving the focus is sequential focus navigation. For instance, a keyboard-only user would be unable to click on a text field with a negative `tabindex`, so that user's user agent would be well justified in allowing the user to tab to the control regardless.

If the value is a zero

The user agent must set the element's `tabindex focus flag`, should allow the element to be reached using sequential focus navigation, and should follow platform conventions to determine the element's relative order.

If the value is greater than zero

The user agent must set the element's `tabindex focus flag`, should allow the element to be reached using sequential focus navigation, and should place the element in the sequential focus navigation order so that it is:

- before any `focusable` element whose `tabindex` attribute has been omitted or whose value, when parsed, returns an error,
- before any `focusable` element whose `tabindex` attribute has a value equal to or less than zero,
- after any element whose `tabindex` attribute has a value greater than zero but less than the value of the `tabindex` attribute on the element,
- after any element whose `tabindex` attribute has a value equal to the value of the `tabindex` attribute on the element but that is earlier in the document in `tree order` than the element,
- before any element whose `tabindex` attribute has a value equal to the value of the `tabindex` attribute on the element but that is later in the document in `tree order` than the element, and
- before any element whose `tabindex` attribute has a value greater than the value of the `tabindex` attribute on the element.

An element that has its `tabindex focus flag` set but does not otherwise have an `activation behavior` defined has an `activation behavior` that does nothing.

Note: This means that an element that is only focusable because of its `tabindex` attribute will fire a `click` event in response to a non-mouse activation (e.g. hitting the "enter" key while the element is focused).

The `tabIndex` IDL attribute must `reflect` the value of the `tabindex` content attribute. Its default value is 0 for elements that are focusable and -1 for elements that are not focusable.

7.4.2 Focus management

An element is `focusable` if all of the following conditions are met:

- The element's `tabindex focus flag` is set.
- The element is either `being rendered` or is a descendant of a `canvas` element that `represents embedded content`.
- Neither the element nor any of its ancestors are `inert`.
- The element is not `disabled`.

In addition, each shape that is generated for an `area` element, any user-agent-provided interface components of `media elements` (e.g. a play button), and distinct user interface components of form controls (e.g. "up" and "down" buttons on an `<input type=number>` spin control), should be `focusable`, unless platform conventions dictate otherwise or unless their corresponding element is `disabled`. (A single `area` element can correspond to multiple shapes, since image maps can be reused with multiple images on a page.)

The user agent may also make part of a `details` element's rendering `focusable`, to enable the element to be opened or closed using keyboard input. However, this is distinct from the `details` or `summary` element being focusable.

Notwithstanding the above, user agents may make *any* element or part of an element focusable, especially to aid with accessibility or to better match platform conventions.

The `focusing steps` for an element are as follows:

1. If the element is not `in a Document`, or if the element's `Document` has no `browsing context`, or if the element's `Document`'s `browsing context` has no `top-level browsing context`, or if the element is not `focusable`, or if the element is already focused, then abort these steps.
2. If focusing the element will remove the focus from another element, then run the `unfocusing steps` for that element.
3. Make the element the currently focused element in its `top-level browsing context`.

Some elements, most notably `area`, can correspond to more than one distinct focusable area. If a particular area was indicated when the element was focused, then that is the area that must get focus; otherwise, e.g. when using the `focus()` method, the first such region in tree order is the one that must be focused.

4. The user agent may apply relevant platform-specific conventions for focusing widgets.

Note: For example, some platforms select the contents of a text field when that field is focused.

5. `Fire a simple event` named `focus` at the element.

User agents must synchronously run the `focusing steps` for an element whenever the user moves the focus to a `focusable` element.

The `unfocusing steps` for an element are as follows:

1. If the element is an `input` element, and the `change` event applies to the element, and the element does not have a defined `activation behavior`, and the user has changed the element's `value` or its list of `selected files` while the control was focused without committing that change, then `fire a simple event` that bubbles named `change` at the element.
2. Unfocus the element.
3. `Fire a simple event` named `blur` at the element.

When an element that is focused stops being a [focusable](#) element, or stops being focused without another element being explicitly focused in its stead, the user agent should synchronously run the [unfocusing steps](#) for the affected element only.

For example, this might happen because the element is removed from its [Document](#), or has a [hidden](#) attribute added. It would also happen to an [input](#) element when the element gets [disabled](#).

7.4.3 Document-level focus APIs

document . activeElement

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns the currently focused element.

document . hasFocus()

Returns true if the document has focus; otherwise, returns false.

window . focus()

Focuses the window. Use of this method is discouraged. Allow the user to control window focus instead.

window . blur()

Unfocuses the window. Use of this method is discouraged. Allow the user to control window focus instead.

The `activeElement` attribute on [Document](#) objects must return the element in the document that is focused. If no element in the [Document](#) is focused, this must return [the body element](#).

Note: When a [child browsing context](#) is focused, its [browsing context container](#) is also focused, [by definition](#). For example, if the user moves the focus to a text field in an [iframe](#), the [iframe](#) is the element with focus in the [parent browsing context](#).

The `hasFocus()` method on [Document](#) objects must return true if the [Document](#)'s [browsing context](#) is focused, and all its [ancestor browsing contexts](#) are also focused, and the [top-level browsing context](#) has the [system focus](#). If the [Document](#) has no [browsing context](#) or if its [browsing context](#) has no [top-level browsing context](#), then the method will always return false.

The `focus()` method on the [Window](#) object, when invoked, provides a hint to the user agent that the script believes the user might be interested in the contents of the [browsing context](#) of the [Window](#) object on which the method was invoked.

User agents are encouraged to have this `focus()` method trigger some kind of notification.

The `blur()` method on the [Window](#) object, when invoked, provides a hint to the user agent that the script believes the user probably is not currently interested in the contents of the [browsing context](#) of the [Window](#) object on which the method was invoked, but that the contents might become interesting again in the future.

User agents are encouraged to ignore calls to this `blur()` method entirely.

Note: Historically the `focus()` and `blur()` methods actually affected the system focus, but hostile sites widely abuse this behavior to the user's detriment.

7.4.4 Element-level focus APIs

element . focus()

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Focuses the element.

element . blur()

Unfocuses the element. Use of this method is discouraged. Focus another element instead.

Do not use this method to hide the focus ring. Do not use any other method that hides the focus ring from keyboard users, in particular do not use a CSS rule to override the 'outline' property. Removal of the focus ring leads to serious accessibility issues for users who navigate and interact with interactive content using the keyboard.

The `focus()` method, when invoked, must run the following algorithm:

1. If the element is marked as [locked for focus](#), then abort these steps.
2. Mark the element as **locked for focus**.
3. Run the [focusing steps](#) for the element.
4. Unmark the element as [locked for focus](#).

The `blur()` method, when invoked, should run the [unfocusing steps](#) for the element on which the method was called instead. User agents may selectively or uniformly ignore calls to this method for usability reasons.

For example, if the `blur()` method is unwisely being used to remove the focus ring for aesthetics reasons, the page would become unusable by keyboard users. Ignoring calls to this method would thus allow keyboard users to interact with the page.

7.5 Assigning keyboard shortcuts

7.5.1 Introduction

This section is non-normative.

Each element that can be activated or focused can be assigned a single key combination to activate it, using the [accesskey](#) attribute.

The exact shortcut is determined by the user agent, based on information about the user's keyboard, what keyboard shortcuts already exist on the platform, and what other shortcuts have been specified on the page, using the information provided in the [accesskey](#) attribute as a guide.

In order to ensure that a relevant keyboard shortcut is available on a wide variety of input devices, the author can provide a number of

In order to ensure that a relevant keyboard shortcut is available on a wide variety of input devices, the author can provide a number of alternatives in the `accesskey` attribute.

Each alternative consists of a single character, such as a letter or digit.

User agents can provide users with a list of the keyboard shortcuts, but authors are encouraged to do so also. The `accessKeyLabel` IDL attribute returns a string representing the actual key combination assigned by the user agent.

Code Example:

In this example, an author has provided a button that can be invoked using a shortcut key. To support full keyboards, the author has provided "C" as a possible key. To support devices equipped only with numeric keypads, the author has provided "1" as another possibly key.

```
<input type=button value=Collect onclick="collect()" accesskey="C 1" id=c>
```

Code Example:

To tell the user what the shortcut key is, the author has this script here opted to explicitly add the key combination to the button's label:

```
function addShortcutKeyLabel(button) {
    if (button.accessKeyLabel != '') {
        button.value += ' (' + button.accessKeyLabel + ')';
    }
    addShortcutKeyLabel(document.getElementById('c'));
}
```

Browsers on different platforms will show different labels, even for the same key combination, based on the convention prevalent on that platform. For example, if the key combination is the Control key, the Shift key, and the letter C, a Windows browser might display "`Ctrl+Shift+C`", whereas a Mac browser might display "`^⌘C`", while an Emacs browser might just display "`C-c`". Similarly, if the key combination is the Alt key and the Escape key, Windows might use "`Alt+Esc`", Mac might use "`⌥ Esc`", and an Emacs browser might use "`M-ESC`" or "`Esc Esc`".

In general, therefore, it is unwise to attempt to parse the value returned from the `accessKeyLabel` IDL attribute.

7.5.2 The `accesskey` attribute

All [HTML elements](#) may have the `accesskey` content attribute set. The `accesskey` attribute's value is used by the user agent as a guide for creating a keyboard shortcut that activates or focuses the element.

If specified, the value must be an [ordered set of unique space-separated tokens](#) that are [case-sensitive](#), each of which must be exactly one Unicode code point in length.

Code Example:

In the following example, a variety of links are given with access keys so that keyboard users familiar with the site can more quickly navigate to the relevant pages:

```
<nav>
<p>
    <a title="Consortium Activities" accesskey="A" href="/Consortium/activities">Activities</a> |
    <a title="Technical Reports and Recommendations" accesskey="T" href="/TR/">Technical Reports</a> |
    <a title="Alphabetical Site Index" accesskey="S" href="/Consortium/siteindex">Site Index</a> |
    <a title="About This Site" accesskey="B" href="/Consortium/">About Consortium</a> |
    <a title="Contact Consortium" accesskey="C" href="/Consortium/contact">Contact</a>
</p>
</nav>
```

Code Example:

In the following example, the search field is given two possible access keys, "s" and "0" (in that order). A user agent on a device with a full keyboard might pick `Ctrl+Alt+S` as the shortcut key, while a user agent on a small device with just a numeric keypad might pick just the plain unadorned key 0:

```
<form action="/search">
    <label>Search: <input type="search" name="q" accesskey="s 0"></label>
    <input type="submit">
</form>
```

Code Example:

In the following example, a button has possible access keys described. A script then tries to update the button's label to advertise the key combination the user agent selected.

```
<input type=submit accesskey="N @ 1" value="Compose">
...
<script>
    function labelButton(button) {
        if (button.accessKeyLabel)
            button.value += ' (' + button.accessKeyLabel + ')';
    }
    var inputs = document.getElementsByTagName('input');
    for (var i = 0; i < inputs.length; i += 1) {
        if (inputs[i].type == "submit")
            labelButton(inputs[i]);
    }
</script>
```

On one user agent, the button's label might become "`Compose (⌘N)`". On another, it might become "`Compose (Alt+⇧+1)`". If the user agent doesn't assign a key, it will be just "`Compose`". The exact string depends on what the [assigned access key](#) is, and on how the user agent represents that key combination.

7.5.3 Processing model

An element's [assigned access key](#) is a key combination derived from the element's `accesskey` content attribute. Initially, an element must not have an [assigned access key](#).

Whenever an element's [accesskey](#) attribute is set, changed, or removed, the user agent must update the element's [assigned access key](#) by running the following steps:

1. If the element has no [accesskey](#) attribute, then skip to the *fallback* step below.
2. Otherwise, [split the attribute's value on spaces](#), and let `keys` be the resulting tokens.
3. For each value in `keys` in turn, in the order the tokens appeared in the attribute's value, run the following substeps:
 1. If the value is not a string exactly one Unicode code point in length, then skip the remainder of these steps for this value.
 2. If the value does not correspond to a key on the system's keyboard, then skip the remainder of these steps for this value.
 3. If the user agent can find a mix of zero or more modifier keys that, combined with the key that corresponds to the value given in the attribute, can be used as the access key, then the user agent may assign that combination of keys as the element's [assigned access key](#) and abort these steps.
4. *Fallback*: Optionally, the user agent may assign a key combination of its choosing as the element's [assigned access key](#) and then abort these steps.
5. If this step is reached, the element has no [assigned access key](#).

Once a user agent has selected and assigned an access key for an element, the user agent should not change the element's [assigned access key](#) unless the [accesskey](#) content attribute is changed or the element is moved to another [document](#).

The `accessKey` IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the [accesskey](#) content attribute.

The `accessKeyLabel` IDL attribute must return a string that represents the element's [assigned access key](#), if any. If the element does not have one, then the IDL attribute must return the empty string.

7.6 Editing

7.6.1 Making document regions editable: The [contentEditable](#) content attribute

The `contentEditable` attribute is an [enumerated attribute](#) whose keywords are the empty string, `true`, and `false`. The empty string and the `true` keyword map to the *true* state. The `false` keyword maps to the *false* state. In addition, there is a third state, the *inherit* state, which is the *missing value default* (and the *invalid value default*).

The `true` state indicates that the element is editable. The `inherit` state indicates that the element is editable if its parent is. The `false` state indicates that the element is not editable.

<code>element . contentEditable [= value]</code>	This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.
Returns <code>"true"</code> , <code>"false"</code> , or <code>"inherit"</code> , based on the state of the contentEditable attribute.	
Can be set, to change that state.	
Throws a SyntaxError exception if the new value isn't one of those strings.	
<code>element . isContentEditable</code>	
Returns true if the element is editable; otherwise, returns false.	

The `contentEditable` IDL attribute, on getting, must return the string `"true"` if the content attribute is set to the *true* state, `"false"` if the content attribute is set to the *false* state, and `"inherit"` otherwise. On setting, if the new value is an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for the string `"inherit"` then the content attribute must be removed, if the new value is an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for the string `"true"` then the content attribute must be set to the string `"true"`, if the new value is an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for the string `"false"` then the content attribute must be set to the string `"false"`, and otherwise the attribute setter must throw a [SyntaxError](#) exception.

The `isContentEditable` IDL attribute, on getting, must return true if the element is either an [editing host](#) or [editable](#), and false otherwise.

7.6.2 Making entire documents editable: The [designMode](#) IDL attribute

Documents have a `designMode`, which can be either enabled or disabled.

<code>document . designMode [= value]</code>	This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.
Returns <code>"on"</code> if the document is editable, and <code>"off"</code> if it isn't.	
Can be set, to change the document's current state. This focuses the document and resets the selection in that document.	

The `designMode` IDL attribute on the [Document](#) object takes two values, `"on"` and `"off"`. On setting, the new value must be compared in an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) manner to these two values; if it matches the `"on"` value, then `designMode` must be enabled, and if it matches the `"off"` value, then `designMode` must be disabled. Other values must be ignored.

On getting, if `designMode` is enabled, the IDL attribute must return the value `"on"`; otherwise it is disabled, and the attribute must return the value `"off"`.

The last state set must persist until the document is destroyed or the state is changed. Initially, documents must have their `designMode` disabled.

When the `designMode` changes from being disabled to being enabled, the user agent must synchronously reset the document's [active range](#)'s start and end boundary points to be at the start of the [Document](#) and then run the [focusing steps](#) for the root element of the [Document](#), if any.

7.6.3 Best practices for in-page editors

Authors are encouraged to set the 'white-space' property on [editing hosts](#) and on markup that was originally created through these editing mechanisms to the value 'pre-wrap'. Default HTML whitespace handling is not well suited to WYSIWYG editing, and line wrapping will not work correctly in some corner cases if 'white-space' is left at its default value.

|| **Code Example:**

As an example of problems that occur if the default 'normal' value is used instead, consider the case of the user typing "yellow_ball", with two spaces (here represented by "\u00a0") between the words. With the editing rules in place for the default value of 'white-space' ('normal'), the resulting markup will either consist of "yellow\u00a0 ball" or "yellow \u00a0ball"; i.e., there will be a non-breaking space between the two words in addition to the regular space. This is necessary because the 'normal' value for 'white-space' requires adjacent regular spaces to be collapsed together.

In the former case, "yellow\u00a0" might wrap to the next line ("„" being used here to represent a non-breaking space) even though "yellow" alone might fit at the end of the line; in the latter case, "„ball", if wrapped to the start of the line, would have visible indentation from the non-breaking space.

When 'white-space' is set to 'pre-wrap', however, the editing rules will instead simply put two regular spaces between the words, and should the two words be split at the end of a line, the spaces would be neatly removed from the rendering.

7.6.4 Editing APIs

The definition of the terms **active range**, **editing host**, and **editable**, the user interface requirements of elements that are [editing hosts](#) or [editable](#), the `execCommand()`, `queryCommandEnabled()`, `queryCommandIndeterm()`, `queryCommandState()`, `queryCommandSupported()`, and `queryCommandValue()` methods, text selections, and the **delete the selection** algorithm are defined in the HTML Editing APIs specification. The interaction of editing and the undo/redo features in user agents is defined by the UndoManager and DOM Transaction specification. [\[EDITING\]](#) [\[UNDO\]](#)

7.6.5 Spelling and grammar checking

User agents can support the checking of spelling and grammar of editable text, either in form controls (such as the value of `textarea` elements), or in elements in an [editing host](#) (e.g. using `contenteditable`).

For each element, user agents must establish a **default behavior**, either through defaults or through preferences expressed by the user. There are three possible default behaviors for each element:

true-by-default

The element will be checked for spelling and grammar if its contents are editable.

false-by-default

The element will never be checked for spelling and grammar.

inherit-by-default

The element's default behavior is the same as its parent element's. Elements that have no parent element cannot have this as their default behavior.

The `spellcheck` attribute is an [enumerated attribute](#) whose keywords are the empty string, `true` and `false`. The empty string and the `true` keyword map to the `true` state. The `false` keyword maps to the `false` state. In addition, there is a third state, the `default` state, which is the `missing value default` (and the `invalid value default`).

Note: The `true` state indicates that the element is to have its spelling and grammar checked. The `default` state indicates that the element is to act according to a default behavior, possibly based on the parent element's own `spellcheck` state, as defined below. The `false` state indicates that the element is not to be checked.

`element.spellcheck [= value]`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns true if the element is to have its spelling and grammar checked; otherwise, returns false.

Can be set, to override the default and set the `spellcheck` content attribute.

The `spellcheck` IDL attribute, on getting, must return true if the element's `spellcheck` content attribute is in the `true` state, or if the element's `spellcheck` content attribute is in the `default` state and the element's **default behavior** is `true-by-default`, or if the element's `spellcheck` content attribute is in the `default` state and the element's **default behavior** is `inherit-by-default` and the element's parent element's `spellcheck` IDL attribute would return true; otherwise, if none of those conditions applies, then the attribute must instead return false.

Note: The `spellcheck` IDL attribute is not affected by user preferences that override the `spellcheck` content attribute, and therefore might not reflect the actual spellchecking state.

On setting, if the new value is true, then the element's `spellcheck` content attribute must be set to the literal string "`true`", otherwise it must be set to the literal string "`false`".

User agents must only consider the following pieces of text as checkable for the purposes of this feature:

- The `value` of `input` elements to which the `readonly` attribute [applies](#), whose `type` attributes are not in the `Password` state, and that are [mutable](#) (i.e. that do not have the `readonly` attribute specified and that are not `disabled`).
- The `value` of `textarea` elements that do not have a `readonly` attribute and that are not `disabled`.
- Text in `Text` nodes that are children of [editing hosts](#) or [editable](#) elements.
- Text in attributes of [editable](#) elements.

For text that is part of a `Text` node, the element with which the text is associated is the element that is the immediate parent of the first character of the word, sentence, or other piece of text. For text in attributes, it is the attribute's element. For the values of `input` and `textarea` elements, it is the element itself.

To determine if a word, sentence, or other piece of text in an applicable element (as defined above) is to have spelling- and grammar-checking enabled, the UA must use the following algorithm:

1. If the user has disabled the checking for this text, then the checking is disabled.
2. Otherwise, if the user has forced the checking for this text to always be enabled, then the checking is enabled.
3. Otherwise, if the element with which the text is associated has a `spellcheck` content attribute, then: if that attribute is in the `true` state, then

checking is enabled; otherwise, if that attribute is in the *false* state, then checking is disabled.

4. Otherwise, if there is an ancestor element with a `spellcheck` content attribute that is not in the *default* state, then: if the nearest such ancestor's `spellcheck` content attribute is in the *true* state, then checking is enabled; otherwise, checking is disabled.
5. Otherwise, if the element's `default behavior` is *true-by-default*, then checking is enabled.
6. Otherwise, if the element's `default behavior` is *false-by-default*, then checking is disabled.
7. Otherwise, if the element's parent element has *its* checking enabled, then checking is enabled.
8. Otherwise, checking is disabled.

If the checking is enabled for a word/sentence/text, the user agent should indicate spelling and grammar errors in that text. User agents should take into account the other semantics given in the document when suggesting spelling and grammar corrections. User agents may use the language of the element to determine what spelling and grammar rules to use, or may use the user's preferred language settings. UAs should use `input` element attributes such as `pattern` to ensure that the resulting value is valid, where possible.

If checking is disabled, the user agent should not indicate spelling or grammar errors for that text.

Code Example:

The element with ID "a" in the following example would be the one used to determine if the word "Hello" is checked for spelling errors. In this example, it would not be.

```
<div contenteditable="true">
  <span spellcheck="false" id="a">Hell</span><em>o!</em>
</div>
```

The element with ID "b" in the following example would have checking enabled (the leading space character in the attribute's value on the `input` element causes the attribute to be ignored, so the ancestor's value is used instead, regardless of the default).

```
<p spellcheck="true">
  <label>Name: <input spellcheck=" false" id="b"></label>
</p>
```

Note: This specification does not define the user interface for spelling and grammar checkers. A user agent could offer on-demand checking, could perform continuous checking while the checking is enabled, or could use other interfaces.

7.7 Drag and drop

This section defines an event-based drag-and-drop mechanism.

This specification does not define exactly what a *drag-and-drop operation* actually is.

On a visual medium with a pointing device, a drag operation could be the default action of a `mousedown` event that is followed by a series of `mousemove` events, and the drop could be triggered by the mouse being released.

When using an input modality other than a pointing device, users would probably have to explicitly indicate their intention to perform a drag-and-drop operation, stating what they wish to drag and where they wish to drop it, respectively.

However it is implemented, drag-and-drop operations must have a starting point (e.g. where the mouse was clicked, or the start of the selection or element that was selected for the drag), may have any number of intermediate steps (elements that the mouse moves over during a drag, or elements that the user picks as possible drop points as he cycles through possibilities), and must either have an end point (the element above which the mouse button was released, or the element that was finally selected), or be canceled. The end point must be the last element selected as a possible drop point before the drop occurs (so if the operation is not canceled, there must be at least one element in the middle step).

7.7.1 Introduction

This section is non-normative.

To make an element draggable is simple: give the element a `draggable` attribute, and set an event listener for `dragstart` that stores the data being dragged.

The event handler typically needs to check that it's not a text selection that is being dragged, and then needs to store data into the `DataTransfer` object and set the allowed effects (copy, move, link, or some combination).

For example:

```
<p>What fruits do you like?</p>
<ol ondragstarts="dragStartHandler(event)">
  <li draggable="true" data-value="fruit-apple">Apples</li>
  <li draggable="true" data-value="fruit-orange">Oranges</li>
  <li draggable="true" data-value="fruit-pear">Pears</li>
</ol>
<script>
  var internalDNDType = 'text/x-example'; // set this to something specific to your site
  function dragStartHandler(event) {
    if (event.target instanceof HTMLLIElement) {
      // use the element's data-value="" attribute as the value to be moving:
      event.dataTransfer.setData(internalDNDType, event.target.dataset.value);
      event.dataTransfer.effectAllowed = 'move'; // only allow moves
    } else {
      event.preventDefault(); // don't allow selection to be dragged
    }
  }
</script>
```

To accept a drop, the drop target has to have a `dropzone` attribute and listen to the `drop` event.

The value of the `dropzone` attribute specifies what kind of data to accept (e.g. "`string:text/plain`" to accept any text strings, or "`file:image/png`" to accept a PNG image file) and what kind of feedback to give (e.g. "`move`" to indicate that the data will be moved).

Note: Instead of using the `dropzone` attribute, a drop target can handle the `dragenter` event (to report whether or not the drop target is to accept the drop) and the `dragover` event (to specify what feedback is to be shown to the user).

↳ accept the drop, and the [feedback](#) event (to specify what feedback is to be shown to the user).

The [drop](#) event allows the actual drop to be performed. This event needs to be canceled, so that the [dropEffect](#) attribute's value can be used by the source (otherwise it's reset).

For example:

```
<p>Drop your favorite fruits below:</p>
<ol dropzone="move string:text/x-example" ondrop="dropHandler(event)">
  <!-- don't forget to change the "text/x-example" type to something
      specific to your site -->
</ol>
<script>
  var internalDNDType = 'text/x-example'; // set this to something specific to your site
  function dropHandler(event) {
    var li = document.createElement('li');
    var data = event.dataTransfer.getData(internalDNDType);
    if (data == 'fruit-apple') {
      li.textContent = 'Apples';
    } else if (data == 'fruit-orange') {
      li.textContent = 'Oranges';
    } else if (data == 'fruit-pear') {
      li.textContent = 'Pears';
    } else {
      li.textContent = 'Unknown Fruit';
    }
    event.target.appendChild(li);
  }
</script>
```

To remove the original element (the one that was dragged) from the display, the [dragend](#) event can be used.

For our example here, that means updating the original markup to handle that event:

```
<p>What fruits do you like?</p>
<ol ondragstart="dragStartHandler(event)" ondragend="dragEndHandler(event)">
  ...as before...
</ol>
<script>
  function dragStartHandler(event) {
    // ...as before...
  }
  function dragEndHandler(event) {
    // remove the dragged element
    event.target.parentNode.removeChild(event.target);
  }
</script>
```

7.7.2 The drag data store

The data that underlies a drag-and-drop operation, known as the **drag data store**, consists of the following information:

- A **drag data store item list**, which is a list of items representing the dragged data, each consisting of the following information:

The drag data item kind

The kind of data:

Plain Unicode string

Text.

File

Binary data with a file name.

The drag data item type string

A Unicode string giving the type or format of the data, generally given by a [MIME type](#). Some values that are not [MIME types](#) are special-cased for legacy reasons. The API does not enforce the use of [MIME types](#); other values can be used as well. In all cases, however, the values are all [converted to ASCII lowercase](#) by the API.

Note: Strings that contain [space characters](#) cannot be used with the [dropzone](#) attribute, so authors are encouraged to use only [MIME types](#) or custom strings (without spaces).

There is a limit of one *Plain Unicode string* item per [item type string](#).

The actual data

A Unicode or binary string, in some cases with a file name (itself a Unicode string), as per [the drag data item kind](#).

The [drag data store item list](#) is ordered in the order that the items were added to the list; most recently added last.

- The following information, used to generate the UI feedback during the drag:
 - User-agent-defined default feedback information, known as the **drag data store default feedback**.
 - Optionally, a bitmap image and the coordinate of a point within that image, known as the **drag data store bitmap** and **drag data store hot spot coordinate**.
- A **drag data store mode**, which is one of the following:
 - Read/write mode**
For the [dragstart](#) event. New data can be added to the [drag data store](#).
 - Read-only mode**
For the [drop](#) event. The list of items representing dragged data can be read, including the data. No new data can be added.
 - Protected mode**
For all other events. The formats and kinds in the [drag data store](#) list of items representing dragged data can be enumerated, but the data itself is unavailable and no new data can be added.
- A **drag data store allowed effects state**, which is a string.

When a [drag data store](#) is [created](#), it must be initialized such that its [drag data store item list](#) is empty. It has no [drag data store default](#)

If the `dragEffect` attribute is empty, it has no `drag data store bitmap` and `drag data store hot spot coordinate`, its `drag data store mode` is `protected mode`, and its `drag data store allowed effects state` is the string "uninitialized".

7.7.3 The `DataTransfer` interface

`DataTransfer` objects are used to expose the `drag data store` that underlies a drag-and-drop operation.

IDL

```
interface DataTransfer {
    attribute DOMString dropEffect;
    attribute DOMString effectAllowed;

    readonly attribute DataTransferItemList items;

    void setDragImage(Element image, long x, long y);

    /* old interface */
    readonly attribute DOMString[] types;
    DOMString getData(DOMString format);
    void setData(DOMString format, DOMString data);
    void clearData(optional DOMString format);
    readonly attribute FileList files;
};
```

`dataTransfer . dropEffect [= value]`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns the kind of operation that is currently selected. If the kind of operation isn't one of those that is allowed by the `effectAllowed` attribute, then the operation will fail.

Can be set, to change the selected operation.

The possible values are "none", "copy", "link", and "move".

`dataTransfer . effectAllowed [= value]`

Returns the kinds of operations that are to be allowed.

Can be set (during the `dragstart` event), to change the allowed operations.

The possible values are "none", "copy", "copyLink", "copyMove", "link", "linkMove", "move", "all", and "uninitialized",

`dataTransfer . items`

Returns a `DataTransferItemList` object, with the drag data.

`dataTransfer . setDragImage(element, x, y)`

Uses the given element to update the drag feedback, replacing any previously specified feedback.

`dataTransfer . types`

Returns an array listing the formats that were set in the `dragstart` event. In addition, if any files are being dragged, then one of the types will be the string "Files".

`data = dataTransfer . getData(format)`

Returns the specified data. If there is no such data, returns the empty string.

`dataTransfer . setData(format, data)`

Adds the specified data.

`dataTransfer . clearData([format])`

Removes the data of the specified formats. Removes all data if the argument is omitted.

`dataTransfer . files`

Returns a `FileList` of the files being dragged, if any.

`DataTransfer` objects are used during the `drag-and-drop events`, and are only valid while those events are being fired.

A `DataTransfer` object is associated with a `drag data store` while it is valid.

The `dropEffect` attribute controls the drag-and-drop feedback that the user is given during a drag-and-drop operation. When the `DataTransfer` object is created, the `dropEffect` attribute is set to a string value. On getting, it must return its current value. On setting, if the new value is one of "none", "copy", "link", or "move", then the attribute's current value must be set to the new value. Other values must be ignored.

The `effectAllowed` attribute is used in the drag-and-drop processing model to initialize the `dropEffect` attribute during the `dragenter` and `dragover` events. When the `DataTransfer` object is created, the `effectAllowed` attribute is set to a string value. On getting, it must return its current value. On setting, if `drag data store's mode` is the `read/write mode` and the new value is one of "none", "copy", "copyLink", "copyMove",

"link", "linkMove", "move", "all", or "uninitialized", then the attribute's current value must be set to the new value. Otherwise it must be left unchanged.

The `items` attribute must return a `DataTransferItemList` object associated with the `DataTransfer` object. The same object must be returned each time.

The `setDragImage(element, x, y)` method must run the following steps:

1. If the `DataTransfer` object is no longer associated with a `drag data store`, abort these steps. Nothing happens.
2. If the `drag data store's mode` is not the `read/write mode`, abort these steps. Nothing happens.
3. If the `element` argument is an `img` element, then set the `drag data store bitmap` to the element's image (at its intrinsic size); otherwise, set the `drag data store bitmap` to an image generated from the given element (the exact mechanism for doing so is not currently specified).
4. Set the `drag data store hot spot coordinate` to the given `x, y` coordinate.

The `types` attribute must return a `live read only` array giving the strings that the following steps would produce. The same object must be returned each time.

1. Start with an empty list `L`.

2. If the `DataTransfer` object is no longer associated with a `drag data store`, the array is empty. Abort these steps; return the empty list L .
3. For each item in the `drag data store item list` whose `kind` is *Plain Unicode string*, add an entry to the list L consisting of the item's `type string`.
4. If there are any items in the `drag data store item list` whose `kind` is `File`, then add an entry to the list L consisting of the string "`Files`". (This value can be distinguished from the other values because it is not lowercase.)
5. The strings produced by these steps are those in the list L .

The `getData(format)` method must run the following steps:

1. If the `DataTransfer` object is no longer associated with a `drag data store`, return the empty string and abort these steps.
2. If the `drag data store`'s `mode` is the `protected mode`, return the empty string and abort these steps.
3. Let `format` be the first argument, `converted to ASCII lowercase`.
4. Let `convert-to-URL` be false.
5. If `format` equals "text", change it to "text/plain".
6. If `format` equals "url", change it to "text/uri-list" and set `convert-to-URL` to true.
7. If there is no item in the `drag data store item list` whose `kind` is *Plain Unicode string* and whose `type string` is equal to `format`, return the empty string and abort these steps.
8. Let `result` be the data of the item in the `drag data store item list` whose `kind` is *Plain Unicode string* and whose `type string` is equal to `format`.
9. If `convert-to-URL` is true, then parse `result` as appropriate for `text/uri-list` data, and then set `result` to the first URL from the list, if any, or the empty string otherwise. [RFC2483]
10. Return `result`.

The `setData(format, data)` method must run the following steps:

1. If the `DataTransfer` object is no longer associated with a `drag data store`, abort these steps. Nothing happens.
2. If the `drag data store`'s `mode` is not the `read/write mode`, abort these steps. Nothing happens.
3. Let `format` be the first argument, `converted to ASCII lowercase`.
4. If `format` equals "text", change it to "text/plain".
- If `format` equals "url", change it to "text/uri-list".
5. Remove the item in the `drag data store item list` whose `kind` is *Plain Unicode string* and whose `type string` is equal to `format`, if there is one.
6. Add an item to the `drag data store item list` whose `kind` is *Plain Unicode string*, whose `type string` is equal to `format`, and whose data is the string given by the method's second argument.

The `clearData()` method must run the following steps:

1. If the `DataTransfer` object is no longer associated with a `drag data store`, abort these steps. Nothing happens.
2. If the `drag data store`'s `mode` is not the `read/write mode`, abort these steps. Nothing happens.
3. If the method was called with no arguments, remove each item in the `drag data store item list` whose `kind` is *Plain Unicode string*, and abort these steps.
4. Let `format` be the first argument, `converted to ASCII lowercase`.
5. If `format` equals "text", change it to "text/plain".
- If `format` equals "url", change it to "text/uri-list".
6. Remove the item in the `drag data store item list` whose `kind` is *Plain Unicode string* and whose `type string` is equal to `format`, if there is one.

Note: The `clearData()` method does not affect whether any files were included in the drag, so the `types` attribute's list might still not be empty after calling `clearData()` (it would still contain the "`Files`" string if any files were included in the drag).

The `files` attribute must return a `live FileList` sequence consisting of `File` objects representing the files found by the following steps. The same object must be returned each time. Furthermore, for a given `FileList` object and a given underlying file, the same `File` object must be used each time.

1. Start with an empty list L .
2. If the `DataTransfer` object is no longer associated with a `drag data store`, the `FileList` is empty. Abort these steps; return the empty list L .
3. If the `drag data store`'s `mode` is the `protected mode`, abort these steps; return the empty list L .
4. For each item in the `drag data store item list` whose `kind` is `File`, add the item's data (the file, in particular its name and contents, as well as its `type`) to the list L .
5. The files found by these steps are those in the list L .

Note: This version of the API does not expose the types of the files during the drag.

7.7.3.1 The `DataTransferItemList` interface

Each [DataTransfer](#) object is associated with a [DataTransferItemList](#) object.

IDL

```
interface DataTransferItemList {
  readonly attribute unsigned long length;
  getter DataTransferItem (unsigned long index);
  void remove(unsigned long index);
  void clear();

  DataTransferItem? add(DOMString data, DOMString type);
  DataTransferItem? add(File data);
};
```

items . length

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns the number of items in the [drag data store](#).

items [*index*]

Returns the [DataTransferItem](#) object representing the *index* th entry in the [drag data store](#).

delete **items** [*index*]

Removes the *index* th entry in the [drag data store](#).

items . clear()

Removes all the entries in the [drag data store](#).

items . add(**data**)

items . add(**data**, **type**)

Adds a new entry for the given data to the [drag data store](#). If the data is plain text then a **type** string has to be provided also.

While the [DataTransferItemList](#) object's [DataTransfer](#) object is associated with a [drag data store](#), the [DataTransferItemList](#) object's *mode* is the same as the [drag data store mode](#). When the [DataTransferItemList](#) object's [DataTransfer](#) object is *not* associated with a [drag data store](#), the [DataTransferItemList](#) object's *mode* is the *disabled mode*. The [drag data store](#) referenced in this section (which is used only when the [DataTransferItemList](#) object is not in the *disabled mode*) is the [drag data store](#) with which the [DataTransferItemList](#) object's [DataTransfer](#) object is associated.

The **length** attribute must return zero if the object is in the *disabled mode*; otherwise it must return the number of items in the [drag data store item list](#).

When a [DataTransferItemList](#) object is not in the *disabled mode*, its [supported property indices](#) are the numbers in the range 0 .. *n*-1, where *n* is the number of items in the [drag data store item list](#).

To determine the value of an indexed property *i* of a [DataTransferItemList](#) object, the user agent must return a [DataTransferItem](#) object representing the *i*th item in the [drag data store](#). The same object must be returned each time a particular item is obtained from this [DataTransferItemList](#) object. The [DataTransferItem](#) object must be associated with the same [DataTransfer](#) object as the [DataTransferItemList](#) object when it is first created.

The **remove()** method, when invoked with the argument *i*, must run these steps:

1. If the [DataTransferItemList](#) object is not in the [read/write mode](#), throw an [InvalidStateError](#) exception and abort these steps.
2. Remove the *i*th item from the [drag data store](#).

The **clear** method, if the [DataTransferItemList](#) object is in the [read/write mode](#), must remove all the items from the [drag data store](#). Otherwise, it must do nothing.

The **add()** method must run the following steps:

1. If the [DataTransferItemList](#) object is not in the [read/write mode](#), return null and abort these steps.
2. Jump to the appropriate set of steps from the following list:
 - **If the first argument to the method is a string**
If there is already an item in the [drag data store item list](#) whose [kind](#) is *Plain Unicode string* and whose [type string](#) is equal to the value of the method's second argument, [converted to ASCII lowercase](#), then throw a [NotSupportedError](#) exception and abort these steps.
Otherwise, add an item to the [drag data store item list](#) whose [kind](#) is *Plain Unicode string*, whose [type string](#) is equal to the value of the method's second argument, [converted to ASCII lowercase](#), and whose data is the string given by the method's first argument.
 - **If the first argument to the method is a file**
Add an item to the [drag data store item list](#) whose [kind](#) is *File*, whose [type string](#) is the [type](#) of the [File](#), [converted to ASCII lowercase](#), and whose data is the same as the [File](#)'s data.
3. Determine the value of the indexed property corresponding to the newly added item, and return that value (a newly created [DataTransferItem](#) object).

7.7.3.2 The [DataTransferItem](#) interface

Each [DataTransferItem](#) object is associated with a [DataTransfer](#) object.

IDL

```
interface DataTransferItem {
  readonly attribute DOMString kind;
  readonly attribute DOMString type;
  void getString(FunctionStringCallback? _callback);
  File? getAsFile();
};

callback FunctionStringCallback = void (DOMString data);
```

item . kind

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns [the drag data item kind](#), one of: "string", "file".

`item`.`type`

Returns [the drag data item type string](#).

`item`.`getAsString(callback)`

Invokes the callback with the string data as the argument, if [the drag data item kind](#) is *Plain Unicode string*.

`file = item`.`getAsFile()`

Returns a [File](#) object, if [the drag data item kind](#) is *File*.

While the [DataTransferItem](#) object's [DataTransfer](#) object is associated with a [drag data store](#) and that [drag data store item list](#) still contains the item that the [DataTransferItem](#) object represents, the [DataTransferItem](#) object's *mode* is the same as the [drag data store mode](#). When the [DataTransferItem](#) object's [DataTransfer](#) object is *not* associated with a [drag data store](#), or if the item that the [DataTransferItem](#) object represents has been removed from the relevant [drag data store item list](#), the [DataTransferItem](#) object's *mode* is the *disabled mode*. The [drag data store](#) referenced in this section (which is used only when the [DataTransferItem](#) object is not in the *disabled mode*) is the [drag data store](#) with which the [DataTransferItem](#) object's [DataTransfer](#) object is associated.

The *kind* attribute must return the empty string if the [DataTransferItem](#) object is in the *disabled mode*; otherwise it must return the string given in the cell from the second column of the following table from the row whose cell in the first column contains [the drag data item kind](#) of the item represented by the [DataTransferItem](#) object:

Kind	String
<i>Plain Unicode string</i>	"string"
<i>File</i>	"file"

The *type* attribute must return the empty string if the [DataTransferItem](#) object is in the *disabled mode*; otherwise it must return [the drag data item type string](#) of the item represented by the [DataTransferItem](#) object.

The `getAsString(callback)` method must run the following steps:

1. If the *callback* is null, abort these steps.
2. If the [DataTransferItem](#) object is not in the [read/write mode](#) or the [read-only mode](#), abort these steps. The callback is never invoked.
3. If [the drag data item kind](#) is not *Plain Unicode string*, abort these steps. The callback is never invoked.
4. Otherwise, [queue a task](#) to invoke *callback*, passing the actual data of the item represented by the [DataTransferItem](#) object as the argument.

The `getAsFile()` method must run the following steps:

1. If the [DataTransferItem](#) object is not in the [read/write mode](#) or the [read-only mode](#), return null and abort these steps.
2. If [the drag data item kind](#) is not *File*, then return null and abort these steps.
3. Return a new [File](#) object representing the actual data of the item represented by the [DataTransferItem](#) object.

7.7.4 The [DragEvent](#) interface

The drag-and-drop processing model involves several events. They all use the [DragEvent](#) interface.

[Constructor(DOMString type, optional [DragEventInit](#) eventInitDict)]
interface [DragEvent](#) : [MouseEvent](#) {
 readonly attribute [DataTransfer](#)? `dataTransfer`;
};

dictionary [DragEventInit](#) : [MouseEventInit](#) {
 [DataTransfer](#)? `dataTransfer`;
};

`event`.`dataTransfer`

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns the [DataTransfer](#) object for the event.

Note: Although, for consistency with other event interfaces, the [DragEvent](#) interface has a constructor, it is not particularly useful. In particular, there's no way to create a useful [DataTransfer](#) object from script, as [DataTransfer](#) objects have a processing and security model that is coordinated by the browser during drag-and-drops.

The [dataTransfer](#) attribute of the [DragEvent](#) interface must return the value it was initialized to. When the object is created, this attribute must be initialized to null. It represents the context information for the event.

When a user agent is required to fire a DND event named `e` at an element, using a particular [drag data store](#), the user agent must run the following steps:

1. If `e` is [dragstart](#), set the [drag data store mode](#) to the [read/write mode](#).
2. Let `dataTransfer` be a newly created [DataTransfer](#) object associated with the given [drag data store](#).
3. Set the [effectAllowed](#) attribute to the [drag data store](#)'s [drag data store allowed effects state](#).
4. Set the [dropEffect](#) attribute to "none" if `e` is [dragstart](#), [drag](#), [dragexit](#), or [dragleave](#); to the value corresponding to the [current drag operation](#) if `e` is [drop](#) or [dragend](#); and to a value based on the [effectAllowed](#) attribute's value and the drag-and-drop source, as given by the following table, otherwise (i.e. if `e` is [dragenter](#) or [dragover](#)):

<code>effectAllowed</code>	<code>dropEffect</code>
"none"	"none"

Note	Note
"copy"	"copy"
"copyLink"	"copy", or, if appropriate , "link"
"copyMove"	"copy", or, if appropriate , "move"
"all"	"copy", or, if appropriate , either "link" or "move"
"link"	"link"
"linkMove"	"link", or, if appropriate , "move"
"move"	"move"
"uninitialized" when what is being dragged is a selection from a text field	"move", or, if appropriate , either "copy" or "link"
"uninitialized" when what is being dragged is a selection	"copy", or, if appropriate , either "link" or "move"
"uninitialized" when what is being dragged is an a element with an href attribute	"link", or, if appropriate , either "copy" or "move"
Any other case	"copy", or, if appropriate , either "link" or "move"

Where the table above provides **possibly appropriate alternatives**, user agents may instead use the listed alternative values if platform conventions dictate that the user has requested those alternate effects.

For example, Windows platform conventions are such that dragging while holding the "alt" key indicates a preference for linking the data, rather than moving or copying it. Therefore, on a Windows system, if "[link](#)" is an option according to the table above while the "alt" key is depressed, the user agent could select that instead of "[copy](#)" or "[move](#)".

5. Create a [trusted DragEvent](#) object and initialize it to have the given name `e`, to bubble, to be cancelable unless `e` is [dragexit](#), [dragleave](#), or [dragend](#), and to have the [detail](#) attribute initialized to zero, the mouse and key attributes initialized according to the state of the input devices as they would be for user interaction events, the [relatedTarget](#) attribute initialized to null, and the [dataTransfer](#) attribute initialized to `dataTransfer`, the [DataTransfer](#) object created above.
- If there is no relevant pointing device, the object must have its `screenX`, `screenY`, `clientX`, `clientY`, and `button` attributes set to 0.
6. [Dispatch](#) the newly created [DragEvent](#) object at the specified target element.
7. Set the [drag data store allowed effects state](#) to the current value of `dataTransfer`'s [effectAllowed](#) attribute. (It can only have changed value if `e` is [dragstart](#).)
8. Set the [drag data store mode](#) back to the [protected mode](#) if it was changed in the first step.
9. Break the association between `dataTransfer` and the [drag data store](#).

7.7.5 Drag-and-drop processing model

When the user attempts to begin a drag operation, the user agent must run the following steps. User agents must act as if these steps were run even if the drag actually started in another document or application and the user agent was not aware that the drag was occurring until it intersected with a document under the user agent's purview.

1. Determine what is being dragged, as follows:

If the drag operation was invoked on a selection, then it is the selection that is being dragged.

Otherwise, if the drag operation was invoked on a [Document](#), it is the first element, going up the ancestor chain, starting at the node that the user tried to drag, that has the IDL attribute [draggable](#) set to true. If there is no such element, then nothing is being dragged; abort these steps, the drag-and-drop operation is never started.

Otherwise, the drag operation was invoked outside the user agent's purview. What is being dragged is defined by the document or application where the drag was started.

Note: [img](#) elements and [a](#) elements with an [href](#) attribute have their [draggable](#) attribute set to true by default.

2. [Create a drag data store](#). All the DND events fired subsequently by the steps in this section must use this [drag data store](#).

3. Establish which DOM node is the **source node**, as follows:

If it is a selection that is being dragged, then the [source node](#) is the [Text](#) node that the user started the drag on (typically the [Text](#) node that the user originally clicked). If the user did not specify a particular node, for example if the user just told the user agent to begin a drag of "the selection", then the [source node](#) is the first [Text](#) node containing a part of the selection.

Otherwise, if it is an element that is being dragged, then the [source node](#) is the element that is being dragged.

Otherwise, the [source node](#) is part of another document or application. When this specification requires that an event be dispatched at the [source node](#) in this case, the user agent must instead follow the platform-specific conventions relevant to that situation.

Note: Multiple events are fired on the [source node](#) during the course of the drag-and-drop operation.

4. Determine the **list of dragged nodes**, as follows:

If it is a selection that is being dragged, then the [list of dragged nodes](#) contains, in [tree order](#), every node that is partially or completely included in the selection (including all their ancestors).

Otherwise, the [list of dragged nodes](#) contains only the [source node](#), if any.

5. If it is a selection that is being dragged, then add an item to the [drag data store item list](#), with its properties set as follows:

[The drag data item type string](#)

`"text/plain"`

[The drag data item kind](#)

Plain Unicode string

[The actual data](#)

The text of the selection

Otherwise, if any files are being dragged, then add one item per file to the [drag data store item list](#), with their properties set as follows:

[The drag data item type string](#)

The MIME type of the file, if known, or "application/octet-stream" otherwise.

[The drag data item kind](#)

[File](#)

The actual data

The file's contents and name.

Note: Dragging files can currently only happen from outside a [browsing context](#), for example from a file system manager application.

If the drag initiated outside of the application, the user agent must add items to the [drag data store item list](#) as appropriate for the data being dragged, honoring platform conventions where appropriate; however, if the platform conventions do not use [MIME types](#) to label dragged data, the user agent must make a best-effort attempt to map the types to MIME types, and, in any case, all the [drag data item type strings](#) must be [converted to ASCII lowercase](#).

User agents may also add one or more items representing the selection or dragged element(s) in other forms, e.g. as HTML.

6. Run the following substeps:

1. Let `urls` be an empty list of [absolute URLs](#).

2. For each `node` in the [list of dragged nodes](#):

If the node is an `a` element with an `href` attribute

Add to `urls` the result of [resolving](#) the element's `href` content attribute relative to the element.

If the node is an `img` element with a `src` attribute

Add to `urls` the result of [resolving](#) the element's `src` content attribute relative to the element.

3. If `urls` is still empty, abort these substeps.

4. Let `url string` be the result of concatenating the strings in `urls`, in the order they were added, separated by a U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN U+000A LINE FEED character pair (CRLF).

5. Add one item to the [drag data store item list](#), with its properties set as follows:

[The drag data item type string](#)

`text/uri-list`

[The drag data item kind](#)

`Plain Unicode string`

The actual data

`url string`

7. Update the [drag data store default feedback](#) as appropriate for the user agent (if the user is dragging the selection, then the selection would likely be the basis for this feedback; if the user is dragging an element, then that element's rendering would be used; if the drag began outside the user agent, then the platform conventions for determining the drag feedback should be used).

8. [Fire a DND event](#) named `dragstart` at the [source node](#).

If the event is canceled, then the drag-and-drop operation should not occur; abort these steps.

Note: Since events with no event listeners registered are, almost by definition, never canceled, drag-and-drop is always available to the user if the author does not specifically prevent it.

9. [Initiate the drag-and-drop operation](#) in a manner consistent with platform conventions, and as described below.

The drag-and-drop feedback must be generated from the first of the following sources that is available:

1. The [drag data store bitmap](#), if any. In this case, the [drag data store hot spot coordinate](#) should be used as hints for where to put the cursor relative to the resulting image. The values are expressed as distances in CSS pixels from the left side and from the top side of the image respectively. [\[CSS\]](#)
2. The [drag data store default feedback](#).

From the moment that the user agent is to [initiate the drag-and-drop operation](#), until the end of the drag-and-drop operation, device input events (e.g. mouse and keyboard events) must be suppressed.

During the drag operation, the element directly indicated by the user as the drop target is called the [immediate user selection](#). (Only elements can be selected by the user; other nodes must not be made available as drop targets.) However, the [immediate user selection](#) is not necessarily the [current target element](#), which is the element currently selected for the drop part of the drag-and-drop operation.

The [immediate user selection](#) changes as the user selects different elements (either by pointing at them with a pointing device, or by selecting them in some other way). The [current target element](#) changes when the [immediate user selection](#) changes, based on the results of event listeners in the document, as described below.

Both the [current target element](#) and the [immediate user selection](#) can be null, which means no target element is selected. They can also both be elements in other (DOM-based) documents, or other (non-Web) programs altogether. (For example, a user could drag text to a word-processor.) The [current target element](#) is initially null.

In addition, there is also a [current drag operation](#), which can take on the values "none", "copy", "link", and "move". Initially, it has the value "none". It is updated by the user agent as described in the steps below.

User agents must, as soon as the drag operation is [initiated](#) and every 350ms ($\pm 200\text{ms}$) thereafter for as long as the drag operation is ongoing, [queue a task](#) to perform the following steps in sequence:

1. If the user agent is still performing the previous iteration of the sequence (if any) when the next iteration becomes due, abort these steps for this iteration (effectively "skipping missed frames" of the drag-and-drop operation).
2. [Fire a DND event](#) named `drag` at the [source node](#). If this event is canceled, the user agent must set the [current drag operation](#) to "none" (no drag operation).
3. If the `drag` event was not canceled and the user has not ended the drag-and-drop operation, check the state of the drag-and-drop operation, as follows:
 1. If the user is indicating a different [immediate user selection](#) than during the last iteration (or if this is the first iteration), and if this [immediate user selection](#) is not the same as the [current target element](#), then [fire a DND event](#) named `dragexit` at the [current target element](#), and then update the [current target element](#) as follows:

- ↪ If the new [immediate user selection](#) is null
Set the [current target element](#) to null also.
- ↪ If the new [immediate user selection](#) is in a non-DOM document or application
Set the [current target element](#) to the [immediate user selection](#).
- ↪ Otherwise
 - Fire a DND event named [dragenter](#) at the [immediate user selection](#).
If the event is canceled, then set the [current target element](#) to the [immediate user selection](#).
Otherwise, run the appropriate step from the following list:
 - ↪ If the [immediate user selection](#) is a text field (e.g. [textarea](#), or an [input](#) element whose [type](#) attribute is in the [Text state](#)) or an [editing host](#) or [editable](#) element, and the [drag data store item list](#) has an item with [the drag data item type string](#) "text/plain" and [the drag data item kind](#) Plain Unicode string
Set the [current target element](#) to the [immediate user selection](#) anyway.
 - ↪ If the [immediate user selection](#) is an element with a [dropzone](#) attribute that [matches](#) the [drag data store](#)
Set the [current target element](#) to the [immediate user selection](#) anyway.
 - ↪ If the [immediate user selection](#) is an element that itself has an ancestor element with a [dropzone](#) attribute that [matches](#) the [drag data store](#)
Let [newtarget](#) be the nearest (deepest) such ancestor element.
If the [immediate user selection](#) is [newtarget](#), then leave the [current target element](#) unchanged.
Otherwise, fire a DND event named [dragenter](#) at [newtarget](#). Then, set the [current target element](#) to [newtarget](#), regardless of whether that event was canceled or not.
 - ↪ If the [immediate user selection](#) is the [body element](#)
Leave the [current target element](#) unchanged.
 - ↪ Otherwise
 - Fire a DND event named [dragenter](#) at the [body element](#), if there is one, or at the [document](#) object, if not. Then, set the [current target element](#) to the [body element](#), regardless of whether that event was canceled or not.

2. If the previous step caused the [current target element](#) to change, and if the previous target element was not null or a part of a non-DOM document, then fire a DND event named [dragleave](#) at the previous target element.

3. If the [current target element](#) is a DOM element, then fire a DND event named [dragover](#) at this [current target element](#).

If the [dragover](#) event is not canceled, run the appropriate step from the following list:

- ↪ If the [current target element](#) is a text field (e.g. [textarea](#), or an [input](#) element whose [type](#) attribute is in the [Text state](#)) or an [editing host](#) or [editable](#) element, and the [drag data store item list](#) has an item with [the drag data item type string](#) "text/plain" and [the drag data item kind](#) Plain Unicode string
Set the [current drag operation](#) to either "copy" or "move", as appropriate given the platform conventions.
- ↪ If the [current target element](#) is an element with a [dropzone](#) attribute that [matches](#) the [drag data store](#) and [specifies an operation](#)
Set the [current drag operation](#) to the operation [specified](#) by the [dropzone](#) attribute of the [current target element](#).
- ↪ If the [current target element](#) is an element with a [dropzone](#) attribute that [matches](#) the [drag data store](#) and does not [specify an operation](#)
Set the [current drag operation](#) to "copy".
- ↪ Otherwise
Reset the [current drag operation](#) to "none".

Otherwise (if the [dragover](#) event is canceled), set the [current drag operation](#) based on the values of the [effectAllowed](#) and [dropEffect](#) attributes of the [DragEvent](#) object's [dataTransfer](#) object as they stood after the event [dispatch](#) finished, as per the following table:

effectAllowed	dropEffect	Drag operation
"uninitialized", "copy", "copyLink", "copyMove", or "all"	"copy"	"copy"
"uninitialized", "link", "copyLink", "linkMove", or "all"	"link"	"link"
"uninitialized", "move", "copyMove", "linkMove", or "all"	"move"	"move"
Any other case		"none"

4. Otherwise, if the [current target element](#) is not a DOM element, use platform-specific mechanisms to determine what drag operation is being performed (none, copy, link, or move), and set the [current drag operation](#) accordingly.

5. Update the drag feedback (e.g. the mouse cursor) to match the [current drag operation](#), as follows:

Drag operation	Feedback
"copy"	Data will be copied if dropped here.
"link"	Data will be linked if dropped here.
"move"	Data will be moved if dropped here.
"none"	No operation allowed, dropping here will cancel the drag-and-drop operation.

4. Otherwise, if the user ended the drag-and-drop operation (e.g. by releasing the mouse button in a mouse-driven drag-and-drop interface), or if the [drag](#) event was canceled, then this will be the last iteration. Run the following steps, then stop the drag-and-drop operation:

1. If the [current drag operation](#) is "none" (no drag operation), or, if the user ended the drag-and-drop operation by canceling it (e.g. by hitting the [Escape](#) key), or if the [current target element](#) is null, then the drag operation failed. Run these substeps:

1. Let [dropped](#) be false.

2. If the [current target element](#) is a DOM element, fire a DND event named [dragleave](#) at it; otherwise, if it is not null, use platform-specific conventions for drag cancellation.

Otherwise, the drag operation might be a success; run these substeps:

1. Let `dropped` be true.
2. If the `current target element` is a DOM element, [fire a DND event](#) named `drop` at it; otherwise, use platform-specific conventions for indicating a drop.
3. If the event is canceled, set the `current drag operation` to the value of the `dropEffect` attribute of the `dragEvent` object's `dataTransfer` object as it stood after the event `dispatch` finished.

Otherwise, the event is not canceled; perform the event's default action, which depends on the exact target as follows:

- ↪ If the `current target element` is a text field (e.g. `textarea`, or an `input` element whose `type` attribute is in the `Text` state) or an `editing host` or `editable` element, and the `drag data store item list` has an item with the `drag data item type string` "text/plain" and the `drag data item kind` Plain Unicode string

Insert the actual data of the first item in the `drag data store item list` to have a `drag data item type string` of "text/plain" and a `drag data item kind` that is Plain Unicode string into the text field or `editing host` or `editable` element in a manner consistent with platform-specific conventions (e.g. inserting it at the current mouse cursor position, or inserting it at the end of the field).

- ↪ Otherwise

Reset the `current drag operation` to "none".

2. [Fire a DND event](#) named `dragend` at the `source node`.

3. Run the appropriate steps from the following list as the default action of the `dragend` event:

- ↪ If `dropped` is true, the `current target element` is a `text field` (see below), the `current drag operation` is "move", and the source of the drag-and-drop operation is a selection in the DOM that is entirely contained within an `editing host`
[Delete the selection](#).

- ↪ If `dropped` is true, the `current target element` is a `text field` (see below), the `current drag operation` is "move", and the source of the drag-and-drop operation is a selection in a `text field`

The user agent should delete the dragged selection from the relevant text field.

- ↪ If `dropped` is false or if the `current drag operation` is "none"

The drag was canceled. If the platform conventions dictate that this be represented to the user (e.g. by animating the dragged selection going back to the source of the drag-and-drop operation), then do so.

- ↪ Otherwise

The event has no default action.

For the purposes of this step, a `text field` is a `textarea` element or an `input` element whose `type` attribute is in one of the `Text`, `Search`, `Tel`, `URL`, `E-mail`, `Password`, or `Number` states.

Note: User agents are encouraged to consider how to react to drags near the edge of scrollable regions. For example, if a user drags a link to the bottom of the viewport on a long page, it might make sense to scroll the page so that the user can drop the link lower on the page.

Note: This model is independent of which `document` object the nodes involved are from; the events are fired as described above and the rest of the processing model runs as described above, irrespective of how many documents are involved in the operation.

7.7.6 Events summary

This section is non-normative.

The following events are involved in the drag-and-drop model.

Event Name	Target	Cancelable?	Drag data store mode	<code>dropEffect</code>	Default Action
<code>dragstart</code>	Source node	✓ Cancelable	Read/write mode	"none"	Initiate the drag-and-drop operation
<code>drag</code>	Source node	✓ Cancelable	Protected mode	"none"	Continue the drag-and-drop operation
<code>dragenter</code>	Immediate user selection or the body element	✓ Cancelable	Protected mode	Based on effectAllowed value	Reject immediate user selection as potential target element
<code>dragexit</code>	Previous target element	—	Protected mode	"none"	None
<code>dragleave</code>	Previous target element	—	Protected mode	"none"	None
<code>dragover</code>	Current target element	✓ Cancelable	Protected mode	Based on effectAllowed value	Reset the <code>current drag operation</code> to "none"
<code>drop</code>	Current target element	✓ Cancelable	Read-only mode	Current drag operation	Varies
<code>dragend</code>	Source node	—	Protected mode	Current drag operation	Varies

Not shown in the above table: all these events bubble, and the `effectAllowed` attribute always has the value it had after the `dragstart` event, defaulting to "uninitialized" in the `dragstart` event.

7.7.7 The `draggable` attribute

All [HTML elements](#) may have the `draggable` content attribute set. The `draggable` attribute is an [enumerated attribute](#). It has three states. The first state is `true` and it has the keyword `true`. The second state is `false` and it has the keyword `false`. The third state is `auto`; it has no keywords but it is the [missing value default](#).

The `true` state means the element is draggable; the `false` state means that it is not. The `auto` state uses the default behavior of the user agent.

An element with a `draggable` attribute should also have a `title` attribute that names the element for the purpose of non-visual interactions.

An element with a [draggable](#) attribute should also have a [title](#) attribute that names the element for the purpose of non-visual interactions.

element .draggable [= value]

This definition is non-normative. Implementation requirements are given below this definition.

Returns true if the element is draggable; otherwise, returns false.

Can be set, to override the default and set the [draggable](#) content attribute.

The [draggable](#) IDL attribute, whose value depends on the content attribute's in the way described below, controls whether or not the element is draggable. Generally, only text selections are draggable, but elements whose [draggable](#) IDL attribute is true become draggable as well.

If an element's [draggable](#) content attribute has the state *true*, the [draggable](#) IDL attribute must return true.

Otherwise, if the element's [draggable](#) content attribute has the state *false*, the [draggable](#) IDL attribute must return false.

Otherwise, the element's [draggable](#) content attribute has the state *auto*. If the element is an [img](#) element, or, if the element is an [a](#) element with an [href](#) content attribute, the [draggable](#) IDL attribute must return true.

Otherwise, the [draggable](#) IDL attribute must return false.

If the [draggable](#) IDL attribute is set to the value *false*, the [draggable](#) content attribute must be set to the literal value *false*. If the [draggable](#) IDL attribute is set to the value *true*, the [draggable](#) content attribute must be set to the literal value *true*.

7.7.8 The [dropzone](#) attribute

All [HTML elements](#) may have the [dropzone](#) content attribute set. When specified, its value must be an [unordered set of unique space-separated tokens](#) that are [ASCII case-insensitive](#). The allowed values are the following:

[copy](#)

Indicates that dropping an accepted item on the element will result in a copy of the dragged data.

[move](#)

Indicates that dropping an accepted item on the element will result in the dragged data being moved to the new location.

[link](#)

Indicates that dropping an accepted item on the element will result in a link to the original data.

Any keyword with eight characters or more, beginning with the an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for the string "string":

Indicates that items with [the drag data item kind Plain Unicode string](#) and [the drag data item type string](#) set to a value that matches the remainder of the keyword are accepted.

Any keyword with six characters or more, beginning with an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for the string "file":

Indicates that items with [the drag data item kind File](#) and [the drag data item type string](#) set to a value that matches the remainder of the keyword are accepted.

The [dropzone](#) content attribute's values must not have more than one of the three feedback values ([copy](#), [move](#), and [link](#)) specified. If none are specified, the [copy](#) value is implied.

An element with a [dropzone](#) attribute should also have a [title](#) attribute that names the element for the purpose of non-visual interactions.

A [dropzone](#) attribute **matches a drag data store** if the [dropzone processing steps](#) result in a match.

A [dropzone](#) attribute **specifies an operation** if the [dropzone processing steps](#) result in a specified operation. The specified operation is as given by those steps.

The [dropzone processing steps](#) are as follows. They either result in a match or not, and separate from this result either in a specified operation or not, as defined below.

1. Let [value](#) be the value of the [dropzone](#) attribute.
2. Let [keywords](#) be the result of [splitting value on spaces](#).
3. Let [matched](#) be false.
4. Let [operation](#) be unspecified.
5. For each value in [keywords](#), if any, in the order that they were found in [value](#), run the following steps.
 1. Let [keyword](#) be the keyword.
 2. If [keyword](#) is one of "[copy](#)", "[move](#)", or "[link](#)", then: run the following substeps:
 1. If [operation](#) is still unspecified, then let [operation](#) be the string given by [keyword](#).
 2. Skip to the step labeled [end of keyword](#) below.
 3. If [keyword](#) does not contain a ":" (U+003A) character, or if the first such character in [keyword](#) is either the first character or the last character in the string, then skip to the step labeled [end of keyword](#) below.
 4. Let [kind code](#) be the substring of [keyword](#) from the first character in the string to the last character in the string that is before the first ":" (U+003A) character in the string, [converted to ASCII lowercase](#).
 5. Jump to the appropriate step from the list below, based on the value of [kind code](#):
 - ↪ If [kind code](#) is the string "string"
Let [kind](#) be [Plain Unicode string](#).
 - ↪ If [kind code](#) is the string "file"
Let [kind](#) be [File](#).
 - ↪ Otherwise
Skip to the step labeled [end of keyword](#) below.
6. Let [type](#) be the substring of [keyword](#) from the first character after the first ":" (U+003A) character in the string, to the last character in the string, [converted to ASCII lowercase](#).

7. If there exist any items in the [drag data store item list](#) whose [drag data item kind](#) is the kind given in *kind* and whose [drag data item type](#) is *type*, then let *matched* be true.
8. *End of keyword:* Go on to the next keyword, if any, or the next step in the overall algorithm, if there are no more.
6. The algorithm results in a match if *matched* is true, and does not otherwise.

The algorithm results in a specified operation if *operation* is not unspecified. The specified operation, if one is specified, is the one given by *operation*.

The `dropzone` IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the `content` attribute of the same name.

Code Example:

In this example, a `div` element is made into a drop target for image files using the `dropzone` attribute. Images dropped into the target are then displayed.

```
<div dropzone="copy file:image/png file:image/gif file:image/jpeg" ondrop="receive(event, this)">
<p>Drop an image here to have it displayed.</p>
</div>
<script>
function receive(event, element) {
  var data = event.dataTransfer.items;
  for (var i = 0; i < data.length; i += 1) {
    if ((data[i].kind == 'file') && (data[i].type.match('image/'))) {
      var img = new Image();
      img.src = window.createObjectURL(data[i].getAsFile());
      element.appendChild(img);
    }
  }
}</script>
```

7.7.9 Security risks in the drag-and-drop model

User agents must not make the data added to the `DataTransfer` object during the `dragstart` event available to scripts until the `drop` event, because otherwise, if a user were to drag sensitive information from one document to a second document, crossing a hostile third document in the process, the hostile document could intercept the data.

For the same reason, user agents must consider a drop to be successful only if the user specifically ended the drag operation — if any scripts end the drag operation, it must be considered unsuccessful (canceled) and the `drop` event must not be fired.

User agents should take care to not start drag-and-drop operations in response to script actions. For example, in a mouse-and-window environment, if a script moves a window while the user has his mouse button depressed, the UA would not consider that to start a drag. This is important because otherwise UAs could cause data to be dragged from sensitive sources and dropped into hostile documents without the user's consent.

User agents should filter potentially active (scripted) content (e.g. HTML) when it is dragged and when it is dropped, using a whitelist of known-safe features. Similarly, [relative URLs](#) should be turned into absolute URLs to avoid references changing in unexpected ways. This specification does not specify how this is performed.

Code Example:

Consider a hostile page providing some content and getting the user to select and drag and drop (or indeed, copy and paste) that content to a victim page's `contenteditable` region. If the browser does not ensure that only safe content is dragged, potentially unsafe content such as scripts and event handlers in the selection, once dropped (or pasted) into the victim site, get the privileges of the victim site. This would thus enable a cross-site scripting attack.

8 The HTML syntax

Note: This section only describes the rules for resources labeled with an [HTML MIME type](#). Rules for XML resources are discussed in the section below entitled "[The XHTML syntax](#)".

8.1 Writing HTML documents

This section only applies to documents, authoring tools, and markup generators. In particular, it does not apply to conformance checkers; conformance checkers must use the requirements given in the next section ("parsing HTML documents").

Documents must consist of the following parts, in the given order:

1. Optionally, a single "BOM" (U+FEFF) character.
2. Any number of [comments](#) and [space characters](#).
3. A [DOCTYPE](#).
4. Any number of [comments](#) and [space characters](#).
5. The root element, in the form of an [html element](#).
6. Any number of [comments](#) and [space characters](#).

The various types of content mentioned above are described in the next few sections.

In addition, there are some restrictions on how [character encoding declarations](#) are to be serialized, as discussed in the section on that topic.

Space characters before the root `html` element, and space characters at the start of the `html` element and before the `head` element, will be dropped when the document is parsed; space characters after the root `html` element will be parsed as if they were at the end of the `body` element. Thus, space characters around the root element do not round-trip.

It is suggested that newlines be inserted after the DOCTYPE, after any comments that are before the root element, after the [html](#) element's start tag (if it is not [omitted](#)), and after any comments that are inside the [html](#) element but before the [head](#) element.

Many strings in the HTML syntax (e.g. the names of elements and their attributes) are case-insensitive, but only for [uppercase ASCII letters](#) and [lowercase ASCII letters](#). For convenience, in this section this is just referred to as "case-insensitive".

8.1.1 The DOCTYPE

A DOCTYPE is a required preamble.

Note: DOCTYPES are required for legacy reasons. When omitted, browsers tend to use a different rendering mode that is incompatible with some specifications. Including the DOCTYPE in a document ensures that the browser makes a best-effort attempt at following the relevant specifications.

A DOCTYPE must consist of the following components, in this order:

1. A string that is an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for the string "<!DOCTYPE".
2. One or more [space characters](#).
3. A string that is an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for the string "html".
4. Optionally, a [DOCTYPE legacy string](#) or an [obsolete permitted DOCTYPE string](#) (defined below).
5. Zero or more [space characters](#).
6. A ">" (U+003E) character.

Note: In other words, <!DOCTYPE html>, case-insensitively.

For the purposes of HTML generators that cannot output HTML markup with the short DOCTYPE "<!DOCTYPE html>", a **DOCTYPE legacy string** may be inserted into the DOCTYPE (in the position defined above). This string must consist of:

1. One or more [space characters](#).
2. A string that is an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for the string "SYSTEM".
3. One or more [space characters](#).
4. A U+0022 QUOTATION MARK or U+0027 APOSTROPHE character (the *quote mark*).
5. The literal string "[about:legacy-compat](#)".
6. A matching U+0022 QUOTATION MARK or U+0027 APOSTROPHE character (i.e. the same character as in the earlier step labeled *quote mark*).

Note: In other words, <!DOCTYPE html SYSTEM "about:legacy-compat"> or <!DOCTYPE html SYSTEM 'about:legacy-compat'>, case-insensitively except for the part in single or double quotes.

The [DOCTYPE legacy string](#) should not be used unless the document is generated from a system that cannot output the shorter string.

To help authors transition from HTML4 and XHTML1, an **obsolete permitted DOCTYPE string** can be inserted into the DOCTYPE (in the position defined above). This string must consist of:

1. One or more [space characters](#).
2. A string that is an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for the string "PUBLIC".
3. One or more [space characters](#).
4. A U+0022 QUOTATION MARK or U+0027 APOSTROPHE character (the *first quote mark*).
5. The string from one of the cells in the first column of the table below. The row to which this cell belongs is the *selected row*.
6. A matching U+0022 QUOTATION MARK or U+0027 APOSTROPHE character (i.e. the same character as in the earlier step labeled *first quote mark*).
7. If a system identifier is used,
 1. One or more [space characters](#).
 2. A U+0022 QUOTATION MARK or U+0027 APOSTROPHE character (the *third quote mark*).
 3. The string from the cell in the second column of the *selected row*.
 4. A matching U+0022 QUOTATION MARK or U+0027 APOSTROPHE character (i.e. the same character as in the earlier step labeled *third quote mark*).

Allowed values for public and system identifiers in an [obsolete permitted DOCTYPE string](#).

Public identifier	System identifier	System identifier optional?
-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0//EN	http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-html40/strict.dtd	Yes
-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN	http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd	Yes
-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN	http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd	No
-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.1//EN	http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml11/DTD/xhtml11.dtd	No

A DOCTYPE containing an [obsolete permitted DOCTYPE string](#) is an **obsolete permitted DOCTYPE**. Authors should not use [obsolete permitted DOCTYPES](#), as they are unnecessarily long.

8.1.2 Elements

There are five different kinds of **elements**: [void elements](#), [raw text elements](#), [escapable raw text elements](#), [foreign elements](#), and [normal elements](#).

Void elements

[area](#), [base](#), [br](#), [col](#), [embed](#), [hr](#), [img](#), [input](#), [keygen](#), [link](#), [meta](#), [param](#), [source](#), [track](#), [wbr](#)

Raw text elements

[script](#), [style](#)

Escapable raw text elements

[textarea](#), [title](#)

Foreign elements

Elements from the [MathML namespace](#) and the [SVG namespace](#).

Normal elements

All other allowed [HTML elements](#) are normal elements.

Tags are used to delimit the start and end of elements in the markup. [Raw text](#), [escapable raw text](#), and [normal](#) elements have a [start tag](#) to indicate where they begin, and an [end tag](#) to indicate where they end. The start and end tags of certain [normal elements](#) can be [omitted](#), as described below in the section on [optional tags](#). Those that cannot be omitted must not be omitted. [Void elements](#) only have a start tag; end tags must not be specified for [void elements](#). [Foreign elements](#) must either have a start tag and an end tag, or a start tag that is marked as [self-closing](#).

must not be specified for [void elements](#). [Foreign elements](#) must either have a start tag and an end tag, or a start tag that is marked as self-closing, in which case they must not have an end tag.

The [contents](#) of the element must be placed between just after the start tag (which [might be implied in certain cases](#)) and just before the end tag (which again, [might be implied in certain cases](#)). The exact allowed contents of each individual element depend on the [content model](#) of that element, as described earlier in this specification. Elements must not contain content that their content model disallows. In addition to the restrictions placed on the contents by those content models, however, the five types of elements have additional *syntactic* requirements.

[Void elements](#) can't have any contents (since there's no end tag, no content can be put between the start tag and the end tag).

[Raw text elements](#) can have [text](#), though it has [restrictions](#) described below.

[Escapable raw text elements](#) can have [text](#) and [character references](#), but the text must not contain an [ambiguous ampersand](#). There are also [further restrictions](#) described below.

[Foreign elements](#) whose start tag is marked as self-closing can't have any contents (since, again, as there's no end tag, no content can be put between the start tag and the end tag). [Foreign elements](#) whose start tag is *not* marked as self-closing can have [text](#), [character references](#), [CDATA sections](#), other [elements](#), and [comments](#), but the text must not contain the character "<" (U+003C) or an [ambiguous ampersand](#).

The HTML syntax does not support namespace declarations, even in [foreign elements](#).

For instance, consider the following HTML fragment:

```
<p>
  <svg>
    <metadata>
      <!-- this is invalid -->
      <cdr:license xmlns:cdr="http://www.example.com/cdr/metadata" name="MIT"/>
    </metadata>
  </svg>
</p>
```

The innermost element, `cdr:license`, is actually in the SVG namespace, as the "`xmlns:cdr`" attribute has no effect (unlike in XML). In fact, as the comment in the fragment above says, the fragment is actually non-conforming. This is because the SVG specification does not define any elements called "`cdr:license`" in the SVG namespace.

[Normal elements](#) can have [text](#), [character references](#), other [elements](#), and [comments](#), but the text must not contain the character "<" (U+003C) or an [ambiguous ampersand](#). Some [normal elements](#) also have [yet more restrictions](#) on what content they are allowed to hold, beyond the restrictions imposed by the content model and those described in this paragraph. Those restrictions are described below.

Tags contain a **tag name**, giving the element's name. HTML elements all have names that only use [alphanumeric ASCII characters](#). In the HTML syntax, tag names, even those for [foreign elements](#), may be written with any mix of lower- and uppercase letters that, when converted to all-lowercase, matches the element's tag name; tag names are case-insensitive.

8.1.2.1 Start tags

Start tags must have the following format:

1. The first character of a start tag must be a "<" (U+003C) character.
2. The next few characters of a start tag must be the element's [tag name](#).
3. If there are to be any attributes in the next step, there must first be one or more [space characters](#).
4. Then, the start tag may have a number of attributes, the [syntax for which](#) is described below. Attributes must be separated from each other by one or more [space characters](#). (Some attributes are required to be followed by a space. See the [attributes section](#) below.)
5. After the attributes, or after the [tag name](#) if there are no attributes, there may be one or more [space characters](#). (Some attributes are required to be followed by a space. See the [attributes section](#) below.)
6. Then, if the element is one of the [void elements](#), or if the element is a [foreign element](#), then there may be a single U+002F SOLIDUS character (/). This character has no effect on [void elements](#), but on [foreign elements](#) it marks the start tag as self-closing.
7. Finally, start tags must be closed by a ">" (U+003E) character.

8.1.2.2 End tags

End tags must have the following format:

1. The first character of an end tag must be a "<" (U+003C) character.
2. The second character of an end tag must be a "/" (U+002F) character.
3. The next few characters of an end tag must be the element's [tag name](#).
4. After the tag name, there may be one or more [space characters](#).
5. Finally, end tags must be closed by a ">" (U+003E) character.

8.1.2.3 Attributes

Attributes for an element are expressed inside the element's start tag.

Attributes have a name and a value. **Attribute names** must consist of one or more characters other than the [space characters](#), U+0000 NULL, U+0022 QUOTATION MARK (""), U+0027 APOSTROPHE (''), ">" (U+003E), "/" (U+002F), and "=" (U+003D) characters, the control characters, and any characters that are not defined by Unicode. In the HTML syntax, attribute names, even those for [foreign elements](#), may be written with any mix of lower- and uppercase letters that are an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for the attribute's name.

Attribute values are a mixture of [text](#) and [character references](#), except with the additional restriction that the text cannot contain an [ambiguous ampersand](#).

Attributes can be specified in four different ways:

Empty attribute syntax

When an attribute has no value, it is written as a single attribute name, preceded by a space character and followed by a closing quote character.

Just the [attribute name](#). The value is implicitly the empty string.

Code Example:

In the following example, the [disabled](#) attribute is given with the empty attribute syntax:

```
<input disabled>
```

If an attribute using the empty attribute syntax is to be followed by another attribute, then there must be a [space character](#) separating the two.

Unquoted attribute value syntax

The [attribute name](#), followed by zero or more [space characters](#), followed by a single U+003D EQUALS SIGN character, followed by zero or more [space characters](#), followed by the [attribute value](#), which, in addition to the requirements given above for attribute values, must not contain any literal [space characters](#), any U+0022 QUOTATION MARK characters ("), U+0027 APOSTROPHE characters ('), "=" (U+003D) characters, "<" (U+003C) characters, ">" (U+003E) characters, or "" (U+0060) characters, and must not be the empty string.

Code Example:

In the following example, the [value](#) attribute is given with the unquoted attribute value syntax:

```
<input value=yes>
```

If an attribute using the unquoted attribute syntax is to be followed by another attribute or by the optional "/" (U+002F) character allowed in step 6 of the [start tag](#) syntax above, then there must be a [space character](#) separating the two.

Single-quoted attribute value syntax

The [attribute name](#), followed by zero or more [space characters](#), followed by a single U+003D EQUALS SIGN character, followed by zero or more [space characters](#), followed by a single "" (U+0027) character, followed by the [attribute value](#), which, in addition to the requirements given above for attribute values, must not contain any literal "" (U+0027) characters, and finally followed by a second single U+0027 APOSTROPHE character (').

Code Example:

In the following example, the [type](#) attribute is given with the single-quoted attribute value syntax:

```
<input type='checkbox'>
```

If an attribute using the single-quoted attribute syntax is to be followed by another attribute, then there must be a [space character](#) separating the two.

Double-quoted attribute value syntax

The [attribute name](#), followed by zero or more [space characters](#), followed by a single U+003D EQUALS SIGN character, followed by zero or more [space characters](#), followed by a single "" (U+0022) character, followed by the [attribute value](#), which, in addition to the requirements given above for attribute values, must not contain any literal "" (U+0022) characters, and finally followed by a second single "" (U+0022) character.

Code Example:

In the following example, the [name](#) attribute is given with the double-quoted attribute value syntax:

```
<input name="be evil">
```

If an attribute using the double-quoted attribute syntax is to be followed by another attribute, then there must be a [space character](#) separating the two.

There must never be two or more attributes on the same start tag whose names are an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for each other.

When a [foreign element](#) has one of the namespaced attributes given by the local name and namespace of the first and second cells of a row from the following table, it must be written using the name given by the third cell from the same row.

Local name	Namespace	Attribute name
actuate	XLink namespace	xlink:actuate
arcrole	XLink namespace	xlink:arcrole
href	XLink namespace	xlink:href
role	XLink namespace	xlink:role
show	XLink namespace	xlink:show
title	XLink namespace	xlink:title
type	XLink namespace	xlink:type
base	XML namespace	xml:base
lang	XML namespace	xml:lang
space	XML namespace	xml:space
xmlns	XMLNS namespace	xmlns
xlink	XMLNS namespace	xmlns:xlink

No other namespaced attribute can be expressed in [the HTML syntax](#).

Note: Whether the attributes in the table above are conforming or not is defined by other specifications (e.g. the SVG and MathML specifications); this section only describes the syntax rules if the attributes are serialized using the HTML syntax.

8.1.2.4 Optional tags

Certain tags can be [omitted](#).

Note: Omitting an element's [start tag](#) in the situations described below does not mean the element is not present; it is implied, but it is still there. For example, an HTML document always has a root [html](#) element, even if the string `<html>` doesn't appear anywhere in the markup.

An [html](#) element's [start tag](#) may be omitted if the first thing inside the [html](#) element is not a [comment](#).

An [html](#) element's [end tag](#) may be omitted if the [html](#) element is not immediately followed by a [comment](#).

A `head` element's [start tag](#) may be omitted if the element is empty, or if the first thing inside the `head` element is an element.

A `head` element's [end tag](#) may be omitted if the `head` element is not immediately followed by a [space character](#) or a [comment](#).

A `body` element's [start tag](#) may be omitted if the element is empty, or if the first thing inside the `body` element is not a [space character](#) or a [comment](#), except if the first thing inside the `body` element is a `script` or `style` element.

A `body` element's [end tag](#) may be omitted if the `body` element is not immediately followed by a [comment](#).

An `li` element's [end tag](#) may be omitted if the `li` element is immediately followed by another `li` element or if there is no more content in the parent element.

A `dt` element's [end tag](#) may be omitted if the `dt` element is immediately followed by another `dt` element or a `dd` element.

A `dd` element's [end tag](#) may be omitted if the `dd` element is immediately followed by another `dd` element or a `dt` element, or if there is no more content in the parent element.

A `p` element's [end tag](#) may be omitted if the `p` element is immediately followed by an `address`, `article`, `aside`, `blockquote`, `dir`, `div`, `dl`, `fieldset`, `footer`, `form`, `h1`, `h2`, `h3`, `h4`, `h5`, `h6`, `header`, `hgroup`, `hr`, `main`, `nav`, `ol`, `p`, `pre`, `section`, `table`, or `ul` element, or if there is no more content in the parent element and the parent element is not an `a` element.

An `rt` element's [end tag](#) may be omitted if the `rt` element is immediately followed by an `rt` or `rp` element, or if there is no more content in the parent element.

An `rp` element's [end tag](#) may be omitted if the `rp` element is immediately followed by an `rt` or `rp` element, or if there is no more content in the parent element.

An `optgroup` element's [end tag](#) may be omitted if the `optgroup` element is immediately followed by another `optgroup` element, or if there is no more content in the parent element.

An `option` element's [end tag](#) may be omitted if the `option` element is immediately followed by another `option` element, or if it is immediately followed by an `optgroup` element, or if there is no more content in the parent element.

A `colgroup` element's [start tag](#) may be omitted if the first thing inside the `colgroup` element is a `col` element, and if the element is not immediately preceded by another `colgroup` element whose [end tag](#) has been omitted. (It can't be omitted if the element is empty.)

A `colgroup` element's [end tag](#) may be omitted if the `colgroup` element is not immediately followed by a [space character](#) or a [comment](#).

A `thead` element's [end tag](#) may be omitted if the `thead` element is immediately followed by a `tbody` or `tfoot` element.

A `tbody` element's [start tag](#) may be omitted if the first thing inside the `tbody` element is a `tr` element, and if the element is not immediately preceded by a `tbody`, `thead`, or `tfoot` element whose [end tag](#) has been omitted. (It can't be omitted if the element is empty.)

A `tbody` element's [end tag](#) may be omitted if the `tbody` element is immediately followed by a `tbody` or `tfoot` element, or if there is no more content in the parent element.

A `tfoot` element's [end tag](#) may be omitted if the `tfoot` element is immediately followed by a `tbody` element, or if there is no more content in the parent element.

A `tr` element's [end tag](#) may be omitted if the `tr` element is immediately followed by another `tr` element, or if there is no more content in the parent element.

A `td` element's [end tag](#) may be omitted if the `td` element is immediately followed by a `td` or `th` element, or if there is no more content in the parent element.

A `th` element's [end tag](#) may be omitted if the `th` element is immediately followed by a `td` or `th` element, or if there is no more content in the parent element.

However, a [start tag](#) must never be omitted if it has any attributes.

8.1.2.5 Restrictions on content models

For historical reasons, certain elements have extra restrictions beyond even the restrictions given by their content model.

A `table` element must not contain `tr` elements, even though these elements are technically allowed inside `table` elements according to the content models described in this specification. (If a `tr` element is put inside a `table` in the markup, it will in fact imply a `tbody` start tag before it.)

A single `newline` may be placed immediately after the [start tag](#) of `pre` and `textarea` elements. This does not affect the processing of the element. If the element's contents are intended to start with a `newline`, two consecutive newlines thus need to be included by the author.

Code Example:

The following two `pre` blocks are equivalent:

```
<pre>Hello</pre>
<pre>
Hello</pre>
```

8.1.2.6 Restrictions on the contents of rawtext and escapable rawtext elements

The text in `raw_text` and `escapable raw text elements` must not contain any occurrences of the string "</" (U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN, U+002F SOLIDUS) followed by characters that case-insensitively match the tag name of the element followed by one of "tab" (U+0009), "LF" (U+000A), "FF" (U+000C), "CR" (U+000D), U+0020 SPACE, ">" (U+003E), or "/" (U+002F).

8.1.3 Text

`Text` is allowed inside elements, attribute values, and comments. Extra constraints are placed on what is and what is not allowed in text based on where the text is to be put, as described in the other sections.

8.1.3.1 Newlines

Newlines in HTML may be represented either as "CR" (U+000D) characters, "LF" (U+000A) characters, or pairs of "CR" (U+000D), "LF" (U+000A) characters in that order.

Where [character references](#) are allowed, a character reference of a "LF" (U+000A) character (but not a "CR" (U+000D) character) also represents a [newline](#).

8.1.4 Character references

In certain cases described in other sections, [text](#) may be mixed with **character references**. These can be used to escape characters that couldn't otherwise legally be included in [text](#).

Character references must start with a U+0026 AMPERSAND character (&). Following this, there are three possible kinds of character references:

Named character references

The ampersand must be followed by one of the names given in the [named character references](#) section, using the same case. The name must be one that is terminated by a ";" (U+003B) character.

Decimal numeric character reference

The ampersand must be followed by a "#" (U+0023) character, followed by one or more [ASCII digits](#), representing a base-ten integer that corresponds to a Unicode code point that is allowed according to the definition below. The digits must then be followed by a ";" (U+003B) character.

Hexadecimal numeric character reference

The ampersand must be followed by a "#" (U+0023) character, which must be followed by either a "x" (U+0078) character or a "X" (U+0058) character, which must then be followed by one or more [ASCII hex digits](#), representing a base-sixteen integer that corresponds to a Unicode code point that is allowed according to the definition below. The digits must then be followed by a ";" (U+003B) character.

The numeric character reference forms described above are allowed to reference any Unicode code point other than U+0000, U+000D, permanently undefined Unicode characters (noncharacters), and control characters other than [space characters](#).

An **ambiguous ampersand** is a U+0026 AMPERSAND character (&) that is followed by one or more [alphanumeric ASCII characters](#), followed by a ";" (U+003B) character, where these characters do not match any of the names given in the [named character references](#) section.

8.1.5 CDATA sections

CDATA sections must consist of the following components, in this order:

1. The string "<! [CDATA[".
2. Optionally, [text](#), with the additional restriction that the text must not contain the string "]]>".
3. The string "]]>".

Code Example:

CDATA sections can only be used in foreign content (MathML or SVG). In this example, a CDATA section is used to escape the contents of an `ms` element:

```
<p>You can add a string to a number, but this stringifies the number:</p>
<math>
<ms><![CDATA[x<y]]></ms>
<mo>+</mo>
<mn>3</mn>
<mo>=</mo>
<ms><![CDATA[x<y3]]></ms>
</math>
```

8.1.6 Comments

Comments must start with the four character sequence U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN, U+0021 EXCLAMATION MARK, U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS, U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS (<!--). Following this sequence, the comment may have [text](#), with the additional restriction that the text must not start with a single ">" (U+003E) character, nor start with a "-" (U+002D) character followed by a ">" (U+003E) character, nor contain two consecutive U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS characters (--), nor end with a "-" (U+002D) character. Finally, the comment must be ended by the three character sequence U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS, U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS, U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (-->).

8.2 Parsing HTML documents

This section only applies to user agents, data mining tools, and conformance checkers.

Note: The rules for parsing XML documents into DOM trees are covered by the next section, entitled "[The XHTML syntax](#)".

User agents must use the parsing rules described in this section to generate the DOM trees from [text/html](#) resources. Together, these rules define what is referred to as the **HTML parser**.

While the HTML syntax described in this specification bears a close resemblance to SGML and XML, it is a separate language with its own parsing rules.

Some earlier versions of HTML (in particular from HTML2 to HTML4) were based on SGML and used SGML parsing rules. However, few (if any) web browsers ever implemented true SGML parsing for HTML documents; the only user agents to strictly handle HTML as an SGML application have historically been validators. The resulting confusion — with validators claiming documents to have one representation while widely deployed Web browsers interoperably implemented a different representation — has wasted decades of productivity. This version of HTML thus returns to a non-SGML basis.

Authors interested in using SGML tools in their authoring pipeline are encouraged to use XML tools and the XML serialization of HTML.

This specification defines the parsing rules for HTML documents, whether they are syntactically correct or not. Certain points in the parsing algorithm are said to be **parse errors**. The error handling for parse errors is well-defined (that's the processing rules described throughout this specification), but user agents, while parsing an HTML document, may [abort the parser](#) at the first [parse error](#) that they encounter for which they do not wish to apply the rules described in this specification.

Conformance checkers must report at least one parse error condition to the user if one or more parse error conditions exist in the document and must not report parse error conditions if none exist in the document. Conformance checkers may report more than one parse error condition if more than one parse error condition exists in the document.

Note: Parse errors are only errors with the syntax of HTML. In addition to checking for parse errors, conformance checkers will also verify that the document obeys all the other conformance requirements described in this specification.

For the purposes of conformance checkers, if a resource is determined to be in [the HTML syntax](#), then it is an [HTML document](#).

8.2.1 Overview of the parsing model

The input to the HTML parsing process consists of a stream of [Unicode code points](#), which is passed through a [tokenization](#) stage followed by a [tree construction](#) stage. The output is a [Document](#) object.

Note: Implementations that [do not support scripting](#) do not have to actually create a DOM [Document](#) object, but the DOM tree in such cases is still used as the model for the rest of the specification.

In the common case, the data handled by the tokenization stage comes from the network, but [it can also come from script](#) running in the user agent, e.g. using the `document.write()` API.

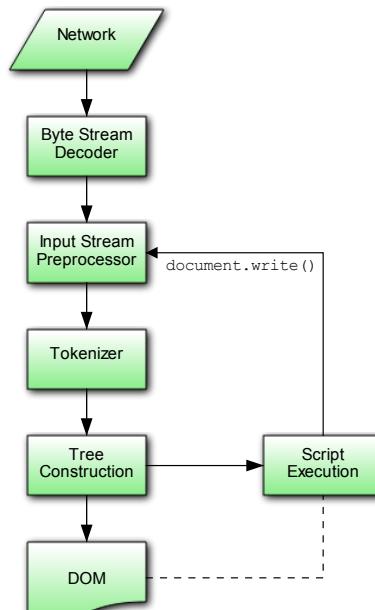
There is only one set of states for the tokenizer stage and the tree construction stage, but the tree construction stage is reentrant, meaning that while the tree construction stage is handling one token, the tokenizer might be resumed, causing further tokens to be emitted and processed before the first token's processing is complete.

Code Example:

In the following example, the tree construction stage will be called upon to handle a "p" start tag token while handling the "script" end tag token:

```
...<script>
  document.write('<p>');
</script>
...
```

To handle these cases, parsers have a **script nesting level**, which must be initially set to zero, and a **parser pause flag**, which must be initially set to false.



8.2.2 The input byte stream

The stream of Unicode code points that comprises the input to the tokenization stage will be initially seen by the user agent as a stream of bytes (typically coming over the network or from the local file system). The bytes encode the actual characters according to a particular *character encoding*, which the user agent must use to decode the bytes into characters.

Note: For XML documents, the algorithm user agents must use to determine the character encoding is given by the XML specification. This section does not apply to XML documents. [\[XML\]](#)

The [encoding sniffing algorithm](#) defined below is used to determine the character encoding.

Given a character encoding, the bytes in the [input byte stream](#) must be converted to Unicode code points for the tokenizer's [input stream](#), as described by the rules for that encoding's [decoder](#).

Note: Bytes or sequences of bytes in the original byte stream that did not conform to the encoding specification (e.g. invalid UTF-8 byte sequences in a UTF-8 input byte stream) are errors that conformance checkers are expected to report.

Note: Leading Byte Order Marks (BOMs) are not stripped by the decoder algorithms, they are stripped by the algorithm below.

Warning! *The decoder algorithms describe how to handle invalid input; for security reasons, it is imperative that those rules be followed precisely. Differences in how invalid byte sequences are handled can result in, amongst other problems, script injection vulnerabilities ("XSS").*

8.2.2.1 Determining the character encoding

In some cases, it might be impractical to unambiguously determine the encoding before parsing the document. Because of this, this specification provides for a two-pass mechanism with an optional pre-scan. Implementations are allowed, as described below, to apply a simplified parsing algorithm to whatever bytes they have available before beginning to parse the document. Then, the real parser is started, using a tentative encoding derived from this pre-parse and other out-of-band metadata. If, while the document is being loaded, the user agent discovers a character encoding declaration that conflicts with this information, then the parser can get reinvoked to perform a parse of the document with the real encoding.

User agents must use the following algorithm, called the **encoding sniffing algorithm**, to determine the character encoding to use when decoding a document in the first pass. This algorithm takes as input any out-of-band metadata available to the user agent (e.g. the [Content-Type metadata](#) of the document) and all the bytes available so far, and returns a character encoding and a **confidence**. The confidence is either *tentative*, *certain*, or *irrelevant*. The encoding used, and whether the confidence in that encoding is *tentative* or *certain*, is [used during the parsing](#) to determine whether to [change the encoding](#). If no encoding is necessary, e.g. because the parser is operating on a Unicode stream and doesn't have to use a character encoding at all, then the **confidence** is *irrelevant*.

1. If the user has explicitly instructed the user agent to override the document's character encoding with a specific encoding, optionally return that encoding with the **confidence** *certain* and abort these steps.

Note: Typically, user agents remember such user requests across sessions, and in some cases apply them to documents in [iframes](#) as well.

2. The user agent may wait for more bytes of the resource to be available, either in this step or at any later step in this algorithm. For instance, a user agent might wait 500ms or 1024 bytes, whichever came first. In general preparing the source to find the encoding improves performance, as it reduces the need to throw away the data structures used when parsing upon finding the encoding information. However, if the user agent delays too long to obtain data to determine the encoding, then the cost of the delay could outweigh any performance improvements from the preparse.

Note: The authoring conformance requirements for character encoding declarations limit them to only appearing [in the first 1024 bytes](#). User agents are therefore encouraged to use the prescan algorithm below (as invoked by these steps) on the first 1024 bytes, but not to stall beyond that.

3. For each of the rows in the following table, starting with the first one and going down, if there are as many or more bytes available than the number of bytes in the first column, and the first bytes of the file match the bytes given in the first column, then return the encoding given in the cell in the second column of that row, with the [confidence certain](#), and abort these steps:

Bytes in Hexadecimal	Encoding
FE FF	Big-endian UTF-16
FF FE	Little-endian UTF-16
EF BB BF	UTF-8

Note: This step looks for Unicode Byte Order Marks (BOMs).

Note: That this step happens before the next one honoring the HTTP [Content-Type](#) header is a [willful violation](#) of the HTTP specification, motivated by a desire to be maximally compatible with legacy content. [\[HTTP\]](#)

4. If the transport layer specifies a character encoding, and it is supported, return that encoding with the [confidence certain](#), and abort these steps.
5. Optionally [prescan the byte stream to determine its encoding](#). The [end condition](#) is that the user agent decides that scanning further bytes would not be efficient. User agents are encouraged to only prescan the first 1024 bytes. User agents may decide that scanning [any bytes](#) is not efficient, in which case these substeps are entirely skipped.

The aforementioned algorithm either aborts unsuccessfully or returns a character encoding. If it returns a character encoding, then this algorithm must be aborted, returning the same encoding, with [confidence tentative](#).

6. If the [HTML parser](#) for which this algorithm is being run is associated with a [document](#) that is itself in a [nested browsing context](#), run these substeps:

1. Let [newdocument](#) be the [Document](#) with which the [HTML parser](#) is associated.
2. Let [parent document](#) be the [Document](#) through which [newdocument](#) is nested (the [active document](#) of the [parent browsing context](#) of [newdocument](#)).
3. If [parent document](#)'s [origin](#) is not the [same origin](#) as [newdocument](#)'s [origin](#), then abort these substeps.
4. If [parent document](#)'s [character encoding](#) is not an [ASCII-compatible character encoding](#), then abort these substeps.
5. Return [parent document](#)'s [character encoding](#), with the [confidence tentative](#), and abort the [encoding sniffing algorithm](#)'s steps.

7. Otherwise, if the user agent has information on the likely encoding for this page, e.g. based on the encoding of the page when it was last visited, then return that encoding, with the [confidence tentative](#), and abort these steps.

8. The user agent may attempt to autodetect the character encoding from applying frequency analysis or other algorithms to the data stream. Such algorithms may use information about the resource other than the resource's contents, including the address of the resource. If autodetection succeeds in determining a character encoding, and that encoding is a supported encoding, then return that encoding, with the [confidence tentative](#), and abort these steps. [\[UNIVCHARDET\]](#)

Note: The UTF-8 encoding has a highly detectable bit pattern. Documents that contain bytes with values greater than 0x7F which match the UTF-8 pattern are very likely to be UTF-8, while documents with byte sequences that do not match it are very likely not. User-agents are therefore encouraged to search for this common encoding. [\[PPPUTF8\]](#) [\[UTF8DET\]](#)

9. Otherwise, return an implementation-defined or user-specified default character encoding, with the [confidence tentative](#).

In controlled environments or in environments where the encoding of documents can be prescribed (for example, for user agents intended for dedicated use in new networks), the comprehensive [UTF-8](#) encoding is suggested.

In other environments, the default encoding is typically dependent on the user's locale (an approximation of the languages, and thus often encodings, of the pages that the user is likely to frequent). The following table gives suggested defaults based on the user's locale, for compatibility with legacy content. Locales are identified by BCP 47 language tags. [\[BCP47\]](#) [\[ENCODING\]](#)

Locale language	Suggested default encoding
ar	Arabic
bg	Bulgarian
cs	Czech
et	Estonian
fa	Persian
he	Hebrew
hr	Croatian
hu	Hungarian
ja	Japanese
ko	Korean
ku	Kurdish
lt	Lithuanian
lv	Latvian
nl	Polish

Locale	Description	Character Encoding
ru	Russian	windows-1251
sk	Slovak	windows-1250
sl	Slovenian	ISO-8859-2
sr	Serbian	windows-1251
th	Thai	windows-874
tr	Turkish	windows-1254
uk	Ukrainian	windows-1251
vi	Vietnamese	windows-1258
zh-CN	Chinese (People's Republic of China)	GB18030
zh-TW	Chinese (Taiwan)	Big5
All other locales		windows-1252

The contents of this table are derived from the intersection of Windows, Chrome, and Firefox defaults.

The [document's character encoding](#) must immediately be set to the value returned from this algorithm, at the same time as the user agent uses the returned value to select the decoder to use for the input byte stream.

When an algorithm requires a user agent to [prescan a byte stream to determine its encoding](#), given some defined *end condition*, then it must run the following steps. These steps either abort unsuccessfully or return a character encoding. If at any point during these steps (including during instances of the [get an attribute](#) algorithm invoked by this one) the user agent either runs out of bytes (meaning the *position* pointer created in the first step below goes beyond the end of the byte stream obtained so far) or reaches its *end condition*, then abort the [prescan a byte stream to determine its encoding](#) algorithm unsuccessfully.

1. Let *position* be a pointer to a byte in the input byte stream, initially pointing at the first byte.
2. *Loop*: If *position* points to:
 - A sequence of bytes starting with: 0x3C 0x21 0x2D 0x2D (ASCII '<!--')
 - Advance the *position* pointer so that it points at the first 0x3E byte which is preceded by two 0x2D bytes (i.e. at the end of an ASCII '--> sequence) and comes after the 0x3C byte that was found. (The two 0x2D bytes can be the same as those in the '<!--' sequence.)
 - A sequence of bytes starting with: 0x3C, 0x4D or 0x6D, 0x45 or 0x65, 0x54 or 0x74, 0x41 or 0x61, and one of 0x09, 0x0A, 0x0C, 0x0D, 0x20, 0x2F (case-insensitive ASCII '<meta' followed by a space or slash)
 1. Advance the *position* pointer so that it points at the next 0x09, 0x0A, 0x0C, 0x0D, 0x20, or 0x2F byte (the one in sequence of characters matched above).
 2. Let *attribute list* be an empty list of strings.
 3. Let *got pragma* be false.
 4. Let *need pragma* be null.
 5. Let *charset* be the null value (which, for the purposes of this algorithm, is distinct from an unrecognised encoding or the empty string).
 6. *Attributes*: [Get an attribute](#) and its value. If no attribute was sniffed, then jump to the *processing* step below.
 7. If the attribute's name is already in *attribute list*, then return to the step labeled *attributes*.
 8. Add the attribute's name to *attribute list*.
 9. Run the appropriate step from the following list, if one applies:
 - If the attribute's name is "http-equiv"
 - If the attribute's value is "content-type", then set *got pragma* to true.
 - If the attribute's name is "content"
 - Apply the [algorithm for extracting a character encoding from a meta element](#), giving the attribute's value as the string to parse. If a character encoding is returned, and if *charset* is still set to null, let *charset* be the encoding returned, and set *need pragma* to true.
 - If the attribute's name is "charset"
 - Let *charset* be the result of [getting an encoding](#) from the attribute's value, and set *need pragma* to false.
 10. Return to the step labeled *attributes*.
 11. *Processing*: If *need pragma* is null, then jump to the step below labeled *next byte*.
 12. If *need pragma* is true but *got pragma* is false, then jump to the step below labeled *next byte*.
 13. If *charset* is a [UTF-16 encoding](#), change the value of *charset* to UTF-8.
 14. If *charset* is not a supported character encoding, then jump to the step below labeled *next byte*.
 15. Abort the [prescan a byte stream to determine its encoding](#) algorithm, returning the encoding given by *charset*.
 - A sequence of bytes starting with a 0x3C byte (ASCII <), optionally a 0x2F byte (ASCII /), and finally a byte in the range 0x41-0x5A or 0x61-0x7A (an ASCII letter)
 1. Advance the *position* pointer so that it points at the next 0x09 (ASCII TAB), 0x0A (ASCII LF), 0x0C (ASCII FF), 0x0D (ASCII CR), 0x20 (ASCII space), or 0x3E (ASCII >) byte.
 2. Repeatedly [get an attribute](#) until no further attributes can be found, then jump to the step below labeled *next byte*.
 - A sequence of bytes starting with: 0x3C 0x21 (ASCII '<!')
 - A sequence of bytes starting with: 0x3C 0x2F (ASCII '/')
 - A sequence of bytes starting with: 0x3C 0x3F (ASCII '<?')
 - Advance the *position* pointer so that it points at the first 0x3E byte (ASCII >) that comes after the 0x3C byte that was found.

↪ **Any other byte**

Do nothing with that byte.

3. **Next byte:** Move `position` so it points at the next byte in the input byte stream, and return to the step above labeled *loop*.

When the [prescan a byte stream to determine its encoding](#) algorithm says to **get an attribute**, it means doing this:

1. If the byte at `position` is one of 0x09 (ASCII TAB), 0x0A (ASCII LF), 0x0C (ASCII FF), 0x0D (ASCII CR), 0x20 (ASCII space), or 0x2F (ASCII /) then advance `position` to the next byte and redo this step.
2. If the byte at `position` is 0x3E (ASCII >), then abort the [get an attribute](#) algorithm. There isn't one.
3. Otherwise, the byte at `position` is the start of the attribute name. Let `attribute name` and `attribute value` be the empty string.
4. Process the byte at `position` as follows:
 - ↪ **If it is 0x3D (ASCII =), and the `attribute name` is longer than the empty string**
Advance `position` to the next byte and jump to the step below labeled *value*.
 - ↪ **If it is 0x09 (ASCII TAB), 0x0A (ASCII LF), 0x0C (ASCII FF), 0x0D (ASCII CR), or 0x20 (ASCII space)**
Jump to the step below labeled *spaces*.
 - ↪ **If it is 0x2F (ASCII /) or 0x3E (ASCII >)**
Abort the [get an attribute](#) algorithm. The attribute's name is the value of `attribute name`, its value is the empty string.
 - ↪ **If it is in the range 0x41 (ASCII A) to 0x5A (ASCII Z)**
Append the Unicode character with code point $b + 0x20$ to `attribute name` (where b is the value of the byte at `position`). (This converts the input to lowercase.)
 - ↪ **Anything else**
Append the Unicode character with the same code point as the value of the byte at `position` to `attribute name`. (It doesn't actually matter how bytes outside the ASCII range are handled here, since only ASCII characters can contribute to the detection of a character encoding.)
5. Advance `position` to the next byte and return to the previous step.
6. **Spaces:** If the byte at `position` is one of 0x09 (ASCII TAB), 0x0A (ASCII LF), 0x0C (ASCII FF), 0x0D (ASCII CR), or 0x20 (ASCII space) then advance `position` to the next byte, then, repeat this step.
7. If the byte at `position` is not 0x3D (ASCII =), abort the [get an attribute](#) algorithm. The attribute's name is the value of `attribute name`, its value is the empty string.
8. Advance `position` past the 0x3D (ASCII =) byte.
9. **Value:** If the byte at `position` is one of 0x09 (ASCII TAB), 0x0A (ASCII LF), 0x0C (ASCII FF), 0x0D (ASCII CR), or 0x20 (ASCII space) then advance `position` to the next byte, then, repeat this step.
10. Process the byte at `position` as follows:
 - ↪ **If it is 0x22 (ASCII ") or 0x27 (ASCII ')**
 1. Let b be the value of the byte at `position`.
 2. **Quote loop:** Advance `position` to the next byte.
 3. If the value of the byte at `position` is the value of b , then advance `position` to the next byte and abort the "get an attribute" algorithm. The attribute's name is the value of `attribute name`, and its value is the value of `attribute value`.
 4. Otherwise, if the value of the byte at `position` is in the range 0x41 (ASCII A) to 0x5A (ASCII Z), then append a Unicode character to `attribute value` whose code point is 0x20 more than the value of the byte at `position`.
 5. Otherwise, append a Unicode character to `attribute value` whose code point is the same as the value of the byte at `position`.
 6. Return to the step above labeled *quote loop*.
 - ↪ **If it is 0x3E (ASCII >)**
Abort the [get an attribute](#) algorithm. The attribute's name is the value of `attribute name`, its value is the empty string.
 - ↪ **If it is in the range 0x41 (ASCII A) to 0x5A (ASCII Z)**
Append the Unicode character with code point $b + 0x20$ to `attribute value` (where b is the value of the byte at `position`). Advance `position` to the next byte.
 - ↪ **Anything else**
Append the Unicode character with the same code point as the value of the byte at `position` to `attribute value`. Advance `position` to the next byte.
11. Process the byte at `position` as follows:
 - ↪ **If it is 0x09 (ASCII TAB), 0x0A (ASCII LF), 0x0C (ASCII FF), 0x0D (ASCII CR), 0x20 (ASCII space), or 0x3E (ASCII >)**
Abort the [get an attribute](#) algorithm. The attribute's name is the value of `attribute name` and its value is the value of `attribute value`.
 - ↪ **If it is in the range 0x41 (ASCII A) to 0x5A (ASCII Z)**
Append the Unicode character with code point $b + 0x20$ to `attribute value` (where b is the value of the byte at `position`).
 - ↪ **Anything else**
Append the Unicode character with the same code point as the value of the byte at `position` to `attribute value`.
12. Advance `position` to the next byte and return to the previous step.

For the sake of interoperability, user agents should not use a pre-scan algorithm that returns different results than the one described above. (But, if you do, please at least let us know, so that we can improve this algorithm and benefit everyone...)

8.2.2.2 Character encodings

User agents must support the encodings defined in the Encoding standard. User agents should not support other encodings.

User agents must not support the CESU-8, UTF-7, BOCU-1 and SCSU encodings. [\[CESU8\]](#) [\[UTF7\]](#) [\[BOCU1\]](#) [\[SCSU\]](#)

Support for encodings based on EBCDIC is especially discouraged. This encoding is rarely used for publicly-facing Web content. Support for UTF-32 is also especially discouraged. This encoding is rarely used, and frequently implemented incorrectly.

Note: This specification does not make any attempt to support EBCDIC-based encodings and UTF-32 in its algorithms; support and use of these encodings can thus lead to unexpected behavior in implementations of this specification.

8.2.2.3 Changing the encoding while parsing

When the parser requires the user agent to **change the encoding**, it must run the following steps. This might happen if the [encoding sniffing algorithm](#) described above failed to find a character encoding, or if it found a character encoding that was not the actual encoding of the file.

1. If the encoding that is already being used to interpret the input stream is [a UTF-16 encoding](#), then set the [confidence](#) to *certain* and abort these steps. The new encoding is ignored; if it was anything but the same encoding, then it would be clearly incorrect.
2. If the new encoding is [a UTF-16 encoding](#), change it to UTF-8.
3. If the new encoding is identical or equivalent to the encoding that is already being used to interpret the input stream, then set the [confidence](#) to *certain* and abort these steps. This happens when the encoding information found in the file matches what the [encoding sniffing algorithm](#) determined to be the encoding, and in the second pass through the parser if the first pass found that the encoding sniffing algorithm described in the earlier section failed to find the right encoding.
4. If all the bytes up to the last byte converted by the current decoder have the same Unicode interpretations in both the current encoding and the new encoding, and if the user agent supports changing the converter on the fly, then the user agent may change to the new converter for the encoding on the fly. Set the [document's character encoding](#) and the encoding used to convert the input stream to the new encoding, set the [confidence](#) to *certain*, and abort these steps.
5. Otherwise, [navigate](#) to the document again, with [replacement enabled](#), and using the same [source browsing context](#), but this time skip the [encoding sniffing algorithm](#) and instead just set the encoding to the new encoding and the [confidence](#) to *certain*. Whenever possible, this should be done without actually contacting the network layer (the bytes should be re-parsed from memory), even if, e.g., the document is marked as not being cacheable. If this is not possible and contacting the network layer would involve repeating a request that uses a method other than HTTP GET ([or equivalent](#) for non-HTTP URLs), then instead set the [confidence](#) to *certain* and ignore the new encoding. The resource will be misinterpreted. User agents may notify the user of the situation, to aid in application development.

8.2.2.4 Preprocessing the input stream

The **input stream** consists of the characters pushed into it as the [input byte stream](#) is decoded or from the various APIs that directly manipulate the input stream.

One leading U+FEFF BYTE ORDER MARK character must be ignored if any are present in the [input stream](#).

Note: The requirement to strip a U+FEFF BYTE ORDER MARK character regardless of whether that character was used to determine the byte order is a [willful violation](#) of Unicode, motivated by a desire to increase the resilience of user agents in the face of naïve transcoders.

Any occurrences of any characters in the ranges U+0001 to U+0008, U+000E to U+001F, U+007F to U+009F, U+FDD0 to U+FDEF, and characters U+000B, U+FFFFE, U+FFFF, U+1FFF, U+1FFFF, U+2FFFF, U+2FFFF, U+3FFFF, U+3FFFF, U+4FFFF, U+4FFFF, U+5FFFF, U+5FFFF, U+6FFFF, U+6FFFF, U+7FFFF, U+7FFFF, U+8FFFF, U+8FFFF, U+9FFFF, U+9FFFF, U+AFFFF, U+AFFFF, U+BFFFF, U+BFFFF, U+CFFFF, U+CFFFF, U+DFFFF, U+DFFFF, U+EFFFF, U+EFFFF, U+FFFFE, U+FFFFF, U+10FFFF, and U+10FFFF are [parse errors](#). These are all control characters or permanently undefined Unicode characters (noncharacters).

"CR" (U+000D) characters and "LF" (U+000A) characters are treated specially. All CR characters must be converted to LF characters, and any LF characters that immediately follow a CR character must be ignored. Thus, newlines in HTML DOMs are represented by LF characters, and there are never any CR characters in the input to the [tokenization](#) stage.

The **next input character** is the first character in the [input stream](#) that has not yet been **consumed** or explicitly ignored by the requirements in this section. Initially, the [next input character](#) is the first character in the input. The **current input character** is the last character to have been [consumed](#).

The **insertion point** is the position (just before a character or just before the end of the input stream) where content inserted using [document.write\(\)](#) is actually inserted. The insertion point is relative to the position of the character immediately after it, it is not an absolute offset into the input stream. Initially, the insertion point is undefined.

The "EOF" character in the tables below is a conceptual character representing the end of the [input stream](#). If the parser is a [script-created parser](#), then the end of the [input stream](#) is reached when an **explicit "EOF" character** (inserted by the [document.close\(\)](#) method) is consumed. Otherwise, the "EOF" character is not a real character in the stream, but rather the lack of any further characters.

Note: The handling of U+0000 NULL characters varies based on where the characters are found. In general, they are ignored except where doing so could plausibly introduce an attack vector. This handling is, by necessity, spread across both the tokenization stage and the tree construction stage.

8.2.3 Parse state

8.2.3.1 The insertion mode

The **insertion mode** is a state variable that controls the primary operation of the tree construction stage.

Initially, the [insertion mode](#) is "[initial](#)". It can change to "[before html](#)", "[before head](#)", "[in head](#)", "[in head noscript](#)", "[after head](#)", "[in body](#)", "[text](#)", "[in table](#)", "[in table text](#)", "[in caption](#)", "[in column group](#)", "[in table body](#)", "[in row](#)", "[in cell](#)", "[in select](#)", "[in select in table](#)", "[after body](#)", "[in frameset](#)", "[after frameset](#)", "[after after body](#)", and "[after after frameset](#)" during the course of the parsing, as described in the [tree construction](#) stage. The insertion mode affects how tokens are processed and whether CDATA sections are supported.

Several of these modes, namely "[in head](#)", "[in body](#)", "[in table](#)", and "[in select](#)", are special, in that the other modes defer to them at various times. When the algorithm below says that the user agent is to do something "**using the rules for the m insertion mode**", where m is one of these modes, the user agent must use the rules described under the m [insertion mode](#)'s section, but must leave the [insertion mode](#) unchanged unless the rules in m themselves switch the [insertion mode](#) to a new value.

When the insertion mode is switched to "[text](#)" or "[in table text](#)", the **original insertion mode** is also set. This is the insertion mode to which the tree construction stage will return.

When the steps below require the UA to **reset the insertion mode appropriately**, it means the UA must follow these steps:

1. Let `last` be false.
2. Let `node` be the last node in the [stack of open elements](#).
3. *Loop:* If `node` is the first node in the stack of open elements, then set `last` to true and set `node` to the [context](#) element. ([fragment case](#))
4. If `node` is a [select](#) element, run these substeps:
 1. Let `ancestor` be `node`.
 2. *Loop:* If `ancestor` is the first node in the [stack of open elements](#), jump to the step below labeled `done`.
 3. Let `ancestor` be the node before `ancestor` in the [stack of open elements](#).
 4. If `ancestor` is a [table](#) node, switch the [insertion mode](#) to "in select in table" and abort these steps.
 5. Jump back to the step labeled `loop`.
 6. *Done:* Switch the [insertion mode](#) to "in select" and abort these steps.
5. If `node` is a [td](#) or [th](#) element and `last` is false, then switch the [insertion mode](#) to "in cell" and abort these steps.
6. If `node` is a [tr](#) element, then switch the [insertion mode](#) to "in row" and abort these steps.
7. If `node` is a [tbody](#), [thead](#), or [tfoot](#) element, then switch the [insertion mode](#) to "in table body" and abort these steps.
8. If `node` is a [caption](#) element, then switch the [insertion mode](#) to "in caption" and abort these steps.
9. If `node` is a [colgroup](#) element, then switch the [insertion mode](#) to "in column group" and abort these steps.
10. If `node` is a [table](#) element, then switch the [insertion mode](#) to "in table" and abort these steps.
11. If `node` is a [head](#) element and `last` is true, then switch the [insertion mode](#) to "in body" ("in body"! not "in head"!) and abort these steps. ([fragment case](#))
12. If `node` is a [head](#) element and `last` is false, then switch the [insertion mode](#) to "in head" and abort these steps.
13. If `node` is a [body](#) element, then switch the [insertion mode](#) to "in body" and abort these steps.
14. If `node` is a [frameset](#) element, then switch the [insertion mode](#) to "in frameset" and abort these steps. ([fragment case](#))
15. If `node` is an [html](#) element, then switch the [insertion mode](#) to "before head" and abort these steps. ([fragment case](#))
16. If `last` is true, then switch the [insertion mode](#) to "in body" and abort these steps. ([fragment case](#))
17. Let `node` now be the node before `node` in the [stack of open elements](#).
18. Return to the step labeled `loop`.

8.2.3.2 The stack of open elements

Initially, the **stack of open elements** is empty. The stack grows downwards; the topmost node on the stack is the first one added to the stack, and the bottommost node of the stack is the most recently added node in the stack (notwithstanding when the stack is manipulated in a random access fashion as part of [the handling for misnested tags](#)).

Note: The "before html" [insertion mode](#) creates the [html](#) root element node, which is then added to the stack.

Note: In the [fragment case](#), the [stack of open elements](#) is initialized to contain an [html](#) element that is created as part of [that algorithm](#). (The [fragment case](#) skips the "before html" [insertion mode](#).)

The [html](#) node, however it is created, is the topmost node of the stack. It only gets popped off the stack when the parser [finishes](#).

The **current node** is the bottommost node in this [stack of open elements](#).

The **adjusted current node** is the [context](#) element if the [stack of open elements](#) has only one element in it and the parser was created by the [HTML fragment parsing algorithm](#); otherwise, the **adjusted current node** is the **current node**.

Elements in the [stack of open elements](#) fall into the following categories:

Special

The following elements have varying levels of special parsing rules: HTML's [address](#), [applet](#), [area](#), [article](#), [aside](#), [base](#), [basefont](#), [bgsound](#), [blockquote](#), [body](#), [br](#), [button](#), [caption](#), [center](#), [col](#), [colgroup](#), [dd](#), [details](#), [dir](#), [div](#), [dl](#), [dt](#), [embed](#), [fieldset](#), [figcaption](#), [figure](#), [footer](#), [form](#), [frame](#), [frameset](#), [h1](#), [h2](#), [h3](#), [h4](#), [h5](#), [head](#), [header](#), [hgroup](#), [hr](#), [html](#), [iframe](#), [img](#), [input](#), [isindex](#), [li](#), [link](#), [listing](#), [main](#), [marquee](#), [meta](#), [nav](#), [noembed](#), [noframes](#), [noscript](#), [object](#), [ol](#), [p](#), [param](#), [plaintext](#), [pre](#), [script](#), [section](#), [select](#), [source](#), [style](#), [summary](#), [table](#), [tbody](#), [td](#), [textarea](#), [tfoot](#), [th](#), [thead](#), [title](#), [tr](#), [track](#), [ul](#), [wbr](#), and [xmp](#); MathML's [mi](#), [mo](#), [mn](#), [ms](#), [mtext](#), and [annotation-xml](#); and SVG's [foreignObject](#), [desc](#), and [title](#).

Formatting

The following HTML elements are those that end up in the [list of active formatting elements](#): [a](#), [b](#), [big](#), [code](#), [em](#), [font](#), [i](#), [nobr](#), [s](#), [small](#), [strike](#), [strong](#), [tt](#), and [u](#).

Ordinary

All other elements found while parsing an HTML document.

The [stack of open elements](#) is said to **have an element in a specific scope** consisting of a list of element types `list` when the following algorithm terminates in a match state:

1. Initialize `node` to be the [current node](#) (the bottommost node of the stack).
2. If `node` is the target node, terminate in a match state.
3. Otherwise, if `node` is one of the element types in `list`, terminate in a failure state.
4. Otherwise, set `node` to the previous entry in the [stack of open elements](#) and return to step 2. (This will never fail, since the loop will always terminate in the previous step if the top of the stack – an [empty element](#) – is reached.)

(eliminate it in the previous step if the top of the stack — an [HTML element](#) — is reached.)

The [stack of open elements](#) is said to **have an element in scope** when it [has an element in the specific scope](#) consisting of the following element types:

- [applet](#) in the [HTML namespace](#)
- [caption](#) in the [HTML namespace](#)
- [html](#) in the [HTML namespace](#)
- [table](#) in the [HTML namespace](#)
- [td](#) in the [HTML namespace](#)
- [th](#) in the [HTML namespace](#)
- [marquee](#) in the [HTML namespace](#)
- [object](#) in the [HTML namespace](#)
- [mi](#) in the [MathML namespace](#)
- [mo](#) in the [MathML namespace](#)
- [mn](#) in the [MathML namespace](#)
- [ms](#) in the [MathML namespace](#)
- [mtext](#) in the [MathML namespace](#)
- [annotation-xml](#) in the [MathML namespace](#)
- [foreignObject](#) in the [SVG namespace](#)
- [desc](#) in the [SVG namespace](#)
- [title](#) in the [SVG namespace](#)

The [stack of open elements](#) is said to **have an element in list item scope** when it [has an element in the specific scope](#) consisting of the following element types:

- All the element types listed above for the [has an element in scope](#) algorithm.
- [ol](#) in the [HTML namespace](#)
- [ul](#) in the [HTML namespace](#)

The [stack of open elements](#) is said to **have an element in button scope** when it [has an element in the specific scope](#) consisting of the following element types:

- All the element types listed above for the [has an element in scope](#) algorithm.
- [button](#) in the [HTML namespace](#)

The [stack of open elements](#) is said to **have an element in table scope** when it [has an element in the specific scope](#) consisting of the following element types:

- [html](#) in the [HTML namespace](#)
- [table](#) in the [HTML namespace](#)

The [stack of open elements](#) is said to **have an element in select scope** when it [has an element in the specific scope](#) consisting of all element types except the following:

- [optgroup](#) in the [HTML namespace](#)
- [option](#) in the [HTML namespace](#)

Nothing happens if at any time any of the elements in the [stack of open elements](#) are moved to a new location in, or removed from, the [Document tree](#). In particular, the stack is not changed in this situation. This can cause, amongst other strange effects, content to be appended to nodes that are no longer in the DOM.

Note: In some cases (namely, when [closing misnested formatting elements](#)), the stack is manipulated in a random-access fashion.

8.2.3.3 The list of active formatting elements

Initially, the **list of active formatting elements** is empty. It is used to handle mis-nested [formatting element tags](#).

The list contains elements in the [formatting](#) category, and scope markers. The scope markers are inserted when entering [applet](#) elements, buttons, [object](#) elements, marquees, table cells, and table captions, and are used to prevent formatting from "leaking" into [applet](#) elements, buttons, [object](#) elements, marquees, and tables.

Note: The scope markers are unrelated to the concept of an element being [in scope](#).

In addition, each element in the [list of active formatting elements](#) is associated with the token for which it was created, so that further elements can be created for that token if necessary.

When the steps below require the UA to **push onto the list of active formatting elements** an element [element](#), the UA must perform the following steps:

1. If there are already three elements in the [list of active formatting elements](#) after the last list marker, if any, or anywhere in the list if there are no list markers, that have the same tag name, namespace, and attributes as [element](#), then remove the earliest such element from the [list of active formatting elements](#). For these purposes, the attributes must be compared as they were when the elements were created by the parser; two elements have the same attributes if all their parsed attributes can be paired such that the two attributes in each pair have identical names, namespaces, and values (the order of the attributes does not matter).

Note: This is the Noah's Ark clause. But with three per family instead of two.

2. Add [element](#) to the [list of active formatting elements](#).

When the steps below require the UA to **reconstruct the active formatting elements**, the UA must perform the following steps:

1. If there are no entries in the [list of active formatting elements](#), then there is nothing to reconstruct; stop this algorithm.
2. If the last (most recently added) entry in the [list of active formatting elements](#) is a marker, or if it is an element that is in the [stack of open elements](#), then there is nothing to reconstruct; stop this algorithm.
3. Let [entry](#) be the last (most recently added) element in the [list of active formatting elements](#).
4. *Rewind:* If there are no entries before [entry](#) in the [list of active formatting elements](#), then jump to the step labeled *create*.
5. Let [entry](#) be the entry one earlier than [entry](#) in the [list of active formatting elements](#).
6. If [entry](#) is neither a marker nor an element that is also in the [stack of open elements](#), go to the step labeled *rewind*.

⁷ An element [entry](#) is the element one later than [entry](#) in the [list of active formatting elements](#).

1. Advance: Let `entry` be the element one later than `entry` in the [list of active formatting elements](#).

8. Create: Insert an HTML element for the token for which the element `entry` was created, to obtain `newelement`.

9. Replace the entry for `entry` in the list with an entry for `newelement`.

10. If the entry for `newelement` in the [list of active formatting elements](#) is not the last entry in the list, return to the step labeled `advance`.

This has the effect of reopening all the formatting elements that were opened in the current body, cell, or caption (whichever is youngest) that haven't been explicitly closed.

Note: The way this specification is written, the [list of active formatting elements](#) always consists of elements in chronological order with the least recently added element first and the most recently added element last (except for while steps 8 to 11 of the above algorithm are being executed, of course).

When the steps below require the UA to **clear the list of active formatting elements up to the last marker**, the UA must perform the following steps:

1. Let `entry` be the last (most recently added) entry in the [list of active formatting elements](#).

2. Remove `entry` from the [list of active formatting elements](#).

3. If `entry` was a marker, then stop the algorithm at this point. The list has been cleared up to the last marker.

4. Go to step 1.

8.2.3.4 The element pointers

Initially, the `head element pointer` and the `form element pointer` are both null.

Once a `head` element has been parsed (whether implicitly or explicitly) the `head element pointer` gets set to point to this node.

The `form element pointer` points to the last `form` element that was opened and whose end tag has not yet been seen. It is used to make form controls associate with forms in the face of dramatically bad markup, for historical reasons.

8.2.3.5 Other parsing state flags

The **scripting flag** is set to "enabled" if [scripting was enabled](#) for the [Document](#) with which the parser is associated when the parser was created, and "disabled" otherwise.

Note: The `scripting flag` can be enabled even when the parser was originally created for the [HTML fragment parsing algorithm](#), even though `script` elements don't execute in that case.

The **frameset-ok flag** is set to "ok" when the parser is created. It is set to "not ok" after certain tokens are seen.

8.2.4 Tokenization

Implementations must act as if they used the following state machine to tokenize HTML. The state machine must start in the [data state](#). Most states consume a single character, which may have various side-effects, and either switches the state machine to a new state to *reconsume* the same character, or switches it to a new state to consume the next character, or stays in the same state to consume the next character. Some states have more complicated behavior and can consume several characters before switching to another state. In some cases, the tokenizer state is also changed by the tree construction stage.

The exact behavior of certain states depends on the [insertion mode](#) and the [stack of open elements](#). Certain states also use a **temporary buffer** to track progress.

The output of the tokenization step is a series of zero or more of the following tokens: DOCTYPE, start tag, end tag, comment, character, end-of-file. DOCTYPE tokens have a name, a public identifier, a system identifier, and a *force-quirks flag*. When a DOCTYPE token is created, its name, public identifier, and system identifier must be marked as missing (which is a distinct state from the empty string), and the *force-quirks flag* must be set to *off* (its other state is *on*). Start and end tag tokens have a tag name, a *self-closing flag*, and a list of attributes, each of which has a name and a value. When a start or end tag token is created, its *self-closing flag* must be unset (its other state is that it be set), and its attributes list must be empty. Comment and character tokens have data.

When a token is emitted, it must immediately be handled by the [tree construction](#) stage. The tree construction stage can affect the state of the tokenization stage, and can insert additional characters into the stream. (For example, the `script` element can result in scripts executing and using the [dynamic markup insertion](#) APIs to insert characters into the stream being tokenized.)

When a start tag token is emitted with its *self-closing flag* set, if the flag is not **acknowledged** when it is processed by the tree construction stage, that is a [parse error](#).

When an end tag token is emitted with attributes, that is a [parse error](#).

When an end tag token is emitted with its *self-closing flag* set, that is a [parse error](#).

An **appropriate end tag token** is an end tag token whose tag name matches the tag name of the last start tag to have been emitted from this tokenizer, if any. If no start tag has been emitted from this tokenizer, then no end tag token is appropriate.

Before each step of the tokenizer, the user agent must first check the [parser pause flag](#). If it is true, then the tokenizer must abort the processing of any nested invocations of the tokenizer, yielding control back to the caller.

The tokenizer state machine consists of the states defined in the following subsections.

8.2.4.1 Data state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- U+0026 AMPERSAND (&) Switch to the [character reference in data state](#).
- "<" (U+003C) Switch to the [tag open state](#).

- ↪ **U+0000 NULL**
 - Parse error. Emit the [current input character](#) as a character token.
- ↪ **EOF**
 - Emit an end-of-file token.
- ↪ **Anything else**
 - Emit the [current input character](#) as a character token.

8.2.4.2 Character reference in data state

Switch to the [data state](#).

Attempt to [consume a character reference](#), with no [additional allowed character](#).

If nothing is returned, emit a U+0026 AMPERSAND character (&) token.

Otherwise, emit the character tokens that were returned.

8.2.4.3 RCDATA state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ **U+0026 AMPERSAND (&)**
 - Switch to the [character reference in RCDATA state](#).
- ↪ **"<" (U+003C)**
 - Switch to the [RCDATA less-than sign state](#).
- ↪ **U+0000 NULL**
 - Parse error. Emit a U+FFF4 REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character token.
- ↪ **EOF**
 - Emit an end-of-file token.
- ↪ **Anything else**
 - Emit the [current input character](#) as a character token.

8.2.4.4 Character reference in RCDATA state

Switch to the [RCDATA state](#).

Attempt to [consume a character reference](#), with no [additional allowed character](#).

If nothing is returned, emit a U+0026 AMPERSAND character (&) token.

Otherwise, emit the character tokens that were returned.

8.2.4.5 RAWTEXT state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ **"<" (U+003C)**
 - Switch to the [RAWTEXT less-than sign state](#).
- ↪ **U+0000 NULL**
 - Parse error. Emit a U+FFF4 REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character token.
- ↪ **EOF**
 - Emit an end-of-file token.
- ↪ **Anything else**
 - Emit the [current input character](#) as a character token.

8.2.4.6 Script data state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ **"<" (U+003C)**
 - Switch to the [script data less-than sign state](#).
- ↪ **U+0000 NULL**
 - Parse error. Emit a U+FFF4 REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character token.
- ↪ **EOF**
 - Emit an end-of-file token.
- ↪ **Anything else**
 - Emit the [current input character](#) as a character token.

8.2.4.7 PLAINTEXT state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ **U+0000 NULL**
 - Parse error. Emit a U+FFF4 REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character token.
- ↪ **EOF**
 - Emit an end-of-file token.
- ↪ **Anything else**
 - Emit the [current input character](#) as a character token.

8.2.4.8 Tag open state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ **"!" (U+0021)**
 - Switch to the [markup declaration open state](#).
- ↪ **"/" (U+002F)**
 - Switch to the [end tag open state](#).
- ↪ **Unrecognized ASCII letter**

- ↪ [Uppercase ASCII letter](#)
Create a new start tag token, set its tag name to the lowercase version of the [current input character](#) (add 0x0020 to the character's code point), then switch to the [tag name state](#). (Don't emit the token yet; further details will be filled in before it is emitted.)
- ↪ [Lowercase ASCII letter](#)
Create a new start tag token, set its tag name to the [current input character](#), then switch to the [tag name state](#). (Don't emit the token yet; further details will be filled in before it is emitted.)
- ↪ "?" (U+003F)
[Parse error](#). Switch to the [bogus comment state](#).
- ↪ **Anything else**
[Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Emit a U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN character token. Reconsume the [current input character](#).

8.2.4.9 End tag open state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ [Uppercase ASCII letter](#)
Create a new end tag token, set its tag name to the lowercase version of the [current input character](#) (add 0x0020 to the character's code point), then switch to the [tag name state](#). (Don't emit the token yet; further details will be filled in before it is emitted.)
- ↪ [Lowercase ASCII letter](#)
Create a new end tag token, set its tag name to the [current input character](#), then switch to the [tag name state](#). (Don't emit the token yet; further details will be filled in before it is emitted.)
- ↪ ">" (U+003E)
[Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#).
- ↪ **EOF**
[Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Emit a U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN character token and a U+002F SOLIDUS character token. Reconsume the EOF character.
- ↪ **Anything else**
[Parse error](#). Switch to the [bogus comment state](#).

8.2.4.10 Tag name state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ "tab" (U+0009)
- ↪ "LF" (U+000A)
- ↪ "FF" (U+000C)
- ↪ **U+0020 SPACE**
Switch to the [before attribute name state](#).
- ↪ "/" (U+002F)
Switch to the [self-closing start tag state](#).
- ↪ ">" (U+003E)
Switch to the [data state](#). Emit the current tag token.
- ↪ [Uppercase ASCII letter](#)
Append the lowercase version of the [current input character](#) (add 0x0020 to the character's code point) to the current tag token's tag name.
- ↪ **U+0000 NULL**
[Parse error](#). Append a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character to the current tag token's tag name.
- ↪ **EOF**
[Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Reconsume the EOF character.
- ↪ **Anything else**
Append the [current input character](#) to the current tag token's tag name.

8.2.4.11 RCDATA less-than sign state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ "/" (U+002F)
Set the [temporary buffer](#) to the empty string. Switch to the [RCDATA end tag open state](#).
- ↪ **Anything else**
Switch to the [RCDATA state](#). Emit a U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN character token. Reconsume the [current input character](#).

8.2.4.12 RCDATA end tag open state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ [Uppercase ASCII letter](#)
Create a new end tag token, and set its tag name to the lowercase version of the [current input character](#) (add 0x0020 to the character's code point). Append the [current input character](#) to the [temporary buffer](#). Finally, switch to the [RCDATA end tag name state](#). (Don't emit the token yet; further details will be filled in before it is emitted.)
- ↪ [Lowercase ASCII letter](#)
Create a new end tag token, and set its tag name to the [current input character](#). Append the [current input character](#) to the [temporary buffer](#). Finally, switch to the [RCDATA end tag name state](#). (Don't emit the token yet; further details will be filled in before it is emitted.)
- ↪ **Anything else**
Switch to the [RCDATA state](#). Emit a U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN character token and a U+002F SOLIDUS character token. Reconsume the [current input character](#).

8.2.4.13 RCDATA end tag name state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ "tab" (U+0009)
- ↪ "LF" (U+000A)
- ↪ "FF" (U+000C)
- ↪ **U+0020 SPACE**
If the current end tag token is an [appropriate end tag token](#), then switch to the [before attribute name state](#). Otherwise, treat it as per the "anything else" entry below.
- ↪ "/" (U+002F)
If the current end tag token is an [appropriate end tag token](#), then switch to the [self-closing start tag state](#). Otherwise, treat it as per the "anything else" entry below.

- ↪ "gt" (U+003E)
 - If the current end tag token is an [appropriate end tag token](#), then switch to the [data state](#) and emit the current tag token. Otherwise, treat it as per the "anything else" entry below.
- ↪ **Uppercase ASCII letter**
 - Append the lowercase version of the [current input character](#) (add 0x0020 to the character's code point) to the current tag token's tag name. Append the [current input character](#) to the [temporary buffer](#).
- ↪ **Lowercase ASCII letter**
 - Append the [current input character](#) to the current tag token's tag name. Append the [current input character](#) to the [temporary buffer](#).
- ↪ **Anything else**
 - Switch to the [RCDATA state](#). Emit a U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN character token, a U+002F SOLIDUS character token, and a character token for each of the characters in the [temporary buffer](#) (in the order they were added to the buffer). Reconsume the [current input character](#).

8.2.4.14 RAWTEXT less-than sign state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ "/" (U+002F)
 - Set the [temporary buffer](#) to the empty string. Switch to the [RAWTEXT end tag open state](#).
- ↪ **Anything else**
 - Switch to the [RAWTEXT state](#). Emit a U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN character token. Reconsume the [current input character](#).

8.2.4.15 RAWTEXT end tag open state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ **Uppercase ASCII letter**
 - Create a new end tag token, and set its tag name to the lowercase version of the [current input character](#) (add 0x0020 to the character's code point). Append the [current input character](#) to the [temporary buffer](#). Finally, switch to the [RAWTEXT end tag name state](#). (Don't emit the token yet; further details will be filled in before it is emitted.)
- ↪ **Lowercase ASCII letter**
 - Create a new end tag token, and set its tag name to the [current input character](#). Append the [current input character](#) to the [temporary buffer](#). Finally, switch to the [RAWTEXT end tag name state](#). (Don't emit the token yet; further details will be filled in before it is emitted.)
- ↪ **Anything else**
 - Switch to the [RAWTEXT state](#). Emit a U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN character token and a U+002F SOLIDUS character token. Reconsume the [current input character](#).

8.2.4.16 RAWTEXT end tag name state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ "tab" (U+0009)
- ↪ "LF" (U+000A)
- ↪ "FF" (U+000C)
- ↪ **U+0020 SPACE**
 - If the current end tag token is an [appropriate end tag token](#), then switch to the [before attribute name state](#). Otherwise, treat it as per the "anything else" entry below.
- ↪ "/" (U+002F)
 - If the current end tag token is an [appropriate end tag token](#), then switch to the [self-closing start tag state](#). Otherwise, treat it as per the "anything else" entry below.
- ↪ "gt" (U+003E)
 - If the current end tag token is an [appropriate end tag token](#), then switch to the [data state](#) and emit the current tag token. Otherwise, treat it as per the "anything else" entry below.
- ↪ **Uppercase ASCII letter**
 - Append the lowercase version of the [current input character](#) (add 0x0020 to the character's code point) to the current tag token's tag name. Append the [current input character](#) to the [temporary buffer](#).
- ↪ **Lowercase ASCII letter**
 - Append the [current input character](#) to the current tag token's tag name. Append the [current input character](#) to the [temporary buffer](#).
- ↪ **Anything else**
 - Switch to the [RAWTEXT state](#). Emit a U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN character token, a U+002F SOLIDUS character token, and a character token for each of the characters in the [temporary buffer](#) (in the order they were added to the buffer). Reconsume the [current input character](#).

8.2.4.17 Script data less-than sign state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ "/" (U+002F)
 - Set the [temporary buffer](#) to the empty string. Switch to the [script data end tag open state](#).
- ↪ "!" (U+0021)
 - Switch to the [script data escape start state](#). Emit a U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN character token and a U+0021 EXCLAMATION MARK character token.
- ↪ **Anything else**
 - Switch to the [script data state](#). Emit a U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN character token. Reconsume the [current input character](#).

8.2.4.18 Script data end tag open state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ **Uppercase ASCII letter**
 - Create a new end tag token, and set its tag name to the lowercase version of the [current input character](#) (add 0x0020 to the character's code point). Append the [current input character](#) to the [temporary buffer](#). Finally, switch to the [script data end tag name state](#). (Don't emit the token yet; further details will be filled in before it is emitted.)
- ↪ **Lowercase ASCII letter**
 - Create a new end tag token, and set its tag name to the [current input character](#). Append the [current input character](#) to the [temporary](#)

butter. Finally, switch to the [script data end tag name state](#). (Don't emit the token yet; further details will be filled in before it is emitted.)

- ↪ **Anything else**
 - Switch to the [script data state](#). Emit a U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN character token and a U+002F SOLIDUS character token.
 - Reconsume the [current input character](#).

8.2.4.19 Script data end tag name state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ "tab" (U+0009)
- ↪ "LF" (U+000A)
- ↪ "FF" (U+000C)
- ↪ **U+0020 SPACE**
 - If the current end tag token is an [appropriate end tag token](#), then switch to the [before attribute name state](#). Otherwise, treat it as per the "anything else" entry below.
- ↪ "/" (U+002F)
 - If the current end tag token is an [appropriate end tag token](#), then switch to the [self-closing start tag state](#). Otherwise, treat it as per the "anything else" entry below.
- ↪ ">" (U+003E)
 - If the current end tag token is an [appropriate end tag token](#), then switch to the [data state](#) and emit the current tag token. Otherwise, treat it as per the "anything else" entry below.
- ↪ **Uppercase ASCII letter**
 - Append the lowercase version of the [current input character](#) (add 0x0020 to the character's code point) to the current tag token's tag name. Append the [current input character](#) to the [temporary buffer](#).
- ↪ **Lowercase ASCII letter**
 - Append the [current input character](#) to the current tag token's tag name. Append the [current input character](#) to the [temporary buffer](#).
- ↪ **Anything else**
 - Switch to the [script data state](#). Emit a U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN character token, a U+002F SOLIDUS character token, and a character token for each of the characters in the [temporary buffer](#) (in the order they were added to the buffer). Reconsume the [current input character](#).

8.2.4.20 Script data escape start state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ "-" (U+002D)
 - Switch to the [script data escape start dash state](#). Emit a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character token.
- ↪ **Anything else**
 - Switch to the [script data state](#). Reconsume the [current input character](#).

8.2.4.21 Script data escape start dash state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ "-" (U+002D)
 - Switch to the [script data escaped dash dash state](#). Emit a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character token.
- ↪ **Anything else**
 - Switch to the [script data state](#). Reconsume the [current input character](#).

8.2.4.22 Script data escaped state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ "-" (U+002D)
 - Switch to the [script data escaped dash state](#). Emit a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character token.
- ↪ "<" (U+003C)
 - Switch to the [script data escaped less-than sign state](#).
- ↪ **U+0000 NULL**
 - [Parse error](#). Emit a U+FFF4 REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character token.
- ↪ **EOF**
 - Switch to the [data state](#). [Parse error](#). Reconsume the EOF character.
- ↪ **Anything else**
 - Emit the [current input character](#) as a character token.

8.2.4.23 Script data escaped dash state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ "-" (U+002D)
 - Switch to the [script data escaped dash dash state](#). Emit a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character token.
- ↪ "<" (U+003C)
 - Switch to the [script data escaped less-than sign state](#).
- ↪ **U+0000 NULL**
 - [Parse error](#). Switch to the [script data escaped state](#). Emit a U+FFF4 REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character token.
- ↪ **EOF**
 - [Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Reconsume the EOF character.
- ↪ **Anything else**
 - Switch to the [script data escaped state](#). Emit the [current input character](#) as a character token.

8.2.4.24 Script data escaped dash dash state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ "-" (U+002D)
 - Emit a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character token.
- ↪ "<" (U+003C)
 - Switch to the [script data escaped less-than sign state](#).
- ↪ "<" (U+003E)

- ↵ (U+000E)
Switch to the [script data state](#). Emit a U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN character token.
- **U+0000 NULL**
[Parse error](#). Switch to the [script data escaped state](#). Emit a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character token.
- **EOF**
[Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Reconsume the EOF character.
- **Anything else**
Switch to the [script data escaped state](#). Emit the [current input character](#) as a character token.

8.2.4.25 Script data escaped less-than sign state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- "/" (U+002F)
Set the [temporary buffer](#) to the empty string. Switch to the [script data escaped end tag open state](#).
- **Uppercase ASCII letter**
Set the [temporary buffer](#) to the empty string. Append the lowercase version of the [current input character](#) (add 0x0020 to the character's code point) to the [temporary buffer](#). Switch to the [script data double escape start state](#). Emit a U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN character token and the [current input character](#) as a character token.
- **Lowercase ASCII letter**
Set the [temporary buffer](#) to the empty string. Append the [current input character](#) to the [temporary buffer](#). Switch to the [script data double escape start state](#). Emit a U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN character token and the [current input character](#) as a character token.
- **Anything else**
Switch to the [script data escaped state](#). Emit a U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN character token. Reconsume the [current input character](#).

8.2.4.26 Script data escaped end tag open state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- **Uppercase ASCII letter**
Create a new end tag token, and set its tag name to the lowercase version of the [current input character](#) (add 0x0020 to the character's code point). Append the [current input character](#) to the [temporary buffer](#). Finally, switch to the [script data escaped end tag name state](#). (Don't emit the token yet; further details will be filled in before it is emitted.)
- **Lowercase ASCII letter**
Create a new end tag token, and set its tag name to the [current input character](#). Append the [current input character](#) to the [temporary buffer](#). Finally, switch to the [script data escaped end tag name state](#). (Don't emit the token yet; further details will be filled in before it is emitted.)
- **Anything else**
Switch to the [script data escaped state](#). Emit a U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN character token and a U+002F SOLIDUS character token. Reconsume the [current input character](#).

8.2.4.27 Script data escaped end tag name state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- "tab" (U+0009)
- "LF" (U+000A)
- "FF" (U+000C)
- **U+0020 SPACE**
If the current end tag token is an [appropriate end tag token](#), then switch to the [before attribute name state](#). Otherwise, treat it as per the "anything else" entry below.
- "/" (U+002F)
If the current end tag token is an [appropriate end tag token](#), then switch to the [self-closing start tag state](#). Otherwise, treat it as per the "anything else" entry below.
- ">" (U+003E)
If the current end tag token is an [appropriate end tag token](#), then switch to the [data state](#) and emit the current tag token. Otherwise, treat it as per the "anything else" entry below.
- **Uppercase ASCII letter**
Append the lowercase version of the [current input character](#) (add 0x0020 to the character's code point) to the current tag token's tag name. Append the [current input character](#) to the [temporary buffer](#).
- **Lowercase ASCII letter**
Append the [current input character](#) to the current tag token's tag name. Append the [current input character](#) to the [temporary buffer](#).
- **Anything else**
Switch to the [script data escaped state](#). Emit a U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN character token, a U+002F SOLIDUS character token, and a character token for each of the characters in the [temporary buffer](#) (in the order they were added to the buffer). Reconsume the [current input character](#).

8.2.4.28 Script data double escape start state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- "tab" (U+0009)
- "LF" (U+000A)
- "FF" (U+000C)
- **U+0020 SPACE**
- "/" (U+002F)
- ">" (U+003E)
If the [temporary buffer](#) is the string "script", then switch to the [script data double escaped state](#). Otherwise, switch to the [script data escaped state](#). Emit the [current input character](#) as a character token.
- **Uppercase ASCII letter**
Append the lowercase version of the [current input character](#) (add 0x0020 to the character's code point) to the [temporary buffer](#). Emit the [current input character](#) as a character token.
- **Lowercase ASCII letter**
Append the [current input character](#) to the [temporary buffer](#). Emit the [current input character](#) as a character token.
- **Anything else**
Switch to the [script data escaped state](#). Reconsume the [current input character](#).

8.2.4.29 Script data double escaped state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ **"-" (U+002D)**
Switch to the [script data double escaped dash state](#). Emit a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character token.
- ↪ **"<" (U+003C)**
Switch to the [script data double escaped less-than sign state](#). Emit a U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN character token.
- ↪ **U+0000 NULL**
[Parse error](#). Emit a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character token.
- ↪ **EOF**
[Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Reconsume the EOF character.
- ↪ **Anything else**
Emit the [current input character](#) as a character token.

8.2.4.30 Script data double escaped dash state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ **"-" (U+002D)**
Switch to the [script data double escaped dash dash state](#). Emit a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character token.
- ↪ **"<" (U+003C)**
Switch to the [script data double escaped less-than sign state](#). Emit a U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN character token.
- ↪ **U+0000 NULL**
[Parse error](#). Switch to the [script data double escaped state](#). Emit a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character token.
- ↪ **EOF**
[Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Reconsume the EOF character.
- ↪ **Anything else**
Switch to the [script data double escaped state](#). Emit the [current input character](#) as a character token.

8.2.4.31 Script data double escaped dash dash state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ **"_" (U+002D)**
Emit a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character token.
- ↪ **"<" (U+003C)**
Switch to the [script data double escaped less-than sign state](#). Emit a U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN character token.
- ↪ **">" (U+003E)**
Switch to the [script data state](#). Emit a U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN character token.
- ↪ **U+0000 NULL**
[Parse error](#). Switch to the [script data double escaped state](#). Emit a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character token.
- ↪ **EOF**
[Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Reconsume the EOF character.
- ↪ **Anything else**
Switch to the [script data double escaped state](#). Emit the [current input character](#) as a character token.

8.2.4.32 Script data double escaped less-than sign state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ **"/" (U+002F)**
Set the [temporary buffer](#) to the empty string. Switch to the [script data double escape end state](#). Emit a U+002F SOLIDUS character token.
- ↪ **Anything else**
Switch to the [script data double escaped state](#). Reconsume the [current input character](#).

8.2.4.33 Script data double escape end state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ **"tab" (U+0009)**
- ↪ **"LF" (U+000A)**
- ↪ **"FF" (U+000C)**
- ↪ **U+0020 SPACE**
- ↪ **"/" (U+002F)**
- ↪ **">" (U+003E)**
If the [temporary buffer](#) is the string "script", then switch to the [script data escaped state](#). Otherwise, switch to the [script data double escaped state](#). Emit the [current input character](#) as a character token.
- ↪ **Uppercase ASCII letter**
Append the lowercase version of the [current input character](#) (add 0x0020 to the character's code point) to the [temporary buffer](#). Emit the [current input character](#) as a character token.
- ↪ **Lowercase ASCII letter**
Append the [current input character](#) to the [temporary buffer](#). Emit the [current input character](#) as a character token.
- ↪ **Anything else**
Switch to the [script data double escaped state](#). Reconsume the [current input character](#).

8.2.4.34 Before attribute name state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ **"tab" (U+0009)**
- ↪ **"LF" (U+000A)**
- ↪ **"FF" (U+000C)**
- ↪ **U+0020 SPACE**
Ignore the character.
- ↪ **"/" (U+002F)**

- Switch to the [self-closing start tag state](#).
- "**>**" (**U+003E**)
 - Switch to the [data state](#). Emit the current tag token.
- [Uppercase ASCII letter](#)
 - Start a new attribute in the current tag token. Set that attribute's name to the lowercase version of the [current input character](#) (add 0x0020 to the character's code point), and its value to the empty string. Switch to the [attribute name state](#).
- **U+0000 NULL**
 - [Parse error](#). Start a new attribute in the current tag token. Set that attribute's name to a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character, and its value to the empty string. Switch to the [attribute name state](#).
- **U+0022 QUOTATION MARK ("")**
- **""** (**U+0027**)
- "**<**" (**U+003C**)
- "**=**" (**U+003D**)
 - [Parse error](#). Treat it as per the "anything else" entry below.
- **EOF**
 - [Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Reconsume the EOF character.
- **Anything else**
 - Start a new attribute in the current tag token. Set that attribute's name to the [current input character](#), and its value to the empty string.
 - Switch to the [attribute name state](#).

8.2.4.35 Attribute name state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- "**tab**" (**U+0009**)
- "**LF**" (**U+000A**)
- "**FF**" (**U+000C**)
- **U+0020 SPACE**
 - Switch to the [after attribute name state](#).
- "**/**" (**U+002F**)
 - Switch to the [self-closing start tag state](#).
- "**=**" (**U+003D**)
 - Switch to the [before attribute value state](#).
- "**>**" (**U+003E**)
 - Switch to the [data state](#). Emit the current tag token.
- [Uppercase ASCII letter](#)
 - Append the lowercase version of the [current input character](#) (add 0x0020 to the character's code point) to the current attribute's name.
- **U+0000 NULL**
 - [Parse error](#). Append a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character to the current attribute's name.
- **U+0022 QUOTATION MARK ("")**
- **""** (**U+0027**)
- "**<**" (**U+003C**)
 - [Parse error](#). Treat it as per the "anything else" entry below.
- **EOF**
 - [Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Reconsume the EOF character.
- **Anything else**
 - Append the [current input character](#) to the current attribute's name.

When the user agent leaves the attribute name state (and before emitting the tag token, if appropriate), the complete attribute's name must be compared to the other attributes on the same token; if there is already an attribute on the token with the exact same name, then this is a [parse error](#) and the new attribute must be removed from the token.

Note: If an attribute is so removed from a token, it, along with the value that gets associated with it, if any, are never subsequently used by the parser, and are therefore effectively discarded. Removing the attribute in this way does not change its status as the "current attribute" for the purposes of the tokenizer, however.

8.2.4.36 After attribute name state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- "**tab**" (**U+0009**)
- "**LF**" (**U+000A**)
- "**FF**" (**U+000C**)
- **U+0020 SPACE**
 - Ignore the character.
- "**/**" (**U+002F**)
 - Switch to the [self-closing start tag state](#).
- "**=**" (**U+003D**)
 - Switch to the [before attribute value state](#).
- "**>**" (**U+003E**)
 - Switch to the [data state](#). Emit the current tag token.
- [Uppercase ASCII letter](#)
 - Start a new attribute in the current tag token. Set that attribute's name to the lowercase version of the [current input character](#) (add 0x0020 to the character's code point), and its value to the empty string. Switch to the [attribute name state](#).
- **U+0000 NULL**
 - [Parse error](#). Start a new attribute in the current tag token. Set that attribute's name to a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character, and its value to the empty string. Switch to the [attribute name state](#).
- **U+0022 QUOTATION MARK ("")**
- **""** (**U+0027**)
- "**<**" (**U+003C**)
 - [Parse error](#). Treat it as per the "anything else" entry below.
- **EOF**
 - [Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Reconsume the EOF character.
- **Anything else**
 - Start a new attribute in the current tag token. Set that attribute's name to the [current input character](#), and its value to the empty string.
 - Switch to the [attribute name state](#).

8.2.4.37 Before attribute value state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ "tab" (U+0009)
- ↪ "LF" (U+000A)
- ↪ "FF" (U+000C)
- ↪ **U+0020 SPACE**
 - Ignore the character.
- ↪ **U+0022 QUOTATION MARK ("")**
 - Switch to the [attribute value \(double-quoted\) state](#).
- ↪ **U+0026 AMPERSAND (&)**
 - Switch to the [attribute value \(unquoted\) state](#). Reconsume the [current input character](#).
- ↪ **"" (U+0027)**
 - Switch to the [attribute value \(single-quoted\) state](#).
- ↪ **U+0000 NULL**
 - [Parse error](#). Append a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character to the current attribute's value. Switch to the [attribute value \(unquoted\) state](#).
- ↪ >" (U+003E)
 - [Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Emit the current tag token.
- ↪ **"<" (U+003C)**
- ↪ **"=" (U+003D)**
- ↪ **"``" (U+0060)**
 - [Parse error](#). Treat it as per the "anything else" entry below.
- ↪ **EOF**
 - [Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Reconsume the EOF character.
- ↪ **Anything else**
 - Append the [current input character](#) to the current attribute's value. Switch to the [attribute value \(unquoted\) state](#).

8.2.4.38 Attribute value (double-quoted) state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ **U+0022 QUOTATION MARK ("")**
 - Switch to the [after attribute value \(quoted\) state](#).
- ↪ **U+0026 AMPERSAND (&)**
 - Switch to the [character reference in attribute value state](#), with the [additional allowed character](#) being U+0022 QUOTATION MARK ("").
- ↪ **U+0000 NULL**
 - [Parse error](#). Append a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character to the current attribute's value.
- ↪ **EOF**
 - [Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Reconsume the EOF character.
- ↪ **Anything else**
 - Append the [current input character](#) to the current attribute's value.

8.2.4.39 Attribute value (single-quoted) state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ **"" (U+0027)**
 - Switch to the [after attribute value \(quoted\) state](#).
- ↪ **U+0026 AMPERSAND (&)**
 - Switch to the [character reference in attribute value state](#), with the [additional allowed character](#) being "" (U+0027).
- ↪ **U+0000 NULL**
 - [Parse error](#). Append a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character to the current attribute's value.
- ↪ **EOF**
 - [Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Reconsume the EOF character.
- ↪ **Anything else**
 - Append the [current input character](#) to the current attribute's value.

8.2.4.40 Attribute value (unquoted) state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ "tab" (U+0009)
- ↪ "LF" (U+000A)
- ↪ "FF" (U+000C)
- ↪ **U+0020 SPACE**
 - Switch to the [before attribute name state](#).
- ↪ **U+0026 AMPERSAND (&)**
 - Switch to the [character reference in attribute value state](#), with the [additional allowed character](#) being ">" (U+003E).
- ↪ **>" (U+003E)**
 - Switch to the [data state](#). Emit the current tag token.
- ↪ **U+0000 NULL**
 - [Parse error](#). Append a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character to the current attribute's value.
- ↪ **U+0022 QUOTATION MARK ("")**
- ↪ **"" (U+0027)**
- ↪ **"<" (U+003C)**
- ↪ **"=" (U+003D)**
- ↪ **"``" (U+0060)**
 - [Parse error](#). Treat it as per the "anything else" entry below.
- ↪ **EOF**
 - [Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Reconsume the EOF character.
- ↪ **Anything else**
 - Append the [current input character](#) to the current attribute's value.

8.2.4.41 Character reference in attribute value state

Attempt to [consume a character reference](#)

Attempt to [consume a character reference](#).

If nothing is returned, append a U+0026 AMPERSAND character (&) to the current attribute's value.

Otherwise, append the returned character tokens to the current attribute's value.

Finally, switch back to the attribute value state that switched into this state.

8.2.4.42 After attribute value (quoted) state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ "tab" (U+0009)
- ↪ "LF" (U+000A)
- ↪ "FF" (U+000C)
- ↪ **U+0020 SPACE**
 - Switch to the [before attribute name state](#).
- ↪ "/" (U+002F)
 - Switch to the [self-closing start tag state](#).
- ↪ ">" (U+003E)
 - Switch to the [data state](#). Emit the current tag token.
- ↪ **EOF**
 - [Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Reconsume the EOF character.
- ↪ **Anything else**
 - [Parse error](#). Switch to the [before attribute name state](#). Reconsume the character.

8.2.4.43 Self-closing start tag state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ ">" (U+003E)
 - Set the *self-closing flag* of the current tag token. Switch to the [data state](#). Emit the current tag token.
- ↪ **EOF**
 - [Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Reconsume the EOF character.
- ↪ **Anything else**
 - [Parse error](#). Switch to the [before attribute name state](#). Reconsume the character.

8.2.4.44 Bogus comment state

Consume every character up to and including the first ">" (U+003E) character or the end of the file (EOF), whichever comes first. Emit a comment token whose data is the concatenation of all the characters starting from and including the character that caused the state machine to switch into the bogus comment state, up to and including the character immediately before the last consumed character (i.e. up to the character just before the U+003E or EOF character), but with any U+0000 NULL characters replaced by U+FFF4 REPLACEMENT CHARACTER characters. (If the comment was started by the end of the file (EOF), the token is empty. Similarly, the token is empty if it was generated by the string "<!>".)

Switch to the [data state](#).

If the end of the file was reached, reconsume the EOF character.

8.2.4.45 Markup declaration open state

If the next two characters are both "-" (U+002D) characters, consume those two characters, create a comment token whose data is the empty string, and switch to the [comment start state](#).

Otherwise, if the next seven characters are an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for the word "DOCTYPE", then consume those characters and switch to the [DOCTYPE state](#).

Otherwise, if there is an [adjusted current node](#) and it is not an element in the [HTML namespace](#) and the next seven characters are a [case-sensitive](#) match for the string "[CDATA]" (the five uppercase letters "CDATA" with a U+005B LEFT SQUARE BRACKET character before and after), then consume those characters and switch to the [CDATA section state](#).

Otherwise, this is a [parse error](#). Switch to the [bogus comment state](#). The next character that is consumed, if any, is the first character that will be in the comment.

8.2.4.46 Comment start state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ "-" (U+002D)
 - Switch to the [comment start dash state](#).
- ↪ **U+0000 NULL**
 - [Parse error](#). Append a U+FFF4 REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character to the comment token's data. Switch to the [comment state](#).
- ↪ ">" (U+003E)
 - [Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Emit the comment token.
- ↪ **EOF**
 - [Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Emit the comment token. Reconsume the EOF character.
- ↪ **Anything else**
 - Append the [current input character](#) to the comment token's data. Switch to the [comment state](#).

8.2.4.47 Comment start dash state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ "-" (U+002D)
 - Switch to the [comment end state](#)
- ↪ **U+0000 NULL**
 - [Parse error](#). Append a "-" (U+002D) character and a U+FFF4 REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character to the comment token's

- data. Switch to the [comment state](#).
- ↳ ">" (U+003E) [Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Emit the comment token.
- ↳ **EOF** [Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Emit the comment token. Reconsume the EOF character.
- ↳ **Anything else** Append a "-" (U+002D) character and the [current input character](#) to the comment token's data. Switch to the [comment state](#).

8.2.4.48 Comment state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↳ "-" (U+002D) [Switch to the comment end dash state](#)
- ↳ **U+0000 NULL** [Parse error](#). Append a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character to the comment token's data.
- ↳ **EOF** [Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Emit the comment token. Reconsume the EOF character.
- ↳ **Anything else** Append the [current input character](#) to the comment token's data.

8.2.4.49 Comment end dash state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↳ "-" (U+002D) [Switch to the comment end state](#)
- ↳ **U+0000 NULL** [Parse error](#). Append a "-" (U+002D) character and a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character to the comment token's data. Switch to the [comment state](#).
- ↳ **EOF** [Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Emit the comment token. Reconsume the EOF character.
- ↳ **Anything else** Append a "-" (U+002D) character and the [current input character](#) to the comment token's data. Switch to the [comment state](#).

8.2.4.50 Comment end state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↳ ">" (U+003E) [Switch to the data state](#). Emit the comment token.
- ↳ **U+0000 NULL** [Parse error](#). Append two "-" (U+002D) characters and a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character to the comment token's data. Switch to the [comment state](#).
- ↳ "!" (U+0021) [Parse error](#). Switch to the [comment end bang state](#).
- ↳ "-" (U+002D) [Parse error](#). Append a "-" (U+002D) character to the comment token's data.
- ↳ **EOF** [Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Emit the comment token. Reconsume the EOF character.
- ↳ **Anything else** [Parse error](#). Append two "-" (U+002D) characters and the [current input character](#) to the comment token's data. Switch to the [comment state](#).

8.2.4.51 Comment end bang state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↳ "-" (U+002D) [Append two "-" \(U+002D\) characters and a "!" \(U+0021\) character to the comment token's data. Switch to the \[comment end dash state\]\(#\).](#)
- ↳ ">" (U+003E) [Switch to the data state](#). Emit the comment token.
- ↳ **U+0000 NULL** [Parse error](#). Append two "-" (U+002D) characters, a "!" (U+0021) character, and a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character to the comment token's data. Switch to the [comment state](#).
- ↳ **EOF** [Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Emit the comment token. Reconsume the EOF character.
- ↳ **Anything else** [Append two "-" \(U+002D\) characters, a "!" \(U+0021\) character, and the \[current input character\]\(#\) to the comment token's data. Switch to the \[comment state\]\(#\).](#)

8.2.4.52 DOCTYPE state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↳ "tab" (U+0009)
- ↳ "LF" (U+000A)
- ↳ "FF" (U+000C)
- ↳ **U+0020 SPACE** [Switch to the \[before DOCTYPE name state\]\(#\)](#)
- ↳ **EOF** [Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Create a new DOCTYPE token. Set its *force-quirks flag* to *on*. Emit the token. Reconsume the EOF character.
- ↳ **Anything else** [Parse error](#). Switch to the [before DOCTYPE name state](#). Reconsume the character.

8.2.4.53 Before DOCTYPE name state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ "tab" (U+0009)
- ↪ "LF" (U+000A)
- ↪ "FF" (U+000C)
- ↪ U+0020 SPACE
 - Ignore the character.
- ↪ [Uppercase ASCII letter](#)
 - Create a new DOCTYPE token. Set the token's name to the lowercase version of the [current input character](#) (add 0x0020 to the character's code point). Switch to the [DOCTYPE name state](#).
- ↪ U+0000 NULL
 - [Parse error](#). Create a new DOCTYPE token. Set the token's name to a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character. Switch to the [DOCTYPE name state](#).
- ↪ ">" (U+003E)
 - [Parse error](#). Create a new DOCTYPE token. Set its *force-quirks flag* to *on*. Switch to the [data state](#). Emit the token.
- ↪ EOF
 - [Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Create a new DOCTYPE token. Set its *force-quirks flag* to *on*. Emit the token. Reconsume the EOF character.
- ↪ [Anything else](#)
 - Create a new DOCTYPE token. Set the token's name to the [current input character](#). Switch to the [DOCTYPE name state](#).

8.2.4.54 DOCTYPE name state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ "tab" (U+0009)
- ↪ "LF" (U+000A)
- ↪ "FF" (U+000C)
- ↪ U+0020 SPACE
 - Switch to the [after DOCTYPE name state](#).
- ↪ ">" (U+003E)
 - Switch to the [data state](#). Emit the current DOCTYPE token.
- ↪ [Uppercase ASCII letter](#)
 - Append the lowercase version of the [current input character](#) (add 0x0020 to the character's code point) to the current DOCTYPE token's name.
- ↪ U+0000 NULL
 - [Parse error](#). Append a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character to the current DOCTYPE token's name.
- ↪ EOF
 - [Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag* to *on*. Emit that DOCTYPE token. Reconsume the EOF character.
- ↪ [Anything else](#)
 - Append the [current input character](#) to the current DOCTYPE token's name.

8.2.4.55 After DOCTYPE name state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ "tab" (U+0009)
- ↪ "LF" (U+000A)
- ↪ "FF" (U+000C)
- ↪ U+0020 SPACE
 - Ignore the character.
- ↪ ">" (U+003E)
 - Switch to the [data state](#). Emit the current DOCTYPE token.
- ↪ EOF
 - [Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag* to *on*. Emit that DOCTYPE token. Reconsume the EOF character.
- ↪ [Anything else](#)
 - If the six characters starting from the [current input character](#) are an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for the word "PUBLIC", then consume those characters and switch to the [after DOCTYPE public keyword state](#).
 - Otherwise, if the six characters starting from the [current input character](#) are an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for the word "SYSTEM", then consume those characters and switch to the [after DOCTYPE system keyword state](#).
 - Otherwise, this is a [parse error](#). Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag* to *on*. Switch to the [bogus DOCTYPE state](#).

8.2.4.56 After DOCTYPE public keyword state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ "tab" (U+0009)
- ↪ "LF" (U+000A)
- ↪ "FF" (U+000C)
- ↪ U+0020 SPACE
 - Switch to the [before DOCTYPE public identifier state](#).
- ↪ U+0022 QUOTATION MARK ("")
 - [Parse error](#). Set the DOCTYPE token's public identifier to the empty string (not missing), then switch to the [DOCTYPE public identifier \(double-quoted state\)](#).
- ↪ "" (U+0027)
 - [Parse error](#). Set the DOCTYPE token's public identifier to the empty string (not missing), then switch to the [DOCTYPE public identifier \(single-quoted state\)](#).
- ↪ ">" (U+003E)
 - [Parse error](#). Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag* to *on*. Switch to the [data state](#). Emit that DOCTYPE token.
- ↪ EOF
 - [Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag* to *on*. Emit that DOCTYPE token. Reconsume the EOF character.
- ↪ [Anything else](#)

- ↪ **Anything else**
 - ↪ [Parse error](#). Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag* to *on*. Switch to the [bogus DOCTYPE state](#).
- 8.2.4.57 Before DOCTYPE public identifier state**
- Consume the [next input character](#):
- ↪ "tab" (U+0009)
 - ↪ "LF" (U+000A)
 - ↪ "FF" (U+000C)
 - ↪ U+0020 SPACE
 - ↪ Ignore the character.
 - ↪ **U+0022 QUOTATION MARK ("")**
 - ↪ Set the DOCTYPE token's public identifier to the empty string (not missing), then switch to the [DOCTYPE public identifier \(double-quoted\) state](#).
 - ↪ "" (U+0027)
 - ↪ Set the DOCTYPE token's public identifier to the empty string (not missing), then switch to the [DOCTYPE public identifier \(single-quoted\) state](#).
 - ↪ ">" (U+003E)
 - ↪ [Parse error](#). Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag* to *on*. Switch to the [data state](#). Emit that DOCTYPE token.
 - ↪ **EOF**
 - ↪ [Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag* to *on*. Emit that DOCTYPE token. Reconsume the EOF character.
 - ↪ **Anything else**
 - ↪ [Parse error](#). Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag* to *on*. Switch to the [bogus DOCTYPE state](#).

8.2.4.58 DOCTYPE public identifier (double-quoted) state

- Consume the [next input character](#):
- ↪ **U+0022 QUOTATION MARK ("")**
 - ↪ Switch to the [after DOCTYPE public identifier state](#).
 - ↪ **U+0000 NULL**
 - ↪ [Parse error](#). Append a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character to the current DOCTYPE token's public identifier.
 - ↪ ">" (U+003E)
 - ↪ [Parse error](#). Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag* to *on*. Switch to the [data state](#). Emit that DOCTYPE token.
 - ↪ **EOF**
 - ↪ [Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag* to *on*. Emit that DOCTYPE token. Reconsume the EOF character.
 - ↪ **Anything else**
 - ↪ Append the [current input character](#) to the current DOCTYPE token's public identifier.

8.2.4.59 DOCTYPE public identifier (single-quoted) state

- Consume the [next input character](#):
- ↪ "" (U+0027)
 - ↪ Switch to the [after DOCTYPE public identifier state](#).
 - ↪ **U+0000 NULL**
 - ↪ [Parse error](#). Append a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character to the current DOCTYPE token's public identifier.
 - ↪ ">" (U+003E)
 - ↪ [Parse error](#). Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag* to *on*. Switch to the [data state](#). Emit that DOCTYPE token.
 - ↪ **EOF**
 - ↪ [Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag* to *on*. Emit that DOCTYPE token. Reconsume the EOF character.
 - ↪ **Anything else**
 - ↪ Append the [current input character](#) to the current DOCTYPE token's public identifier.

8.2.4.60 After DOCTYPE public identifier state

- Consume the [next input character](#):
- ↪ "tab" (U+0009)
 - ↪ "LF" (U+000A)
 - ↪ "FF" (U+000C)
 - ↪ U+0020 SPACE
 - ↪ Switch to the [between DOCTYPE public and system identifiers state](#).
 - ↪ ">" (U+003E)
 - ↪ Switch to the [data state](#). Emit the current DOCTYPE token.
 - ↪ **U+0022 QUOTATION MARK ("")**
 - ↪ [Parse error](#). Set the DOCTYPE token's system identifier to the empty string (not missing), then switch to the [DOCTYPE system identifier \(double-quoted\) state](#).
 - ↪ "" (U+0027)
 - ↪ [Parse error](#). Set the DOCTYPE token's system identifier to the empty string (not missing), then switch to the [DOCTYPE system identifier \(single-quoted\) state](#).
 - ↪ **EOF**
 - ↪ [Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag* to *on*. Emit that DOCTYPE token. Reconsume the EOF character.
 - ↪ **Anything else**
 - ↪ [Parse error](#). Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag* to *on*. Switch to the [bogus DOCTYPE state](#).

8.2.4.61 Between DOCTYPE public and system identifiers state

- Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ "tab" (U+0009)
- ↪ "LF" (U+000A)

- ↳ "FF" (U+000C)
- ↳ U+0020 SPACE
 - Ignore the character.
- ↳ ">" (U+003E)
 - Switch to the [data state](#). Emit the current DOCTYPE token.
- ↳ U+0022 QUOTATION MARK ("")
 - Set the DOCTYPE token's system identifier to the empty string (not missing), then switch to the [DOCTYPE system identifier \(double-quoted\) state](#).
- ↳ "" (U+0027)
 - Set the DOCTYPE token's system identifier to the empty string (not missing), then switch to the [DOCTYPE system identifier \(single-quoted\) state](#).
- ↳ EOF
 - [Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag* to *on*. Emit that DOCTYPE token. Reconsume the EOF character.
- ↳ Anything else
 - [Parse error](#). Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag* to *on*. Switch to the [bogus DOCTYPE state](#).

8.2.4.62 After DOCTYPE system keyword state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↳ "tab" (U+0009)
- ↳ "LF" (U+000A)
- ↳ "FF" (U+000C)
- ↳ U+0020 SPACE
 - Switch to the [before DOCTYPE system identifier state](#).
- ↳ U+0022 QUOTATION MARK ("")
 - [Parse error](#). Set the DOCTYPE token's system identifier to the empty string (not missing), then switch to the [DOCTYPE system identifier \(double-quoted\) state](#).
- ↳ "" (U+0027)
 - [Parse error](#). Set the DOCTYPE token's system identifier to the empty string (not missing), then switch to the [DOCTYPE system identifier \(single-quoted\) state](#).
- ↳ ">" (U+003E)
 - [Parse error](#). Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag* to *on*. Switch to the [data state](#). Emit that DOCTYPE token.
- ↳ EOF
 - [Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag* to *on*. Emit that DOCTYPE token. Reconsume the EOF character.
- ↳ Anything else
 - [Parse error](#). Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag* to *on*. Switch to the [bogus DOCTYPE state](#).

8.2.4.63 Before DOCTYPE system identifier state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↳ "tab" (U+0009)
- ↳ "LF" (U+000A)
- ↳ "FF" (U+000C)
- ↳ U+0020 SPACE
 - Ignore the character.
- ↳ U+0022 QUOTATION MARK ("")
 - Set the DOCTYPE token's system identifier to the empty string (not missing), then switch to the [DOCTYPE system identifier \(double-quoted\) state](#).
- ↳ "" (U+0027)
 - Set the DOCTYPE token's system identifier to the empty string (not missing), then switch to the [DOCTYPE system identifier \(single-quoted\) state](#).
- ↳ ">" (U+003E)
 - [Parse error](#). Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag* to *on*. Switch to the [data state](#). Emit that DOCTYPE token.
- ↳ EOF
 - [Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag* to *on*. Emit that DOCTYPE token. Reconsume the EOF character.
- ↳ Anything else
 - [Parse error](#). Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag* to *on*. Switch to the [bogus DOCTYPE state](#).

8.2.4.64 DOCTYPE system identifier (double-quoted) state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↳ U+0022 QUOTATION MARK ("")
 - Switch to the [after DOCTYPE system identifier state](#).
- ↳ U+0000 NULL
 - [Parse error](#). Append a U+FFF4 REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character to the current DOCTYPE token's system identifier.
- ↳ ">" (U+003E)
 - [Parse error](#). Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag* to *on*. Switch to the [data state](#). Emit that DOCTYPE token.
- ↳ EOF
 - [Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag* to *on*. Emit that DOCTYPE token. Reconsume the EOF character.
- ↳ Anything else
 - Append the [current input character](#) to the current DOCTYPE token's system identifier.

8.2.4.65 DOCTYPE system identifier (single-quoted) state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↳ "" (U+0027)
 - Switch to the [after DOCTYPE system identifier state](#).
- ↳ U+0000 NULL
 - [Parse error](#). Append a U+FFF4 REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character to the current DOCTYPE token's system identifier.

- ↪ ">" (U+003E)
 - [Parse error](#). Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag* to *on*. Switch to the [data state](#). Emit that DOCTYPE token.
- ↪ **EOF**
 - [Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag* to *on*. Emit that DOCTYPE token. Reconsume the EOF character.
- ↪ **Anything else**
 - Append the [current input character](#) to the current DOCTYPE token's system identifier.

8.2.4.66 After DOCTYPE system identifier state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ "tab" (U+0009)
- ↪ "LF" (U+000A)
- ↪ "FF" (U+000C)
- ↪ **U+0020 SPACE**
 - Ignore the character.
- ↪ ">" (U+003E)
 - Switch to the [data state](#). Emit the current DOCTYPE token.
- ↪ **EOF**
 - [Parse error](#). Switch to the [data state](#). Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag* to *on*. Emit that DOCTYPE token. Reconsume the EOF character.
- ↪ **Anything else**
 - [Parse error](#). Switch to the [bogus DOCTYPE state](#). (This does *not* set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag* to *on*.)

8.2.4.67 Bogus DOCTYPE state

Consume the [next input character](#):

- ↪ ">" (U+003E)
 - Switch to the [data state](#). Emit the DOCTYPE token.
- ↪ **EOF**
 - Switch to the [data state](#). Emit the DOCTYPE token. Reconsume the EOF character.
- ↪ **Anything else**
 - Ignore the character.

8.2.4.68 CDATA section state

Switch to the [data state](#).

Consume every character up to the next occurrence of the three character sequence U+005D RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET U+005D RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (<]), or the end of the file (EOF), whichever comes first. Emit a series of character tokens consisting of all the characters consumed except the matching three character sequence at the end (if one was found before the end of the file).

If the end of the file was reached, reconsume the EOF character.

8.2.4.69 Tokenizing character references

This section defines how to **consume a character reference**, optionally with an **additional allowed character**, which, if specified where the algorithm is invoked, adds a character to the list of characters that cause there to not be a character reference.

This definition is used when parsing character references [in text](#) and [in attributes](#).

The behavior depends on the identity of the next character (the one immediately after the U+0026 AMPERSAND character), as follows:

- ↪ "tab" (U+0009)
- ↪ "LF" (U+000A)
- ↪ "FF" (U+000C)
- ↪ **U+0020 SPACE**
- ↪ **U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN**
- ↪ **U+0026 AMPERSAND**
- ↪ **EOF**
- ↪ **The additional allowed character, if there is one**
 - Not a character reference. No characters are consumed, and nothing is returned. (This is not an error, either.)
- ↪ "#" (U+0023)
 - Consume the U+0023 NUMBER SIGN.

The behavior further depends on the character after the U+0023 NUMBER SIGN:

- ↪ **U+0078 LATIN SMALL LETTER X**
- ↪ **U+0058 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X**
 - Consume the X.
- Follow the steps below, but using [ASCII hex digits](#).

When it comes to interpreting the number, interpret it as a hexadecimal number.

- ↪ **Anything else**
 - Follow the steps below, but using [ASCII digits](#).

When it comes to interpreting the number, interpret it as a decimal number.

Consume as many characters as match the range of characters given above ([ASCII hex digits](#) or [ASCII digits](#)).

If no characters match the range, then don't consume any characters (and unconsume the U+0023 NUMBER SIGN character and, if appropriate, the X character). This is a [parse error](#); nothing is returned.

Otherwise, if the next character is a U+003B SEMICOLON, consume that too. If it isn't, there is a [parse error](#).

If one or more characters match the range, then take them all and interpret the string of characters as a number (either hexadecimal or decimal as appropriate).

If that number is one of the numbers in the first column of the following table, then this is a [parse error](#). Find the row with that number in the first column, and return a character token for the Unicode character given in the second column of that row.

Number	Unicode character
0x00	U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER
0x0D	U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR)
0x80	U+20AC EURO SIGN (€)
0x81	U+0081 <control>
0x82	U+201A SINGLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK („)
0x83	U+0192 LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK (ƒ)
0x84	U+201E DOUBLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK („)
0x85	U+2026 HORIZONTAL ELLIPSIS (...)
0x86	U+2020 DAGGER (†)
0x87	U+2021 DOUBLE DAGGER (‡)
0x88	U+02C6 MODIFIER LETTER CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT (^)
0x89	U+2030 PER MILLE SIGN (%)
0x8A	U+0160 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CARON (Š)
0x8B	U+2039 SINGLE LEFT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK («)
0x8C	U+0152 LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE (Œ)
0x8D	U+008D <control>
0x8E	U+017D LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON (Ž)
0x8F	U+008F <control>
0x90	U+0090 <control>
0x91	U+2018 LEFT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK (‘)
0x92	U+2019 RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK (’)
0x93	U+201C LEFT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK (“)
0x94	U+201D RIGHT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK (”)
0x95	U+2022 BULLET (•)
0x96	U+2013 EN DASH (–)
0x97	U+2014 EM DASH (—)
0x98	U+02DC SMALL TILDE (˜)
0x99	U+2122 TRADE MARK SIGN (™)
0x9A	U+0161 LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CARON (ſ)
0x9B	U+203A SINGLE RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK (»)
0x9C	U+0153 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE (œ)
0x9D	U+009D <control>
0x9E	U+017E LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH CARON (ž)
0x9F	U+0178 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS (Ÿ)

Otherwise, if the number is in the range 0xD800 to 0xDFFF or is greater than 0x10FFFF, then this is a [parse error](#). Return a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER.

Otherwise, return a character token for the Unicode character whose code point is that number. Additionally, if the number is in the range 0x0001 to 0x0008, 0x000E to 0x001F, 0x007F to 0x009F, 0xFDD0 to 0xFDEF, or is one of 0x000B, 0xFFFE, 0xFFFF, 0x1FFF, 0x1FFFF, 0x2FFF, 0x2FFFF, 0x3FFF, 0x3FFFF, 0x4FFF, 0x4FFFF, 0x5FFF, 0x5FFFF, 0x6FFF, 0x6FFFF, 0x7FFF, 0x7FFFF, 0x8FFF, 0x8FFFF, 0x9FFF, 0x9FFFF, 0xAFFF, 0xAFFFF, 0xBFFF, 0xBFFFF, 0xCFFF, 0xCFFFF, 0xDFFF, 0xDFFFF, 0xEFFF, 0xEFFFF, 0xFFFF, 0xFFFFF, 0x10FFF, or 0x10FFFF, then this is a [parse error](#).

← Anything else

Consume the maximum number of characters possible, with the consumed characters matching one of the identifiers in the first column of the [named character references](#) table (in a [case-sensitive](#) manner).

If no match can be made, then no characters are consumed, and nothing is returned. In this case, if the characters after the U+0026 AMPERSAND character (&) consist of a sequence of one or more [alphanumeric ASCII characters](#) followed by a U+003B SEMICOLON character (;), then this is a [parse error](#).

If the character reference is being consumed as [part of an attribute](#), and the last character matched is not a ";" (U+003B) character, and the next character is either a "=" (U+003D) character or an [alphanumeric ASCII character](#), then, for historical reasons, all the characters that were matched after the U+0026 AMPERSAND character (&) must be unconsumed, and nothing is returned. However, if this next character is in fact a "=" (U+003D) character, then this is a [parse error](#), because some legacy user agents will misinterpret the markup in those cases.

Otherwise, a character reference is parsed. If the last character matched is not a ";" (U+003B) character, there is a [parse error](#).

Return one or two character tokens for the character(s) corresponding to the character reference name (as given by the second column of the [named character references](#) table).

Code Example:

If the markup contains (not in an attribute) the string I'm ∉ I tell you, the character reference is parsed as "not", as in, I'm -it; I tell you (and this is a parse error). But if the markup was I'm ∉ I tell you, the character reference would be parsed as "notin;", resulting in I'm # I tell you (and no parse error).

8.2.5 Tree construction

The input to the tree construction stage is a sequence of tokens from the [tokenization](#) stage. The tree construction stage is associated with a

DOM [Document](#) object when a parser is created. The "output" of this stage consists of dynamically modifying or extending that document's DOM tree.

This specification does not define when an interactive user agent has to render the [Document](#) so that it is available to the user, or when it has to begin accepting user input.

As each token is emitted from the tokenizer, the user agent must follow the appropriate steps from the following list, known as the **tree construction dispatcher**:

- ↪ If there is no [adjusted current node](#)
- ↪ If the [adjusted current node](#) is an element in the [HTML namespace](#)
- ↪ If the [adjusted current node](#) is a [MathML text integration point](#) and the token is a start tag whose tag name is neither "mglyph" nor "malignmark"
- ↪ If the [adjusted current node](#) is a [MathML text integration point](#) and the token is a character token
- ↪ If the [adjusted current node](#) is an [annotation-xml](#) element in the [MathML namespace](#) and the token is a start tag whose tag name is "svg"
- ↪ If the [adjusted current node](#) is an [HTML integration point](#) and the token is a start tag
- ↪ If the [adjusted current node](#) is an [HTML integration point](#) and the token is a character token
- ↪ If the token is an end-of-file token
 - Process the token according to the rules given in the section corresponding to the current [insertion mode](#) in HTML content.
- ↪ Otherwise
 - Process the token according to the rules given in the section for parsing tokens [in foreign content](#).

The **next token** is the token that is about to be processed by the [tree construction dispatcher](#) (even if the token is subsequently just ignored).

A node is a **MathML text integration point** if it is one of the following elements:

- An [mi](#) element in the [MathML namespace](#)
- An [mo](#) element in the [MathML namespace](#)
- An [mn](#) element in the [MathML namespace](#)
- An [ms](#) element in the [MathML namespace](#)
- An [mtext](#) element in the [MathML namespace](#)

A node is an **HTML integration point** if it is one of the following elements:

- An [annotation-xml](#) element in the [MathML namespace](#) whose start tag token had an attribute with the name "encoding" whose value was an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for the string "text/html"
- An [annotation-xml](#) element in the [MathML namespace](#) whose start tag token had an attribute with the name "encoding" whose value was an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for the string "application/xhtml+xml"
- A [foreignObject](#) element in the [SVG namespace](#)
- A [desc](#) element in the [SVG namespace](#)
- A [title](#) element in the [SVG namespace](#)

Note: Not all of the tag names mentioned below are conformant tag names in this specification; many are included to handle legacy content. They still form part of the algorithm that implementations are required to implement to claim conformance.

Note: The algorithm described below places no limit on the depth of the DOM tree generated, or on the length of tag names, attribute names, attribute values, [Text](#) nodes, etc. While implementors are encouraged to avoid arbitrary limits, it is recognized that [practical concerns](#) will likely force user agents to impose nesting depth constraints.

8.2.5.1 Creating and inserting nodes

While the parser is processing a token, it can enable or disable **foster parenting**. This affects the following algorithm.

The **appropriate place for inserting a node**, optionally using a particular *override target*, is the position in an element returned by running the following steps:

1. If there was an *override target* specified, then let [target](#) be the *override target*.

Otherwise, let [target](#) be the [current node](#).

2. Determine the [adjusted insertion location](#) using the first matching steps from the following list:

- ↪ If [foster parenting](#) is enabled and [target](#) is a [table](#), [tbody](#), [tfoot](#), [thead](#), or [tr](#) element

Note: Foster parenting happens when content is misnested in tables.

Run these substeps:

1. Let [last table](#) be the last [table](#) element in the [stack of open elements](#), if any.
2. If there is no [last table](#), then let [adjusted insertion location](#) be inside the first element in the [stack of open elements](#) (the [html](#) element), after its last child (if any), and abort these substeps. ([fragment case](#))
3. If [last table](#) has a parent element, then let [adjusted insertion location](#) be inside [last table](#)'s parent element, immediately before [last table](#), and abort these substeps.
4. Let [previous element](#) be the element immediately above [last table](#) in the [stack of open elements](#).
5. Let [adjusted insertion location](#) be inside [previous element](#), after its last child (if any).

Note: These steps are involved in part because it's possible for elements, the [table](#) element in this case in particular, to have been moved by a script around in the DOM, or indeed removed from the DOM entirely, after the element was inserted by the parser.

- ↪ Otherwise

Let [adjusted insertion location](#) be inside [target](#), after its last child (if any).

3. Return the [adjusted insertion location](#).

When the steps below require the UA to **create an element for a token** in a particular *given namespace* and with a particular *intended*

parent, the UA must run the following steps:

1. Create a node implementing the interface appropriate for the element type corresponding to the tag name of the token in *given namespace* (as given in the specification that defines that element, e.g. for an `a` element in the [HTML namespace](#), this specification defines it to be the [HTMLAnchorElement](#) interface), with the tag name being the name of that element, with the node being in the given namespace, and with the attributes on the node being those given in the given token.

The interface appropriate for an element in the [HTML namespace](#) that is not defined in this specification (or [other applicable specifications](#)) is [HTMLUnknownElement](#). Elements in other namespaces whose interface is not defined by that namespace's specification must use the interface [Element](#).

The `ownerDocument` of the newly created element must be the same as that of the *intended parent*.

2. If the newly created element is a [resettable element](#), invoke its [reset algorithm](#). (This initializes the element's `value` and `checkedness` based on the element's attributes.)
3. Return the newly created element.

When the steps below require the UA to **insert an HTML element** for a token, the UA must run the following steps:

1. Let the *adjusted insertion location* be the [appropriate place for inserting a node](#).
2. [Create an element for the token](#) in the [HTML namespace](#), with the intended parent being the element in which the *adjusted insertion location* finds itself.
3. If the element is a [form-associated element](#), and the `form element pointer` is not null, and the newly created element is either not [reassociatable](#) or doesn't have a `form` attribute, [associate](#) the newly created element with the `form` element pointed to by the `form element pointer`, and suppress the running of the [reset the form owner](#) algorithm in the next step.
4. If it is possible to insert an element at the *adjusted insertion location*, then insert the newly created element at the *adjusted insertion location*.

Note: If the *adjusted insertion location* cannot accept more elements, e.g. because it's a [Document](#) that already has an element child, then the newly created element is dropped on the floor.

5. Push the element onto the [stack of open elements](#) so that it is the new [current node](#).
6. Return the newly created element.

When the steps below require the UA to **insert a foreign element** for a token, the UA must first [create an element for the token](#) in the given namespace, with the `current node` as the intended parent, and then append this node to the `current node`, and push it onto the [stack of open elements](#) so that it is the new `current node`. If the newly created element has an `xmns` attribute in the [XMLNS namespace](#) whose value is not exactly the same as the element's namespace, that is a [parse error](#). Similarly, if the newly created element has an `xmns:xlink` attribute in the [XMLNS namespace](#) whose value is not the [XLink Namespace](#), that is a [parse error](#).

Note: The [insert a foreign element](#) algorithm isn't affected by the [foster parenting](#) logic (it doesn't use the [appropriate place for inserting a node](#) algorithm); the `current node`, when the [insert a foreign element](#) algorithm is invoked, is always itself a non-HTML element.

When the steps below require the user agent to **adjust MathML attributes** for a token, then, if the token has an attribute named `definitionurl`, change its name to `definitionURL` (note the case difference).

When the steps below require the user agent to **adjust SVG attributes** for a token, then, for each attribute on the token whose attribute name is one of the ones in the first column of the following table, change the attribute's name to the name given in the corresponding cell in the second column. (This fixes the case of SVG attributes that are not all lowercase.)

Attribute name on token	Attribute name on element
<code>attributename</code>	<code>attributeName</code>
<code>attributetype</code>	<code>attributeType</code>
<code>basefrequency</code>	<code>baseFrequency</code>
<code>baseprofile</code>	<code>baseProfile</code>
<code>calcmode</code>	<code>calcMode</code>
<code>clippathunits</code>	<code>clipPathUnits</code>
<code>contentscripttype</code>	<code>contentScriptType</code>
<code>contentstyletype</code>	<code>contentStyleType</code>
<code>diffuseconstant</code>	<code>diffuseConstant</code>
<code>edgemode</code>	<code>edgeMode</code>
<code>externalresourcesrequired</code>	<code>externalResourcesRequired</code>
<code>filterres</code>	<code>filterRes</code>
<code>filterunits</code>	<code>filterUnits</code>
<code>glyphref</code>	<code>glyphRef</code>
<code>gradienttransform</code>	<code>gradientTransform</code>
<code>gradientunits</code>	<code>gradientUnits</code>
<code>kernelmatrix</code>	<code>kernelMatrix</code>
<code>kernelunitlength</code>	<code>kernelUnitLength</code>
<code>keypoints</code>	<code>keyPoints</code>
<code>keysplines</code>	<code>keySplines</code>
<code>keytimes</code>	<code>keyTimes</code>
<code>lengthadjust</code>	<code>lengthAdjust</code>
<code>limitingconeangle</code>	<code>limitingConeAngle</code>
<code>markerheight</code>	<code>markerHeight</code>
<code>markerunits</code>	<code>markerUnits</code>

markerwidth	markerWidth
maskcontentunits	maskContentUnits
maskunits	maskUnits
numoctaves	numOctaves
pathlength	pathLength
patterncontentunits	patternContentUnits
patterntransform	patternTransform
patternunits	patternUnits
pointsatx	pointsAtX
pointsaty	pointsAtY
pointsatz	pointsAtZ
preservealpha	preserveAlpha
preserveaspectratio	preserveAspectRatio
primitiveunits	primitiveUnits
refx	refX
refy	refY
repeatcount	repeatCount
repeatdur	repeatDur
requiredextensions	requiredExtensions
requiredfeatures	requiredFeatures
specularconstant	specularConstant
specularexponent	specularExponent
spreadmethod	spreadMethod
startoffset	startOffset
stddeviation	stdDeviation
stitchtiles	stitchTiles
surfacescale	surfaceScale
systemlanguage	systemLanguage
tablevalues	tableValues
targetx	targetX
targety	targetY
textlength	textLength
viewbox	viewBox
viewtarget	viewTarget
xchannelselector	xChannelSelector
ychannelselector	yChannelSelector
zoomandpan	zoomAndPan

When the steps below require the user agent to **adjust foreign attributes** for a token, then, if any of the attributes on the token match the strings given in the first column of the following table, let the attribute be a namespaced attribute, with the prefix being the string given in the corresponding cell in the second column, the local name being the string given in the corresponding cell in the third column, and the namespace being the namespace given in the corresponding cell in the fourth column. (This fixes the use of namespaced attributes, in particular [lang attributes in the XML namespace](#).)

Attribute name	Prefix	Local name	Namespace
xlink:actuate	xlink	actuate	XLink namespace
xlink:arcrole	xlink	arcrole	XLink namespace
xlink:href	xlink	href	XLink namespace
xlink:role	xlink	role	XLink namespace
xlink:show	xlink	show	XLink namespace
xlink:title	xlink	title	XLink namespace
xlink:type	xlink	type	XLink namespace
xml:base	xml	base	XML namespace
xml:lang	xml	lang	XML namespace
xml:space	xml	space	XML namespace
xmlns	(none)	xmlns	XMLNS namespace
xmlns:xlink	xmlns	xlink	XMLNS namespace

When the steps below require the user agent to **insert a character** while processing a token, the user agent must run the following steps:

- Let `data` be the characters passed to the algorithm, or, if no characters were explicitly specified, the character of the character token being processed.
- Let the `adjusted insertion location` be the [appropriate place for inserting a node](#).
- If the `adjusted insertion location` is in a [Document](#) node, then abort these steps.

Note: The DOM will not let [Document](#) nodes have [Text](#) node children, so they are dropped on the floor.

- If there is a [Text](#) node immediately before the `adjusted insertion location`, then append `data` to that [Text](#) node's data.

Otherwise, create a new [Text](#) node whose data is `data` and whose `ownerDocument` is the same as that of the element in which the `adjusted insertion location` finds itself, and insert the newly created node at the `adjusted insertion location`.

adjusted insertion location, thus itself, and inserting the newly created node at the *adjusted insertion location*.

Code Example:

Here are some sample inputs to the parser and the corresponding number of [Text](#) nodes that they result in, assuming a user agent that executes scripts.

Input	Number of Text nodes
A<script> var script = document.getElementsByName('script')[0]; document.body.removeChild(script); </script>B	One Text node in the document, containing "AB".
A<script> var text = document.createTextNode('B'); document.body.appendChild(text); </script>C	Three Text nodes; "A" before the script, the script's contents, and "BC" after the script (the parser appends to the Text node created by the script).
A<script> var text = document.getElementsByName('script')[0].firstChild; text.data = 'B'; document.body.appendChild(text); </script>C	Two adjacent Text nodes in the document, containing "A" and "BC".
A<table>B<tr>C</tr>D</table>	One Text node before the table, containing "ABCD". (This is caused by foster parenting .)
A<table><tr> B</tr> C</table>	One Text node before the table, containing "A B C" (A-space-B-space-C). (This is caused by foster parenting .)
A<table><tr> B</tr> C</table>	One Text node before the table, containing "A BC" (A-space-B-C), and one Text node inside the table (as a child of a tbody) with a single space character. (Space characters separated from non-space characters by non-character tokens are not affected by foster parenting , even if those other tokens then get ignored.)

When the steps below require the user agent to [insert a comment](#) while processing a comment token, optionally with an explicitly insertion position *position*, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Let *data* be the data given in the comment token being processed.
2. If *position* was specified, then let the *adjusted insertion location* be *position*. Otherwise, let *adjusted insertion location* be the [appropriate place for inserting a node](#).
3. Create a [Comment](#) node whose *data* attribute is set to *data* and whose *ownerDocument* is the same as that of the node in which the *adjusted insertion location* finds itself.
4. Insert the newly created node at the *adjusted insertion location*.

DOM mutation events must not fire for changes caused by the UA parsing the document. This includes the parsing of any content inserted using [document.write\(\)](#) and [document.writeln\(\)](#) calls. [\[DOMEVENTS\]](#)

However, mutation observers *do* fire, as required by the DOM specification.

8.2.5.2 Parsing elements that contain only text

The [generic raw text element parsing algorithm](#) and the [generic RCDATA element parsing algorithm](#) consist of the following steps. These algorithms are always invoked in response to a start tag token.

1. [Insert an HTML element](#) for the token.
2. If the algorithm that was invoked is the [generic raw text element parsing algorithm](#), switch the tokenizer to the [RAWTEXT state](#); otherwise the algorithm invoked was the [generic RCDATA element parsing algorithm](#), switch the tokenizer to the [RCDATA state](#).
3. Let the [original insertion mode](#) be the current [insertion mode](#).
4. Then, switch the [insertion mode](#) to "text".

8.2.5.3 Closing elements that have implied end tags

When the steps below require the UA to [generate implied end tags](#), then, while the [current node](#) is a [dd](#) element, a [dt](#) element, an [li](#) element, an [option](#) element, an [optgroup](#) element, a [p](#) element, an [rp](#) element, or an [rt](#) element, the UA must pop the [current node](#) off the [stack of open elements](#).

If a step requires the UA to generate implied end tags but lists an element to exclude from the process, then the UA must perform the above steps as if that element was not in the above list.

8.2.5.4 The rules for parsing tokens in HTML content

8.2.5.4.1 THE "INITIAL" INSERTION MODE

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "[initial](#)" [insertion mode](#), the user agent must handle the token as follows:

- ← A character token that is one of U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION, "LF" (U+000A), "FF" (U+000C), "CR" (U+000D), or U+0020 SPACE
Ignore the token.

→ **A comment token**

[Insert a comment](#) as the last child of the [Document](#) object.

→ **A DOCTYPE token**

If the DOCTYPE token's name is not a [case-sensitive](#) match for the string "html", or the token's public identifier is not missing, or the token's system identifier is neither missing nor a [case-sensitive](#) match for the string "[about:legacy-compat](#)", and none of the sets of conditions in the following list are matched, then there is a [parse error](#).

- The DOCTYPE token's name is a [case-sensitive](#) match for the string "html", the token's public identifier is the [case-sensitive](#) string "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0//EN", and the token's system identifier is either missing or the [case-sensitive](#) string "<http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-html4strict.dtd>".
- The DOCTYPE token's name is a [case-sensitive](#) match for the string "html", the token's public identifier is the [case-sensitive](#) string "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN", and the token's system identifier is either missing or the [case-sensitive](#) string "<http://www.w3.org/TR/html4strict.dtd>".
- The DOCTYPE token's name is a [case-sensitive](#) match for the string "html", the token's public identifier is the [case-sensitive](#) string "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN", and the token's system identifier is the [case-sensitive](#) string "[http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd](http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd)".
- The DOCTYPE token's name is a [case-sensitive](#) match for the string "html", the token's public identifier is the [case-sensitive](#) string "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.1//EN", and the token's system identifier is the [case-sensitive](#) string "[http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml11DTD/xhtml11.dtd](http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml11/DTD/xhtml11.dtd)".

Conformance checkers may, based on the values (including presence or lack thereof) of the DOCTYPE token's name, public identifier, or system identifier, switch to a conformance checking mode for another language (e.g. based on the DOCTYPE token a conformance checker could recognize that the document is an HTML4-era document, and defer to an HTML4 conformance checker.)

Append a [DocumentType](#) node to the [Document](#) node, with the `name` attribute set to the name given in the DOCTYPE token, or the empty string if the name was missing; the `publicId` attribute set to the public identifier given in the DOCTYPE token, or the empty string if the public identifier was missing; the `systemId` attribute set to the system identifier given in the DOCTYPE token, or the empty string if the system identifier was missing; and the other attributes specific to [DocumentType](#) objects set to null and empty lists as appropriate. Associate the [DocumentType](#) node with the [Document](#) object so that it is returned as the value of the `doctype` attribute of the [Document](#) object.

Then, if the document is *not* [an iframe srcdoc document](#), and the DOCTYPE token matches one of the conditions in the following list, then set the [Document](#) to [quirks mode](#):

- The [force-quirks flag](#) is set to *on*.
- The name is set to anything other than "html" ([compared case-sensitively](#)).
- The public identifier starts with: "+//Silmaril//DTD html Pro v0r11 19970101//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//AdvaSoft Ltd//DTD HTML 3.0 asWedit + extensions//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//AS//DTD HTML 3.0 asWedit + extensions//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//IETF//DTD HTML 2.0 Level 1//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//IETF//DTD HTML 2.0 Level 2//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//IETF//DTD HTML 2.0 Strict Level 1//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//IETF//DTD HTML 2.0 Strict Level 2//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//IETF//DTD HTML 2.0 Strict//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//IETF//DTD HTML 2.0//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//IETF//DTD HTML 2.1E//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//IETF//DTD HTML 3.0//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//IETF//DTD HTML 3.2 Final//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//IETF//DTD HTML 3.2//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//IETF//DTD HTML 3//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//IETF//DTD HTML Level 0//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//IETF//DTD HTML Level 1//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//IETF//DTD HTML Level 2//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//IETF//DTD HTML Level 3//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//IETF//DTD HTML Strict Level 0//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//IETF//DTD HTML Strict Level 1//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//IETF//DTD HTML Strict Level 2//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//IETF//DTD HTML Strict Level 3//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//IETF//DTD HTML Strict//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//IETF//DTD HTML //"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//Metrius//DTD Metrius Presentational//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//Microsoft//DTD Internet Explorer 2.0 HTML Strict//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//Microsoft//DTD Internet Explorer 2.0 HTML//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//Microsoft//DTD Internet Explorer 2.0 Tables//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//Microsoft//DTD Internet Explorer 3.0 HTML Strict//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//Microsoft//DTD Internet Explorer 3.0 HTML//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//Microsoft//DTD Internet Explorer 3.0 Tables//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//Netscape Comm. Corp.//DTD HTML//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//Netscape Comm. Corp.//DTD Strict HTML//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//O'Reilly and Associates//DTD HTML 2.0//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//O'Reilly and Associates//DTD HTML Extended 1.0//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//O'Reilly and Associates//DTD HTML Extended Relaxed 1.0//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//SoftQuad Software//DTD HoTMetal PRO 6.0::19990601::extensions to HTML 4.0//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//SoftQuad//DTD HoTMetal PRO 4.0::19971010::extensions to HTML 4.0//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//Spyglass//DTD HTML 2.0 Extended//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//SQ//DTD HTML 2.0 HoTMetal + extensions//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//Sun Microsystems Corp.//DTD HotJava HTML//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//Sun Microsystems Corp.//DTD HotJava Strict HTML//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//W3C//DTD HTML 3 1995-03-24//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//W3C//DTD HTML 3.2 Draft//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//W3C//DTD HTML 3.2 Final//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//W3C//DTD HTML 3.2//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//W3C//DTD HTML 3.2S Draft//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Frameset//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Transitional//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//W3C//DTD HTML Experimental 19960712//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//W3C//DTD HTML Experimental 970421//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//W3C//DTD W3 HTML//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//W3O//DTD W3 HTML 3.0//"
- The public identifier is set to: "-//W3O//DTD W3 HTML Strict 3.0//EN//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//WebTechs//DTD Mozilla HTML 2.0//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//WebTechs//DTD Mozilla HTML//"
- The public identifier is set to: "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Transitional//EN"
- The public identifier is set to: "HTML"
- The system identifier is set to: "<http://www.ibm.com/data/dtd/v11/ibmxhtml1-transitional.dtd>"
- The system identifier is missing and the public identifier starts with: "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Frameset//"
- The system identifier is missing and the public identifier starts with: "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//"

Otherwise, if the document is *not* an [iframe srcdoc document](#), and the DOCTYPE token matches one of the conditions in the following list, then set the [Document](#) to [limited quirks mode](#):

- The public identifier starts with: "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Frameset//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//"
- The system identifier is not missing and the public identifier starts with: "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Frameset//"
- The system identifier is not missing and the public identifier starts with: "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//"

The system identifier and public identifier strings must be compared to the values given in the lists above in an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) manner. A system identifier whose value is the empty string is not considered missing for the purposes of the conditions above.

Then, switch the [insertion mode](#) to "[before html](#)".

↪ **Anything else**

If the document is *not* an [iframe srcdoc document](#), then this is a [parse error](#); set the [Document](#) to [quirks mode](#).

In any case, switch the [insertion mode](#) to "[before html](#)", then reprocess the token.

8.2.5.4.2 THE "BEFORE HTML" INSERTION MODE

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "[before html](#)" [insertion mode](#), the user agent must handle the token as follows:

↪ **A DOCTYPE token**

[Parse error](#). Ignore the token.

↪ **A comment token**

[Insert a comment](#) as the last child of the [Document](#) object.

↪ **A character token that is one of U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION, "LF" (U+000A), "FF" (U+000C), "CR" (U+000D), or U+0020 SPACE**

Ignore the token.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "html"**

[Create an element for the token](#) in the [HTML namespace](#), with the [Document](#) as the intended parent. Append it to the [Document](#) object. Put this element in the [stack of open elements](#).

If the [Document](#) is being loaded as part of [navigation](#) of a [browsing context](#), then: if the newly created element has a [manifest](#) attribute whose value is not the empty string, then [resolve](#) the value of that attribute to an [absolute URL](#), relative to the newly created element, and if that is successful, run the [application cache selection algorithm](#) with the result of applying the [URL serializer](#) algorithm to the resulting [parsed URL](#) with the [exclude fragment flag](#) set; otherwise, if there is no such attribute, or its value is the empty string, or resolving its value fails, run the [application cache selection algorithm](#) with no manifest. The algorithm must be passed the [Document](#) object.

Switch the [insertion mode](#) to "[before head](#)".

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is one of: "head", "body", "html", "br"**

Act as described in the "anything else" entry below.

↪ **Any other end tag**

[Parse error](#). Ignore the token.

↪ **Anything else**

Create an [html](#) element whose [ownerDocument](#) is the [Document](#) object. Append it to the [Document](#) object. Put this element in the [stack of open elements](#).

If the [Document](#) is being loaded as part of [navigation](#) of a [browsing context](#), then: run the [application cache selection algorithm](#) with no manifest, passing it the [Document](#) object.

Switch the [insertion mode](#) to "[before head](#)", then reprocess the token.

The root element can end up being removed from the [Document](#) object, e.g. by scripts; nothing in particular happens in such cases, content continues being appended to the nodes as described in the next section.

8.2.5.4.3 THE "BEFORE HEAD" INSERTION MODE

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "[before head](#)" [insertion mode](#), the user agent must handle the token as follows:

↪ **A character token that is one of U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION, "LF" (U+000A), "FF" (U+000C), "CR" (U+000D), or U+0020 SPACE**

Ignore the token.

↪ **A comment token**

[Insert a comment](#).

↪ **A DOCTYPE token**

[Parse error](#). Ignore the token.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "html"**

Process the token [using the rules for](#) the "[in body](#)" [insertion mode](#).

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "head"**

[Insert an HTML element](#) for the token.

Set the [head element pointer](#) to the newly created [head](#) element.

Switch the [insertion mode](#) to "[in head](#)".

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is one of: "head", "body", "html", "br"**

Act as described in the "anything else" entry below.

↪ **Any other end tag**

[Parse error](#). Ignore the token.

↪ **Anything else**

→ **Anything else**

[Insert an HTML element](#) for a "head" start tag token with no attributes.

Set the [head element pointer](#) to the newly created [head](#) element.

Switch the [insertion mode](#) to "[in head](#)".

Reprocess the current token.

8.2.5.4.4 THE "IN HEAD" INSERTION MODE

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "[in head](#)" [insertion mode](#), the user agent must handle the token as follows:

→ **A character token that is one of U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION, "LF" (U+000A), "FF" (U+000C), "CR" (U+000D), or U+0020 SPACE**

[Insert the character](#).

→ **A comment token**

[Insert a comment](#).

→ **A DOCTYPE token**

[Parse error](#). Ignore the token.

→ **A start tag whose tag name is "html"**

Process the token [using the rules for](#) the "[in body](#)" [insertion mode](#).

[Insert an HTML element](#) for the token. Immediately pop the [current node](#) off the [stack of open elements](#).

[Acknowledge the token's self-closing flag](#), if it is set.

→ **A start tag whose tag name is "meta"**

[Insert an HTML element](#) for the token. Immediately pop the [current node](#) off the [stack of open elements](#).

[Acknowledge the token's self-closing flag](#), if it is set.

If the element has a [charset](#) attribute, and [getting an encoding](#) from its value results in a supported [ASCII-compatible character encoding](#) or [a UTF-16 encoding](#), and the [confidence](#) is currently [tentative](#), then [change the encoding](#) to the resulting encoding.

Otherwise, if the element has an [http-equiv](#) attribute whose value is an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for the string "[Content-Type](#)", and the element has a [content](#) attribute, and applying the [algorithm for extracting a character encoding from a meta element](#) to that attribute's value returns a supported [ASCII-compatible character encoding](#) or [a UTF-16 encoding](#), and the [confidence](#) is currently [tentative](#), then [change the encoding](#) to the extracted encoding.

→ **A start tag whose tag name is "title"**

Follow the [generic RCDATA element parsing algorithm](#).

→ **A start tag whose tag name is "noscript"**, if the [scripting flag](#) is enabled

→ **A start tag whose tag name is one of: "noframes", "style"**

Follow the [generic raw text element parsing algorithm](#).

→ **A start tag whose tag name is "noscript"**, if the [scripting flag](#) is disabled

[Insert an HTML element](#) for the token.

Switch the [insertion mode](#) to "[in head noscript](#)".

→ **A start tag whose tag name is "script"**

Run these steps:

1. Let the [adjusted insertion location](#) be the [appropriate place for inserting a node](#).

2. [Create an element for the token](#) in the [HTML namespace](#), with the intended parent being the element in which the [adjusted insertion location](#) finds itself.

3. Mark the element as being [parser-inserted](#) and unset the element's [force-async](#) flag.

Note: This ensures that, if the script is external, any [document.write\(\)](#) calls in the script will execute in-line, instead of blowing the document away, as would happen in most other cases. It also prevents the script from executing until the end tag is seen.

4. If the parser was originally created for the [HTML fragment parsing algorithm](#), then mark the [script](#) element as ["already started"](#). ([fragment case](#))

5. Insert the newly created element at the [adjusted insertion location](#).

6. Push the element onto the [stack of open elements](#) so that it is the new [current node](#).

7. Switch the tokenizer to the [script data state](#).

8. Let the [original insertion mode](#) be the current [insertion mode](#).

9. Switch the [insertion mode](#) to "[text](#)".

→ **An end tag whose tag name is "head"**

Pop the [current node](#) (which will be the [head](#) element) off the [stack of open elements](#).

Switch the [insertion mode](#) to "[after head](#)".

→ **An end tag whose tag name is one of: "body", "html", "br"**

Act as described in the "anything else" entry below.

→ **A start tag whose tag name is "head"**

→ **Any other end tag**

[Parse error](#). Ignore the token.

↪ **Anything else**

Pop the [current node](#) (which will be the [head](#) element) off the [stack of open elements](#).

Switch the [insertion mode](#) to "[after head](#)".

Reprocess the token.

8.2.5.4.5 THE "IN HEAD NOSCRIPT" INSERTION MODE

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "[in head noscript](#)" [insertion mode](#), the user agent must handle the token as follows:

↪ **A DOCTYPE token**

[Parse error](#). Ignore the token.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "html"**

Process the token [using the rules for](#) the "[in body](#)" [insertion mode](#).

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is "noscrypt"**

Pop the [current node](#) (which will be a [noscrypt](#) element) from the [stack of open elements](#); the new [current node](#) will be a [head](#) element.

Switch the [insertion mode](#) to "[in head](#)".

↪ **A character token that is one of U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION, "LF" (U+000A), "FF" (U+000C), "CR" (U+000D), or U+0020 SPACE**

↪ **A comment token**

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is one of: "basefont", "bgsound", "link", "meta", "noframes", "style"**

Process the token [using the rules for](#) the "[in head](#)" [insertion mode](#).

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is "br"**

Act as described in the "anything else" entry below.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is one of: "head", "noscrypt"**

↪ **Any other end tag**

[Parse error](#). Ignore the token.

↪ **Anything else**

[Parse error](#).

Pop the [current node](#) (which will be a [noscrypt](#) element) from the [stack of open elements](#); the new [current node](#) will be a [head](#) element.

Switch the [insertion mode](#) to "[in head](#)".

Reprocess the token.

8.2.5.4.6 THE "AFTER HEAD" INSERTION MODE

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "[after head](#)" [insertion mode](#), the user agent must handle the token as follows:

↪ **A character token that is one of U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION, "LF" (U+000A), "FF" (U+000C), "CR" (U+000D), or U+0020 SPACE**

[Insert the character](#).

↪ **A comment token**

[Insert a comment](#).

↪ **A DOCTYPE token**

[Parse error](#). Ignore the token.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "html"**

Process the token [using the rules for](#) the "[in body](#)" [insertion mode](#).

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "body"**

[Insert an HTML element](#) for the token.

Set the [frameset-ok flag](#) to "not ok".

Switch the [insertion mode](#) to "[in body](#)".

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "frameset"**

[Insert an HTML element](#) for the token.

Switch the [insertion mode](#) to "[in frameset](#)".

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is one of: "base", "basefont", "bgsound", "link", "meta", "noframes", "script", "style", "title"**

[Parse error](#).

Push the node pointed to by the [head element pointer](#) onto the [stack of open elements](#).

Process the token [using the rules for](#) the "[in head](#)" [insertion mode](#).

Remove the node pointed to by the [head element pointer](#) from the [stack of open elements](#).

Note: The [head element pointer](#) cannot be null at this point.

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is one of: "body", "html", "br"**

Act as described in the "anything else" entry below.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "head"**

↪ **Any other end tag**

[Parse error](#). Ignore the token.

↪ **Anything else**

[Insert an HTML element](#) for a "body" start tag token with no attributes.

Switch the [insertion mode](#) to "[in body](#)".

Reprocess the current token.

8.2.5.4.7 THE "IN BODY" INSERTION MODE

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "[in body](#)" [insertion mode](#), the user agent must handle the token as follows:

- ↪ A character token that is U+0000 NULL
[Parse error](#). Ignore the token.
- ↪ A character token that is one of U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION, "LF" (U+000A), "FF" (U+000C), "CR" (U+000D), or U+0020 SPACE
[Reconstruct the active formatting elements](#), if any.
[Insert the token's character](#).
- ↪ Any other character token
[Reconstruct the active formatting elements](#), if any.
[Insert the token's character](#).
Set the [frameset-ok flag](#) to "not ok".
- ↪ A comment token
[Insert a comment](#).
- ↪ A DOCTYPE token
[Parse error](#). Ignore the token.
- ↪ A start tag whose tag name is "html"
[Parse error](#).
For each attribute on the token, check to see if the attribute is already present on the top element of the [stack of open elements](#). If it is not, add the attribute and its corresponding value to that element.
- ↪ A start tag whose tag name is one of: "base", "basefont", "bgsound", "link", "meta", "noframes", "script", "style", "title"
Process the token [using the rules for](#) the "[in head](#)" [insertion mode](#).
- ↪ A start tag whose tag name is "body"
[Parse error](#).
If the second element on the [stack of open elements](#) is not a [body](#) element, if the [stack of open elements](#) has only one node on it, then ignore the token. ([fragment case](#))
Otherwise, set the [frameset-ok flag](#) to "not ok"; then, for each attribute on the token, check to see if the attribute is already present on the [body](#) element (the second element) on the [stack of open elements](#), and if it is not, add the attribute and its corresponding value to that element.
- ↪ A start tag whose tag name is "frameset"
[Parse error](#).
If the second element on the [stack of open elements](#) is not a [body](#) element, or, if the [stack of open elements](#) has only one node on it, then ignore the token. ([fragment case](#))
If the [frameset-ok flag](#) is set to "not ok", ignore the token.
Otherwise, run the following steps:
 1. Remove the second element on the [stack of open elements](#) from its parent node, if it has one.
 2. Pop all the nodes from the bottom of the [stack of open elements](#), from the [current node](#) up to, but not including, the root [html](#) element.
 3. [Insert an HTML element](#) for the token.
 4. Switch the [insertion mode](#) to "[in frameset](#)".
- ↪ An end-of-file token
If there is a node in the [stack of open elements](#) that is not either a [dd](#) element, a [dt](#) element, an [li](#) element, a [p](#) element, a [tbody](#) element, a [td](#) element, a [tfoot](#) element, a [th](#) element, a [thead](#) element, a [tr](#) element, the [body](#) element, or the [html](#) element, then this is a [parse error](#).
Otherwise, [stop parsing](#).
- ↪ An end tag whose tag name is "body"
If the [stack of open elements](#) does not have a [body](#) element in scope, this is a [parse error](#); ignore the token.
Otherwise, if there is a node in the [stack of open elements](#) that is not either a [dd](#) element, a [dt](#) element, an [li](#) element, an [optgroup](#) element, an [option](#) element, a [p](#) element, an [rp](#) element, an [rt](#) element, a [tbody](#) element, a [td](#) element, a [tfoot](#) element, a [th](#) element, a [thead](#) element, a [tr](#) element, the [body](#) element, or the [html](#) element, then this is a [parse error](#).
Switch the [insertion mode](#) to "[after body](#)".
- ↪ An end tag whose tag name is "html"
If the [stack of open elements](#) does not have a [body](#) element in scope, this is a [parse error](#); ignore the token.
Otherwise, if there is a node in the [stack of open elements](#) that is not either a [dd](#) element, a [dt](#) element, an [li](#) element, an [optgroup](#) element, an [option](#) element, a [p](#) element, an [rp](#) element, an [rt](#) element, a [tbody](#) element, a [td](#) element, a [tfoot](#) element, a [th](#) element, a [thead](#) element, a [tr](#) element, the [body](#) element, or the [html](#) element, then this is a [parse error](#).
Switch the [insertion mode](#) to "[after body](#)".
- ↪ Reprocess the token.
- ↪ A start tag whose tag name is one of: "address", "article", "aside", "blockquote", "center", "details", "dialog", "dir", "div", "dl"

If the [stack of open elements](#) has a `a` element in button scope, then [close a `a` element](#).

Insert an HTML element for the token.

→ A start tag whose tag name is one of: `img`, `input`, `ins`, `del`, `area`

If the stack of open elements has a `script` element in button scope, then close it.

If the `stack of open elements` has a `p` element in button scope, then close a `p` element.

If the [current node](#) is an [HTML element](#) whose tag name is one of "h1", "h2", "h3", "h4", "h5", or "h6", then this is a [parse error](#), pop the [current node](#) off the [stack of open elements](#).

Insert an HTML element for the token.

- A start tag whose tag name is one of: "pre", "listing"

If the stack of open elements has a `p` element in button scope, then close a `p` element

Insert an HTML element for the token.

If the [next token](#) is a "LF" (U+000A) character token, then ignore that token and move on to the next one. (Newlines at the start of [pre](#) blocks are ignored as an authoring convenience.)

Set the [frameset-ok flag](#) to "not ok".

→ A start tag whose tag name is "form"

If the form element pointer is not null, then this is a parse error; ignore the token.

Otherwise:

If the stack of open elements has a `p` element in button scope, then close a `p` element

Insert an **HTML element** for the token, and set the `form element pointer` to point to the element created.

↪ A start tag whose tag name is "li"

Run these steps:

1. Set the [frameset-ok flag](#) to "not ok".
 2. Initialize `node` to be the [current node](#) (the bottommost node of the stack).
 3. *Loop:* If `node` is an [`li`](#) element, then run these substeps:
 1. [Generate implied end tags](#), except for [`li`](#) elements.
 2. If the [current node](#) is not an [`li`](#) element, then this is a [parse error](#).
 3. Pop elements from the [stack of open elements](#) until an [`li`](#) element has been popped from the stack.
 4. Jump to the step labeled *done* below.
 4. If `node` is in the [special](#) category, but is not an [`address`](#), [`div`](#), or [`p`](#) element, then jump to the step labeled *done* below.
 5. Otherwise, set `node` to the previous entry in the [stack of open elements](#) and return to the step labeled *loop*.
 6. *Done:* If the [stack of open elements has a `p` element in button scope](#), then [close a `p` element](#).
 7. Finally, [insert an HTML element](#) for the token.

↪ A start tag whose tag name is one of: "dd", "dt"

Run these steps:

- Set the frameset-ok flag to "not ok".
 - Initialize node to be the current node (the bottommost node of the stack).
 - Loop:** If node is a dd element, then run these substeps:
 - Generate implied end tags, except for dd elements.
 - If the current node is not a dd element, then this is a parse error.
 - Pop elements from the stack of open elements until a dd element has been popped from the stack.
 - Jump to the step labeled done below.
 - If node is a dt element, then run these substeps:
 - Generate implied end tags, except for dt elements.
 - If the current node is not a dt element, then this is a parse error.
 - Pop elements from the stack of open elements until a dt element has been popped from the stack.
 - Jump to the step labeled done below.
 - If node is in the special category, but is not an address, div, or p element, then jump to the step labeled done below.
 - Otherwise, set node to the previous entry in the stack of open elements and return to the step labeled loop.
 - Done:** If the stack of open elements has a p element in button scope, then close a p element.
 - Finally, insert an HTML element for the token.

→ A start tag whose tag name is "plaintext"

If the stack of open elements has a `p` element in button scope, then close a `p` element

[Insert an HTML element](#) for the token.

Switch the tokenizer to the [PLAINTEXT state](#)

Note: Once a start tag with the tag name "plaintext" has been seen, that will be the last token ever seen other than character tokens (and the end-of-file token), because there is no way to switch out of the [PLAINTEXT state](#).

↪ A start tag whose tag name is "button"

1. If the [stack of open elements](#) has a [button element in scope](#), then run these substeps:
 1. [Parse error](#).
 2. [Generate implied end tags](#).
 3. Pop elements from the [stack of open elements](#) until a [button element](#) has been popped from the stack.
2. [Reconstruct the active formatting elements](#), if any.
3. [Insert an HTML element](#) for the token.
4. Set the [frameset-ok flag](#) to "not ok".

↪ An end tag whose tag name is one of: "address", "article", "aside", "blockquote", "button", "center", "details", "dialog", "dir", "div", "dl", "fieldset", "figcaption", "figure", "footer", "header", "hgroup", "listing", "main", "nav", "ol", "pre", "section", "summary", "ul"

If the [stack of open elements](#) does not have an element in scope that is an [HTML element](#) and with the same tag name as that of the token, then this is a [parse error](#); ignore the token.

Otherwise, run these steps:

1. [Generate implied end tags](#).
2. If the [current node](#) is not an [HTML element](#) with the same tag name as that of the token, then this is a [parse error](#).
3. Pop elements from the [stack of open elements](#) until an [HTML element](#) with the same tag name as the token has been popped from the stack.

↪ An end tag whose tag name is "form"

Let [node](#) be the element that the [form element pointer](#) is set to.

Set the [form element pointer](#) to null.

If [node](#) is null or the [stack of open elements](#) does not have [node in scope](#), then this is a [parse error](#); ignore the token.

Otherwise, run these steps:

1. [Generate implied end tags](#).
2. If the [current node](#) is not [node](#), then this is a [parse error](#).
3. Remove [node](#) from the [stack of open elements](#).

↪ An end tag whose tag name is "p"

If the [stack of open elements](#) does not have a [p element in button scope](#), then this is a [parse error](#); insert an [HTML element](#) for a "p" start tag token with no attributes.

[Close a p element](#).

↪ An end tag whose tag name is "li"

If the [stack of open elements](#) does not have an [li element in list item scope](#), then this is a [parse error](#); ignore the token.

Otherwise, run these steps:

1. [Generate implied end tags](#), except for [li](#) elements.
2. If the [current node](#) is not an [li](#) element, then this is a [parse error](#).
3. Pop elements from the [stack of open elements](#) until an [li](#) element has been popped from the stack.

↪ An end tag whose tag name is one of: "dd", "dt"

If the [stack of open elements](#) does not have an element in scope that is an [HTML element](#) and with the same tag name as that of the token, then this is a [parse error](#); ignore the token.

Otherwise, run these steps:

1. [Generate implied end tags](#), except for [HTML elements](#) with the same tag name as the token.
2. If the [current node](#) is not an [HTML element](#) with the same tag name as that of the token, then this is a [parse error](#).
3. Pop elements from the [stack of open elements](#) until an [HTML element](#) with the same tag name as the token has been popped from the stack.

↪ An end tag whose tag name is one of: "h1", "h2", "h3", "h4", "h5", "h6"

If the [stack of open elements](#) does not have an element in scope that is an [HTML element](#) and whose tag name is one of "h1", "h2", "h3", "h4", "h5", or "h6", then this is a [parse error](#); ignore the token.

Otherwise, run these steps:

1. [Generate implied end tags](#).
2. If the [current node](#) is not an [HTML element](#) with the same tag name as that of the token, then this is a [parse error](#).
3. Pop elements from the [stack of open elements](#) until an [HTML element](#) whose tag name is one of "h1", "h2", "h3", "h4", "h5", or "h6" has been popped from the stack.

↪ An end tag whose tag name is "sarcasm"

Take a deep breath, then act as described in the "any other end tag" entry below.

↪ A start tag whose tag name is "a"

If the [list of active formatting elements](#) contains an [a element](#) between the end of the list and the last marker on the list (or the start of the list if there is no marker on the list), then this is a [parse error](#); run the [adoption agency algorithm](#) for the tag name "a", then remove

that element from the [list of active formatting elements](#) and the [stack of open elements](#) if the [adoption agency algorithm](#) didn't already remove it (it might not have if the element is not [in table scope](#)).

In the non-conforming stream `a<table>b</table>x`, the first [a](#) element would be closed upon seeing the second one, and the "x" character would be inside a link to "b", not to "a". This is despite the fact that the outer [a](#) element is not in table scope (meaning that a regular `` end tag at the start of the table wouldn't close the outer [a](#) element). The result is that the two [a](#) elements are indirectly nested inside each other — non-conforming markup will often result in non-conforming DOMs when parsed.

[Reconstruct the active formatting elements](#), if any.

[Insert an HTML element](#) for the token. [Push onto the list of active formatting elements](#) that element.

- ↪ A start tag whose tag name is one of: "b", "big", "code", "em", "font", "i", "s", "small", "strike", "strong", "tt", "u"
[Reconstruct the active formatting elements](#), if any.

[Insert an HTML element](#) for the token. [Push onto the list of active formatting elements](#) that element.

- ↪ A start tag whose tag name is "nobr"

[Reconstruct the active formatting elements](#), if any.

If the [stack of open elements](#) has a [nobr](#) element in scope, then this is a [parse error](#); run the [adoption agency algorithm](#) for the tag name "nobr", then once again [reconstruct the active formatting elements](#), if any.

[Insert an HTML element](#) for the token. [Push onto the list of active formatting elements](#) that element.

- ↪ An end tag whose tag name is one of: "a", "b", "big", "code", "em", "font", "i", "nobr", "s", "small", "strike", "strong", "tt", "u"

Run the [adoption agency algorithm](#) for the token's tag name.

- ↪ A start tag whose tag name is one of: "applet", "marquee", "object"

[Reconstruct the active formatting elements](#), if any.

[Insert an HTML element](#) for the token.

Insert a marker at the end of the [list of active formatting elements](#).

Set the [frameset-ok flag](#) to "not ok".

- ↪ An end tag token whose tag name is one of: "applet", "marquee", "object"

If the [stack of open elements](#) does not have an element in scope that is an [HTML element](#) and with the same tag name as that of the token, then this is a [parse error](#); ignore the token.

Otherwise, run these steps:

1. [Generate implied end tags](#).
2. If the [current node](#) is not an [HTML element](#) with the same tag name as that of the token, then this is a [parse error](#).
3. Pop elements from the [stack of open elements](#) until an [HTML element](#) with the same tag name as the token has been popped from the stack.
4. [Clear the list of active formatting elements up to the last marker](#).

- ↪ A start tag whose tag name is "table"

If the [Document](#) is not set to [quirks mode](#), and the [stack of open elements](#) has a [p](#) element in button scope, then [close a p element](#).

[Insert an HTML element](#) for the token.

Set the [frameset-ok flag](#) to "not ok".

Switch the [insertion mode](#) to "[in table](#)".

- ↪ An end tag whose tag name is "br"

[Parse error](#). Act as described in the next entry, as if this was a "br" start tag token, rather than an end tag token.

- ↪ A start tag whose tag name is one of: "area", "br", "embed", "img", "keygen", "wbr"

[Reconstruct the active formatting elements](#), if any.

[Insert an HTML element](#) for the token. Immediately pop the [current node](#) off the [stack of open elements](#).

[Acknowledge the token's self-closing flag](#), if it is set.

Set the [frameset-ok flag](#) to "not ok".

- ↪ A start tag whose tag name is "input"

[Reconstruct the active formatting elements](#), if any.

[Insert an HTML element](#) for the token. Immediately pop the [current node](#) off the [stack of open elements](#).

[Acknowledge the token's self-closing flag](#), if it is set.

If the token does not have an attribute with the name "type", or if it does, but that attribute's value is not an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for the string "hidden", then: set the [frameset-ok flag](#) to "not ok".

- ↪ A start tag whose tag name is one of: "param", "source", "track"

[Insert an HTML element](#) for the token. Immediately pop the [current node](#) off the [stack of open elements](#).

[Acknowledge the token's self-closing flag](#), if it is set.

- ↪ A start tag whose tag name is "hr"

If the [stack of open elements](#) has a [p](#) element in button scope, then [close a p element](#).

[Insert an HTML element](#) for the token. Immediately pop the [current node](#) off the [stack of open elements](#).

[Acknowledge the token's self-closing flag](#), if it is set.

Set the [frameset-ok flag](#) to "not ok".

↪ A start tag whose tag name is "image"

[Parse error](#). Change the token's tag name to "img" and reprocess it. (Don't ask.)

↪ A start tag whose tag name is "isindex"

[Parse error](#).

If the [form element pointer](#) is not null, then ignore the token.

Otherwise:

[Acknowledge the token's self-closing flag](#), if it is set.

Set the [frameset-ok flag](#) to "not ok".

If the [stack of open elements has a p element in button scope](#), then [close a p element](#).

[Insert an HTML element](#) for a "form" start tag token with no attributes, and set the [form element pointer](#) to point to the element created.

If the token has an attribute called "action", set the [action](#) attribute on the resulting [form](#) element to the value of the "action" attribute of the token.

[Insert an HTML element](#) for an "hr" start tag token with no attributes. Immediately pop the [current node](#) off the [stack of open elements](#).

[Reconstruct the active formatting elements](#), if any.

[Insert an HTML element](#) for a "label" start tag token with no attributes.

[Insert characters](#) (see below for [what they should say](#)).

[Insert an HTML element](#) for an "input" start tag token with all the attributes from the "isindex" token except "name", "action", and "prompt", and with an attribute named "name" with the value "isindex". (This creates an [input](#) element with the [name](#) attribute set to the magic value "[isindex](#)".) Immediately pop the [current node](#) off the [stack of open elements](#).

[Insert more characters](#) (see below for [what they should say](#)).

Pop the [current node](#) (which will be the [label](#) element created earlier) off the [stack of open elements](#).

[Insert an HTML element](#) for an "hr" start tag token with no attributes. Immediately pop the [current node](#) off the [stack of open elements](#).

Pop the [current node](#) (which will be the [form](#) element created earlier) off the [stack of open elements](#). Set the [form element pointer](#) to null.

Prompt: If the token has an attribute with the name "prompt", then the first stream of characters must be the same string as given in that attribute, and the second stream of characters must be empty. Otherwise, the two streams of character tokens together should, together with the [input](#) element, express the equivalent of "This is a searchable index. Enter search keywords: (input field)" in the user's preferred language.

↪ A start tag whose tag name is "textarea"

Run these steps:

1. [Insert an HTML element](#) for the token.
2. If the [next token](#) is a "LF" (U+000A) character token, then ignore that token and move on to the next one. (Newlines at the start of [textarea](#) elements are ignored as an authoring convenience.)
3. Switch the tokenizer to the [CDATA state](#).
4. Let the [original insertion mode](#) be the current [insertion mode](#).
5. Set the [frameset-ok flag](#) to "not ok".
6. Switch the [insertion mode](#) to "text".

↪ A start tag whose tag name is "xmp"

If the [stack of open elements has a p element in button scope](#), then [close a p element](#).

[Reconstruct the active formatting elements](#), if any.

Set the [frameset-ok flag](#) to "not ok".

Follow the [generic raw text element parsing algorithm](#).

↪ A start tag whose tag name is "iframe"

Set the [frameset-ok flag](#) to "not ok".

Follow the [generic raw text element parsing algorithm](#).

↪ A start tag whose tag name is "noembed"

↪ A start tag whose tag name is "noscript", if the [scripting flag](#) is enabled

Follow the [generic raw text element parsing algorithm](#).

↪ A start tag whose tag name is "select"

[Reconstruct the active formatting elements](#), if any.

[Insert an HTML element](#) for the token.

Set the [frameset-ok flag](#) to "not ok".

If the [insertion mode](#) is one of "[in_table](#)", "[in_caption](#)", "[in_table_body](#)", "[in_row](#)", or "[in_cell](#)", then switch the [insertion mode](#) to "[in_select_in_table](#)". Otherwise, switch the [insertion mode](#) to "[in_select](#)".

↪ A start tag whose tag name is one of: "optgroup", "option"

If the [current node](#) is an [option](#) element, then pop the [current node](#) off the [stack of open elements](#).

[Reconstruct the active formatting elements](#), if any.

[Insert an HTML element](#) for the token.

- ↪ A start tag whose tag name is one of: "rp", "rt"
 - If the [stack of open elements](#) has a [ruby element in scope](#), then [generate implied end tags](#). If the [current node](#) is not then a [ruby element](#), this is a [parse error](#).
 - [Insert an HTML element](#) for the token.
- ↪ A start tag whose tag name is "math"
 - [Reconstruct the active formatting elements](#), if any.
 - [Adjust MathML attributes](#) for the token. (This fixes the case of MathML attributes that are not all lowercase.)
 - [Adjust foreign attributes](#) for the token. (This fixes the use of namespaced attributes, in particular XLink.)
 - [Insert a foreign element](#) for the token, in the [MathML namespace](#).
 - If the token has its *self-closing flag* set, pop the [current node](#) off the [stack of open elements](#) and [acknowledge the token's self-closing flag](#).
- ↪ A start tag whose tag name is "svg"
 - [Reconstruct the active formatting elements](#), if any.
 - [Adjust SVG attributes](#) for the token. (This fixes the case of SVG attributes that are not all lowercase.)
 - [Adjust foreign attributes](#) for the token. (This fixes the use of namespaced attributes, in particular XLink in SVG.)
 - [Insert a foreign element](#) for the token, in the [SVG namespace](#).
 - If the token has its *self-closing flag* set, pop the [current node](#) off the [stack of open elements](#) and [acknowledge the token's self-closing flag](#).
- ↪ A start tag whose tag name is one of: "caption", "col", "colgroup", "frame", "head", "tbody", "td", "tfoot", "th", "thead", "tr"
 - [Parse error](#). Ignore the token.
- ↪ Any other start tag
 - [Reconstruct the active formatting elements](#), if any.
 - [Insert an HTML element](#) for the token.
 - Note:** This element will be an [ordinary element](#).
- ↪ Any other end tag
 - Run these steps:
 1. Initialize `node` to be the [current node](#) (the bottommost node of the stack).
 2. *Loop*: If `node` is an [HTML element](#) with the same tag name as the token, then:
 1. [Generate implied end tags](#), except for [HTML elements](#) with the same tag name as the token.
 2. If the tag name of the end tag token does not match the tag name of the [current node](#), or if it is not an [HTML element](#), then this is a [parse error](#).
 3. Pop all the nodes from the [current node](#) up to `node`, including `node`, then stop these steps.
 3. Otherwise, if `node` is in the [special](#) category, then this is a [parse error](#); ignore the token, and abort these steps.
 4. Set `node` to the previous entry in the [stack of open elements](#).
 5. Return to the step labeled *loop*.

When the steps above say the user agent is to **close a `p` element**, it means that the user agent must run the following steps:

1. [Generate implied end tags](#), except for `p` elements.
2. If the [current node](#) is not a `p` element, then this is a [parse error](#).
3. Pop elements from the [stack of open elements](#) until a `p` element has been popped from the stack.

The **adoption agency algorithm**, which takes as its only argument a tag name `subject` for which the algorithm is being run, consists of the following steps:

1. Let `outer loop counter` be zero.
2. *Outer loop*: If `outer loop counter` is greater than or equal to eight, then abort these steps.
3. Increment `outer loop counter` by one.
4. Let `formatting element` be the last element in the [list of active formatting elements](#) that:
 - is between the end of the list and the last scope marker in the list, if any, or the start of the list otherwise, and
 - has the tag name `subject`.

If there is no such element, then abort these steps and instead act as described in the "any other end tag" entry below.

5. If `formatting element` is not in the [stack of open elements](#), then this is a [parse error](#); remove the element from the list, and abort these steps.
6. If `formatting element` is in the [stack of open elements](#), but the element is not [in scope](#), then this is a [parse error](#); abort these steps.
7. If `formatting element` is not the [current node](#), this is a [parse error](#). (But do not abort these steps.)
8. Let `furthest block` be the topmost node in the [stack of open elements](#) that is lower in the stack than `formatting element`, and is an element in the [special](#) category. There might not be one.
9. If there is no `furthest block`, then the UA must first pop all the nodes from the bottom of the [stack of open elements](#), from the [current node](#) up to and including `formatting element`, then remove `formatting element` from the [list of active formatting elements](#), and finally abort these steps.

10. Let `common ancestor` be the element immediately above `formatting element` in the [stack of open elements](#).
 11. Let a bookmark note the position of `formatting element` in the [list of active formatting elements](#) relative to the elements on either side of it in the list.
 12. Let `node` and `last node` be `furthest block`. Follow these steps:
 1. Let `inner loop counter` be zero.
 2. *Inner loop:* Increment `inner loop counter` by one.
 3. Let `node` be the element immediately above `node` in the [stack of open elements](#), or if `node` is no longer in the [stack of open elements](#) (e.g. because it got removed by this algorithm), the element that was immediately above `node` in the [stack of open elements](#) before `node` was removed.
 4. If `node` is `formatting element`, then go to the next step in the overall algorithm.
 5. If `inner loop counter` is greater than three and `node` is in the [list of active formatting elements](#), then remove `node` from the [list of active formatting elements](#).
 6. If `node` is not in the [list of active formatting elements](#), then remove `node` from the [stack of open elements](#) and then go back to the step labeled *inner loop*.
 7. [Create an element for the token](#) for which the element `node` was created, with `common ancestor` as the intended parent; replace the entry for `node` in the [list of active formatting elements](#) with an entry for the new element, replace the entry for `node` in the [stack of open elements](#) with an entry for the new element, and let `node` be the new element.
 8. If `last node` is `furthest block`, then move the aforementioned bookmark to be immediately after the new `node` in the [list of active formatting elements](#).
 9. Insert `last node` into `node`, first removing it from its previous parent node if any.
 10. Let `last node` be `node`.
 11. Return to the step labeled *inner loop*.
 13. Insert whatever `last node` ended up being in the previous step at the [appropriate place for inserting a node](#), but using `common ancestor` as the *override target*.
 14. [Create an element for the token](#) for which `formatting element` was created, with `furthest block` as the intended parent.
 15. Take all of the child nodes of `furthest block` and append them to the element created in the last step.
 16. Append that new element to `furthest block`.
 17. Remove `formatting element` from the [list of active formatting elements](#), and insert the new element into the [list of active formatting elements](#) at the position of the aforementioned bookmark.
 18. Remove `formatting element` from the [stack of open elements](#), and insert the new element into the [stack of open elements](#) immediately below the position of `furthest block` in that stack.
 19. Jump back to the step labeled *outer loop*.

Note: This algorithm's name, the "adoption agency algorithm", comes from the way it causes elements to change parents, and is in contrast with other possible algorithms for dealing with misnested content, which included the "incest algorithm", the "secret affair algorithm", and the "Heisenberg algorithm".

8.2.5.4.8 THE "TEXT" INSERTION MODE

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "text" insertion mode, the user agent must handle the token as follows:

→ A character token

Insert the token's character.

Note: This can never be a U+0000 NULL character; the tokenizer converts those to U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER characters.

→ An end-of-file token

Parse error.

If the current node is a script element, mark the script element as "already started".

Pop the current node off the stack of open elements.

Switch the [insertion mode](#) to the [original insertion mode](#) and reprocess the token.

→ An end tag whose tag name is "script"

Perform a microtask checkpoint.

Provide a stable state.

Let `script` be the [current node](#) (which will be a `script` element).

Pop the current node off the stack of open elements.

Let the *old insertion point* have the same value as the current *insertion point*. Let the *insertion point* be just before the *next input*.

character.

[Prepare](#) the `script`. This might cause some script to execute, which might cause [new characters to be inserted into the tokenizer](#), and might cause the tokenizer to output more tokens, resulting in a [reentrant invocation of the parser](#).

Decrement the parser's [script nesting level](#) by one. If the parser's [script nesting level](#) is zero, then set the [parser pause flag](#) to false.

Let the [insertion point](#) have the value of the [old insertion point](#). (In other words, restore the [insertion point](#) to its previous value. This value might be the "undefined" value.)

At this stage, if there is a [pending parsing-blocking script](#), then:

- ↪ If the [script nesting level](#) is not zero:

Set the [parser pause flag](#) to true, and abort the processing of any nested invocations of the tokenizer, yielding control back to the caller. (Tokenization will resume when the caller returns to the "outer" tree construction stage.)

Note: The tree construction stage of this particular parser is [being called reentrantly](#), say from a call to `document.write()`.

- ↪ Otherwise:

Run these steps:

1. Let `the script` be the [pending parsing-blocking script](#). There is no longer a [pending parsing-blocking script](#).
2. Block the [tokenizer](#) for this instance of the [HTML parser](#), such that the [event loop](#) will not run [tasks](#) that invoke the [tokenizer](#).
3. If the parser's [Document has a style sheet that is blocking scripts](#) or `the script`'s ["ready to be parser-executed"](#) flag is not set: [spin the event loop](#) until the parser's [Document has no style sheet that is blocking scripts](#) and `the script`'s ["ready to be parser-executed"](#) flag is set.
4. Unblock the [tokenizer](#) for this instance of the [HTML parser](#), such that [tasks](#) that invoke the [tokenizer](#) can again be run.
5. Let the [insertion point](#) be just before the [next input character](#).
6. Increment the parser's [script nesting level](#) by one (it should be zero before this step, so this sets it to one).
7. [Execute the script](#).
8. Decrement the parser's [script nesting level](#) by one. If the parser's [script nesting level](#) is zero (which it always should be at this point), then set the [parser pause flag](#) to false.
9. Let the [insertion point](#) be undefined again.
10. If there is once again a [pending parsing-blocking script](#), then repeat these steps from step 1.

- ↪ Any other end tag

Pop the [current node](#) off the [stack of open elements](#).

Switch the [insertion mode](#) to the [original insertion mode](#).

8.2.5.4.9 THE "IN TABLE" INSERTION MODE

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the ["in table" insertion mode](#), the user agent must handle the token as follows:

- ↪ A character token, if the [current node](#) is `table`, `tbody`, `tfoot`, `thead`, or `tr` element

Let the [pending table character tokens](#) be an empty list of tokens.

Let the [original insertion mode](#) be the current [insertion mode](#).

Switch the [insertion mode](#) to ["in table text"](#) and reprocess the token.

- ↪ A comment token

[Insert a comment](#).

- ↪ A DOCTYPE token

[Parse error](#). Ignore the token.

- ↪ A start tag whose tag name is "caption"

[Clear the stack back to a table context](#). (See below.)

Insert a marker at the end of the [list of active formatting elements](#).

[Insert an HTML element](#) for the token, then switch the [insertion mode](#) to ["in caption"](#).

- ↪ A start tag whose tag name is "colgroup"

[Clear the stack back to a table context](#). (See below.)

[Insert an HTML element](#) for the token, then switch the [insertion mode](#) to ["in column group"](#).

- ↪ A start tag whose tag name is "col"

[Clear the stack back to a table context](#). (See below.)

[Insert an HTML element](#) for a "colgroup" start tag token with no attributes, then switch the [insertion mode](#) to ["in column group"](#).

Reprocess the current token.

- ↪ A start tag whose tag name is one of: "tbody", "tfoot", "thead"

[Clear the stack back to a table context](#). (See below.)

[Insert an HTML element](#) for the token, then switch the [insertion mode](#) to ["in table body"](#).

- ↪ A start tag whose tag name is one of: "td", "th", "tr"

[Clear the stack back to a table context](#). (See below.)

[Insert an HTML element](#) for a "tbody" start tag token with no attributes, then switch the [insertion mode](#) to ["in table body"](#).

Reprocess the current token.

↪ A start tag whose tag name is "table"

Parse error.

If the stack of open elements does not have a table element in table scope, ignore the token.

Otherwise:

Pop elements from this stack until a table element has been popped from the stack.

Reset the insertion mode appropriately.

Reprocess the token.

↪ An end tag whose tag name is "table"

If the stack of open elements does not have a table element in table scope, this is a parse error; ignore the token.

Otherwise:

Pop elements from this stack until a table element has been popped from the stack.

Reset the insertion mode appropriately.

↪ An end tag whose tag name is one of: "body", "caption", "col", "colgroup", "html", "tbody", "td", "tfoot", "th", "thead", "tr"

Parse error. Ignore the token.

↪ A start tag whose tag name is one of: "style", "script"

Process the token using the rules for the "in head" insertion mode.

↪ A start tag whose tag name is "input"

If the token does not have an attribute with the name "type", or if it does, but that attribute's value is not an ASCII case-insensitive match for the string "hidden", then: act as described in the "anything else" entry below.

Otherwise:

Parse error.

Insert an HTML element for the token.

Pop that input element off the stack of open elements.

Acknowledge the token's self-closing flag, if it is set.

↪ A start tag whose tag name is "form"

Parse error.

If the form element pointer is not null, ignore the token.

Otherwise:

Insert an HTML element for the token, and set the form element pointer to point to the element created.

Pop that form element off the stack of open elements.

↪ An end-of-file token

Process the token using the rules for the "in body" insertion mode.

↪ Anything else

Parse error. Enable foster parenting, process the token using the rules for the "in body" insertion mode, and then disable foster parenting.

When the steps above require the UA to clear the stack back to a table context, it means that the UA must, while the current node is not a table, or html element, pop elements from the stack of open elements.

Note: The current node being an html element after this process is a fragment case.

8.2.5.4.10 THE "IN TABLE TEXT" INSERTION MODE

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "in table text" insertion mode, the user agent must handle the token as follows:

↪ A character token that is U+0000 NULL

Parse error. Ignore the token.

↪ Any other character token

Append the character token to the pending table character tokens list.

↪ Anything else

If any of the tokens in the pending table character tokens list are character tokens that are not space characters, then reprocess the character tokens in the pending table character tokens list using the rules given in the "anything else" entry in the "in table" insertion mode.

Otherwise, insert the characters given by the pending table character tokens list.

Switch the insertion mode to the original insertion mode and reprocess the token.

8.2.5.4.11 THE "IN CAPTION" INSERTION MODE

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "in caption" insertion mode, the user agent must handle the token as follows:

↪ An end tag whose tag name is "caption"

If the stack of open elements does not have a caption element in table scope, this is a parse error; ignore the token. (fragment case)

Otherwise:

[Generate implied end tags.](#)

Now, if the [current node](#) is not a [caption](#) element, then this is a [parse error](#).

Pop elements from this stack until a [caption](#) element has been popped from the stack.

[Clear the list of active formatting elements up to the last marker.](#)

Switch the [insertion mode](#) to "[in_table](#)".

- ↪ A start tag whose tag name is one of: "caption", "col", "colgroup", "tbody", "td", "tfoot", "th", "thead", "tr"
- ↪ An end tag whose tag name is "table"

[Parse error](#).

If the [stack of open elements](#) does not have a [caption](#) element in [table scope](#), ignore the token. ([fragment case](#))

Otherwise:

Pop elements from this stack until a [caption](#) element has been popped from the stack.

[Clear the list of active formatting elements up to the last marker.](#)

Switch the [insertion mode](#) to "[in_table](#)".

Reprocess the token.

- ↪ An end tag whose tag name is one of: "body", "col", "colgroup", "html", "tbody", "td", "tfoot", "th", "thead", "tr"

[Parse error](#). Ignore the token.

- ↪ Anything else

Process the token [using the rules for](#) the "[in_body](#)" [insertion mode](#).

8.2.5.4.12 THE "IN COLUMN GROUP" INSERTION MODE

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "[in column group](#)" [insertion mode](#), the user agent must handle the token as follows:

- ↪ A character token that is one of U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION, "LF" (U+000A), "FF" (U+000C), "CR" (U+000D), or U+0020 SPACE

[Insert the character](#).

- ↪ A comment token

[Insert a comment](#).

- ↪ A DOCTYPE token

[Parse error](#). Ignore the token.

- ↪ A start tag whose tag name is "html"

Process the token [using the rules for](#) the "[in_body](#)" [insertion mode](#).

- ↪ A start tag whose tag name is "col"

[Insert an HTML element](#) for the token. Immediately pop the [current node](#) off the [stack of open elements](#).

[Acknowledge the token's self-closing flag](#), if it is set.

- ↪ An end tag whose tag name is "colgroup"

If the [current node](#) is not a [colgroup](#) element, then this is a [parse error](#); ignore the token.

Otherwise, pop the [current node](#) from the [stack of open elements](#). Switch the [insertion mode](#) to "[in_table](#)".

- ↪ An end tag whose tag name is "col"

[Parse error](#). Ignore the token.

- ↪ An end-of-file token

Process the token [using the rules for](#) the "[in_body](#)" [insertion mode](#).

- ↪ Anything else

If the [current node](#) is not a [colgroup](#) element, then this is a [parse error](#); ignore the token.

Otherwise, pop the [current node](#) from the [stack of open elements](#).

Switch the [insertion mode](#) to "[in_table](#)".

Reprocess the token.

8.2.5.4.13 THE "IN TABLE BODY" INSERTION MODE

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "[in table body](#)" [insertion mode](#), the user agent must handle the token as follows:

- ↪ A start tag whose tag name is "tr"

[Clear the stack back to a table body context](#). (See below.)

[Insert an HTML element](#) for the token, then switch the [insertion mode](#) to "[in_row](#)".

- ↪ A start tag whose tag name is one of: "th", "td"

[Parse error](#).

[Clear the stack back to a table body context](#). (See below.)

[Insert an HTML element](#) for a "tr" start tag token with no attributes, then switch the [insertion mode](#) to "[in_row](#)".

Reprocess the current token.

- ↪ An end tag whose tag name is one of: "tbody", "tfoot", "thead"

If the [stack of open elements](#) does not have an [element in table scope](#) that is an [HTML element](#) and with the same tag name as the token, this is a [parse error](#); ignore the token.

Otherwise:

[Clear the stack back to a table body context](#). (See below.)

Pop the [current node](#) from the [stack of open elements](#). Switch the [insertion mode](#) to "[in table](#)".

↪ A start tag whose tag name is one of: "caption", "col", "colgroup", "tbody", "tfoot", "thead"

↪ An end tag whose tag name is "table"

If the [stack of open elements](#) does not have a [tbody](#), [thead](#), or [tfoot](#) element in table scope, this is a [parse error](#); ignore the token.

Otherwise:

[Clear the stack back to a table body context](#). (See below.)

Pop the [current node](#) from the [stack of open elements](#). Switch the [insertion mode](#) to "[in table](#)".

Reprocess the token.

↪ An end tag whose tag name is one of: "body", "caption", "col", "colgroup", "html", "td", "th", "tr"

[Parse error](#). Ignore the token.

↪ Anything else

Process the token [using the rules for the "in table" insertion mode](#).

When the steps above require the UA to **clear the stack back to a table body context**, it means that the UA must, while the [current node](#) is not a [tbody](#), [tfoot](#), [thead](#), or [html](#) element, pop elements from the [stack of open elements](#).

Note: The [current node](#) being an [html](#) element after this process is a [fragment case](#).

8.2.5.4.14 THE "IN ROW" INSERTION MODE

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "[in row](#)" [insertion mode](#), the user agent must handle the token as follows:

↪ A start tag whose tag name is one of: "th", "td"

[Clear the stack back to a table row context](#). (See below.)

[Insert an HTML element](#) for the token, then switch the [insertion mode](#) to "[in cell](#)".

Insert a marker at the end of the [list of active formatting elements](#).

↪ An end tag whose tag name is "tr"

If the [stack of open elements](#) does not have a [tr](#) element in table scope, this is a [parse error](#); ignore the token.

Otherwise:

[Clear the stack back to a table row context](#). (See below.)

Pop the [current node](#) (which will be a [tr](#) element) from the [stack of open elements](#). Switch the [insertion mode](#) to "[in table body](#)".

↪ A start tag whose tag name is one of: "caption", "col", "colgroup", "tbody", "tfoot", "thead", "tr"

↪ An end tag whose tag name is "table"

If the [stack of open elements](#) does not have a [tr](#) element in table scope, this is a [parse error](#); ignore the token.

Otherwise:

[Clear the stack back to a table row context](#). (See below.)

Pop the [current node](#) (which will be a [tr](#) element) from the [stack of open elements](#). Switch the [insertion mode](#) to "[in table body](#)".

Reprocess the token.

↪ An end tag whose tag name is one of: "tbody", "tfoot", "thead"

If the [stack of open elements](#) does not have an element in table scope that is an [HTML element](#) and with the same tag name as the token, this is a [parse error](#); ignore the token.

If the [stack of open elements](#) does not have a [tr](#) element in table scope, ignore the token.

Otherwise:

[Clear the stack back to a table row context](#). (See below.)

Pop the [current node](#) (which will be a [tr](#) element) from the [stack of open elements](#). Switch the [insertion mode](#) to "[in table body](#)".

Reprocess the token.

↪ An end tag whose tag name is one of: "body", "caption", "col", "colgroup", "html", "td", "th"

[Parse error](#). Ignore the token.

↪ Anything else

Process the token [using the rules for the "in table" insertion mode](#).

When the steps above require the UA to **clear the stack back to a table row context**, it means that the UA must, while the [current node](#) is not a [tr](#), or [html](#) element, pop elements from the [stack of open elements](#).

Note: The [current node](#) being an [html](#) element after this process is a [fragment case](#).

8.2.5.4.15 THE "IN CELL" INSERTION MODE

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "[in cell](#)" [insertion mode](#), the user agent must handle the token as follows:

↪ An end tag whose tag name is one of: "td", "th"

If the [stack of open elements](#) does not have an element in table scope that is an [HTML element](#) and with the same tag name as that of the token, then this is a [parse error](#); ignore the token.

Otherwise:

Otherwise:

[Generate implied end tags](#).

Now, if the [current node](#) is not an [HTML element](#) with the same tag name as the token, then this is a [parse error](#).

Pop elements from the [stack of open elements](#) stack until an [HTML element](#) with the same tag name as the token has been popped from the stack.

[Clear the list of active formatting elements up to the last marker](#).

Switch the [insertion mode](#) to "in row".

- ↪ A start tag whose tag name is one of: "caption", "col", "colgroup", "tbody", "td", "tfoot", "th", "thead", "tr"
If the [stack of open elements](#) does not have a [td](#) or [th](#) element in table scope, then this is a [parse error](#); ignore the token. ([fragment case](#))
Otherwise, [close the cell](#) (see below) and reprocess the token.
- ↪ An end tag whose tag name is one of: "body", "caption", "col", "colgroup", "html"
[Parse error](#). Ignore the token.
- ↪ An end tag whose tag name is one of: "table", "tbody", "tfoot", "thead", "tr"
If the [stack of open elements](#) does not have an element in table scope that is an [HTML element](#) and with the same tag name as that of the token, then this is a [parse error](#); ignore the token.
Otherwise, [close the cell](#) (see below) and reprocess the token.
- ↪ Anything else
Process the token [using the rules for](#) the "in body" insertion mode.

Where the steps above say to **close the cell**, they mean to run the following algorithm:

1. [Generate implied end tags](#).
2. If the [current node](#) is not now a [td](#) element or a [th](#) element, then this is a [parse error](#).
3. Pop elements from the [stack of open elements](#) stack until a [td](#) element or a [th](#) element has been popped from the stack.
4. [Clear the list of active formatting elements up to the last marker](#).
5. Switch the [insertion mode](#) to "in row".

Note: The [stack of open elements](#) cannot have both a [td](#) and a [th](#) element in table scope at the same time, nor can it have neither when the [close the cell](#) algorithm is invoked.

8.2.5.4.16 THE "IN SELECT" INSERTION MODE

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "in select" insertion mode, the user agent must handle the token as follows:

- ↪ A character token that is U+0000 NULL
[Parse error](#). Ignore the token.
- ↪ Any other character token
[Insert the token's character](#).
- ↪ A comment token
[Insert a comment](#).
- ↪ A DOCTYPE token
[Parse error](#). Ignore the token.
- ↪ A start tag whose tag name is "html"
Process the token [using the rules for](#) the "in body" insertion mode.
- ↪ A start tag whose tag name is "option"
If the [current node](#) is an [option](#) element, pop that node from the [stack of open elements](#).
[Insert an HTML element](#) for the token.
- ↪ A start tag whose tag name is "optgroup"
If the [current node](#) is an [option](#) element, pop that node from the [stack of open elements](#).
If the [current node](#) is an [optgroup](#) element, pop that node from the [stack of open elements](#).
[Insert an HTML element](#) for the token.
- ↪ An end tag whose tag name is "optgroup"
First, if the [current node](#) is an [option](#) element, and the node immediately before it in the [stack of open elements](#) is an [optgroup](#) element, then pop the [current node](#) from the [stack of open elements](#).
If the [current node](#) is an [optgroup](#) element, then pop that node from the [stack of open elements](#). Otherwise, this is a [parse error](#); ignore the token.
- ↪ An end tag whose tag name is "option"
If the [current node](#) is an [option](#) element, then pop that node from the [stack of open elements](#). Otherwise, this is a [parse error](#); ignore the token.
- ↪ An end tag whose tag name is "select"
If the [stack of open elements](#) does not have a [select](#) element in select scope, this is a [parse error](#); ignore the token. ([fragment case](#))
Otherwise:
Pop elements from the [stack of open elements](#) until a [select](#) element has been popped from the stack.

- A character token that is one of U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION, "LF" (U+000A), "FF" (U+000C), "CR" (U+000D), or U+0020 SPACE
[Insert the character.](#)
 - A comment token
[Insert a comment.](#)
 - A DOCTYPE token
[Parse error.](#) Ignore the token.
 - A start tag whose tag name is "html"
Process the token [using the rules for](#) the "[in body](#)" [insertion mode](#).
 - A start tag whose tag name is "frameset"
[Insert an HTML element](#) for the token.
 - An end tag whose tag name is "frameset"
If the [current node](#) is the root [html](#) element, then this is a [parse error](#); ignore the token. ([fragment case](#))
Otherwise, pop the [current node](#) from the [stack of open elements](#).
If the parser was *not* originally created as part of the [HTML fragment parsing algorithm](#) ([fragment case](#)), and the [current node](#) is no longer a [frameset](#) element, then switch the [insertion mode](#) to "[after frameset](#)".
 - A start tag whose tag name is "frame"
[Insert an HTML element](#) for the token. Immediately pop the [current node](#) off the [stack of open elements](#).
[Acknowledge the token's self-closing flag](#), if it is set.
 - A start tag whose tag name is "noframes"
Process the token [using the rules for](#) the "[in head](#)" [insertion mode](#).
 - An end-of-file token
If the [current node](#) is not the root [html](#) element, then this is a [parse error](#).
 Note: The [current node](#) can only be the root [html](#) element in the [fragment case](#).
 - Anything else
[Parse error.](#) Ignore the token.

8.2.5.4.20 THE "AFTER FRAMESET" INSERTION MODE

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "[after frameset](#)" insertion mode, the user agent must handle the token as follows:

- A character token that is one of U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION, "LF" (U+000A), "FF" (U+000C), "CR" (U+000D), or U+0020 SPACE
[Insert the character.](#)
 - A comment token
[Insert a comment.](#)
 - A DOCTYPE token
[Parse error.](#) Ignore the token.
 - A start tag whose tag name is "html"
Process the token [using the rules for](#) the "[in body](#)" [insertion mode](#).
 - An end tag whose tag name is "html"
Switch the [insertion mode](#) to "[after after frameset](#)".
 - A start tag whose tag name is "noframes"
Process the token [using the rules for](#) the "[in head](#)" [insertion mode](#).
 - An end-of-file token
[Stop parsing.](#)
 - Anything else
[Parse error.](#) Ignore the token.

8.2.5.4.21 THE "AFTER AFTER BODY" INSERTION MODE

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "[after after body](#)" insertion mode, the user agent must handle the token as follows:

- A comment token
[Insert a comment](#) as the last child of the [Document](#) object.
 - A DOCTYPE token
 - A character token that is one of U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION, "LF" (U+000A), "FF" (U+000C), "CR" (U+000D), or U+0020 SPACE
 - A start tag whose tag name is "html"
Process the token [using the rules for](#) the "[in body](#)" [insertion mode](#).
 - An end-of-file token
[Stop parsing](#).
 - Anything else
[Parse error](#). Switch the [insertion mode](#) to "[in body](#)" and reprocess the token.

8.2.5.4.22 The "AFTER AFTER FRAMESET" INSERTION MODE

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "[after after frameset](#)" [insertion mode](#), the user agent must handle the token as follows:

- ↪ A comment token
[Insert a comment](#) as the last child of the [Document](#) object.
- ↪ A DOCTYPE token
- ↪ A character token that is one of U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION, "LF" (U+000A), "FF" (U+000C), "CR" (U+000D), or U+0020 SPACE
- ↪ A start tag whose tag name is "html"
Process the token [using the rules for the "in body" insertion mode](#).
- ↪ An end-of-file token
[Stop parsing](#).
- ↪ A start tag whose tag name is "noframes"
Process the token [using the rules for the "in head" insertion mode](#).
- ↪ Anything else
[Parse error](#). Ignore the token.

8.2.5.5 The rules for parsing tokens in foreign content

When the user agent is to apply the rules for parsing tokens in foreign content, the user agent must handle the token as follows:

- ↪ A character token that is U+0000 NULL
[Parse error](#). [Insert a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character](#).
- ↪ A character token that is one of U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION, "LF" (U+000A), "FF" (U+000C), "CR" (U+000D), or U+0020 SPACE
[Insert the token's character](#).
- ↪ Any other character token
[Insert the token's character](#).
Set the [frameset-ok flag](#) to "not ok".
- ↪ A comment token
[Insert a comment](#).
- ↪ A DOCTYPE token
[Parse error](#). Ignore the token.
- ↪ A start tag whose tag name is one of: "b", "big", "blockquote", "body", "br", "center", "code", "dd", "div", "dl", "dt", "em", "embed", "h1", "h2", "h3", "h4", "h5", "h6", "head", "hr", "i", "img", "li", "listing", "main", "meta", "nobr", "ol", "p", "pre", "ruby", "s", "small", "span", "strong", "strike", "sub", "sup", "table", "tt", "u", "ul", "var"
↪ A start tag whose tag name is "font", if the token has any attributes named "color", "face", or "size"
[Parse error](#).

If the parser was originally created for the [HTML fragment parsing algorithm](#), then act as described in the "any other start tag" entry below. ([fragment case](#))

Otherwise:

Pop an element from the [stack of open elements](#), and then keep popping more elements from the [stack of open elements](#) until the [current node](#) is a [MathML text integration point](#), an [HTML integration point](#), or an element in the [HTML namespace](#).

Then, reprocess the token.

- ↪ Any other start tag

If the [adjusted current node](#) is an element in the [MathML namespace](#), [adjust MathML attributes](#) for the token. (This fixes the case of MathML attributes that are not all lowercase.)

If the [adjusted current node](#) is an element in the [SVG namespace](#), and the token's tag name is one of the ones in the first column of the following table, change the tag name to the name given in the corresponding cell in the second column. (This fixes the case of SVG elements that are not all lowercase.)

Tag name	Element name
altglyph	altGlyph
altglyphdef	altGlyphDef
altglyphitem	altGlyphItem
animatecolor	animateColor
animatemotion	animateMotion
animatetransform	animateTransform
clippath	clipPath
feblend	feBlend
fecolormatrix	feColorMatrix
fecomponenttransfer	feComponentTransfer
fecomposite	feComposite
feconvolvematrix	feConvolveMatrix
fediffuselighting	feDiffuseLighting
fedisplacementmap	feDisplacementMap
fedistantlight	feDistantLight
feflood	feFlood
fefunca	feFuncA
fefuncb	feFuncB

fefuncg	feFuncG
fefuncr	feFuncR
fegaussianblur	feGaussianBlur
feimage	feImage
femerge	feMerge
femergenode	feMergeNode
femorphology	feMorphology
feoffset	feOffset
fepointlight	fePointLight
fespecularlighting	feSpecularLighting
fespotlight	feSpotLight
fetile	feTile
feturbulence	feTurbulence
foreignobject	foreignObject
glyphref	glyphRef
lineargradient	linearGradient
radialgradient	radialGradient
textpath	textPath

If the [adjusted current node](#) is an element in the [SVG namespace](#), [adjust SVG attributes](#) for the token. (This fixes the case of SVG attributes that are not all lowercase.)

[Adjust foreign attributes](#) for the token. (This fixes the use of namespaced attributes, in particular XLink in SVG.)

[Insert a foreign element](#) for the token, in the same namespace as the [adjusted current node](#).

If the token has its *self-closing flag* set, then run the appropriate steps from the following list:

↪ If the token's tag name is "script"

[Acknowledge the token's self-closing flag](#), and then act as described in the steps for a "script" end tag below.

↪ Otherwise

Pop the [current node](#) off the [stack of open elements](#) and [acknowledge the token's self-closing flag](#).

↪ An end tag whose tag name is "script", if the [current node](#) is a `script` element in the [SVG namespace](#)
Pop the [current node](#) off the [stack of open elements](#).

Let the [old insertion point](#) have the same value as the current [insertion point](#). Let the [insertion point](#) be just before the [next input character](#).

Increment the parser's [script nesting level](#) by one. Set the [parser pause flag](#) to true.

[Process the script element](#) according to the SVG rules, if the user agent supports SVG. [\[SVG\]](#)

Note: Even if this causes [new characters to be inserted into the tokenizer](#), the parser will not be executed reentrantly, since the [parser pause flag](#) is true.

Decrement the parser's [script nesting level](#) by one. If the parser's [script nesting level](#) is zero, then set the [parser pause flag](#) to false.

Let the [insertion point](#) have the value of the [old insertion point](#). (In other words, restore the [insertion point](#) to its previous value. This value might be the "undefined" value.)

↪ Any other end tag

Run these steps:

1. Initialize [node](#) to be the [current node](#) (the bottommost node of the stack).
2. If [node](#)'s tag name, [converted to ASCII lowercase](#), is not the same as the tag name of the token, then this is a [parse error](#).
3. Loop: If [node](#) is the topmost element in the [stack of open elements](#), abort these steps. ([fragment case](#))
4. If [node](#)'s tag name, [converted to ASCII lowercase](#), is the same as the tag name of the token, pop elements from the [stack of open elements](#) until [node](#) has been popped from the stack, and then abort these steps.
5. Set [node](#) to the previous entry in the [stack of open elements](#).
6. If [node](#) is not an element in the [HTML namespace](#), return to the step labeled *loop*.
7. Otherwise, process the token according to the rules given in the section corresponding to the current [insertion mode](#) in HTML content.

8.2.6 The end

Once the user agent **stops parsing** the document, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Set the [current document readiness](#) to "interactive" and the [insertion point](#) to undefined.
2. Pop *all* the nodes off the [stack of open elements](#).
3. If the [list of scripts that will execute when the document has finished parsing](#) is not empty, run these substeps:
 1. [Spin the event loop](#) until the first [script](#) in the [list of scripts that will execute when the document has finished parsing](#) has its "[ready to be parser-executed](#)" flag set *and* the parser's [Document has no style sheet that is blocking scripts](#).
 2. [Execute the first script](#) in the [list of scripts that will execute when the document has finished parsing](#).
 3. Remove the first [script](#) element from the [list of scripts that will execute when the document has finished parsing](#) (i.e. shift out the first entry in the list).

Once, in the loop,

4. If the [list of scripts that will execute when the document has finished parsing](#) is still not empty, repeat these substeps again from substep 1.
4. [Queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) that bubbles named `DOMContentLoaded` at the [Document](#).
5. [Spin the event loop](#) until the [set of scripts that will execute as soon as possible](#) and the [list of scripts that will execute in order as soon as possible](#) are empty.
6. [Spin the event loop](#) until there is nothing that [delays the load event](#) in the [Document](#).
7. [Queue a task](#) to run the following substeps:
 1. Set the [current document readiness](#) to "complete".
 2. If the [Document](#) is in a [browsing context](#), [fire a simple event](#) named `load` at the [Document](#)'s [Window](#) object, but with its [target](#) set to the [Document](#) object (and the [currentTarget](#) set to the [window](#) object).
 3. If the [Document](#) is in a [browsing context](#), then [queue a task](#) to run the following substeps:
 1. If the [Document](#)'s [page showing](#) flag is true, then abort this task (i.e. don't fire the event below).
 2. Set the [Document](#)'s [page showing](#) flag to true.
 3. [Fire a trusted event](#) with the name [pageShow](#) at the [Window](#) object of the [Document](#), but with its [target](#) set to the [Document](#) object (and the [currentTarget](#) set to the [window](#) object), using the [PageTransitionEvent](#) interface, with the [persisted](#) attribute initialized to false. This event must not bubble, must not be cancelable, and has no default action.
 9. If the [Document](#) has any [pending application cache download process tasks](#), then [queue](#) each such [task](#) in the order they were added to the list of [pending application cache download process tasks](#), and then empty the list of [pending application cache download process tasks](#). The [task source](#) for these [tasks](#) is the [networking task source](#).
 10. If the [Document](#)'s [print when loaded](#) flag is set, then run the [printing steps](#).
 11. The [Document](#) is now **ready for post-load tasks**.
 12. [Queue a task](#) to mark the [Document](#) as **completely loaded**.

When the user agent is to **abort a parser**, it must run the following steps:

1. Throw away any pending content in the [input stream](#), and discard any future content that would have been added to it.
2. Set the [current document readiness](#) to "interactive".
3. Pop all the nodes off the [stack of open elements](#).
4. Set the [current document readiness](#) to "complete".

Except where otherwise specified, the [task source](#) for the [tasks](#) mentioned in this section is the [DOM manipulation task source](#).

8.2.7 Coercing an HTML DOM into an infoset

When an application uses an [HTML parser](#) in conjunction with an XML pipeline, it is possible that the constructed DOM is not compatible with the XML tool chain in certain subtle ways. For example, an XML toolchain might not be able to represent attributes with the name `xmns`, since they conflict with the Namespaces in XML syntax. There is also some data that the [HTML parser](#) generates that isn't included in the DOM itself. This section specifies some rules for handling these issues.

If the XML API being used doesn't support DOCTYPES, the tool may drop DOCTYPES altogether.

If the XML API doesn't support attributes in no namespace that are named "`xmns`", attributes whose names start with "`xmns:`", or attributes in the [XMLNS namespace](#), then the tool may drop such attributes.

The tool may annotate the output with any namespace declarations required for proper operation.

If the XML API being used restricts the allowable characters in the local names of elements and attributes, then the tool may map all element and attribute local names that the API wouldn't support to a set of names that are allowed, by replacing any character that isn't supported with the uppercase letter U and the six digits of the character's Unicode code point when expressed in hexadecimal, using digits 0-9 and capital letters A-F as the symbols, in increasing numeric order.

For example, the element name `foo<bar`, which can be output by the [HTML parser](#), though it is neither a legal HTML element name nor a well-formed XML element name, would be converted into `fooU00003Cbar`, which is a well-formed XML element name (though it's still not legal in HTML by any means).

As another example, consider the attribute `xlink:href`. Used on a MathML element, it becomes, after being [adjusted](#), an attribute with a prefix "`xlink`" and a local name "`href`". However, used on an HTML element, it becomes an attribute with no prefix and the local name "`xlink:href`", which is not a valid NCName, and thus might not be accepted by an XML API. It could thus get converted, becoming "`xlinkU00003Ahref`".

Note: The resulting names from this conversion conveniently can't clash with any attribute generated by the [HTML parser](#), since those are all either lowercase or those listed in the [adjust foreign attributes](#) algorithm's table.

If the XML API restricts comments from having two consecutive "--" (U+002D) characters, the tool may insert a single U+0020 SPACE character between any such offending characters.

If the XML API restricts comments from ending in a "--" (U+002D) character, the tool may insert a single U+0020 SPACE character at the end of such comments.

If the XML API restricts allowed characters in character data, attribute values, or comments, the tool may replace any "FF" (U+000C) character with a U+0020 SPACE character, and any other literal non-XML character with a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER.

If the tool has no way to convey out-of-band information, then the tool may drop the following information:

- Whether the document is set to [no-quirks mode](#), [limited-quirks mode](#), or [quirks mode](#)
- The association between form controls and forms that aren't their nearest [form](#) element ancestor (use of the [form element pointer](#) in the [control](#))

parser.)

Note: The mutations allowed by this section apply after the [HTML parser](#)'s rules have been applied. For example, a `<a::>` start tag will be closed by a `</a::>` end tag, and never by a `</aU00003AU00003A>` end tag, even if the user agent is using the rules above to then generate an actual element in the DOM with the name `aU00003AU00003A` for that start tag.

8.2.8 An introduction to error handling and strange cases in the parser

This section is non-normative.

This section examines some erroneous markup and discusses how the [HTML parser](#) handles these cases.

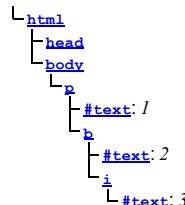
8.2.8.1 Misnested tags: `<i></i>`

This section is non-normative.

The most-often discussed example of erroneous markup is as follows:

```
<p>1<b>2<i>3</b>4</i>5</p>
```

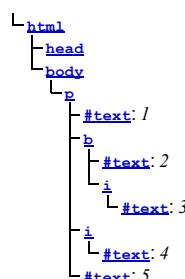
The parsing of this markup is straightforward up to the "3". At this point, the DOM looks like this:



Here, the [stack of open elements](#) has five elements on it: `html`, `body`, `p`, `b`, and `i`. The [list of active formatting elements](#) just has two: `b` and `i`. The [insertion mode](#) is "[in body](#)".

Upon receiving the end tag token with the tag name "b", the "[adoption agency algorithm](#)" is invoked. This is a simple case, in that the [formatting element](#) is the `b` element, and there is no [furthest block](#). Thus, the [stack of open elements](#) ends up with just three elements: `html`, `body`, and `p`, while the [list of active formatting elements](#) has just one: `i`. The DOM tree is unmodified at this point.

The next token is a character ("4"), triggers the [reconstruction of the active formatting elements](#), in this case just the `i` element. A new `i` element is thus created for the "4" [Text](#) node. After the end tag token for the "i" is also received, and the "5" [Text](#) node is inserted, the DOM looks as follows:



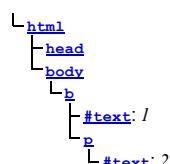
8.2.8.2 Misnested tags: `<p></p>`

This section is non-normative.

A case similar to the previous one is the following:

```
<b>1<p>2</b>3</p>
```

Up to the "2" the parsing here is straightforward:



The interesting part is when the end tag token with the tag name "b" is parsed.

Before that token is seen, the [stack of open elements](#) has four elements on it: `html`, `body`, `b`, and `p`. The [list of active formatting elements](#) just has the one: `b`. The [insertion mode](#) is "[in body](#)".

Upon receiving the end tag token with the tag name "b", the "[adoption agency algorithm](#)" is invoked, as in the previous example. However, in this case, there is a [furthest block](#), namely the `p` element. Thus, this time the adoption agency algorithm isn't skipped over.

The [common ancestor](#) is the `body` element. A conceptual "bookmark" marks the position of the `b` in the [list of active formatting elements](#), but since that list has only one element in it, the bookmark won't have much effect.

As the algorithm progresses, `node` ends up set to the formatting element (`b`), and `last node` ends up set to the [furthest block](#) (`p`).

The `last node` gets appended (moved) to the [common ancestor](#), so that the DOM looks like:



```
└─ #text: 1
  └─ b
    └─ #text: 2
```

A new `b` element is created, and the children of the `p` element are moved to it:

```
└─ html
  └─ head
    └─ body
      └─ b
        └─ #text: 1
      └─ p
        └─ #text: 2
  └─ b
    └─ #text: 2
```

Finally, the new `b` element is appended to the `p` element, so that the DOM looks like:

```
└─ html
  └─ head
    └─ body
      └─ b
        └─ #text: 1
      └─ p
        └─ b
          └─ #text: 2
```

The `b` element is removed from the [list of active formatting elements](#) and the [stack of open elements](#), so that when the "3" is parsed, it is appended to the `p` element:

```
└─ html
  └─ head
    └─ body
      └─ b
        └─ #text: 1
      └─ p
        └─ b
          └─ #text: 2
        └─ #text: 3
```

8.2.8.3 Unexpected markup in tables

This section is non-normative.

Error handling in tables is, for historical reasons, especially strange. For example, consider the following markup:

```
<table><b><tr><td>aaa</td></tr>bbb</table>ccc
```

The highlighted `b` element start tag is not allowed directly inside a table like that, and the parser handles this case by placing the element *before* the table. (This is called [foster parenting](#).) This can be seen by examining the DOM tree as it stands just after the `table` element's start tag has been seen:

```
└─ html
  └─ head
    └─ body
      └─ table
```

...and then immediately after the `b` element start tag has been seen:

```
└─ html
  └─ head
    └─ body
      └─ b
        └─ table
```

At this point, the [stack of open elements](#) has on it the elements `html`, `body`, `table`, and `b` (in that order, despite the resulting DOM tree); the [list of active formatting elements](#) just has the `b` element in it; and the [insertion mode](#) is "[in table](#)".

The `tr` start tag causes the `b` element to be popped off the stack and a `tbody` start tag to be implied; the `tbody` and `tr` elements are then handled in a rather straight-forward manner, taking the parser through the "[in table body](#)" and "[in row](#)" insertion modes, after which the DOM looks as follows:

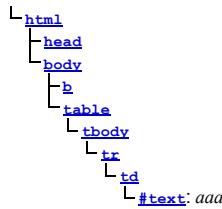
```
└─ html
  └─ head
    └─ body
      └─ b
        └─ table
          └─ tbody
            └─ tr
```

Here, the [stack of open elements](#) has on it the elements `html`, `body`, `table`, `tbody`, and `tr`; the [list of active formatting elements](#) still has the `b` element in it; and the [insertion mode](#) is "[in row](#)".

The `td` element start tag token, after putting a `td` element on the tree, puts a marker on the [list of active formatting elements](#) (it also switches to the "[in cell](#)" [insertion mode](#)).

```
└─ html
  └─ head
    └─ body
      └─ b
        └─ table
          └─ tbody
            └─ tr
              └─ td
```

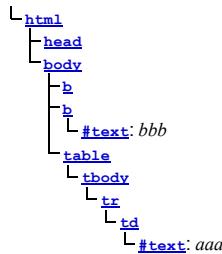
The marker means that when the "aaa" character tokens are seen, no **b** element is created to hold the resulting **Text** node:



The end tags are handled in a straight-forward manner; after handling them, the **stack of open elements** has on it the elements **html**, **body**, **table**, and **tbody**; the **list of active formatting elements** still has the **b** element in it (the marker having been removed by the "td" end tag token); and the **insertion mode** is "**in table body**".

Thus it is that the "bbb" character tokens are found. These trigger the "**in table text**" insertion mode to be used (with the **original insertion mode** set to "**in table body**"). The character tokens are collected, and when the next token (the **table** element end tag) is seen, they are processed as a group. Since they are not all spaces, they are handled as per the "anything else" rules in the "**in table**" insertion mode, which defer to the "**in body**" insertion mode but with **foster parenting**.

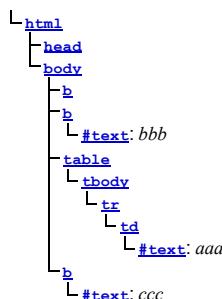
When **the active formatting elements are reconstructed**, a **b** element is created and **foster parented**, and then the "bbb" **Text** node is appended to it:



The **stack of open elements** has on it the elements **html**, **body**, **table**, **tbody**, and the new **b** (again, note that this doesn't match the resulting tree!); the **list of active formatting elements** has the new **b** element in it; and the **insertion mode** is still "**in table body**".

Had the character tokens been only **space characters** instead of "bbb", then those **space characters** would just be appended to the **tbody** element.

Finally, the **table** is closed by a "table" end tag. This pops all the nodes from the **stack of open elements** up to and including the **table** element, but it doesn't affect the **list of active formatting elements**, so the "ccc" character tokens after the table result in yet another **b** element being created, this time after the table:



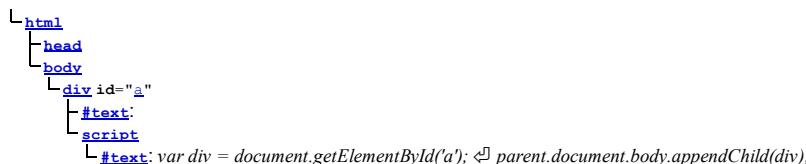
8.2.8.4 Scripts that modify the page as it is being parsed

This section is non-normative.

Consider the following markup, which for this example we will assume is the document with **URL** `http://example.com/inner`, being rendered as the content of an **iframe** in another document with the **URL** `http://example.com/outer`:

```
<div id=a>
<script>
  var div = document.getElementById('a');
  parent.document.body.appendChild(div);
</script>
<script>
  alert(document.URL);
</script>
</div>
<script>
  alert(document.URL);
</script>
```

Up to the first "script" end tag, before the script is parsed, the result is relatively straightforward:



After the script is parsed, though, the **div** element and its child **script** element are gone:



They are, at this point, in the [Document](#) of the aforementioned outer [browsing context](#). However, the [stack of open elements](#) still contains the [div](#) element.

Thus, when the second [script](#) element is parsed, it is inserted into the outer [Document](#) object.

Those parsed into different [Document](#)s than the one the parser was created for do not execute, so the first alert does not show.

Once the [div](#) element's end tag is parsed, the [div](#) element is popped off the stack, and so the next [script](#) element is in the inner [Document](#):

```
L html
  |- head
  |- body
    |- script
      |- #text: alert(document.URL);
```

This script does execute, resulting in an alert that says "http://example.com/inner".

8.2.8.5 The execution of scripts that are moving across multiple documents

This section is non-normative.

Elaborating on the example in the previous section, consider the case where the second [script](#) element is an external script (i.e. one with a [src](#) attribute). Since the element was not in the parser's [Document](#) when it was created, that external script is not even downloaded.

In a case where a [script](#) element with a [src](#) attribute is parsed normally into its parser's [Document](#), but while the external script is being downloaded, the element is moved to another document, the script continues to download, but does not execute.

Note: In general, moving [script](#) elements between [Document](#)s is considered a bad practice.

8.2.8.6 Unclosed formatting elements

This section is non-normative.

The following markup shows how nested formatting elements (such as [b](#)) get collected and continue to be applied even as the elements they are contained in are closed, but that excessive duplicates are thrown away.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<p><b class=x><b class=x><b class=x><b class=x><b class=x>X
<p>X
<p><b class=x><b class=x>X
<p></b></b></b></b></b></b>X
```

The resulting DOM tree is as follows:

```
|- DOCTYPE: html
  |- html
    |- head
    |- body
      |- p
        |- b class="x"
          |- b class="x"
            |- b
              |- b class="x"
                |- b class="x"
                  |- b
                    |- #text: X
      |- p
        |- b class="x"
          |- b
            |- b class="x"
              |- b class="x"
                |- b
                  |- #text: X
      |- p
        |- b class="x"
          |- b
            |- b class="x"
              |- b class="x"
                |- b
                  |- b class="x"
                    |- b
                      |- #text: X
      |- p
        |- #text: X
```

Note how the second [p](#) element in the markup has no explicit [b](#) elements, but in the resulting DOM, up to three of each kind of formatting element (in this case three [b](#) elements with the [class](#) attribute, and two unadorned [b](#) elements) get reconstructed before the element's "X".

Also note how this means that in the final paragraph only six [b](#) end tags are needed to completely clear the list of formatting elements, even though nine [b](#) start tags have been seen up to this point.

8.3 Serializing HTML fragments

The following steps form the **HTML fragment serialization algorithm**. The algorithm takes as input a DOM [Element](#), [Document](#), or [DocumentFragment](#) referred to as *the node*, and either returns a string or throws an exception.

Note: This algorithm serializes the children of the node being serialized, not the node itself.

1 Let *s* be a string, and initialize it to the empty string.

1. Let `s` be a string, and initialize it to the empty string.

2. For each child node of `the node`, in `tree_order`, run the following steps:

1. Let `current node` be the child node being processed.

2. Append the appropriate string from the following list to `s`:

 ↳ If `current node` is an `Element`

 If `current node` is an element in the [HTML namespace](#), the [MathML namespace](#), or the [SVG namespace](#), then let `tagname` be `current node`'s local name. Otherwise, let `tagname` be `current node`'s qualified name.

 Append a "<" (U+003C) character, followed by `tagname`.

Note: For [HTML elements](#) created by the [HTML parser](#) or `Document.createElement()`, `tagname` will be lowercase.

 For each attribute that the element has, append a U+0020 SPACE character, the [attribute's serialized name as described below](#), a "=" (U+003D) character, a U+0022 QUOTATION MARK character ("), the attribute's value, [escaped as described below](#) in `attribute mode`, and a second U+0022 QUOTATION MARK character (").

 An `attribute's serialized name` for the purposes of the previous paragraph must be determined as follows:

 ↳ If the attribute has no namespace

 The attribute's serialized name is the attribute's local name.

Note: For attributes on [HTML elements](#) set by the [HTML parser](#) or by `Element.setAttribute()`, the local name will be lowercase.

 ↳ If the attribute is in the [XML namespace](#)

 The attribute's serialized name is the string "xml:" followed by the attribute's local name.

 ↳ If the attribute is in the [XMLNS namespace](#) and the attribute's local name is `xmllns`

 The attribute's serialized name is the string "xmllns:".

 ↳ If the attribute is in the [XMLNS namespace](#) and the attribute's local name is not `xmllns`

 The attribute's serialized name is the string "xmllns:" followed by the attribute's local name.

 ↳ If the attribute is in the [XLink namespace](#)

 The attribute's serialized name is the string "xlink:" followed by the attribute's local name.

 ↳ If the attribute is in some other namespace

 The attribute's serialized name is the attribute's qualified name.

While the exact order of attributes is UA-defined, and may depend on factors such as the order that the attributes were given in the original markup, the sort order must be stable, such that consecutive invocations of this algorithm serialize an element's attributes in the same order.

Append a ">" (U+003E) character.

If `current node` is an [area](#), [base](#), [basefont](#), [bsound](#), [br](#), [col](#), [embed](#), [frame](#), [hr](#), [img](#), [input](#), [keygen](#), [link](#), [meta](#), [param](#), [source](#), [track](#) or [wbr](#) element, then continue on to the next child node at this point.

If `current node` is a [pre](#), [textarea](#), or [listing](#) element, and the first child node of the element, if any, is a [Text](#) node whose character data has as its first character a "LF" (U+000A) character, then append a "LF" (U+000A) character.

Append the value of running the [HTML fragment serialization algorithm](#) on the `current node` element (thus recursing into this algorithm for that element), followed by a U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN character (<), a "/" (U+002F) character, `tagname` again, and finally a ">" (U+003E) character.

 ↳ If `current node` is a [Text](#) node

 If the parent of `current node` is a [style](#), [script](#), [xmp](#), [iframe](#), [noembed](#), [noframes](#), or [plaintext](#) element, or if the parent of `current node` is [noscript](#) element and [scripting is enabled](#) for the node, then append the value of `current node`'s `data IDL` attribute literally.

 Otherwise, append the value of `current node`'s `data IDL` attribute, [escaped as described below](#).

 ↳ If `current node` is a [Comment](#)

 Append the literal string <!-- (U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN, U+0021 EXCLAMATION MARK, U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS, U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS), followed by the value of `current node`'s `data IDL` attribute, followed by the literal string --> (U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS, U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS, U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN).

 ↳ If `current node` is a [ProcessingInstruction](#)

 Append the literal string <? (U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN, U+003F QUESTION MARK), followed by the value of `current node`'s `target IDL` attribute, followed by a single U+0020 SPACE character, followed by the value of `current node`'s `data IDL` attribute, followed by a single ">" (U+003E) character.

 ↳ If `current node` is a [DocumentType](#)

 Append the literal string <!DOCTYPE (U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN, U+0021 EXCLAMATION MARK, U+0044 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D, U+004F LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O, U+0043 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C, U+0054 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T, U+0059 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y, U+0050 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P, U+0045 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E), followed by a space (U+0020 SPACE), followed by the value of `current node`'s `name IDL` attribute, followed by the literal string > (U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN).

3. The result of the algorithm is the string `s`.

Warning! It is possible that the output of this algorithm, if parsed with an [HTML parser](#), will not return the original tree structure.

Code Example:

For instance, if a [textarea](#) element to which a [Comment](#) node has been appended is serialized and the output is then reparsed, the comment will end up being displayed in the text field. Similarly, if, as a result of DOM manipulation, an element contains a comment that contains the literal string "-->", then when the result of serializing the element is parsed, the comment will be truncated at that point and the rest of the comment will be interpreted as markup. More examples would be making a [script](#) element contain a [Text](#) node with the text

string "</script>", or having a `p` element that contains a `u1` element (as the `u1` elements' `start tag` would imply the end tag for the `p`).

This can enable cross-site scripting attacks. An example of this would be a page that lets the user enter some font family names that are then inserted into a CSS `style` block via the DOM and which then uses the `innerHTML` IDL attribute to get the HTML serialization of that `style` element: if the user enters "</style><script>attack</script>" as a font family name, `innerHTML` will return markup that, if parsed in a different context, would contain a `script` node, even though no `script` node existed in the original DOM.

Escaping a string (for the purposes of the algorithm above) consists of running the following steps:

1. Replace any occurrence of the "&" character by the string "&".
2. Replace any occurrences of the U+00A0 NO-BREAK SPACE character by the string " ".
3. If the algorithm was invoked in the *attribute mode*, replace any occurrences of the "" character by the string """.
4. If the algorithm was *not* invoked in the *attribute mode*, replace any occurrences of the "<" character by the string "<", and any occurrences of the ">" character by the string ">".

8.4 Parsing HTML fragments

The following steps form the **HTML fragment parsing algorithm**. The algorithm optionally takes as input an `Element` node, referred to as the `context` element, which gives the context for the parser, as well as `input`, a string to parse, and returns a list of zero or more nodes.

Note: Parts marked **fragment case** in algorithms in the parser section are parts that only occur if the parser was created for the purposes of this algorithm (and with a `context` element). The algorithms have been annotated with such markings for informational purposes only; such markings have no normative weight. If it is possible for a condition described as a **fragment case** to occur even when the parser wasn't created for the purposes of handling this algorithm, then that is an error in the specification.

1. Create a new `Document` node, and mark it as being an `HTML document`.
2. If there is a `context` element, and the `document` of the `context` element is in `quirks mode`, then let the `document` be in `quirks mode`. Otherwise, if there is a `context` element, and the `document` of the `context` element is in `limited-quirks mode`, then let the `document` be in `limited-quirks mode`. Otherwise, leave the `document` in `no-quirks mode`.
3. Create a new `HTML parser`, and associate it with the just created `Document` node.
4. If there is a `context` element, run these substeps:
 1. Set the state of the `HTML parser's tokenization stage` as follows:
 - ↪ If it is a `title` or `textarea` element
Switch the tokenizer to the `RCDATA state`.
 - ↪ If it is a `style`, `xmp`, `iframe`, `noembed`, or `noframes` element
Switch the tokenizer to the `RAWTEXT state`.
 - ↪ If it is a `script` element
Switch the tokenizer to the `script data state`.
 - ↪ If it is a `noscript` element
If the `scripting flag` is enabled, switch the tokenizer to the `RAWTEXT state`. Otherwise, leave the tokenizer in the `data state`.
 - ↪ If it is a `plaintext` element
Switch the tokenizer to the `PLAINTEXT state`.
 - ↪ Otherwise
Leave the tokenizer in the `data state`.

Note: For performance reasons, an implementation that does not report errors and that uses the actual state machine described in this specification directly could use the `PLAINTEXT state` instead of the `RAWTEXT` and script data states where those are mentioned in the list above. Except for rules regarding parse errors, they are equivalent, since there is no `appropriate end tag token` in the fragment case, yet they involve far fewer state transitions.

2. Let `root` be a new `html` element with no attributes.
3. Append the element `root` to the `Document` node created above.
4. Set up the parser's `stack of open elements` so that it contains just the single element `root`.
5. Reset the parser's insertion mode appropriately.

Note: The parser will reference the `context` element as part of that algorithm.

6. Set the parser's `form element pointer` to the nearest node to the `context` element that is a `form` element (going straight up the ancestor chain, and including the element itself, if it is a `form` element), or, if there is no such `form` element, to null.
5. Place into the `input stream` for the `HTML parser` just created the `input`. The encoding `confidence` is *irrelevant*.
6. Start the parser and let it run until it has consumed all the characters just inserted into the input stream.
7. If there is a `context` element, return the child nodes of `root`, in `tree order`.

Otherwise, return the children of the `Document` object, in `tree order`.

8.5 Named character references

This table lists the character reference names that are supported by HTML, and the code points to which they refer. It is referenced by the previous sections.

Name	Character(s)	Glyph
Acute;	U+000C1	À
Acute;	U+000C1	À
acute;	U+000E1	á
acute;	U+000E1	á

Abreve;	U+00102	À
abreve;	U+00103	à
ac;	U+0223E	Қ
acd;	U+0223F	Ҝ
acE;	U+0223E U+00333	Қ
Acirc;	U+000C2	Ã
Acirc;	U+000C2	Ã
acirc;	U+000E2	â
acirc;	U+000E2	â
acute;	U+000B4	˙
acute;	U+000B4	˙
Acy;	U+00410	À
acy;	U+00430	à
AElig;	U+000C6	Æ
AElig;	U+000C6	Æ
aelig;	U+000E6	æ
aelig;	U+000E6	æ
af;	U+02061	
Afr;	U+1D504	□
afz;	U+1D51E	□
Agrave;	U+000C0	Ã
Agrave;	U+000C0	Ã
agrave;	U+000E0	â
agrave;	U+000E0	â
alefsym;	U+02135	ℵ
aleph;	U+02135	ℵ
Alpha;	U+00391	À
alpha;	U+003B1	à
Amacr;	U+00100	Ã
amacr;	U+00101	â
analg;	U+02A3F	□
AMP;	U+00026	&
And;	U+02A53	□
and;	U+02227	△
andand;	U+02A55	□
andd;	U+02A5C	□
andalope;	U+02A58	□
andv;	U+02A5A	□
ang;	U+02220	∠
ange;	U+029A4	□
angle;	U+02220	∠
angmsd;	U+02221	⦿
angmsdaa;	U+029A8	□
angmsdab;	U+029A9	□
angmsdac;	U+029AA	□
angmsdad;	U+029AB	□
angmsdae;	U+029AC	□
angmsdaf;	U+029AD	□
angmsdag;	U+029AE	□
angmsdah;	U+029AF	□
angst;	U+0221F	∟
angstvb;	U+022BE	↳
angrtvbd;	U+029D	□
angraph;	U+02222	⦿
angst;	U+000C5	À
angzar;	U+0237C	□
Aogon;	U+00104	À
aogon;	U+00105	à
Aopf;	U+1D538	□
apof;	U+1D552	□
api;	U+02248	≈
apacir;	U+02A6F	□
spE;	U+02A70	□
ape;	U+0224A	✉
apid;	U+0224B	≈
apos;	U+00027	‘
ApplyFunction;	U+02061	
approx;	U+02248	≈
approxeq;	U+0224A	≈
Aring;	U+000C5	À
Aring;	U+000C5	Ã
aring;	U+000E5	â
aring;	U+000E5	â
Ascr;	U+1D49C	□
ascr;	U+1D4B6	□
Assign;	U+02254	≡
ast;	U+0002A	∗
asymp;	U+02248	≈
asympmeq;	U+0224D	×
Atilde;	U+000C3	Ã
Atilde;	U+000C3	Ã
atiilde;	U+000E3	â
atiilde;	U+000E3	â
Auml;	U+000C4	Ã
Auml;	U+000C4	Ã
auml;	U+000E4	â
auml;	U+000E4	â
awconint;	U+02233	ƒ
awint;	U+02A11	□
backcong;	U+0224C	⊟
backepsilon;	U+003F6	϶
backprime;	U+02035	‘
backsim;	U+0223D	~
backsimeq;	U+022CD	≤
Backslash;	U+02216	＼
Barv;	U+02AE7	□
barvee;	U+022BD	ˇ
Barwed;	U+02306	ጀ
barwed;	U+02305	ጀ
barwedge;	U+02305	ጀ
bbrk;	U+023B5	□
bbrkbrk;	U+023B6	□
bccong;	U+0224C	⊟
Bcy;	U+00411	Б
bcy;	U+00431	б
bdquo;	U+0201E	“
becaus;	U+02235	..
-----.	-----.	..

because;	U+02233	.
because;	U+02235	⋮
bempty;	U+02980	□
bepsi;	U+003F6	϶
bernou;	U+0212C	϶
Bernoullis;	U+0212C	϶
Betas;	U+00392	϶
betas;	U+003B2	϶
beth;	U+02136	϶
between;	U+0226C	◊
Bfr;	U+1D505	□
bfr;	U+1D51F	□
bigcap;	U+022C2	∩
bigcirc;	U+025EF	○
bigcup;	U+022C3	∪
bigdot;	U+02A00	□
bigoplus;	U+02A01	□
bigotimes;	U+02A02	□
bigsequp;	U+02A06	□
bigstar;	U+02605	★
bigtriangledown;	U+025BD	▽
bigtriangleup;	U+025B3	△
biguplus;	U+02A04	□
bigvee;	U+022C1	∨
bigwedge;	U+022C0	∧
bkarrow;	U+0290D	↔
blacklozenge;	U+029EB	◆
blacksquare;	U+025AA	▪
blacktriangle;	U+025B4	▲
blacktriangledown;	U+025BE	▼
blacktriangleleft;	U+025C2	◀
blacktriangleright;	U+025B8	▶
blank;	U+02423	~
blk12;	U+02592	☰
blk14;	U+02591	☲
blk34;	U+02593	☷
block;	U+02588	☷
bne;	U+0003D U+020E5	=
bnequiv;	U+02261 U+020E5	≡
bNot;	U+02AED	□
bnot;	U+02310	¬
Bopf;	U+1D539	□
Bopf;	U+1D553	□
bot;	U+022A5	↓
bottom;	U+022A5	↓
bowtie;	U+022C8	⋈
boxbox;	U+029C9	□
boxDL;	U+02557	⤒
boxDL;	U+02556	⤒
boxDL;	U+02555	⤒
boxdL;	U+02510	⤒
boxDR;	U+02554	⤓
boxDr;	U+02553	⤓
boxdR;	U+02552	⤓
boxdr;	U+0250C	⤓
boxB;	U+02550	=
boxH;	U+02500	—
boxHD;	U+02566	⤔
boxHd;	U+02564	⤔
boxHd;	U+02565	⤔
boxHd;	U+0252C	⤔
boxHU;	U+02569	⤔
boxHu;	U+02567	⤔
boxU;	U+02568	⤔
boxhu;	U+02534	⤔
boxminus;	U+0229F	□
boxplus;	U+0229E	□
boxtimes;	U+022A0	□
boxUL;	U+0255D	⤒
boxUL;	U+0255C	⤒
boxUL;	U+0255B	⤒
boxUL;	U+02518	⤒
boxUR;	U+0255A	⤓
boxUr;	U+02559	⤓
boxxR;	U+02558	⤓
boxur;	U+02514	⤓
boxV;	U+02551	⤔
boxv;	U+02502	⤔
boxVH;	U+0256C	⤔
boxVh;	U+0256B	⤔
boxxH;	U+0256A	⤔
boxvh;	U+0253C	⤔
boxVL;	U+02563	⤔
boxVl;	U+02562	⤔
boxVL;	U+02561	⤔
boxxVl;	U+02524	⤔
boxVR;	U+02560	⤔
boxVr;	U+0255F	⤔
boxxR;	U+0255E	⤓
boxxr;	U+0251C	⤓
bprime;	U+02035	‘
breve;	U+002D8	‐
breve;	U+002D8	‐
hrvbar;	U+000A6	⋮
hrvbar;	U+000A6	⋮
Bscr;	U+0212C	϶
Bscr;	U+1D4B7	□
bsemi;	U+0204F	⋮
bsim;	U+0223D	϶
bsime;	U+022CD	϶
bsol;	U+0005C	⋮
bsolb;	U+029C5	□
bsolshub;	U+027C8	□
bull;	U+02022	•
bullet;	U+02022	•
bump;	U+0224E	◊
bumpE;	U+02AAE	□
bumpE;	U+0224F	◊
Bumpseq;	U+0224E	◊
bumpseq;	U+0224F	◊
Cacute;	U+00106	Ć

cacute;	U+00107	ć
Cap;	U+022D2	ߵ
cap;	U+02229	߱
capand;	U+02A44	߲
capbrup;	U+02A49	߳
capcap;	U+02A4B	ߴ
capcup;	U+02A47	ߵ
capdot;	U+02A40	߶
CapitalDifferentialD;	U+02145	߷
caps;	U+02229 U+0FE00	߱߷
caret;	U+02041	ܾ
caron;	U+002C7	ܷ
Cayleys;	U+0212D	ܸ
ccaps;	U+02A4D	ܹ
Ccaron;	U+0010C	ܺ
ccaron;	U+0010D	ܻ
Ccedil;	U+000C7	ܺ
Ccedil	U+000C7	ܻ
ccedil;	U+000E7	ܻ
ccedil	U+000E7	ܻ
Ccire;	U+00108	ܺ
ccirc;	U+00109	ܻ
Cconint;	U+02230	ܻܻ
ccups;	U+02A4C	ܹ
ccupsasm;	U+02A50	ܹ
Cdot;	U+0010A	ܺ
cdot;	U+0010B	ܻ
cedil;	U+000B8	ܻ
cedil	U+000B8	ܻ
Cedilla;	U+000B8	ܻ
emptyv;	U+029B2	ܻ
cent;	U+000A2	ܻ
cent	U+000A2	ܻ
CenterDot;	U+000B7	ܻ
centerdot;	U+000B7	ܻ
Cfr;	U+0212D	ܸ
cfr;	U+1D520	ܻ
CHcy;	U+00427	ܻ
chcy;	U+00447	ܻ
check;	U+02713	ܻ
checkmark;	U+02713	ܻ
Chi;	U+003A7	ܻ
chi;	U+003C7	ܻ
cir;	U+025CB	ܻ
circ;	U+002C6	ܻ
circq;	U+02257	ܻ
circlearrowleft;	U+021BA	ܻ
circlearrowright;	U+021BB	ܻ
circledast;	U+0229B	ܻ
circledcirc;	U+0229A	ܻ
circledash;	U+0229D	ܻ
CircleDot;	U+02299	ܻ
circledR;	U+000AE	ܻ
circledS;	U+024C8	ܻ
CircleMinus;	U+02296	ܻ
CirclePlus;	U+02295	ܻ
CircleTimes;	U+02297	ܻ
cirE;	U+029C3	ܻ
cire;	U+02257	ܻ
cirfnint;	U+02A10	ܻ
cirmid;	U+02AEF	ܻ
circr;	U+029C2	ܻ
ClockwiseContourIntegral;	U+02232	ܻ
CloseCurlyDoubleQuote;	U+0201D	ܻ
CloseCurlyQuote;	U+02019	ܻ
clubs;	U+02663	ܻ
clubsuit;	U+02663	ܻ
colon;	U+02237	ܻ
colon;	U+0003A	ܻ
Colone;	U+02A74	ܻ
colone;	U+02254	ܻ
coloneq;	U+02254	ܻ
comma;	U+0002C	ܻ
commat;	U+00040	ܻ
comp;	U+02201	ܺ
compfn;	U+02218	ܻ
complement;	U+02201	ܺ
complexes;	U+02102	ܺ
cong;	U+02245	ܻ
congdot;	U+02A6D	ܻ
Congruent;	U+02261	ܻ
Conint;	U+0222F	ܻܻ
conint;	U+0222E	ܻ
ContourIntegral;	U+0222E	ܻ
Copf;	U+02102	ܺ
copf;	U+1D554	ܻ
coprod;	U+02210	ܻ
Coproduct;	U+02210	ܻ
COPY;	U+000A9	ܻ
COPY	U+000A9	ܻ
copy;	U+000A9	ܻ
copy	U+000A9	ܻ
copyrt;	U+02117	ܻ
CounterClockwiseContourIntegral;	U+02233	ܻ
crarr;	U+021B5	ܻ
Cross;	U+02A2F	ܻ
cross;	U+02717	ܻ
Cscr;	U+1D49E	ܻ
cscr;	U+1D4B8	ܻ
csub;	U+02ACF	ܻ
csube;	U+02AD1	ܻ
csubup;	U+02AD0	ܻ
csube;	U+02AD2	ܻ
ctdot;	U+022EF	ܻ
cudarrl;	U+02938	ܻ
cudarr;	U+02935	ܻ
cuepr;	U+022DE	ܻ
cuesc;	U+022DF	ܻ
cularr;	U+021B6	ܻ
cularrp;	U+0293D	ܻ
Cup;	U+022D3	ܻ

-		
cup;	U+0222A	U
cuprcap;	U+02A48	□
CupCap;	U+0224D	✗
cupcap;	U+02A46	□
cupcup;	U+02A4A	□
cupdot;	U+022BD	⌚
cupor;	U+02A45	□
cupo;	U+0222A U+0FE00	U
curarr;	U+021B7	⌞
curarrm;	U+0293C	⌞
curlyeqprec;	U+022DE	⌞
curlyeqsucc;	U+022DF	⌞
curlyvee;	U+022CE	Y
curlywedge;	U+022CF	⌞
curren;	U+000A4	¤
curren;	U+000A4	¤
curvearrowleft;	U+021B6	⌞
curvearrowright;	U+021B7	⌞
cuvee;	U+022CE	Y
cuwed;	U+022CF	⌞
cwconint;	U+02232	ƒ
cwint;	U+02231	ƒ
cyclty;	U+0232D	□
Dagger;	U+02021	‡
dagger;	U+02020	†
daleth;	U+02138	Դ
Darr;	U+021A1	↓
dArr;	U+021D3	↓
darr;	U+02193	↓
dash;	U+02010	-
Dashv;	U+02AE4	□
dashv;	U+022A3	¬
dbkarow;	U+0290F	↔
dblac;	U+002DD	-
Dcaron;	U+0010E	Đ
dcaron;	U+0010F	đ
Dcy;	U+00414	Ճ
dcy;	U+00434	Ճ
DD;	U+02145	D
dd;	U+02146	d
ddagger;	U+02021	‡
ddarr;	U+021CA	॥
DDotrahd;	U+02911	→
ddotseq;	U+02A77	□
deg;	U+000B0	°
deg	U+000B0	°
Del;	U+02207	▽
Delta;	U+00394	Δ
delta;	U+003B4	δ
emptyv;	U+029B1	□
dfisht;	U+0297F	✚
Dfr;	U+1D507	□
dfr;	U+1D521	□
dhar;	U+02965	॥
dhar1;	U+021C3	।
dhar;	U+021C2	।
DiacriticalAcute;	U+000B4	ˊ
DiacriticalDot;	U+002D9	ˇ
DiacriticalDoubleAcute;	U+002DD	˝
DiacriticalGrave;	U+00060	ˋ
DiacriticalTilde;	U+002DC	˜
diam;	U+022C4	◊
Diamond;	U+022C4	◊
diamond;	U+022C4	◊
diamondsuit;	U+02666	♦
diam;	U+02666	♦
die;	U+000A8	‐
DifferentialD;	U+02146	d
digamma;	U+003DD	f
disin;	U+022F2	□
div;	U+000F7	÷
divide;	U+000F7	÷
divide	U+000F7	÷
divideontimes;	U+022C7	⌘
divonk;	U+022C7	⌘
Djcy;	U+00402	Ђ
djcy;	U+00452	ђ
dlcorn;	U+0231E	□
dlcrop;	U+0230D	□
dollar;	U+00024	\$
Dopf;	U+1D53B	□
dopf;	U+1D555	□
Dot;	U+000A8	‐
dot;	U+002D9	‐
DotDot;	U+020DC	◊□
dotsq;	U+02250	÷
dotsqdot;	U+02251	÷
DotEqual;	U+02250	÷
dotminus;	U+02238	±
dotplus;	U+02214	+
dotsquare;	U+022A1	□
doublebarwedge;	U+02306	ꝑ
DoubleContourIntegral;	U+0222F	ꝑ
DoubleDot;	U+000A8	‐
DoubleDownArrow;	U+021D3	⌄
DoubleLeftArrow;	U+021D0	◀
DoubleLeftRightArrow;	U+021D4	↔
DoubleLeftTee;	U+02AE4	□
DoubleLongLeftArrow;	U+027F8	▬▬
DoubleLongLeftRightArrow;	U+027FA	▬▬
DoubleLongRightArrow;	U+027F9	▬▬
DoubleRightArrow;	U+021D2	⇒
DoubleRightTee;	U+022A8	□
DoubleUpArrow;	U+021D1	↑
DoubleUpDownArrow;	U+021D5	↕
DoubleVerticalBar;	U+02225	
DownArrow;	U+02193	↓
Downarrow;	U+021D3	↓
downarrow;	U+02193	↓
DownArrowBar;	U+02913	↓

..

DownArrowUpArrow;	U+021F5	⤠
DownBrevet;	U+00311	ጀ
downdownarrows;	U+021CA	⤒
downharpoonleft;	U+021C3	⤓
downharpoonright;	U+021C2	⤔
DownLeftRightVector;	U+02950	⤕
DownLeftTeeVector;	U+0295E	⤖
DownLeftVector;	U+021BD	⤗
DownLeftVectorBar;	U+02956	⤘
DownRightTeeVector;	U+0295F	⤙
DownRightVector;	U+021C1	⤚
DownRightVectorBar;	U+02957	⤙
DownTee;	U+022A4	⤛
DownTeeArrow;	U+021A7	⤜
drbarw;	U+02910	⤝
drcorn;	U+0231F	⤟
drcrop;	U+0230C	⤟
Dscr;	U+1D49F	⤟
dscr;	U+1D4B9	⤟
DScy;	U+00405	⤟
dsct;	U+00455	⤟
dsol;	U+029F6	⤟
Dstrok;	U+00110	⤟
dstrok;	U+00111	⤟
dtdot;	U+022F1	⤟
dtri;	U+025BF	⤟
dtrif;	U+025BE	⤟
duarr;	U+021F5	⤟
duhar;	U+0296F	⤟
dwangle;	U+029A6	⤟
DEcy;	U+0040F	⤟
dczy;	U+0045F	⤟
diagram;	U+027FF	⤟
Eacute;	U+000C9	⤟
Eacute;	U+000C9	⤟
acute;	U+000E9	⤟
acute;	U+000E9	⤟
esaster;	U+02A6E	⤟
Ecaron;	U+0011A	⤟
ecaron;	U+0011B	⤟
ecir;	U+02256	⤟
Ecirc;	U+000CA	⤟
Ecirc;	U+000CA	⤟
ecirc;	U+000EA	⤟
ecirc;	U+000EA	⤟
ecolon;	U+02255	⤟
Ecy;	U+0042D	⤟
ecy;	U+0044D	⤟
eDDot;	U+02A77	⤟
Edot;	U+00116	⤟
eDot;	U+02251	⤟
edot;	U+00117	⤟
es;	U+02147	⤟
efDot;	U+02252	⤟
Efr;	U+1D508	⤟
eff;	U+1D522	⤟
eq;	U+02A9A	⤟
Egrave;	U+000C8	⤟
Egrave;	U+000C8	⤟
egrave;	U+000E8	⤟
egrave;	U+000E8	⤟
eqn;	U+02A96	⤟
eqsdot;	U+02A98	⤟
el;	U+02A99	⤟
Element;	U+02208	⤟
elinters;	U+023E7	⤟
ell;	U+02113	⤟
elz;	U+02A95	⤟
elzdot;	U+02A97	⤟
Emacr;	U+00112	⤟
emacr;	U+00113	⤟
empty;	U+02205	⤟
emptyset;	U+02205	⤟
EmptySmallSquare;	U+025FB	⤟
empty;	U+02205	⤟
EmptyVerySmallSquare;	U+025AB	⤟
emsp;	U+02003	⤟
emsp13;	U+02004	⤟
emsp14;	U+02005	⤟
ENG;	U+0014A	⤟
eng;	U+0014B	⤟
ensp;	U+02002	⤟
Egon;	U+00118	⤟
eogon;	U+00119	⤟
Eopf;	U+1D53C	⤟
eqpt;	U+1D556	⤟
epaz;	U+022D5	⤟
eparsl;	U+029E3	⤟
eplus;	U+02A71	⤟
epsi;	U+003B5	⤟
Epsilon;	U+00395	⤟
epsilon;	U+003B5	⤟
epsiv;	U+003F5	⤟
eqqire;	U+02256	⤟
eqcolon;	U+02255	⤟
eqsim;	U+02242	⤟
eqslantgtr;	U+02A96	⤟
eqslantless;	U+02A95	⤟
Equal;	U+02A75	⤟
equals;	U+0003D	⤟
Equaltilde;	U+02242	⤟
quest;	U+0225F	⤟
Equilibrium;	U+021CC	⤟
equinv;	U+02261	⤟
equivD;	U+02A78	⤟
eqvparsl;	U+029E5	⤟
erarr;	U+02971	⤟
erDot;	U+02253	⤟
Escr;	U+02130	⤟
escr;	U+0212F	⤟
esdot;	U+02250	⤟

beam;	U+02A73	□
esim;	U+02242	ꝑ
Eta;	U+00397	ꝑ
ets;	U+003B7	ꝑ
ETH;	U+000D0	ꝑ
ETH	U+000D0	ꝑ
eth;	U+000F0	ꝑ
eth	U+000F0	ꝑ
Eumi;	U+000CB	ꝑ
Eumi	U+000CB	ꝑ
euml;	U+000EB	ꝑ
euml	U+000EB	ꝑ
euro;	U+020AC	ꝑ
excl;	U+00021	!
exist;	U+02203	ꝑ
Exists;	U+02203	ꝑ
expectation;	U+02130	ꝑ
ExponentialE;	U+02147	ꝑ
exponentialE;	U+02147	ꝑ
fallingdotseq;	U+02252	ꝑ
Fcy;	U+00424	ꝑ
fcy;	U+00444	ꝑ
female;	U+02640	ꝑ
ffilig;	U+0FB03	ſſ
fflig;	U+0FB00	ſſ
ffilling;	U+0FB04	ſſ
FFr;	U+1D509	□
ffr;	U+1D523	□
fillig;	U+0FB01	ſſ
FilledSmallSquare;	U+025FC	■
FilledVerySmallSquare;	U+025AA	•
fglig;	U+00066 U+0006A	ſj
flat;	U+0266D	ጀ
flilig;	U+0FB02	ſſ
fltns;	U+025B1	ጀ
fnof;	U+00192	ſ
Fopf;	U+1D53D	□
fopf;	U+1D557	□
ForAll;	U+02200	▼
forall;	U+02200	▼
fork;	U+022D4	ጀ
forkv;	U+02AD9	□
FourierTrf;	U+02131	ጀ
ipartint;	U+02A0D	ſ
frac12;	U+000BD	ጀ
frac12;	U+000BD	ጀ
frac13;	U+02153	ጀ
frac14;	U+000BC	ጀ
frac14;	U+000BC	ጀ
frac15;	U+02155	ጀ
frac16;	U+02159	ጀ
frac18;	U+0215B	ጀ
frac22;	U+02154	ጀ
frac25;	U+02156	ጀ
frac34;	U+000BE	ጀ
frac34;	U+000BE	ጀ
frac35;	U+02157	ጀ
frac38;	U+0215C	ጀ
frac45;	U+02158	ጀ
frac56;	U+0215A	ጀ
frac58;	U+0215D	ጀ
frac78;	U+0215E	ጀ
fras1;	U+02044	/
frown;	U+02322	~
Fscr;	U+02131	ጀ
fcrc;	U+1D4BB	□
gacute;	U+001F5	ጀ
Gamma;	U+00393	ጀ
gamma;	U+003B3	ጀ
Gammad;	U+003DC	ጀ
gammad;	U+003DD	ጀ
gap;	U+02A86	□
Gbreve;	U+0011E	ጀ
gbreve;	U+0011F	ጀ
Gcedil;	U+00122	ጀ
Gcirc;	U+0011C	ጀ
gcirc;	U+0011D	ጀ
Gcy;	U+00413	ጀ
gcy;	U+00433	ጀ
Gdot;	U+00120	ጀ
gdot;	U+00121	ጀ
ge;	U+02267	ꝑ
ge;	U+02265	ꝑ
gElt;	U+02A8C	□
gel;	U+022DB	ꝑ
geq;	U+02265	ꝑ
geqq;	U+02267	ꝑ
geqslant;	U+02A7E	□
ges;	U+02A7E	□
gescc;	U+02AA9	□
gesdot;	U+02A80	□
gesdoto;	U+02A82	□
gesdotol;	U+02A84	□
gesl;	U+022DB U+0FE00	ꝑ
gesles;	U+02A94	□
Gfr;	U+1D50A	□
gfr;	U+1D524	□
Gg;	U+022D9	»»
gg;	U+0226B	»
ggg;	U+022D9	»»
gimel;	U+02137	ጀ
Gjocy;	U+00403	ጀ
gjocy;	U+00453	ጀ
gl;	U+02277	ꝑ
gia;	U+02AA5	□
gik;	U+02A92	□
gilj;	U+02AA4	□
gnap;	U+02A8A	□
gnapprox;	U+02A8A	□
gnE;	U+02269	ꝑ
nnn;	U+02ARR	□

	U+02A80	-
gneq;	U+02A88	□
gneqq;	U+02269	⌘
gnsim;	U+022E7	⌘
Gopf;	U+1D53E	□
gopf;	U+1D558	□
grave;	U+00060	·
GreaterEqual;	U+02265	⌘
GreaterEqualless;	U+022DB	⌘
GreaterFullEqual;	U+02267	⌘
GreaterGreater;	U+02AA2	□
GreaterLess;	U+02277	⌘
GreaterSlantEqual;	U+02A7E	□
GreaterTilde;	U+02273	⌘
Gscr;	U+1D4A2	□
gsctr;	U+0210A	g
gsim;	U+02273	⌘
gsime;	U+02A8E	□
gsiml;	U+02A90	□
GT;	U+0003E	>
GT;	U+0003E	>
Gt;	U+0226B	»
gt;	U+0003E	>
gt;	U+0003E	>
gtcc;	U+02AA7	□
gtcir;	U+02A7A	□
gtdot;	U+022D7	»
gtlPar;	U+02995	□
gtquest;	U+02A7C	□
gtreqprox;	U+02A86	□
gtreqrs;	U+02978	⌘
gtreqdot;	U+022D7	»
gtreqless;	U+022DB	⌘
gtreqless;	U+02A8C	□
gtreqless;	U+02277	⌘
gtreqsim;	U+02273	⌘
gvvertneqq;	U+02269 U+0FE00	⌘
gvnE;	U+02269 U+0FE00	⌘
Hacek;	U+002C7	·
hairsp;	U+0200A	□
half;	U+000BD	½
hamilt;	U+0210B	⌘
HARDcy;	U+0042A	b
hardcy;	U+0044A	b
hArz;	U+021D4	↔
harr;	U+02194	↔
harrct;	U+02948	↔
harrw;	U+021AD	↔
Hat;	U+0005E	^
hbar;	U+0210F	h
Hcirc;	U+00124	ā
heirc;	U+00125	ā
hearts;	U+02665	▼
heartsuit;	U+02665	▼
hellip;	U+02026	...
hercon;	U+02289	÷
Hfr;	U+0210C	ḥ
hfr;	U+1D525	□
HilbertSpace;	U+0210B	⌘
hkswarow;	U+02925	⌚
hkswarow;	U+02926	⌚
hoarr;	U+021FF	↔
homht;	U+0223B	÷
hookleftarrow;	U+021A9	↔
hookrightarrow;	U+021AA	↔
Hopf;	U+0210D	⌘
hopf;	U+1D559	□
horbar;	U+02015	—
Horizontalline;	U+02500	—
Hscr;	U+0210B	⌘
hsctr;	U+1D4BD	□
hslash;	U+0210F	ḥ
Hstrok;	U+00126	ჳ
hstrok;	U+00127	ჳ
HumpDownHump;	U+0224E	◊
HumpEqual;	U+0224F	△
hybull;	U+02043	-
hyphen;	U+02010	-
iacute;	U+000CD	í
Iacute;	U+000CD	í
iacute;	U+000ED	í
iacute;	U+000ED	í
ic;	U+02063	□
Icirc;	U+000CE	í
Icirc;	U+000CE	í
Icirc;	U+000EE	í
Icirc;	U+000EE	í
Icy;	U+00418	И
icy;	U+00438	и
Idot;	U+00130	і
IEcy;	U+00415	Е
icy;	U+00435	е
iexcl;	U+000A1	і
iexcl;	U+000A1	і
iff;	U+021D4	↔
Ifrr;	U+02111	ȝ
ifrr;	U+1D526	□
Igrave;	U+000CC	і
Igrave;	U+000CC	і
igrave;	U+000EC	і
igrave;	U+000EC	і
ii;	U+02148	ī
iiint;	U+02A0C	ʃʃʃ
iiint;	U+0222D	ʃʃʃ
iinfin;	U+029DC	□
iota;	U+02129	ι
iJlig;	U+00132	Ĳ
iJlig;	U+00133	Ĳ
Im;	U+02111	ȝ
Imacr;	U+0012A	ି
Imacr;	U+0012B	ି

image;	U+02111	⌚
imaginaryi;	U+02148	ⓘ
imagline;	U+02110	ⓘ
imappart;	U+02111	ⓘ
imath;	U+00131	ⓘ
imof;	U+02287	ⓘ
imped;	U+001B5	ⓘ
implies;	U+021D2	ⓘ
in;	U+02208	ⓘ
incare;	U+02105	ⓘ
infin;	U+0221E	ⓘ
infinity;	U+029DD	ⓘ
inodot;	U+00131	ⓘ
Int;	U+0222C	ⓘ
int;	U+0222B	ⓘ
intcal;	U+0228A	ⓘ
integers;	U+02124	ⓘ
Integral;	U+0222B	ⓘ
interval;	U+022BA	ⓘ
Intersection;	U+022C2	ⓘ
intlarhk;	U+02A17	ⓘ
intprod;	U+02A3C	ⓘ
InvisibleComma;	U+02063	ⓘ
InvisibleTimes;	U+02062	ⓘ
ioCY;	U+00401	ⓘ
iocY;	U+00451	ⓘ
logon;	U+0012E	ⓘ
logon;	U+0012F	ⓘ
Iopf;	U+1D540	ⓘ
iopf;	U+1D55A	ⓘ
lota;	U+00399	ⓘ
iota;	U+00389	ⓘ
iprod;	U+02A3C	ⓘ
iquest;	U+000BF	ⓘ
iquest;	U+000BF	ⓘ
iscr;	U+02110	ⓘ
iscr;	U+1D4BE	ⓘ
isinz;	U+02208	ⓘ
isindet;	U+022F5	ⓘ
isinE;	U+022F9	ⓘ
isins;	U+022F4	ⓘ
isinsv;	U+022F3	ⓘ
isinv;	U+02208	ⓘ
it;	U+02062	ⓘ
itilde;	U+00128	ⓘ
itilde;	U+00129	ⓘ
Jukey;	U+00406	ⓘ
iukey;	U+00456	ⓘ
Iuml;	U+000CF	ⓘ
Iuml;	U+000CE	ⓘ
iuml;	U+000EF	ⓘ
iuml;	U+000EF	ⓘ
Jcirc;	U+00134	ⓘ
jcirc;	U+00135	ⓘ
Jcy;	U+00419	ⓘ
jcy;	U+00439	ⓘ
Jfr;	U+1D50D	ⓘ
jfr;	U+1D527	ⓘ
jmath;	U+00237	ⓘ
Jopf;	U+1D541	ⓘ
jopf;	U+1D55B	ⓘ
Jscr;	U+1D4A5	ⓘ
jscr;	U+1D4BF	ⓘ
Jsercy;	U+00408	ⓘ
jsercy;	U+00458	ⓘ
Jukcy;	U+00404	ⓘ
jukey;	U+00454	ⓘ
Kappa;	U+0039A	ⓘ
kappa;	U+003BA	ⓘ
kappav;	U+003F0	ⓘ
Kcedil;	U+00136	ⓘ
kcedil;	U+00137	ⓘ
Kcy;	U+0041A	ⓘ
kcy;	U+0043A	ⓘ
Kfr;	U+1D50E	ⓘ
kfr;	U+1D528	ⓘ
kgreen;	U+00138	ⓘ
Khcy;	U+00425	ⓘ
khcy;	U+00445	ⓘ
KJcy;	U+0040C	ⓘ
kjcy;	U+0045C	ⓘ
Kopf;	U+1D542	ⓘ
kopf;	U+1D55C	ⓘ
Kscr;	U+1D4A6	ⓘ
kscr;	U+1D4C0	ⓘ
laAarr;	U+021DA	ⓘ
Lacute;	U+00139	ⓘ
iacute;	U+0013A	ⓘ
lemptyv;	U+02984	ⓘ
lagran;	U+02112	ⓘ
Lambda;	U+0039B	ⓘ
lambda;	U+003BB	ⓘ
Lang;	U+027EA	ⓘ
lang;	U+027E8	ⓘ
langd;	U+02991	ⓘ
langle;	U+027E8	ⓘ
lap;	U+02A85	ⓘ
Laplacetrf;	U+02112	ⓘ
laquo;	U+000AB	«
laquo;	U+000AB	«
Larr;	U+0219E	←
lArr;	U+021D0	←
larr;	U+02190	←
larrb;	U+021E4	←
larrbfs;	U+0291F	←
larrfs;	U+0291D	←
larrhk;	U+021A9	←
larrelp;	U+021AB	←
larrpl;	U+02939	←
larrsim;	U+02973	≈
larrtl;	U+021A2	←

lat;	U+02AAB	□
latsil;	U+0291B	✖
latail;	U+02919	✖
late;	U+02AAD	□
lates;	U+02AAD U+0FE00	□
lbar;	U+0290E	□
lbar;	U+0290C	↔
lbrkr;	U+02772	□
lbrace;	U+0007B	{
lbrack;	U+0005B	[
lbrke;	U+0298B	□
lbrks1d;	U+0298F	□
lbrks1u;	U+0298D	□
lcaron;	U+0013D	Ľ
lcaron;	U+0013E	Ľ
lcedil;	U+0013B	Ľ
lcedil;	U+0013C	Ľ
lceil;	U+02308	—
lclub;	U+0007B	{
lcy;	U+0041B	Л
lcy;	U+0043B	л
ldca;	U+02936	ڻ
ldquo;	U+0201C	“
ldquor;	U+0201E	”
lrdshar;	U+02967	≡
lrdushar;	U+0294B	—
lsh;	U+021B2	—
lE;	U+02266	۾
lE;	U+02264	۾
LeftAngleBracket;	U+027E8	〔
LeftArrow;	U+02190	←
Leftarrow;	U+021D0	◀
leftarrow;	U+02190	←
LeftArrowBar;	U+021E4	←
LeftArrowRightArrow;	U+021C6	↔
leftarrowtail;	U+021A2	⤠
LeftCeiling;	U+02308	〔
LeftDoubleBracket;	U+027E6	〔
LeftDownTeeVector;	U+02961	⤓
LeftDownVector;	U+021C3	⤠
LeftDownVectorBar;	U+02959	⤠
LeftFloor;	U+0230A	⠇
leftharpoondown;	U+021BD	⤠
leftharpoonup;	U+021BC	⤠
leftharpoons;	U+021C7	⤠
LeftRightArrow;	U+02194	↔
LeftRightarrow;	U+021D4	↔
leftrightarrow;	U+02194	↔
leftrightarrow;	U+021C6	⤠
leftrightarrow;	U+021CB	⤠
leftrightarrowsquigarrow;	U+021AD	⤠
LeftRightVector;	U+0294E	⤠
LeftTee;	U+022A3	⤠
LeftTeeArrow;	U+021A4	⤠
LeftTeeVector;	U+0295A	⤠
LeftTreeTimes;	U+022CB	⤓
LeftTriangle;	U+022B2	⤠
LeftTriangleBar;	U+029CF	⤠
LeftTriangleEqual;	U+022B4	⤠
leftUpDownVector;	U+02951	⤠
leftUpTeeVector;	U+02960	⤠
LeftUpVector;	U+021BF	⤠
leftUpVectorBar;	U+02958	⤠
LeftVector;	U+021BC	⤠
LeftVectorBar;	U+02952	⤠
lEgr;	U+02A8B	۾
leg;	U+022DA	۾
legq;	U+02264	۾
lesq;	U+02266	۾
leplant;	U+02ATD	□
les:	U+02ATD	〔
lescc;	U+02AA8	□
lesdot;	U+02ATF	□
lesdoto;	U+02A81	□
lesdotor;	U+02A83	□
lesg;	U+022DA U+0FE00	۾
lesges;	U+02A93	۾
lessapprox;	U+02A85	□
lesdot;	U+022D6	□
lesseqgtr;	U+022DA	۾
lesseqgtr;	U+02A8B	۾
LessEqualGreater;	U+022DA	۾
lessfullEqual;	U+02266	□
LessGreater;	U+02276	□
lessgt;	U+02276	□
LessLess;	U+02AA1	۾
lessim;	U+02272	۾
LessSlantEqual;	U+02ATD	□
LessTilde;	U+02272	□
lfish;	U+0297C	⤠
lfloor;	U+0230A	⠇
lfr;	U+1D50F	□
lfr;	U+1D529	□
lg;	U+02276	۾
lgb;	U+02A91	□
lHar;	U+02962	⠃
lhard;	U+021BD	—
lharu;	U+021BC	—
lharu;	U+0296A	⠃
lhlblk;	U+02584	⠃
lJcy;	U+00409	ѭ
lJcy;	U+00459	ѭ
blr;	U+022D8	⋘
ll;	U+0226A	⋘
llarr;	U+021C7	⋘
llcorner;	U+0231E	□
Leftrightarrow;	U+021DA	⤠
lhard;	U+0296B	⠀
lItrr;	U+025FA	⠇
lMidot;	U+0013F	⠇
l...d..;	U+001A0	⠇

lmaot;	U+000140	
lmoust;	U+023B0	
lmoustache;	U+023B0	
lnap;	U+02A89	
lnapprox;	U+02A89	
lnb;	U+02268	
lne;	U+02A87	
lneg;	U+02A87	
lneqq;	U+02268	
lnsim;	U+022E6	
loang;	U+027E7	
lbarri;	U+021FD	
lbrkr;	U+027E6	
LongLeftArrow;	U+027F5	→
LongLeftarrow;	U+027F8	→
longleftarrow;	U+027F5	→
LongLeftRightArrow;	U+027F7	→
longleftrightarrow;	U+027FA	→
longleftarrow;	U+027F7	→
longmapsto;	U+027FC	→
LongRightArrow;	U+027F6	→
Longrightarrow;	U+027F9	→
longrightarrow;	U+027F6	→
looparrowleft;	U+021AB	↶
looparrowright;	U+021AC	↷
lopsr;	U+02985	⤶
Lopf;	U+1D543	
lopf;	U+1D55D	
loplus;	U+02A2D	
lotimes;	U+02A34	
lowest;	U+02217	*
lowbar;	U+0005F	—
LowerLeftArrow;	U+02199	↙
LowerRightArrow;	U+02198	↘
lss;	U+025CA	◊
lozenge;	U+025CA	◊
loxf;	U+029EB	◆
lpar;	U+00028	(
lparlt;	U+02993	
lrarr;	U+021C6	⇄
lrcorner;	U+0231F	
lrhar;	U+021CB	=
lrhard;	U+0296D	=
lrm;	U+0200E	=
ltrri;	U+022BF	↳
lsquo;	U+02039	‘
lsquo;	U+02112	‘
lscr;	U+1D4C1	
lscr;	U+021B0	⠇
lsh;	U+021B0	⠇
lsm;	U+02272	
lsmme;	U+02A8D	
lsmg;	U+02A8F	
lsgb;	U+0005B	[
lsgb;	U+02018	·
lsgo;	U+0201A	.
Ltrrob;	U+00141	Ł
lstrom;	U+00142	ł
lt;	U+0003C	<
ltcc;	U+02AA6	
ltcir;	U+02A79	
ltdot;	U+022D6	◀
lthree;	U+022CB	×
ltimes;	U+022C9	✗
ltlarr;	U+02976	≤
ltquest;	U+02A7B	
ltri;	U+025C3	◀
ltrie;	U+022B4	✉
ltrif;	U+025C2	•
ltrPas;	U+02996	
lurdshar;	U+0294A	▬
luruhar;	U+02966	▬
lvertneqg;	U+02268 U+0FE00	≠
lvnE;	U+02268 U+0FE00	≠
macr;	U+000AF	
macr;	U+000AF	
male;	U+02642	♂
malt;	U+02720	♀
maltese;	U+02720	*
Map;	U+02905	⤵
map;	U+021A6	
mapsto;	U+021A6	→
mapstodown;	U+021A7	↓
mapstoleft;	U+021A4	←
mapstoup;	U+021A5	↑
marker;	U+025AE	■
mcomm;	U+02429	
Mey;	U+0041C	M
mcy;	U+0043C	M
mdash;	U+02014	
mbut;	U+0223A	ℳ
measuredangle;	U+02221	ℳ
MediumSpace;	U+0205F	
Mellintrf;	U+02133	ℳ
Mfr;	U+1D510	
mfr;	U+1D52A	
mhs;	U+02127	ℳ
micro;	U+000B5	μ
micro;	U+000B5	μ
mid;	U+02223	▮
midest;	U+0002A	*
midcirc;	U+02AF0	
middot;	U+000B7	
middot;	U+000B7	
minus;	U+02212	—
minusb;	U+0229F	▬
minusd;	U+02238	▬

minusdu;	U+02A2A	□
MinusPlus;	U+02213	±
mIcp;	U+02ADB	□
mldz;	U+02026	...
mnplus;	U+02213	±
models;	U+022A7	⌚
Mopf;	U+1D544	□
mopf;	U+1D55E	□
mp;	U+02213	±
Mscr;	U+02133	ℳ
mscr;	U+1D4C2	□
metpos;	U+0223E	≈
Mur;	U+0039C	ℳ
mu;	U+003BC	μ
multimap;	U+022B8	⤔
numap;	U+022B8	⤔
nabla;	U+02207	∇
Nacute;	U+00143	ጀ
nacute;	U+00144	ጀ
nang;	U+02220 U+020D2	⦿□
nap;	U+02249	ࡗ
napE;	U+02A70 U+00338	࡙
napid;	U+0224B U+00338	࡙
napes;	U+00149	՚
napprox;	U+02249	ࡗ
natur;	U+0266E	ܵ
natural;	U+0266E	ܵ
naturals;	U+02115	ܵ
nnbsp;	U+000A0	ܵ
nbsps;	U+000A0	ܵ
nbump;	U+0224E U+00338	࡙
nbumpp;	U+0224F U+00338	࡙
ncasp;	U+02A43	□
Ncaron;	U+00147	ܶ
ncaron;	U+00148	ܶ
Ncedil;	U+00145	ܶ
ncedil;	U+00146	ܶ
ncong;	U+02247	ࡗ
ncongdot;	U+02A6D U+00338	࡙
ncup;	U+02A42	□
Ncy;	U+0041D	ܪ
ncy;	U+0043D	ܪ
ndash;	U+02013	—
ne;	U+02260	ܻ
nearhk;	U+02924	ܰ
neArr;	U+021D7	ܰ
nearr;	U+02197	ܰ
nearrow;	U+02197	ܰ
nedot;	U+02250 U+00338	࡙
NegativeMediumSpace;	U+0200B	
NegativeThickSpace;	U+0200B	
NegativeThinSpace;	U+0200B	
NegativeVeryThinSpace;	U+0200B	
nequiv;	U+02262	ܻ
necess;	U+02928	ܵ
neim;	U+02242 U+00338	࡙
NestedGreaterGreater;	U+0226B	⣠
NestedLessLess;	U+0226A	⣠
NewLine;	U+0000A	ܲ
nextist;	U+02204	ܢ
nextists;	U+02204	ܢ
Nfr;	U+1D511	□
nfr;	U+1D52B	□
ngE;	U+02267 U+00338	࡙
nge;	U+02271	࡙
ngeq;	U+02271	࡙
ngeqq;	U+02267 U+00338	࡙
ngesqlant;	U+02A7E U+00338	࡙
nges;	U+02A7E U+00338	࡙
ngGg;	U+022D9 U+00338	࡙࡙
ngsim;	U+02275	࡙
nGt;	U+0226B U+020D2	⣠□
ngt;	U+0226F	⣠
ngtr;	U+0226F	⣠
nGtv;	U+0226B U+00338	࡙
nhArr;	U+021CE	⣠
nharr;	U+021AE	⣠
nhpar;	U+02AF2	□
ni;	U+0220B	ܢ
nis;	U+022FC	□
nisd;	U+022FA	□
niv;	U+0220B	ܢ
Njcy;	U+0040A	ܪ
Njcyi;	U+0045A	ܪ
nlArr;	U+021CD	ܻ
nlarr;	U+0219A	ܻ
nlarrs;	U+02025	..
nlde;	U+02266 U+00338	࡙
nle;	U+02270	࡙
nLeftarrow;	U+021CD	⣠
nleftarrow;	U+0219A	⣠
nLeftrightarrow;	U+021CE	⣠
nleftrightarrow;	U+021AE	⣠
nleg;	U+02270	࡙
nlegq;	U+02266 U+00338	࡙
nlegqlant;	U+02A7D U+00338	࡙
nles;	U+02A7D U+00338	࡙
nless;	U+0226E	࡙
nll;	U+022D8 U+00338	࡙࡙
nlsim;	U+02274	࡙
nlt;	U+0226A U+020D2	⣠□
nlst;	U+0226E	࡙
nltri;	U+022EA	ܻ
nltrie;	U+022EC	ܻ
nlLtv;	U+0226A U+00338	࡙
nnid;	U+02224	ܻ
NoBreak;	U+02060	
NonBreakingSpace;	U+000A0	
Nopf;	U+02115	ܵ
nopf;	U+1D55F	□
Not;	U+02AEC	□

not;	U+000AC	⊤
not	U+000AC	⊤
NotCongruent;	U+02262	≠
NotCupCap;	U+0226D	*
NotDoubleVerticalBar;	U+02226	∤
NotElement;	U+02209	∉
NotEqual;	U+02260	≠
NotEqualTilde;	U+02242 U+00338	≢
NotExists;	U+02204	⊫
NotGreater;	U+0226F	>
NotGreaterEqual;	U+02271	≥
NotGreaterFullEqual;	U+02267 U+00338	≣
NotGreaterGreater;	U+0226B U+00338	≶
NotGreaterLess;	U+02279	≲
NotGreaterSlantEqual;	U+02A7E U+00338	≔
NotGreaterTilde;	U+02275	≵
NotHumpDownHump;	U+0224E U+00338	≷
NotNumEqual;	U+0224F U+00338	≛
notin;	U+02209	∉
notindot;	U+022F5 U+00338	⊫
notin;	U+022F9 U+00338	⊫
notinva;	U+02209	∉
notinvb;	U+022F7	□
notinvc;	U+022F6	□
NotLeftTriangle;	U+022EA	△
NotLeftTriangleBar;	U+029CF U+00338	⊫
NotLeftTriangleEqual;	U+022EC	≔
NotLess;	U+0226E	<
NotLessEqual;	U+02270	≤
NotLessGreater;	U+02278	≶
NotLessLess;	U+0226A U+00338	≷
NotLessSlantEqual;	U+02A7D U+00338	≔
NotLessTilde;	U+02274	≵
NotNestedGreaterGreater;	U+02AA2 U+00338	⊫
NotNestedLessLess;	U+02AA1 U+00338	⊫
nothi;	U+0220C	▷
nothiva;	U+0220C	▷
nothivb;	U+022FE	□
nothivc;	U+022FD	□
NotPrecedes;	U+02280	≺
NotPrecedesEqual;	U+02AAF U+00338	⊫
NotPrecedesSlantEqual;	U+022E0	≔
NotReverseElement;	U+0220C	▷
NotRightTriangle;	U+022EB	▷
NotRightTriangleBar;	U+029D0 U+00338	⊫
NotRightTriangleEqual;	U+022ED	≔
NotSquareSubset;	U+0228F U+00338	⊫
NotSquareSubsetEqual;	U+022E2	≔
NotSquareSuperset;	U+02290 U+00338	⊫
NotSquareSupersetEqual;	U+022E3	≔
NotSubset;	U+02282 U+020D2	□□
NotSubsetEqual;	U+02288	≔
NotSucceeds;	U+02281	≻
NotSucceedsEqual;	U+02A80 U+00338	⊫
NotSucceedsSlantEqual;	U+022E1	≔
NotSucceedsTilde;	U+0227F U+00338	≴
NotSuperset;	U+02283 U+020D2	□□
NotSupersetEqual;	U+02289	⊫
NotTilde;	U+02241	~
NotTildeEqual;	U+02244	≈
NotTildeFullEqual;	U+02247	≣
NotTildeTilde;	U+02249	≈
NotVerticalBar;	U+02224	†
npar;	U+02226	∤
nparallel;	U+02226	∤
nparallel;	U+02AFD U+020E5	□□
npart;	U+02202 U+00338	♂
npoint;	U+02A14	□
npr;	U+02280	≺
nprcue;	U+022E0	≔
npre;	U+02AAF U+00338	⊫
nprec;	U+02280	≺
nprecg;	U+02AAF U+00338	⊫
nrArr;	U+021CF	♯
nrarr;	U+0219B	++
nrarrc;	U+02933 U+00338	⊫
nrarrw;	U+0219D U+00338	↗
nRightarrow;	U+021CF	↗
nrightarrow;	U+0219B	++
nrti;	U+022EB	▷
nrtie;	U+022ED	≽
nscc;	U+02281	≻
nsccue;	U+022E1	≽
nsce;	U+02A80 U+00338	⊫
Nscr;	U+1D4A9	□
nscc;	U+1D4C3	□
nshortmid;	U+02224	‡
nshortparallel;	U+02226	∤
nsim;	U+02241	~
nsime;	U+02244	≈
nsimeq;	U+02244	≈
nsmid;	U+02224	‡
nspar;	U+02226	∤
nsquabe;	U+022E2	≔
nsqsupe;	U+022E3	⊫
nsub;	U+02284	⊫
nsubE;	U+02AC5 U+00338	⊫
nsub;	U+02288	≔
nsubset;	U+02282 U+020D2	□□
nsubseteq;	U+02288	≔
nsubseteqq;	U+02AC5 U+00338	⊫
nsubcc;	U+02281	≻
nsubccq;	U+02AB0 U+00338	⊫
nsub;	U+02285	▷
nsubE;	U+02AC6 U+00338	⊫
nsube;	U+02289	⊫
nsubset;	U+02283 U+020D2	□□
nsubseteq;	U+02289	⊫
nsubseteqq;	U+02AC6 U+00338	⊫
ntgl;	U+02279	≳

Ntilde;	U+000D1	ñ
Ntilde;	U+000D1	ñ
ntilde;	U+000F1	ñ
ntilde;	U+000F1	ñ
ntlg;	U+02278	᳔
ntriangleleft;	U+022EA	᳕
ntrianglelefteq;	U+022EC	᳖
ntriangleright;	U+022EB	᳗
ntrianglerighteq;	U+022ED	᳘
Nu;	U+0039D	᳙
nu;	U+003BD	᳚
num;	U+00023	#
numero;	U+02116	᳚
numip;	U+02007	
nvap;	U+0224D U+020D2	᳜□
nVDash;	U+022AF	᳛
nVdash;	U+022AE	᳛
nVdash;	U+022AD	᳛
nvdash;	U+022AC	᳛
nvge;	U+02265 U+020D2	᳜□
nvgt;	U+0003E U+020D2	᳜□
nvwarr;	U+02904	᳝
nvinfin;	U+029DE	□
nvlArr;	U+02902	᳝
nvle;	U+02264 U+020D2	᳜□
nvlt;	U+0003C U+020D2	᳜□
nvltrie;	U+02284 U+020D2	᳝□
nvrArr;	U+02903	᳝
nvrtrie;	U+02285 U+020D2	᳜□
nvsim;	U+0223C U+020D2	᳜□
nwashk;	U+02923	᳞
nwArr;	U+021D6	᳝
nwarr;	U+02196	᳞
nwarrow;	U+02196	᳞
nwnear;	U+02927	᳞
Oacute;	U+000D3	᳟
Oacute;	U+000D3	᳟
oacute;	U+000F3	᳟
oacute;	U+000F3	᳟
oast;	U+0229B	᳟
ocir;	U+0229A	᳟
Ocirc;	U+000D4	᳟
Ocirc;	U+000D4	᳟
ocirc;	U+000F4	᳟
ocirc;	U+000F4	᳟
Ocy;	U+0041E	᳠
ocy;	U+0043E	᳠
odash;	U+0229D	᳟
Odbiac;	U+00150	᳟
odbiac;	U+00151	᳟
odiv;	U+02A38	□
odot;	U+02299	᳟
odsold;	U+029BC	□
OElig;	U+00152	᳧
oelig;	U+00153	᳧
ofcir;	U+029BF	᳧
Ofr;	U+1D512	□
ofr;	U+1D52C	□
ogon;	U+002DB	᳠
Ograve;	U+000D2	᳟
Ograve;	U+000D2	᳟
ograve;	U+000F2	᳟
ograve;	U+000F2	᳟
ogt;	U+029C1	□
ohbar;	U+029B5	□
ohm;	U+003A9	᳠
oint;	U+0222E	᳨
olarr;	U+021BA	᳠
olcir;	U+029BE	□
olcross;	U+029BB	□
oline;	U+0203E	-
olt;	U+029C0	□
Omacr;	U+0014C	᳟
omacr;	U+0014D	᳟
Omega;	U+003A9	᳠
omega;	U+003C9	᳠
Omicron;	U+0039F	᳠
omicron;	U+003BF	᳠
omid;	U+029B6	□
minus;	U+02296	᳟
Oopf;	U+1D546	□
oopf;	U+1D560	□
opar;	U+029B7	□
OpenCurlyDoubleQuote;	U+0201C	"
OpenCurlyQuote;	U+02018	"
operrp;	U+029B9	□
oplus;	U+02295	⊕
Ori;	U+02A54	□
ori;	U+02228	᳚
orarr;	U+021BB	᳠
ord;	U+02A5D	□
order;	U+02134	᳠
orderof;	U+02134	᳠
ordof;	U+000AA	*
ordf;	U+000AA	*
ordm;	U+000BA	*
ordm;	U+000BA	*
origof;	U+02286	᳨
orox;	U+02A56	□
orslope;	U+02A57	□
orv;	U+02A5B	□
oS;	U+024C8	᳧
Oscr;	U+1D4AA	□
oscr;	U+02134	᳠
Oslash;	U+000D8	᳠
Oslash;	U+000D8	᳠
oslash;	U+000F8	᳠
oslash;	U+000F8	᳠
oscl;	U+02298	᳟
Otilde;	U+000D5	᳠
Otilde;	U+000D5	᳠

otilde;	U+000F5	ő
otilde	U+000F5	ő
Otimes;	U+02A37	□
otimes;	U+02297	⊗
otimesas;	U+02A36	□
Ouml;	U+000D6	Ö
Ouml	U+000D6	Ö
ouml;	U+000F6	ö
ouml	U+000F6	ö
ovbar;	U+0233D	□
OverBar;	U+0203E	~
OverBrace;	U+023DE	□
OverBracket;	U+023B4	□
OverParenthesis;	U+023DC	□
par;	U+02225	
para;	U+000B6	1
para	U+000B6	1
parallel;	U+02225	
parsim;	U+02AF3	□
par1;	U+02AFD	□
part;	U+02202	δ
PartialD;	U+02202	δ
Pcy;	U+0041F	Π
pcy;	U+0043F	π
percent;	U+00025	%
period;	U+0002E	·
permil;	U+02030	%oo
perp;	U+022A5	⊥
perthousand;	U+02031	%oo
Pfr;	U+1D513	□
pfr;	U+1D52D	□
Phi;	U+003A6	Φ
phi;	U+003C6	φ
phiv;	U+003D5	ϕ
phmmat;	U+02133	m
phone;	U+0260E	¤
Pi;	U+003A0	Π
pir;	U+003C0	π
pitchfork;	U+022D4	⋮
piv;	U+003D6	¤
planck;	U+0210F	ℏ
planckh;	U+0210E	h
plankv;	U+0210F	ℏ
plus;	U+0002B	+
plusacir;	U+02A23	□
plush;	U+0229E	■
pluscir;	U+02A22	□
plusd;	U+02214	+
plusdu;	U+02A25	□
plusel;	U+02A72	□
PlusMinus;	U+000B1	±
plusmn;	U+000B1	±
plusmn	U+000B1	±
plusxim;	U+02A26	□
plusxtwo;	U+02A27	□
pm;	U+000B1	±
Poincareplane;	U+0210C	§
pointint;	U+02A15	□
Popf;	U+02119	¶
popf;	U+1D561	□
pound;	U+000A3	£
pound;	U+000A3	£
Pz;	U+02ABB	□
pr;	U+0227A	↖
prap;	U+02AB7	□
prcue;	U+0227C	↖
prE;	U+02AB3	□
pre;	U+02AAF	□
prec;	U+0227A	↖
precapprox;	U+02AB7	□
precurlyeq;	U+0227C	↖
Precedes;	U+0227A	↖
PrecedesEqual;	U+02AAF	□
PrecedesSlantEqual;	U+0227C	↖
PrecedesTilde;	U+0227E	↖
preceq;	U+02AAF	□
precapprox;	U+02AB9	□
precneqq;	U+02AB5	□
precnsim;	U+022E8	↖
precsim;	U+0227E	↖
Prime;	U+02033	*
prime;	U+02032	*
primes;	U+02119	¶
prnap;	U+02AB9	□
prnE;	U+02AB5	□
prnsim;	U+022E8	↖
prod;	U+0220F	□
Product;	U+0220F	□
profalar;	U+0232E	□
profline;	U+02312)
profsurf;	U+02313	□
prop;	U+0221D	ꝝ
Proportion;	U+02237	::
Proportional;	U+0221D	ꝝ
proto;	U+0221D	ꝝ
psim;	U+0227E	↖
prurel;	U+022B0	↖
Pscr;	U+1D4AB	□
pscr;	U+1D4C5	□
Psi;	U+003A8	Ψ
psi;	U+003C8	ψ
puncsp;	U+02008	□
Qfr;	U+1D514	□
qfr;	U+1D52E	□
qint;	U+02A0C	ffff
Qopf;	U+0211A	Q
qopf;	U+1D562	□
qprime;	U+02057	~
Qscr;	U+1D4AC	□
qscr;	U+1D4C6	□
quaternions;	U+0210D	H

quint;	U+02A16	□
quest;	U+0003F	?
questeq;	U+0225F	≡
QUOT;	U+00022	"
rAarr;	U+021DB	↗
race;	U+0223D U+00331	≤
Racute;	U+00154	Ŕ
racute;	U+00155	ŕ
radic;	U+0221A	√
reemptyv;	U+029B3	□
Rang;	U+027EB	□
rang;	U+027E9)
rangd;	U+02992	□
range;	U+029A5	□
rangle;	U+027E9	□
raquo;	U+0008B	»
raquo;	U+0008B	»
Rarr;	U+021A0	→
rArr;	U+021D2	⇒
rarr;	U+02192	→
rarrap;	U+02975	⤵
rarrb;	U+021E5	⤶
rarrbs;	U+02920	⤷
rarrc;	U+02933	⤸
rarifs;	U+0291E	⤹
rarrh;	U+021AA	⤻
rarrlp;	U+021AC	⤼
rarspl;	U+02945	⤽
rarsim;	U+02974	⤾
Rarstl;	U+02916	⤿
rarstl;	U+021A3	⤿
rarrw;	U+0219D	⤸
ratail;	U+0291C	⤿
ratail;	U+0291A	⤿
ratio;	U+02236	⋮
rational;	U+0211A	ⓧ
RBar;	U+02910	⤻
rBar;	U+0290F	⤹
rbar;	U+0290D	⤹
rbbk;	U+02773	□
rbrace;	U+0007D	}
rbrack;	U+0005D]
rbrke;	U+0298C	□
rbrksld;	U+0298E	□
rbrkslu;	U+02990	□
Rcaron;	U+00158	Ŗ
rcaron;	U+00159	ř
Rcedil;	U+00156	Ŗ
rcedil;	U+00157	ř
rceil;	U+02309]
rcub;	U+0007D)
Rcy;	U+00420	P
rcy;	U+00440	p
rdca;	U+02937	↶
rdldhar;	U+02969	⤺
rdquo;	U+0201D	"
rdquo;	U+0201D	"
rdsh;	U+021B3	↳
Re;	U+0211C	Ŗ
real;	U+0211C	Ŗ
realine;	U+0211B	Ŗ
realmprt;	U+0211C	Ŗ
reals;	U+0211D	Ŗ
rect;	U+025AD	□
REG;	U+000AE	㊀
ReverseElement;	U+0220B	Ǝ
ReverseEquilibrium;	U+021CB	⤺
ReverseUpEquilibrium;	U+0296F	⤺
rfisht;	U+0297D	⤣
rfloor;	U+0230B]
Rfr;	U+0211C	Ŗ
rfr;	U+1D52F	□
rHat;	U+02964	⤺
rhard;	U+021C1	⤶
rharu;	U+021C0	⤶
rharul;	U+0296C	⤺
Rho;	U+003A1	P
rhol;	U+003C1	p
rhow;	U+003F1	ⓧ
RightAngleBracket;	U+027E9	□
Rightarrow;	U+02192	→
Rightarrow;	U+021D2	⇒
rightarrow;	U+02192	→
RightarrowBar;	U+021E5	⤶
RightarrowLeftarrow;	U+021C4	⤶
rightarrowtail;	U+021A3	⤶
RightCeiling;	U+02309]
RightDoubleBracket;	U+027E7	□
RightDownTeeVector;	U+0295D	ᵀ
RightDownVector;	U+021C2	↳
RightDownVectorBar;	U+02955	↳
RightFloor;	U+0230B]
rightharpoondown;	U+021C1	⤶
rightharpoonup;	U+021C0	⤶
rightleftarrows;	U+021C4	⤶
rightleftharpoons;	U+021CC	⤺
rightrightarrows;	U+021C9	⤶
rightsquigarrow;	U+0219D	⤸
RightFee;	U+022A2	⤶
RightFeeArrow;	U+021A6	⤶
RightFeeVector;	U+0295B	⤶
rightthreequarters;	U+022CC	⤶
RightTriangle;	U+022B3	⤶
RightTriangleBar;	U+029D0	□

RightTriangleEqual;	U+022B5	≥
RightUpDownVector;	U+02949	†
RightUpVector;	U+0295C	‡
RightUpVectorBar;	U+021BE	!
RightUpVectorBar;	U+02954	⊤
RightVector;	U+021C0	—
RightVectorBar;	U+02953	⊲
ring;	U+002DA	⌚
risingdotseq;	U+02253	⤒
rlarr;	U+021C4	⤓
rlhar;	U+021CC	⤔
rlm;	U+0200F	⤕
rmoust;	U+023B1	⤖
rmoustache;	U+023B1	⤖
rnmid;	U+02AE6	⤗
roang;	U+027ED	⤘
roarr;	U+021FE	⤙
robk;	U+027E7	⤚
ropar;	U+02986	⤛
Ropf;	U+0211D	⤜
ropf;	U+1D563	⤝
roplus;	U+02A2E	⤞
rotimes;	U+02A35	⤟
RoundDimples;	U+02370	⤠
rpar;	U+00029)
rpargt;	U+02994	⤢
rppeqlint;	U+02A12	⤣
rrarr;	U+021C9	⤤
Rrightarrow;	U+021DB	⤧
rsasquo;	U+0203A	⤨
Rscr;	U+0211B	⤩
rscr;	U+1D4C7	⤪
Rsh;	U+021B1	⤪
rsh;	U+021B1	⤪
rsqb;	U+0005D]
rsquo;	U+02019	⤨
rsquor;	U+02019	⤨
rthrees;	U+022CC	⤫
rtimes;	U+022CA	⤫
rtri;	U+025B9	⤬
rtrie;	U+022B5	⤭
rtrif;	U+025B8	⤮
rtriltri;	U+029CE	⤯
RuleDelayed;	U+029F4	⤰
ruluhar;	U+02968	⤱
px;	U+0211E	⤱
Sacute;	U+0015A	ſ
sacute;	U+0015B	ſ
scaron;	U+00160	š
scaron;	U+00161	ſ
scirc;	U+0015D	ſ
scirc;	U+0015D	ſ
scnap;	U+02ABA	ſ
scnE;	U+02AB6	ſ
sensim;	U+022E9	⤫
scpolint;	U+02A13	⤰
scsim;	U+0227F	⤳
Sey;	U+00421	ſ
scy;	U+00441	ſ
sdot;	U+022C5	·
sdotb;	U+022A1	·
sdotc;	U+02A66	·
seashbk;	U+02925	⤵
seahr;	U+021DB	⤵
searr;	U+02198	⤵
searrow;	U+02198	⤵
sect;	U+000A7	ſ
sect	U+000A7	ſ
semi;	U+0003B	:
sewar;	U+02929	⤵
setminus;	U+02216	＼
setmn;	U+02216	＼
sext;	U+02736	*
Sfr;	U+1D516	ſ
sfr;	U+1D530	ſ
sfrrown;	U+02322	ſ
sharp;	U+0266F	⠼
SHCHcy;	U+00429	ſ
shchcy;	U+00449	ſ
SHcy;	U+00428	ſ
shcy;	U+00448	ſ
ShortDownArrow;	U+02193	⤵
ShortLeftArrow;	U+02190	⤲
shortmid;	U+02223	⠇
shortparallel;	U+02225	⠇
ShortRightArrow;	U+02192	⤵
ShortUpArrow;	U+02191	⤵
shy;	U+000AD	ſ
shy;	U+000AD	ſ
Sigma;	U+003A3	Σ
sigma;	U+003C3	σ
sigmap;	U+003C2	ς
signav;	U+003C2	ς
sim;	U+0223C	⠼
simdot;	U+02A6A	⠼
sim;	U+02243	⠼
simeq;	U+02243	⠼
simg;	U+02A9E	⠼
simgS;	U+02AA0	⠼
siml;	U+02A9D	⠼
simL;	U+02A9F	⠼
simne;	U+02246	⠼

simplus;	U+02A24	□
simrarr;	U+02972	⤶
slarr;	U+02190	⤸
SmallCircle;	U+02218	○
smallsetminus;	U+02216	＼
smashp;	U+02A33	□
smparsl;	U+029E4	□
smid;	U+02233	
smile;	U+02323	ˇ
smt;	U+02AAA	□
snte;	U+02AAC	□
sntes;	U+02AAC U+0FE00	□
SOFTcy;	U+0042C	܂
softcy;	U+0044C	܂
sol;	U+0002F	/
solb;	U+029C4	□
solbar;	U+0233F	□
Sopf;	U+1D54A	□
sopf;	U+1D564	□
spades;	U+02660	◆
spadesuit;	U+02660	◆
spas;	U+02225	
sqcup;	U+02293	□
sqcup;	U+02293 U+0FE00	□
sqcup;	U+02294	□
sqcup;	U+02294 U+0FE00	□
Sqrt;	U+0221A	√
sqsub;	U+0228F	□
sqsube;	U+02291	⊑
sqsubset;	U+0228F	□
sqsubseteq;	U+02291	⊑
sqsup;	U+02290	□
sqsup;	U+02292	□
sqsupset;	U+02290	□
sqsupseteq;	U+02292	□
squ;	U+025A1	□
Square;	U+025A1	□
square;	U+025A1	□
SquareIntersection;	U+02293	□
SquareSubset;	U+0228F	□
SquareSubsetEqual;	U+02291	⊑
SquareSuperset;	U+02290	□
SquareSupersetEqual;	U+02292	□
SquareUnion;	U+02294	□
squaref;	U+025AA	•
squf;	U+025AA	•
star;	U+02192	⤸
Sscr;	U+1D4AE	□
sscr;	U+1D4C8	□
ssetmn;	U+02216	＼
ssmil;	U+02323	ˇ
starf;	U+022C6	•
Star;	U+022C6	•
star;	U+02606	☆
starif;	U+02605	★
straightepsilon;	U+003F5	ε
straightphi;	U+003D5	φ
strns;	U+000AF	—
Sub;	U+022D0	⊑
sub;	U+02282	□
subdot;	U+02ABD	□
subE;	U+02AC5	□
subE;	U+02286	□
subedot;	U+02AC3	□
submult;	U+02AC1	□
subnE;	U+02ACB	□
subne;	U+0228A	≠
subplus;	U+02ABF	□
subrarr;	U+02979	⤵
Subset;	U+022D0	⊑
subset;	U+02282	□
subseteq;	U+02286	⊑
subseteqg;	U+02AC5	□
SubsetEqual;	U+02286	⊑
subsetneq;	U+0228A	≠
subsetneqq;	U+02ACB	□
subim;	U+02AC7	□
subsub;	U+02AD5	□
subsup;	U+02AD3	□
succ;	U+0227B	⤸
succapprox;	U+02AB8	□
succcurlyeq;	U+0227D	⤸
Succeeds;	U+0227B	⤸
SucceedsEqual;	U+02AB0	□
SucceedsSlantEqual;	U+0227D	⤸
SucceedsTilde;	U+0227F	⤸
succg;	U+02AB0	□
succnapprox;	U+02ABA	□
succneqq;	U+02AB6	□
succn simil;	U+022E9	⤸
succsim;	U+0227F	⤸
SuchThat;	U+0220B	⤶
Sum;	U+02211	Σ
sum;	U+02211	Σ
sung;	U+0266A	⅀
Sup;	U+022D1	⤶
sup;	U+02283	□
sup1;	U+000B9	¹
sup1;	U+000B9	¹
sup2;	U+000B2	²
sup2;	U+000B2	²
sup3;	U+000B3	³
sup3;	U+000B3	³
supdot;	U+02ABE	□
supdsb;	U+02AD8	□
supE;	U+02AC6	□
supE;	U+02287	□
supdot;	U+02AC4	□
Superset;	U+02283	□
SupersetEqual;	U+02287	□

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supnso;	U+027C9	□
supnsub;	U+02AD7	□
suplarr;	U+0297B	☒
supmult;	U+02AC2	□
supnS;	U+02ACC	□
supne;	U+0228B	՞
supplus;	U+02AC0	□
Supset;	U+022D1	Յ
supset;	U+02283	▷
supseteq;	U+02287	Յ
supseteqq;	U+02AC6	□
supsetneq;	U+0228B	՞
supsetneqq;	U+02ACC	□
supsim;	U+02AC8	□
supsub;	U+02AD4	□
supsup;	U+02AD6	□
swashk;	U+02926	✗
swArr;	U+021D9	✗
swarr;	U+02199	✓
swarrow;	U+02199	✓
swnwar;	U+0292A	✗
szlig;	U+000DF	ß
szlig;	U+000DF	ß
Tab;	U+00009	⠼
target;	U+02316	□
Tau;	U+003A4	Τ
tau;	U+003C4	τ
tbrk;	U+023B4	□
Tcaron;	U+00164	†
tcaron;	U+00165	՚
Tcedil;	U+00162	̄
tcedil;	U+00163	̄
Tcy;	U+00422	Τ
tcy;	U+00442	τ
tdot;	U+020DB	□
telrec;	U+02315	□
Tfr;	U+1D517	□
tfr;	U+1D531	□
there;	U+02234	⋮
Therefore;	U+02234	⋮
therefore;	U+02234	⋮
Theta;	U+00398	Θ
theta;	U+003B8	θ
thetasym;	U+003D1	ϑ
thetasv;	U+003D1	ϑ
thickapprox;	U+02248	≈
thicksim;	U+0223C	~
ThickSpace;	U+0205F U+0200A	
thinsp;	U+02009	
ThinSpace;	U+02009	
thksp;	U+02248	≈
thkspm;	U+0223C	~
THORN;	U+000DE	þ
THORN;	U+000DE	þ
thorn;	U+000FE	þ
thorn;	U+000FE	þ
Tilde;	U+0223C	~
tilde;	U+002DC	-
TildeEqual;	U+02243	≈
TildeFullEqual;	U+02245	≡
TildeTilde;	U+02248	≈
times;	U+000D7	×
times;	U+000D7	×
timesb;	U+022A0	⊗
timesbar;	U+02A31	□
timesd;	U+02A30	□
tint;	U+0222D	fff
toes;	U+02928	×
top;	U+022A4	Τ
topbot;	U+02336	□
topic;	U+02AF1	□
Topf;	U+1D54B	□
topf;	U+1D565	□
topfork;	U+02ADA	□
toss;	U+02929	✗
tprime;	U+02034	''
TRADE;	U+02122	™
trade;	U+02122	™
triangle;	U+025B5	▲
triangleleftdown;	U+025BF	▼
triangleleft;	U+025C3	◀
trianglelefteq;	U+022B4	≤
triangleeq;	U+0225C	△
triangleright;	U+025B9	▶
trianglerighteq;	U+022B5	≥
tridots;	U+025EC	△
trie;	U+0225C	△
triminus;	U+02A3A	□
TripleDot;	U+020DB	□
triplus;	U+02A39	□
trib;	U+029CD	□
tritime;	U+02A3B	□
trpezium;	U+023E2	□
Tscr;	U+1D4AF	□
tscr;	U+1D4C9	□
TScy;	U+00426	Ա
tscy;	U+00446	Ա
TShcy;	U+0040B	Ֆ
tshcy;	U+0045B	հ
Tstrok;	U+00166	՞
tstrok;	U+00167	՚
twixt;	U+0226C	Ը
twoheadleftrightarrow;	U+0219E	↔
twoheadrightarrow;	U+021AO	→
Uacute;	U+000DA	Ӯ
Uacute;	U+000DA	Ӯ
uacute;	U+000FA	ӻ
uacute;	U+000FA	ӻ
Uarr;	U+0219F	↑
uArr;	U+021D1	↑↑
uarr;	U+02191	↑

Uarrcir;	U+02949	‡
Ubrcy;	U+0040E	ÿ
ubrcy;	U+0045E	ÿ
Ubreve;	U+0016C	Ü
ubreve;	U+0016D	ü
Ucirc;	U+000DB	Ü
Ucirc;	U+000DB	ü
ucirc;	U+000FB	ú
ucirc;	U+000FB	ő
Ucy;	U+00423	ý
ucy;	U+00443	y
udarr;	U+021C5	॥
Udblac;	U+00170	Ӧ
udblac;	U+00171	ӻ
udhar;	U+0296E	॥
ufisht;	U+0297E	׮
Ufr;	U+1D518	□
ufz;	U+1D532	□
Ugrave;	U+000D9	Ӧ
Ugrave;	U+000D9	ӻ
ugrave;	U+000F9	ӻ
ugrave;	U+000F9	ӻ
uhar;	U+02963	॥
uhari;	U+021BF	׵
uharr;	U+021BE	׵
uhblk;	U+02580	■
ulcorner;	U+0231C	□
ulcorner;	U+0231C	□
ulcrop;	U+0230F	□
ultz;	U+025F8	□
Umacr;	U+0016A	ӻ
umacr;	U+0016B	ӻ
uml;	U+000A8	׷
uml;	U+000A8	׷
UnderBar;	U+0005F	—
UnderBrace;	U+023DF	□
UnderBracket;	U+023B5	□
UnderParenthesis;	U+023DD	□
Union;	U+022C3	ӻ
UnionPlus;	U+0228E	۽
Uogon;	U+00172	ӻ
usegn;	U+00173	ӻ
Uopf;	U+1D54C	□
upff;	U+1D566	□
UpArrow;	U+02191	↑
UpArrow;	U+021D1	↑
uparrow;	U+02191	↑
UpArrowDownArrow;	U+02912	↑
UpArrowDownArrow;	U+021C5	॥
UpdownArrow;	U+02195	↑
Updownarrow;	U+021D5	◊
updownarrow;	U+02195	↑
UpEquilibrium;	U+0296E	॥
upharpoonleft;	U+021BF	׵
upharpoonright;	U+021BE	׵
uplus;	U+0228E	۽
UpperLeftArrow;	U+02196	↖
UpperRightArrow;	U+02197	↗
Upsi;	U+003D2	Ƴ
ups;	U+003C5	ӻ
upsih;	U+003D2	Ƴ
Upsilon;	U+003A5	Ƴ
upsilon;	U+003C5	ӻ
UpTee;	U+022A5	׵
UpTeeArrow;	U+021A5	׵
upuparrows;	U+021C8	॥
urcorner;	U+0231D	□
urcorner;	U+0231D	□
urcrop;	U+0230E	□
Uring;	U+0016E	ӻ
uring;	U+0016F	ӻ
utri;	U+025F9	□
Uscs;	U+1D4B0	□
uscs;	U+1D4CA	□
udot;	U+022F0	ڏ
Utilde;	U+00168	ӻ
utilde;	U+00169	ӻ
utri;	U+025B5	׷
utrif;	U+025B4	׷
uusr;	U+021C8	॥
Uuml;	U+000DC	ӻ
Uuml;	U+000DC	ӻ
uuml;	U+000FC	ӻ
uuml;	U+000FC	ӻ
uwangle;	U+029A7	□
vangrt;	U+0299C	□
varepsilon;	U+003F5	ԑ
varkappa;	U+003F0	ݰ
varnothing;	U+02205	∅
varphi;	U+003D5	߲
varpi;	U+003D6	߱
varpropto;	U+0221D	ܼ
VAr;	U+021D5	◊
varr;	U+02195	↑
varrho;	U+003F1	ܹ
varsigma;	U+003C2	߱
varsigmaeq;	U+0228A U+0FE00	߱
varsigmaeq;	U+02ACB U+0FE00	߱
varsigmaeq;	U+022BB U+0FE00	߱
varsigmaeqq;	U+02ACC U+0FE00	߱
vartheta;	U+003D1	߲
vartriangleleft;	U+022B2	▷
vartriangleright;	U+022B3	◁
Vbar;	U+02AE8	□
vBar;	U+02AE8	□
vBarv;	U+02AE9	□
Vcy;	U+00412	߱
vcy;	U+00432	߱
Vdash;	U+022AB	ܼ
vDash;	U+022A9	ܼ
vDash;	U+022A8	ܼ

vdash;	U+022A2	⊤
Vdashl;	U+02AE6	□
Vee;	U+022C1	∨
vee;	U+02228	∨
veehar;	U+022BB	⊻
vseq;	U+0225A	⊻
velip;	U+022EE	⋮
Verbar;	U+02016	॥
verbar;	U+0007C	
Vert;	U+02016	॥
vert;	U+0007C	
VerticalBar;	U+02223	
VerticalLine;	U+0007C	
VerticalSeparator;	U+02758	
VerticalTilde;	U+02240	~
VeryThinSpace;	U+0200A	
Vfr;	U+1D519	□
vfr;	U+1D533	□
vltri;	U+022B2	▷
vnsub;	U+0282 U+020D2	□□
vnsup;	U+0283 U+020D2	□□
Vopf;	U+1D54D	□
vopf;	U+1D567	□
vprop;	U+0221D	∞
vrtri;	U+022B3	△
Vscr;	U+1D4B1	□
vscr;	U+1D4CB	□
vsuhn;	U+02ACB U+0FE00	□
vsuhne;	U+0228A U+0FE00	⊻
vsupn;	U+02ACC U+0FE00	□
vsupne;	U+0228B U+0FE00	⊻
Vvdash;	U+022AA	⊤F
vzigzag;	U+0299A	□
Weirc;	U+00174	Ẅ
wcirc;	U+00175	ẅ
wedbar;	U+02A5F	□
Wedge;	U+022C0	∧
wedge;	U+02227	∧
wedgeq;	U+02259	△
weiarp;	U+02118	϶
Wfr;	U+1D51A	□
wfr;	U+1D534	□
Wopf;	U+1D54E	□
wopf;	U+1D568	□
wp;	U+02118	϶
wr;	U+02240	ℓ
wreath;	U+02240	ℓ
Wscr;	U+1D4B2	□
wscr;	U+1D4CC	□
xcap;	U+022C2	∩
xcisc;	U+025EF	○
xcup;	U+022C3	○
xdtri;	U+025BD	▽
Xfr;	U+1D51B	□
xfr;	U+1D535	□
xharr;	U+027F7	↔
xharr;	U+027F7	↔
Xi;	U+0039E	Ξ
xi;	U+003BE	ξ
xlarr;	U+027F8	↔
xlarr;	U+027F5	↔
xmap;	U+027FC	→
xnis;	U+022FB	□
xodot;	U+02A00	□
Xopf;	U+1D54F	□
xopf;	U+1D569	□
xoplus;	U+02A01	□
xotime;	U+02A02	□
xtrarr;	U+027F9	↔
xrarr;	U+027F6	→
Xscr;	U+1D4B3	□
xscr;	U+1D4CD	□
xsqcup;	U+02A06	□
xuplus;	U+02A04	□
xutri;	U+025B3	△
xvee;	U+022C1	∨
xwedge;	U+022C0	∧
Yacute;	U+000DD	Ŷ
Yacute;	U+000DD	Ŷ
Yacute;	U+000FD	ŷ
Yacy;	U+0042F	Я
yacy;	U+0044F	я
Ycirc;	U+00176	Ӳ
ycirc;	U+00177	Ӳ
Ycy;	U+0042B	Ӷ
ycy;	U+0044B	Ӷ
yen;	U+000A5	¥
yen;	U+000A5	¥
Yfr;	U+1D51C	□
yfr;	U+1D536	□
YIcy;	U+00407	Ӯ
yicy;	U+00457	Ӯ
Yopf;	U+1D550	□
yopf;	U+1D56A	□
Yscr;	U+1D4B4	□
yscr;	U+1D4CE	□
Yuicy;	U+0042E	Ӯ
ycuy;	U+0044E	Ӯ
Yuml;	U+00178	Ӳ
yuml;	U+000FF	Ӳ
yuml;	U+000FF	Ӳ
Zacute;	U+00179	Ӷ
zacute;	U+0017A	Ӷ
Zcaron;	U+0017D	Ӷ
zcaron;	U+0017E	Ӷ
Zey;	U+00417	Ӷ
zey;	U+00437	Ӷ
Zdot;	U+0017B	Ӷ
zdot;	U+0017C	Ӷ

zeetr;	U+02128	ڏ
zeroWidthSpace;	U+200B	܂
zeta;	U+00396	܊
zeta;	U+00386	܊
zfr;	U+02128	܊
zfr;	U+1D537	܊
ZHCY;	U+00416	܊
ZHCY;	U+00436	܊
zigrar;	U+021DD	܊
Zopf;	U+02124	܊
zopf;	U+1D56B	܊
Zscr;	U+1D4B5	܊
zscr;	U+1D4CF	܊
zwj;	U+0200D	܊
zwnj;	U+0200C	܊

This data is also available [as a JSON file](#).

The glyphs displayed above are non-normative. Refer to the Unicode specifications for formal definitions of the characters listed above.

9 The XHTML syntax

Note: This section only describes the rules for XML resources. Rules for [text/html](#) resources are discussed in the section above entitled "[The HTML syntax](#)".

9.1 Writing XHTML documents

The syntax for using HTML with XML, whether in XHTML documents or embedded in other XML documents, is defined in the XML and Namespaces in XML specifications. [\[XML\]](#) [\[XMLNS\]](#)

This specification does not define any syntax-level requirements beyond those defined for XML proper.

XML documents may contain a `DOCTYPE` if desired, but this is not required to conform to this specification. This specification does not define a public or system identifier, nor provide a formal DTD.

Note: According to the XML specification, XML processors are not guaranteed to process the external DTD subset referenced in the `DOCTYPE`. This means, for example, that using entity references for characters in XHTML documents is unsafe if they are defined in an external file (except for `<`, `>`, `&`, `"` and `'`).

9.2 Parsing XHTML documents

This section describes the relationship between XML and the DOM, with a particular emphasis on how this interacts with HTML.

An **XML parser**, for the purposes of this specification, is a construct that follows the rules given in the XML specification to map a string of bytes or characters into a [Document](#) object.

Note: At the time of writing, no such rules actually exist.

An [XML_parser](#) is either associated with a [Document](#) object when it is created, or creates one implicitly.

This [Document](#) must then be populated with DOM nodes that represent the tree structure of the input passed to the parser, as defined by the XML specification, the Namespaces in XML specification, and the DOM specification. DOM mutation events must not fire for the operations that the [XML_parser](#) performs on the [Document](#)'s tree, but the user agent must act as if elements and attributes were individually appended and set respectively so as to trigger rules in this specification regarding what happens when an element is inserted into a document or has its attributes set, and the DOM specification's requirements regarding mutation observers mean that mutation observers are fired (unlike mutation events). [\[XML\]](#) [\[XMLNS\]](#) [\[DOM\]](#) [\[DOMEVENTS\]](#)

Between the time an element's start tag is parsed and the time either the element's end tag is parsed or the parser detects a well-formedness error, the user agent must act as if the element was in a [stack of open elements](#).

Note: This is used by the [object](#) element to avoid instantiating plugins before the [param](#) element children have been parsed.

This specification provides the following additional information that user agents should use when retrieving an external entity: the public identifiers given in the following list all correspond to [the URL given by this link](#). (This URL is a DTD containing the entity reference declarations for the names listed in the [named character references](#) section.)

- -//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN
- -//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.1//EN
- -//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN
- -//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Frameset//EN
- -//W3C//DTD XHTML Basic 1.0//EN
- -//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.1 plus MathML 2.0//EN
- -//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.1 plus MathML 2.0 plus SVG 1.1//EN
- -//W3C//DTD MathML 2.0//EN
- -//WAPFORUM//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.0//EN

Furthermore, user agents should attempt to retrieve the above external entity's content when one of the above public identifiers is used, and should not attempt to retrieve any other external entity's content.

Note: This is not strictly a [violation](#) of the XML specification, but it does contradict the spirit of the XML specification's requirements. This is motivated by a desire for user agents to all handle entities in an interoperable fashion without requiring any network access for handling external subsets. [\[XML\]](#)

When an [XML_parser](#) creates a [script](#) element, it must be marked as being "[parser-inserted](#)" and its "[force-async](#)" flag must be unset. If the parser was originally created for the [XML_fragment_parsing_algorithm](#), then the element must be marked as "[already_started](#)" also. When the element's end tag is parsed, the user agent must [perform a microtask checkpoint](#), [provide a stable state](#), and then [prepare](#) the [script](#) element. If this causes there to be a [pending_parsing-blocking script](#), then the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Block this instance of the [XML_parser](#), such that the [event loop](#) will not run [tasks](#) that invoke it.
2. [Spin the event loop](#) until the parser's [Document](#) [has no style sheet that is blocking scripts](#) and the [pending parsing-blocking script's "ready to be parser-executed"](#) flag is set.
3. Unblock this instance of the [XML_parser](#), such that [tasks](#) that invoke it can again be run.
4. [Execute the pending parsing-blocking script](#).
5. There is no longer a [pending parsing-blocking script](#).

Note: Since the [document.write\(\)](#) API is not available for [XML_documents](#), much of the complexity in the [HTML_parser](#) is not needed in the [XML_parser](#).

When an [XML_parser](#) creates a [Node](#) object, its [ownerDocument](#) must be set to the [Document](#) of the node into which the newly created node is to be inserted.

Certain algorithms in this specification **spoon-feed the parser** characters one string at a time. In such cases, the [XML_parser](#) must act as it would have if faced with a single string consisting of the concatenation of all those characters.

When an [XML_parser](#) reaches the end of its input, it must [stop parsing](#), following the same rules as the [HTML_parser](#). An [XML_parser](#) can also be [aborted](#), which must again be done in the same way as for an [HTML_parser](#).

For the purposes of conformance checkers, if a resource is determined to be in [the XHTML syntax](#), then it is an [XML_document](#).

9.3 Serializing XHTML fragments

The [XML fragment serialization algorithm](#) for a [Document](#) or [Element](#) node either returns a fragment of XML that represents that node or throws an exception.

For [Documents](#), the algorithm must return a string in the form of a [document entity](#), if none of the error cases below apply.

For [Elements](#), the algorithm must return a string in the form of an [internal general parsed entity](#), if none of the error cases below apply.

In both cases, the string returned must be XML namespace-well-formed and must be an isomorphic serialization of all of that node's [relevant child nodes](#), in [tree order](#). User agents may adjust prefixes and namespace declarations in the serialization (and indeed might be forced to do so in some cases to obtain namespace-well-formed XML). User agents may use a combination of regular text and character references to represent [Text](#) nodes in the DOM.

A node's **relevant child nodes** are those that apply given the following rules:

For all nodes

The [relevant child nodes](#) are the child nodes of node itself, if any.

For [Elements](#), if any of the elements in the serialization are in no namespace, the default namespace in scope for those elements must be explicitly declared as the empty string. (This doesn't apply in the [Document](#) case.) [\[XML\]](#) [\[XMLNS\]](#)

For the purposes of this section, an internal general parsed entity is considered XML namespace-well-formed if a document consisting of an element with no namespace declarations whose contents are the internal general parsed entity would itself be XML namespace-well-formed.

If any of the following error cases are found in the DOM subtree being serialized, then the algorithm must throw an [InvalidStateError](#) exception instead of returning a string:

- A [Document](#) node with no child element nodes.
- A [DocumentType](#) node that has an external subset public identifier that contains characters that are not matched by the XML [PubidChar](#) production. [\[XML\]](#)
- A [DocumentType](#) node that has an external subset system identifier that contains both a "" (U+0022) and a "" (U+0027) or that contains characters that are not matched by the XML [Char](#) production. [\[XML\]](#)
- A node with a local name containing a ":" (U+003A).
- A node with a local name that does not match the XML [Name](#) production. [\[XML\]](#)
- An [Attr](#) node with no namespace whose local name is the lowercase string "`xmllns`". [\[XMLNS\]](#)
- An [Element](#) node with two or more attributes with the same local name and namespace.
- An [Attr](#) node, [Text](#) node, [Comment](#) node, or [ProcessingInstruction](#) node whose data contains characters that are not matched by the XML [Char](#) production. [\[XML\]](#)
- A [Comment](#) node whose data contains two adjacent "-" (U+002D) characters or ends with such a character.
- A [ProcessingInstruction](#) node whose target name is an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for the string "`xml`".
- A [ProcessingInstruction](#) node whose target name contains a ":" (U+003A).
- A [ProcessingInstruction](#) node whose data contains the string "?>".

Note: These are the only ways to make a DOM unserializable. The DOM enforces all the other XML constraints; for example, trying to append two elements to a [Document](#) node will throw a [HierarchyRequestError](#) exception.

9.4 Parsing XHTML fragments

The **XML fragment parsing algorithm** either returns a [Document](#) or throws a [SyntaxError](#) exception. Given a string *input* and an optional context element [*context*](#), the algorithm is as follows:

1. Create a new [XML parser](#).
2. If there is a [*context*](#) element, [feed the parser](#) just created the string corresponding to the start tag of that element, declaring all the namespace prefixes that are in scope on that element in the DOM, as well as declaring the default namespace (if any) that is in scope on that element in the DOM.

A namespace prefix is in scope if the DOM `lookupNamespaceURI()` method on the element would return a non-null value for that prefix.

The default namespace is the namespace for which the DOM `isDefaultNamespace()` method on the element would return true.

Note: If there is a [*context*](#) element, no `DOCTYPE` is passed to the parser, and therefore no external subset is referenced, and therefore no entities will be recognized.

3. [Feed the parser](#) just created the string *input*.
4. If there is a [*context*](#) element, [feed the parser](#) just created the string corresponding to the end tag of that element.
5. If there is an XML well-formedness or XML namespace well-formedness error, then throw a [SyntaxError](#) exception and abort these steps.
6. If there is a [*context*](#) element, and the root element of the resulting [Document](#) has any sibling nodes, then throw a [SyntaxError](#) exception and abort these steps.
7. If there is a [*context*](#) element, then return the child nodes of the root element of the resulting [Document](#), in [tree order](#).

Otherwise, return the children of the [Document](#) object, in [tree order](#).

User agents are not required to present HTML documents in any particular way. However, this section provides a set of suggestions for rendering HTML documents that, if followed, are likely to lead to a user experience that closely resembles the experience intended by the documents' authors. So as to avoid confusion regarding the normativity of this section, RFC2119 terms have not been used. Instead, the term "expected" is used to indicate behavior that will lead to this experience. For the purposes of conformance for user agents designated as [supporting the suggested default rendering](#), the term "expected" in this section has the same conformance implications as the RFC2119-defined term "must".

10.1 Introduction

In general, user agents are expected to support CSS, and many of the suggestions in this section are expressed in CSS terms. User agents that use other presentation mechanisms can derive their expected behavior by translating from the CSS rules given in this section.

In the absence of style-layer rules to the contrary (e.g. author style sheets), user agents are expected to render an element so that it conveys to the user the meaning that the element [represents](#), as described by this specification.

The suggestions in this section generally assume a visual output medium with a resolution of 96dpi or greater, but HTML is intended to apply to multiple media (it is a *media-independent* language). User agent implementors are encouraged to adapt the suggestions in this section to their target media.

An element is **being rendered** if it has any associated CSS layout boxes, SVG layout boxes, or some equivalent in other styling languages.

Note: Just being off-screen does not mean the element is not [being rendered](#). The presence of the [hidden](#) attribute normally means the element is not [being rendered](#), though this might be overridden by the style sheets.

User agents that do not honor author-level CSS style sheets are nonetheless expected to act as if they applied the CSS rules given in these sections in a manner consistent with this specification and the relevant CSS and Unicode specifications. [\[CSS\]](#) [\[UNICODE\]](#) [\[BDI\]](#)

Note: This is especially important for issues relating to the 'display', 'unicode-bidi', and 'direction' properties.

10.2 The CSS user agent style sheet and presentational hints

The CSS rules given in these subsections are, except where otherwise specified, expected to be used as part of the user-agent level style sheet defaults for all documents that contain [HTML elements](#).

Some rules are intended for the author-level zero-specificity presentational hints part of the CSS cascade; these are explicitly called out as **presentational hints**.

Some of the rules regarding left and right margins are given here as appropriate for elements whose 'direction' property is 'ltr', and are expected to be flipped around on elements whose 'direction' property is 'rtl'. These are marked "**LTR-specific**".

Note: These markings only affect the handling of attribute values, not attribute names or element names.

When the text below says that an attribute `attribute` on an element `element` **maps to the pixel length property** (or properties) `properties`, it means that if `element` has an attribute `attribute` set, and parsing that attribute's value using the [rules for parsing non-negative integers](#) doesn't generate an error, then the user agent is expected to use the parsed value as a pixel length for a [presentational hint](#) for `properties`.

When the text below says that an attribute `attribute` on an element `element` **maps to the dimension property** (or properties) `properties`, it means that if `element` has an attribute `attribute` set, and parsing that attribute's value using the [rules for parsing dimension values](#) doesn't generate an error, then the user agent is expected to use the parsed dimension as the value for a [presentational hint](#) for `properties`, with the value given as a pixel length if the dimension was an integer, and with the value given as a percentage if the dimension was a percentage.

When a user agent is to **align descendants** of a node, the user agent is expected to align only those descendants that have both their 'margin-left' and 'margin-right' properties computing to a value other than 'auto', that are over-constrained and that have one of those two margins with a used value forced to a greater value, and that do not themselves have an applicable `align` attribute. When multiple elements are to [align](#) a particular descendant, the most deeply nested such element is expected to override the others. Aligned elements are expected to be aligned by having the used values of their left and right margins be set accordingly.

10.3 Non-replaced elements

10.3.1 Hidden elements

```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);  
  
[hidden], area, base, basefont, datalist, head, input[type=hidden i],  
link, meta, noembed, noframes, param, rp, script,  
source, style, track, title {  
    display: none;  
}  
  
embed[hidden] { display: inline; height: 0; width: 0; }
```

The user agent is expected to force the 'display' property of [noscript](#) elements for whom [scripting is enabled](#) to compute to 'none', irrespective of CSS rules.

The user agent is expected to force the 'display' property of [input](#) elements whose `type` attribute is in the [Hidden](#) state to compute to 'none', irrespective of CSS rules.

10.3.2 The page

```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);  
  
html, body { display: block; }
```

For each property in the table below, given a `table` element, the first attribute that exists [maps to the pixel length property](#) on the `table` element. If

For each property in the table below, given a `body` element, the first attribute that exists [maps to the pixelheight property](#) on the `body` element. If none of the attributes for a property are found, or if the value of the attribute that was found cannot be parsed successfully, then, if the `body` element's [document's browsing context](#) does not have its [seamless browsing context flag](#) set, a default value of 8px is expected to be used for that property instead.

Property	Source
'margin-top'	<code>body</code> element's marginheight attribute
	The <code>body</code> element's container frame element 's marginheight attribute
	<code>body</code> element's topmargin attribute
'margin-right'	<code>body</code> element's marginwidth attribute
	The <code>body</code> element's container frame element 's marginwidth attribute
	<code>body</code> element's rightmargin attribute
'margin-bottom'	<code>body</code> element's marginheight attribute
	The <code>body</code> element's container frame element 's marginheight attribute
	<code>body</code> element's bottommargin attribute
'margin-left'	<code>body</code> element's marginwidth attribute
	The <code>body</code> element's container frame element 's marginwidth attribute
	<code>body</code> element's leftmargin attribute

If the `body` element's [document's browsing context](#) is a [nested browsing context](#), and the [browsing context container](#) of that [nested browsing context](#) is a [frame](#) or [iframe](#) element, then the [container frame element](#) of the `body` element is that [frame](#) or [iframe](#) element. Otherwise, there is no [container frame element](#).

Warning! *The above requirements imply that a page can change the margins of another page (including one from another origin) using, for example, an `iframe`. This is potentially a security risk, as it might in some cases allow an attack to contrive a situation in which a page is rendered not as the author intended, possibly for the purposes of phishing or otherwise misleading the user.*

If the [document](#) has a [root element](#), and the [document's browsing context](#) is a [nested browsing context](#), and the [browsing context container](#) of that [nested browsing context](#) is a [frame](#) or [iframe](#) element, and that element has a [scrolling](#) attribute, then the user agent is expected to compare the value of the attribute in an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) manner to the values in the first column of the following table, and if one of them matches, then the user agent is expected to treat that attribute as a [presentational hint](#) for the aforementioned root element's 'overflow' property, setting it to the value given in the corresponding cell on the same row in the second column:

Attribute value	'overflow' value
on	'scroll'
scroll	'scroll'
yes	'scroll'
off	'hidden'
noscroll	'hidden'
no	'hidden'
auto	'auto'

When a `body` element has a [background](#) attribute set to a non-empty value, the new value is expected to be [resolved](#) relative to the element, and if this is successful, the user agent is expected to treat the attribute as a [presentational hint](#) setting the element's 'background-image' property to the resulting [absolute URL](#).

When a `body` element has a [bgcolor](#) attribute set, the new value is expected to be parsed using the [rules for parsing a legacy color value](#), and if that does not return an error, the user agent is expected to treat the attribute as a [presentational hint](#) setting the element's 'background-color' property to the resulting color.

When a `body` element has a [text](#) attribute, its value is expected to be parsed using the [rules for parsing a legacy color value](#), and if that does not return an error, the user agent is expected to treat the attribute as a [presentational hint](#) setting the element's 'color' property to the resulting color.

When a `body` element has a [link](#) attribute, its value is expected to be parsed using the [rules for parsing a legacy color value](#), and if that does not return an error, the user agent is expected to treat the attribute as a [presentational hint](#) setting the 'color' property of any element in the [Document](#) matching the ':link' pseudo-class to the resulting color.

When a `body` element has a [vlink](#) attribute, its value is expected to be parsed using the [rules for parsing a legacy color value](#), and if that does not return an error, the user agent is expected to treat the attribute as a [presentational hint](#) setting the 'color' property of any element in the [Document](#) matching the ':visited' pseudo-class to the resulting color.

When a `body` element has a [alink](#) attribute, its value is expected to be parsed using the [rules for parsing a legacy color value](#), and if that does not return an error, the user agent is expected to treat the attribute as a [presentational hint](#) setting the 'color' property of any element in the [Document](#) matching the ':active' pseudo-class and either the ':link' pseudo-class or the ':visited' pseudo-class to the resulting color.

10.3.3 Flow content

```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);

address, blockquote, center, div, figure, figcaption, footer, form,
header, hr, legend, listing, p, plaintext, pre, summary, xmp {
    display: block;
}

blockquote, figure, listing, p, plaintext, pre, xmp {
    margin-top: 1em; margin-bottom: 1em;
}

blockquote, figure { margin-left: 40px; margin-right: 40px; }

address { font-style: italic; }
listing, plaintext, pre, xmp {
    font-family: monospace; white-space: pre;
}

dialog:not([open]) { display: none; }
dialog {
```

```

position: absolute;
left: 0; right: 0;
margin: auto;
border: solid;
padding: 1em;
background: white;
color: black;
}
dialog::backdrop { background: rgba(0,0,0,0.1); }

```

The following rules are also expected to apply, as [presentational hints](#):

```

@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);
pre[wrap] { white-space: pre-wrap; }

```

In [quirks mode](#), the following rules are also expected to apply:

```

@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);
form { margin-bottom: 1em; }

```

The `center` element, and the `div` element when it has an `align` attribute whose value is an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for either the string "center" or the string "middle", are expected to center text within themselves, as if they had their 'text-align' property set to 'center' in a [presentational hint](#), and to [align descendants](#) to the center.

The `div` element, when it has an `align` attribute whose value is an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for the string "left", is expected to left-align text within itself, as if it had its 'text-align' property set to 'left' in a [presentational hint](#), and to [align descendants](#) to the left.

The `div` element, when it has an `align` attribute whose value is an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for the string "right", is expected to right-align text within itself, as if it had its 'text-align' property set to 'right' in a [presentational hint](#), and to [align descendants](#) to the right.

The `div` element, when it has an `align` attribute whose value is an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for the string "justify", is expected to full-justify text within itself, as if it had its 'text-align' property set to 'justify' in a [presentational hint](#), and to [align descendants](#) to the left.

10.3.4 Phrasing content

```

@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);

cite, dfn, em, i, var { font-style: italic; }
b, strong { font-weight: bolder; }
code, kbd, samp, tt { font-family: monospace; }
big { font-size: larger; }
small { font-size: smaller; }

sub { vertical-align: sub; }
sup { vertical-align: super; }
sub, sup { line-height: normal; font-size: smaller; }

ruby { display: ruby; }
rt { display: ruby-text; }

:link { color: #0000EE; }
:visited { color: #551A8B; }
:link, :visited { text-decoration: underline; }
a:link[rel~=help], a:visited[rel~=help],
area:link[rel~=help], area:visited[rel~=help] { cursor: help; }

:focus { outline: auto; }

mark { background: yellow; color: black; } /* this color is just a suggestion and can be changed based on
implementation feedback */

abbr[title], acronym[title] { text-decoration: dotted underline; }
ins, u { text-decoration: underline; }
del, s, strike { text-decoration: line-through; }
blink { text-decoration: blink; }

q::before { content: open-quote; }
q::after { content: close-quote; }

br { content: '\A'; white-space: pre; } /* this also has bidi implications */
nobr { white-space: nowrap; }
wbr { content: '\200B'; } /* this also has bidi implications */
nobr wbr { white-space: normal; }

```

The following rules are also expected to apply, as [presentational hints](#):

```

@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);

br[clear=left i] { clear: left; }
br[clear=right i] { clear: right; }
br[clear=all i], br[clear=both i] { clear: both; }

```

For the purposes of the CSS ruby model, runs of children of `ruby` elements that are not `rt` or `rp` elements are expected to be wrapped in anonymous boxes whose 'display' property has the value 'ruby-base'. [CSSRUBY](#)

When a particular part of a ruby has more than one annotation, the annotations should be distributed on both sides of the base text so as to minimize the stacking of ruby annotations on one side.

Note: When it becomes possible to do so, the preceding requirement will be updated to be expressed in terms of CSS ruby. (Currently, CSS ruby does not handle nested `ruby` elements or multiple sequential `rt` elements, which is how this semantic is expressed.)

User agents that do not support correct ruby rendering are expected to render parentheses around the text of `rt` elements in the absence of `rp` elements.

User agents are expected to support the 'clear' property on inline elements (in order to render `br` elements with `clear` attributes) in the manner described in the non-normative note to this effect in CSS2.1.

The initial value for the 'color' property is expected to be black. The initial value for the 'background-color' property is expected to be 'transparent'. The canvas' background is expected to be white.

When a `font` element has a `color` attribute, its value is expected to be parsed using the [rules for parsing a legacy color value](#), and if that does not return an error, the user agent is expected to treat the attribute as a [presentational hint](#) setting the element's 'color' property to the resulting color.

When a `font` element has a `face` attribute, the user agent is expected to treat the attribute as a [presentational hint](#) setting the element's 'font-family' property to the attribute's value.

When a `font` element has a `size` attribute, the user agent is expected to use the following steps, known as the [rules for parsing a legacy font size](#), to treat the attribute as a [presentational hint](#) setting the element's 'font-size' property:

1. Let `input` be the attribute's value.
2. Let `position` be a pointer into `input`, initially pointing at the start of the string.
3. [Skip whitespace](#).
4. If `position` is past the end of `input`, there is no [presentational hint](#). Abort these steps.
5. If the character at `position` is a "+" (U+002B) character, then let `mode` be `relative-plus`, and advance `position` to the next character. Otherwise, if the character at `position` is a "-" (U+002D) character, then let `mode` be `relative-minus`, and advance `position` to the next character. Otherwise, let `mode` be `absolute`.
6. [Collect a sequence of characters](#) that are [ASCII digits](#), and let the resulting sequence be `digits`.
7. If `digits` is the empty string, there is no [presentational hint](#). Abort these steps.
8. Interpret `digits` as a base-ten integer. Let `value` be the resulting number.
9. If `mode` is `relative-plus`, then increment `value` by 3. If `mode` is `relative-minus`, then let `value` be the result of subtracting `value` from 3.
10. If `value` is greater than 7, let it be 7.
11. If `value` is less than 1, let it be 1.
12. Set 'font-size' to the keyword corresponding to the value of `value` according to the following table:

value	'font-size' keyword	Notes
1	x-small	
2	small	
3	medium	
4	large	
5	x-large	
6	xx-large	
7	xxx-large	see below

The 'xxx-large' value is a non-CSS value used here to indicate a font size 50% larger than 'xx-large'.

10.3.5 Bidirectional text

```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);  
  
[dir]:dir(ltr), bdi:dir(ltr), input[type=tel]:dir(ltr) { direction: ltr; }  
[dir]:dir(rtl), bdi:dir(rtl) { direction: rtl; }  
  
address, blockquote, center, div, figure, figcaption, footer, form,  
header, hr, legend, listing, p, plaintext, pre, summary, xmp, article,  
aside, h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6, hgroup, main, nav, section, table, caption,  
colgroup, col, thead, tbody, tfoot, tr, td, th, dir, dd, dl, dt, menu,  
ol, ul, li, bdi, output, [dir=rtl i], [dir=rtl i], [dir=auto i] {  
    unicode-bidi: isolate;  
}  
  
bdo, bdo[dir] { unicode-bidi: isolate-override; }  
  
textarea[dir=auto i], input[type=text][dir=auto i], input[type=search][dir=auto i],  
input[type=tel][dir=auto i], input[type=url][dir=auto i], input[type=email][dir=auto i],  
pre[dir=auto i] { unicode-bidi: plaintext; }  
  
/* the rules setting the 'content' property on br and wbr elements also has bidi implications */
```

Input fields (i.e. `textarea` elements, and `input` elements when their `type` attribute is in the [Text](#), [Search](#), [Telephone](#), [URL](#), or [E-mail](#) state) are expected to present an editing user interface with a directionality that matches the element's 'direction' property.

10.3.6 Quotes

This block is automatically generated from the Unicode Common Locale Data Repository. [\[CLDR\]](#)

User agents are expected to use either the block below (which will be regularly updated) or to automatically generate their own copy directly from the source material. The language codes are derived from the CLDR file names. The quotes are derived from the `delimiter` blocks, with fallback handled as specified in the CLDR documentation.

```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);  
  
:root { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* " " ' '
```

```
:root:lang(ar), :not(:lang(ar)) > :lang(ar) { quotes: '\zuic' '\zuia' '\2018' '\2019' } /* .. . */
/* :root:lang(agq), :not(:lang(agq)) > :lang(agq) { quotes: '\201e' '\201d' '\201a' '\2019' } /* .. .
/* :root:lang(ak), :not(:lang(ak)) > :lang(ak) { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* .. .
/* :root:lang(am), :not(:lang(am)) > :lang(am) { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\2039' '\203a' } /* <> < .
/* :root:lang(ar), :not(:lang(ar)) > :lang(ar) { quotes: '\201d' '\201c' '\2019' '\2018' } /* .. .
/* :root:lang(asa), :not(:lang(asa)) > :lang(asa) { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* .. .
/* :root:lang(az-Cyrl), :not(:lang(az-Cyrl)) > :lang(az-Cyrl) { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\2039' '\203a' } /* <> < .
/* :root:lang(bas), :not(:lang(bas)) > :lang(bas) { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\201e' '\201c' } /* <> .. .
/* :root:lang(bem), :not(:lang(bem)) > :lang(bem) { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* .. .
/* :root:lang(bez), :not(:lang(bez)) > :lang(bez) { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* .. .
/* :root:lang(bg), :not(:lang(bg)) > :lang(bg) { quotes: '\201e' '\201c' '\201a' '\2018' } /* .. .
/* :root:lang(bm), :not(:lang(bm)) > :lang(bm) { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\201c' '\201d' } /* <> .. .
/* :root:lang(bn), :not(:lang(bn)) > :lang(bn) { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* .. .
/* :root:lang(br), :not(:lang(br)) > :lang(br) { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\2039' '\203a' } /* <> < .
/* :root:lang(brx), :not(:lang(brx)) > :lang(brx) { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* .. .
/* :root:lang(bs-Cyrl), :not(:lang(bs-Cyrl)) > :lang(bs-Cyrl) { quotes: '\201e' '\201c' '\201a' '\2018' } /* .. .
/* :root:lang(ca), :not(:lang(ca)) > :lang(ca) { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\00ab' '\00bb' } /* .. <> .
/* :root:lang(cgg), :not(:lang(cgg)) > :lang(cgg) { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* .. .
/* :root:lang(chr), :not(:lang(chr)) > :lang(chr) { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* .. .
/* :root:lang(cs), :not(:lang(cs)) > :lang(cs) { quotes: '\201e' '\201c' '\201a' '\2018' } /* .. .
/* :root:lang(da), :not(:lang(da)) > :lang(da) { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* .. .
/* :root:lang(dav), :not(:lang(dav)) > :lang(dav) { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* .. .
/* :root:lang(de), :not(:lang(de)) > :lang(de) { quotes: '\201e' '\201c' '\201a' '\2018' } /* .. .
/* :root:lang(de-CH), :not(:lang(de-CH)) > :lang(de-CH) { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\2039' '\203a' } /* <> < .
/* :root:lang(dje), :not(:lang(dje)) > :lang(dje) { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* .. .
/* :root:lang(dua), :not(:lang(dua)) > :lang(dua) { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\2018' '\2019' } /* <> .. .
/* :root:lang(dy়), :not(:lang(dy়)) > :lang(dy়) { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\201c' '\201d' } /* <> .. .
/* :root:lang(dz), :not(:lang(dz)) > :lang(dz) { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* .. .
/* :root:lang(ebu), :not(:lang(ebu)) > :lang(ebu) { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* .. .
/* :root:lang(ee), :not(:lang(ee)) > :lang(ee) { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* .. .
/* :root:lang(el), :not(:lang(el)) > :lang(el) { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\201c' '\201d' } /* .. <> .
/* :root:lang(en), :not(:lang(en)) > :lang(en) { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* .. .
/* :root:lang(es), :not(:lang(es)) > :lang(es) { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\00ab' '\00bb' } /* .. <> .
/* :root:lang(et), :not(:lang(et)) > :lang(et) { quotes: '\201e' '\201c' '\201a' '\2018' } /* .. .
/* :root:lang(eu), :not(:lang(eu)) > :lang(eu) { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\00ab' '\00bb' } /* .. <> .
/* :root:lang(ewo), :not(:lang(ewo)) > :lang(ewo) { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\201c' '\201d' } /* .. <> .
/* :root:lang(fa), :not(:lang(fa)) > :lang(fa) { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\2039' '\203a' } /* <> < .
/* :root:lang(ff), :not(:lang(ff)) > :lang(ff) { quotes: '\201e' '\201d' '\201a' '\2019' } /* .. .
/* :root:lang(fi), :not(:lang(fi)) > :lang(fi) { quotes: '\201d' '\201d' '\2019' '\2019' } /* .. .
/* :root:lang(fr), :not(:lang(fr)) > :lang(fr) { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\00ab' '\00bb' } /* .. <> < .
/* :root:lang(fr-CA), :not(:lang(fr-CA)) > :lang(fr-CA) { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\2039' '\203a' } /* <> < .
/* :root:lang(fr-CH), :not(:lang(fr-CH)) > :lang(fr-CH) { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\2039' '\203a' } /* <> < .
/* :root:lang(gsw), :not(:lang(gsw)) > :lang(gsw) { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\2039' '\203a' } /* <> < .
/* :root:lang(gu), :not(:lang(gu)) > :lang(gu) { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* .. .
/* :root:lang(guz), :not(:lang(guz)) > :lang(guz) { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* .. .
/* :root:lang(ha), :not(:lang(ha)) > :lang(ha) { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* .. .
/* :root:lang(he), :not(:lang(he)) > :lang(he) { quotes: '\0022' '\0022' '\0027' '\0027' } /* .. .
/* :root:lang(hi), :not(:lang(hi)) > :lang(hi) { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* .. .
/* :root:lang(hr), :not(:lang(hr)) > :lang(hr) { quotes: '\201e' '\201c' '\201a' '\2018' } /* .. .
/* :root:lang(hu), :not(:lang(hu)) > :lang(hu) { quotes: '\201e' '\201d' '\00bb' '\00ab' } /* .. <> .
/* :root:lang(id), :not(:lang(id)) > :lang(id) { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* .. .
/* :root:lang(ig), :not(:lang(ig)) > :lang(ig) { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* .. .
/* :root:lang(it), :not(:lang(it)) > :lang(it) { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\201c' '\201d' } /* .. <> < .
/* :root:lang(ja), :not(:lang(ja)) > :lang(ja) { quotes: '\300c' '\300d' '\300e' '\300f' } /* 「 」 『
/* :root:lang(jgo), :not(:lang(jgo)) > :lang(jgo) { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\2039' '\203a' } /* <> < .
/* :root:lang(imo), :not(:lang(imo)) > :lang(imo) { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* .. .
```



```

:root:lang(ses),      :not(:lang(ses)) > :lang(ses)      { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* " " '
*/
:root:lang(sg),       :not(:lang(sg)) > :lang(sg)        { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\201c' '\201d' } /* <> " "
*/
:root:lang(shi),      :not(:lang(shi)) > :lang(shi)        { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\201e' '\201d' } /* <> " "
*/
:root:lang(shi-Latn), :not(:lang(shi-Latn)) > :lang(shi-Latn) { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\201e' '\201d' } /* <> " "
*/
:root:lang(si),       :not(:lang(si)) > :lang(si)        { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* " " '
*/
:root:lang(sk),       :not(:lang(sk)) > :lang(sk)        { quotes: '\201e' '\201c' '\201a' '\2018' } /* " ", '
*/
:root:lang(sl),       :not(:lang(sl)) > :lang(sl)        { quotes: '\201e' '\201c' '\201a' '\2018' } /* " ", '
*/
:root:lang(sn),       :not(:lang(sn)) > :lang(sn)        { quotes: '\201d' '\201d' '\2019' '\2019' } /* " " '
*/
:root:lang(so),       :not(:lang(so)) > :lang(so)        { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* " " '
*/
:root:lang(sq),       :not(:lang(sq)) > :lang(sq)        { quotes: '\201e' '\201c' '\201a' '\2018' } /* " ", '
*/
:root:lang(sr),       :not(:lang(sr)) > :lang(sr)        { quotes: '\201e' '\201c' '\201a' '\2018' } /* " ", '
*/
:root:lang(sr-Latn), :not(:lang(sr-Latn)) > :lang(sr-Latn) { quotes: '\201e' '\201c' '\201a' '\2018' } /* " ", '
*/
:root:lang(sv),       :not(:lang(sv)) > :lang(sv)        { quotes: '\201d' '\201d' '\2019' '\2019' } /* " " '
*/
:root:lang(sw),       :not(:lang(sw)) > :lang(sw)        { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* " " '
*/
:root:lang(swc),      :not(:lang(swc)) > :lang(swc)        { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* " " '
*/
:root:lang(ta),       :not(:lang(ta)) > :lang(ta)        { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* " " '
*/
:root:lang(te),       :not(:lang(te)) > :lang(te)        { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* " " '
*/
:root:lang(teo),      :not(:lang(teo)) > :lang(teo)        { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* " " '
*/
:root:lang(th),       :not(:lang(th)) > :lang(th)        { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* " " '
*/
:root:lang(ti-ER),    :not(:lang(ti-ER)) > :lang(ti-ER)   { quotes: '\2018' '\2019' '\201c' '\201d' } /* " " "
*/
:root:lang(to),       :not(:lang(to)) > :lang(to)        { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* " " '
*/
:root:lang(tr),       :not(:lang(tr)) > :lang(tr)        { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* " " '
*/
:root:lang(twq),      :not(:lang(twq)) > :lang(twq)        { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* " " '
*/
:root:lang(tzm),      :not(:lang(tzm)) > :lang(tzm)        { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* " " '
*/
:root:lang(uk),       :not(:lang(uk)) > :lang(uk)        { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\201e' '\201c' } /* <> " "
*/
:root:lang(ur),       :not(:lang(ur)) > :lang(ur)        { quotes: '\201d' '\201c' '\2019' '\2018' } /* " " '
*/
:root:lang(vai),      :not(:lang(vai)) > :lang(vai)        { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* " " '
*/
:root:lang(vai-Latn), :not(:lang(vai-Latn)) > :lang(vai-Latn) { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* " " '
*/
:root:lang(vi),       :not(:lang(vi)) > :lang(vi)        { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* " " '
*/
:root:lang(vun),      :not(:lang(vun)) > :lang(vun)        { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* " " '
*/
:root:lang(xh),       :not(:lang(xh)) > :lang(xh)        { quotes: '\2018' '\2019' '\201c' '\201d' } /* " " "
*/
:root:lang(xog),      :not(:lang(xog)) > :lang(xog)        { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* " " '
*/
:root:lang(yav),      :not(:lang(yav)) > :lang(yav)        { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\00ab' '\00bb' } /* <> " "
*/
:root:lang(yo),       :not(:lang(yo)) > :lang(yo)        { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* " " '
*/
:root:lang(zh),       :not(:lang(zh)) > :lang(zh)        { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* " " '
*/
:root:lang(zh-Hant), :not(:lang(zh-Hant)) > :lang(zh-Hant) { quotes: '\300c' '\300d' '\300e' '\300f' } /* 『 』 『
】 */
:root:lang(zu),       :not(:lang(zu)) > :lang(zu)        { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018' '\2019' } /* " " '
*/

```

10.3.7 Sections and headings

```

@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);

article, aside, h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6, hgroup, nav, section {
  display: block;
}

h1 { margin-top: 0.67em; margin-bottom: 0.67em; font-size: 2.00em; font-weight: bold; }
h2 { margin-top: 0.83em; margin-bottom: 0.83em; font-size: 1.50em; font-weight: bold; }
h3 { margin-top: 1.00em; margin-bottom: 1.00em; font-size: 1.17em; font-weight: bold; }
h4 { margin-top: 1.33em; margin-bottom: 1.33em; font-size: 1.00em; font-weight: bold; }
h5 { margin-top: 1.67em; margin-bottom: 1.67em; font-size: 0.83em; font-weight: bold; }
h6 { margin-top: 2.33em; margin-bottom: 2.33em; font-size: 0.67em; font-weight: bold; }

```

The `article`, `aside`, `nav`, and `section` elements are expected to affect the margins and font size of `h1` elements, as well as `h2-h5` elements that follow `h1` elements in `hgroup` elements, based on the nesting depth. If `x` is a selector that matches elements that are either `article`, `aside`, `nav`, or `section` elements, then the following rules capture what is expected:

```

@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);

x h1 { margin-top: 0.83em; margin-bottom: 0.83em; font-size: 1.50em; }
x x h1 { margin-top: 1.00em; margin-bottom: 1.00em; font-size: 1.17em; }
x x x h1 { margin-top: 1.33em; margin-bottom: 1.33em; font-size: 1.00em; }
x x x x h1 { margin-top: 1.67em; margin-bottom: 1.67em; font-size: 0.83em; }
x x x x x h1 { margin-top: 2.33em; margin-bottom: 2.33em; font-size: 0.67em; }

x hgroup > h1 ~ h2 { margin-top: 1.00em; margin-bottom: 1.00em; font-size: 1.17em; }
x hgroup > h1 ~ h2 { margin-top: 1.33em; margin-bottom: 1.33em; font-size: 1.00em; }
x x x hgroup > h1 ~ h2 { margin-top: 1.67em; margin-bottom: 1.67em; font-size: 0.83em; }

```

```

x x x x hgroup > h1 ~ h2 { margin-top: 2.33em; margin-bottom: 2.33em; font-size: 0.67em; }

x hgroup > h1 ~ h3 { margin-top: 1.33em; margin-bottom: 1.33em; font-size: 1.00em; }
x x hgroup > h1 ~ h3 { margin-top: 1.67em; margin-bottom: 1.67em; font-size: 0.83em; }
x x x hgroup > h1 ~ h3 { margin-top: 2.33em; margin-bottom: 2.33em; font-size: 0.67em; }

x hgroup > h1 ~ h4 { margin-top: 1.67em; margin-bottom: 1.67em; font-size: 0.83em; }
x x hgroup > h1 ~ h4 { margin-top: 2.33em; margin-bottom: 2.33em; font-size: 0.67em; }

x hgroup > h1 ~ h5 { margin-top: 2.33em; margin-bottom: 2.33em; font-size: 0.67em; }

```

10.3.8 Lists

```

@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);

dir, dd, dl, dt, ol, ul { display: block; }
li { display: list-item; }

dir, dl, ol, ul { margin-top: 1em; margin-bottom: 1em; }

dir dir, dir dl, dir ol, dir ul,
dl dir, dl dl, dl ol, dl ul,
ol dir, ol dl, ol ol, ol ul,
ul dir, ul dl, ul ol, ul ul {
    margin-top: 0; margin-bottom: 0;
}

dd { margin-left: 40px; /* LTR-specific: use 'margin-right' for rtl elements */
dir, ol, ul { padding-left: 40px; /* LTR-specific: use 'padding-right' for rtl elements */

ol { list-style-type: decimal; }

dir, ul { list-style-type: disc; }

dir dir, dir ul,
ol dir, ol ul,
ul dir, ul ul {
    list-style-type: circle;
}

dir dir dir, dir dir ul,
dir ol dir, dir ol ul,
dir ul dir, dir ul ul,
ol dir dir, ol dir ul,
ol ol dir, ol ol ul,
ol ul dir, ol ul ul,
ul dir dir, ul dir ul,
ul ol dir, ul ol ul,
ul ul dir, ul ul ul {
    list-style-type: square;
}

```

The following rules are also expected to apply, as [presentational hints](#):

```

@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);

ol[type=1], li[type=1] { list-style-type: decimal; }
ol[type=a], li[type=a] { list-style-type: lower-alpha; }
ol[type=A], li[type=A] { list-style-type: upper-alpha; }
ol[type=i], li[type=i] { list-style-type: lower-roman; }
ol[type=I], li[type=I] { list-style-type: upper-roman; }
ul[type=disc i], li[type=disc i] { list-style-type: disc; }
ul[type=circle i], li[type=circle i] { list-style-type: circle; }
ul[type=square i], li[type=square i] { list-style-type: square; }

```

When rendering `li` elements, non-CSS user agents are expected to use the [ordinal value](#) of the `li` element to render the counter in the list item marker.

This specification does not yet define the CSS-specific rules for rendering `li` elements, because CSS doesn't yet provide sufficient hooks for this purpose.

10.3.9 Tables

```

@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);

table { display: table; }
caption { display: table-caption; }
colgroup, colgroup[hidden] { display: table-column-group; }
col, col[hidden] { display: table-column; }
thead, thead[hidden] { display: table-header-group; }
tbody, tbody[hidden] { display: table-row-group; }
tfoot, tfoot[hidden] { display: table-footer-group; }
tr, tr[hidden] { display: table-row; }
td, th, td[hidden], th[hidden] { display: table-cell; }

colgroup[hidden], col[hidden], thead[hidden], tbody[hidden],
tfoot[hidden], tr[hidden], td[hidden], th[hidden] {
    visibility: collapse;
}

table {
    box-sizing: border-box;
    border-spacing: 2px;
    border-collapse: separate;
    text-indent: initial;
}
td, th { padding: 1px; }
th { font-weight: bold; }

thead, tbody, tfoot, table > tr { vertical-align: middle; }
tr, td, th { vertical-align: inherit; }

```

```

... , cc, ch ) . . . various flags... omitted...
}

table, td, th { border-color: gray; }
thead, tbody, tfoot, tr { border-color: inherit; }
table[rules=none i], table[rules=groups i], table[rules=rows i],
table[rules=cols i], table[rules=all i], table[frame=void i],
table[frame=above i], table[frame=below i], table[frame=hsides i],
table[frame=lhs i], table[frame=rhs i], table[frame=vsides i],
table[frame=box i], table[frame=border i],
table[rules=none i] > tr > td, table[rules=none i] > tr > th,
table[rules=groups i] > tr > td, table[rules=groups i] > tr > th,
table[rules=rows i] > tr > td, table[rules=rows i] > tr > th,
table[rules=cols i] > tr > td, table[rules=cols i] > tr > th,
table[rules=all i] > tr > td, table[rules=all i] > tr > th,
table[rules=none i] > tbody > tr > td, table[rules=none i] > tbody > tr > th,
table[rules=groups i] > tbody > tr > td, table[rules=groups i] > tbody > tr > th,
table[rules=rows i] > tbody > tr > td, table[rules=rows i] > tbody > tr > th,
table[rules=cols i] > tbody > tr > td, table[rules=cols i] > tbody > tr > th,
table[rules=all i] > tbody > tr > td, table[rules=all i] > tbody > tr > th,
table[rules=none i] > thead > tr > td, table[rules=none i] > thead > tr > th,
table[rules=groups i] > thead > tr > td, table[rules=groups i] > thead > tr > th,
table[rules=rows i] > thead > tr > td, table[rules=rows i] > thead > tr > th,
table[rules=cols i] > thead > tr > td, table[rules=cols i] > thead > tr > th,
table[rules=all i] > thead > tr > td, table[rules=all i] > thead > tr > th,
table[rules=none i] > tbody > tr > td, table[rules=none i] > tbody > tr > th,
table[rules=groups i] > tbody > tr > td, table[rules=groups i] > tbody > tr > th,
table[rules=rows i] > tbody > tr > td, table[rules=rows i] > tbody > tr > th,
table[rules=cols i] > tbody > tr > td, table[rules=cols i] > tbody > tr > th,
table[rules=all i] > tbody > tr > td, table[rules=all i] > tbody > tr > th,
table[rules=none i] > tfoot > tr > td, table[rules=none i] > tfoot > tr > th,
table[rules=groups i] > tfoot > tr > td, table[rules=groups i] > tfoot > tr > th,
table[rules=rows i] > tfoot > tr > td, table[rules=rows i] > tfoot > tr > th,
table[rules=cols i] > tfoot > tr > td, table[rules=cols i] > tfoot > tr > th,
table[rules=all i] > tfoot > tr > td, table[rules=all i] > tfoot > tr > th {
    border-color: black;
}
}

```

The following rules are also expected to apply, as [presentational hints](#):

```

@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);

table[align=left i] { float: left; }
table[align=right i] { float: right; }
table[align=center i] { margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; }
thead[align=absmiddle i], tbody[align=absmiddle i], tfoot[align=absmiddle i],
tr[align=absmiddle i], td[align=absmiddle i], th[align=absmiddle i] {
    text-align: center;
}

caption[align=bottom i] { caption-side: bottom; }
p[align=left i], h1[align=left i], h2[align=left i], h3[align=left i],
h4[align=left i], h5[align=left i], h6[align=left i] {
    text-align: left;
}
p[align=right i], h1[align=right i], h2[align=right i], h3[align=right i],
h4[align=right i], h5[align=right i], h6[align=right i] {
    text-align: right;
}
p[align=center i], h1[align=center i], h2[align=center i], h3[align=center i],
h4[align=center i], h5[align=center i], h6[align=center i] {
    text-align: center;
}
p[align=justify i], h1[align=justify i], h2[align=justify i], h3[align=justify i],
h4[align=justify i], h5[align=justify i], h6[align=justify i] {
    text-align: justify;
}
thead[v-align=top i], tbody[v-align=top i], tfoot[v-align=top i],
tr[v-align=top i], td[v-align=top i], th[v-align=top i] {
    vertical-align: top;
}
thead[v-align=middle i], tbody[v-align=middle i], tfoot[v-align=middle i],
tr[v-align=middle i], td[v-align=middle i], th[v-align=middle i] {
    vertical-align: middle;
}
thead[v-align=bottom i], tbody[v-align=bottom i], tfoot[v-align=bottom i],
tr[v-align=bottom i], td[v-align=bottom i], th[v-align=bottom i] {
    vertical-align: bottom;
}
thead[v-align=baseline i], tbody[v-align=baseline i], tfoot[v-align=baseline i],
tr[v-align=baseline i], td[v-align=baseline i], th[v-align=baseline i] {
    vertical-align: baseline;
}

td[nowrap], th[nowrap] { white-space: nowrap; }

table[rules=none i], table[rules=groups i], table[rules=rows i],
table[rules=cols i], table[rules=all i] {
    border-style: hidden;
    border-collapse: collapse;
}
table[border] { border-style: outset; } /* only if border is not equivalent to zero */
table[frame=void i] { border-style: hidden; }
table[frame=above i] { border-style: outset hidden hidden hidden; }
table[frame=below i] { border-style: hidden hidden outset hidden; }
table[frame=hsides i] { border-style: outset hidden outset hidden; }

table[frame=lhs i] { border-style: hidden hidden hidden outset; }
table[frame=rhs i] { border-style: hidden outset hidden hidden; }
table[frame=vsides i] { border-style: hidden outset; }
table[frame=box i], table[frame=border i] { border-style: outset; }

table[border] > tr > td, table[border] > tr > th,
table[border] > thead > tr > td, table[border] > thead > tr > th,
table[border] > tbody > tr > td, table[border] > tbody > tr > th,
table[border] > tfoot > tr > td, table[border] > tfoot > tr > th {
    /* only if border is not equivalent to zero */
    border-width: 1px;
    border-style: inset;
}
table[rules=none i] > tr > td, table[rules=none i] > tr > th,
table[rules=none i] > thead > tr > td, table[rules=none i] > thead > tr > th,
table[rules=none i] > tbody > tr > td, table[rules=none i] > tbody > tr > th,
table[rules=none i] > tfoot > tr > td, table[rules=none i] > tfoot > tr > th,
table[rules=groups i] > tr > td, table[rules=groups i] > tr > th,
table[rules=groups i] > thead > tr > td, table[rules=groups i] > thead > tr > th,
...
```

```

table[rules=groups 1] > tbody > tr > td, table[rules=groups 1] > tbody > tr > th,
table[rules=groups 1] > tfoot > tr > td, table[rules=groups 1] > tfoot > tr > th,
table[rules=rows 1] > thead > tr > td, table[rules=rows 1] > tr > th,
table[rules=rows 1] > tbody > tr > td, table[rules=rows 1] > tbody > tr > th,
table[rules=rows 1] > tfoot > tr > td, table[rules=rows 1] > tfoot > tr > th {
    border-width: 1px;
    border-style: none;
}
table[rules=cols 1] > tr > td, table[rules=cols 1] > tr > th,
table[rules=cols 1] > thead > tr > td, table[rules=cols 1] > thead > tr > th,
table[rules=cols 1] > tbody > tr > td, table[rules=cols 1] > tbody > tr > th,
table[rules=cols 1] > tfoot > tr > td, table[rules=cols 1] > tfoot > tr > th {
    border-width: 1px;
    border-style: none solid;
}
table[rules=all 1] > tr > td, table[rules=all 1] > tr > th,
table[rules=all 1] > thead > tr > td, table[rules=all 1] > thead > tr > th,
table[rules=all 1] > tbody > tr > td, table[rules=all 1] > tbody > tr > th,
table[rules=all 1] > tfoot > tr > td, table[rules=all 1] > tfoot > tr > th {
    border-width: 1px;
    border-style: solid;
}
table[rules=groups 1] > colgroup {
    border-left-width: 1px;
    border-left-style: solid;
    border-right-width: 1px;
    border-right-style: solid;
}
table[rules=groups 1] > thead,
table[rules=groups 1] > tbody,
table[rules=groups 1] > tfoot {
    border-top-width: 1px;
    border-top-style: solid;
    border-bottom-width: 1px;
    border-bottom-style: solid;
}
table[rules=rows 1] > tr, table[rules=rows 1] > thead > tr,
table[rules=rows 1] > tbody > tr, table[rules=rows 1] > tfoot > tr {
    border-top-width: 1px;
    border-top-style: solid;
    border-bottom-width: 1px;
    border-bottom-style: solid;
}

```

In [quirks mode](#), the following rules are also expected to apply:

```

@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);

table {
    font-weight: initial;
    font-style: initial;
    font-variant: initial;
    font-size: initial;
    line-height: initial;
    white-space: initial;
    text-align: initial;
}

```

For the purposes of the CSS table model, the [col](#) element is expected to be treated as if it was present as many times as its [span](#) attribute [specifies](#).

For the purposes of the CSS table model, the [colgroup](#) element, if it contains no [col](#) element, is expected to be treated as if it had as many such children as its [span](#) attribute [specifies](#).

For the purposes of the CSS table model, the [colspan](#) and [rowspan](#) attributes on [td](#) and [th](#) elements are expected to [provide](#) the *special knowledge* regarding cells spanning rows and columns.

In [HTML documents](#), the user agent is expected to force the 'display' property of [form](#) elements that are children of [table](#), [thead](#), [tbody](#), [tfoot](#), or [tr](#) elements to compute to 'none', irrespective of CSS rules.

The [table](#) element's [cellspacing](#) attribute [maps to the pixel length property](#) 'border-spacing' on the element.

The [table](#) element's [cellpadding](#) attribute [maps to the pixel length properties](#) 'padding-top', 'padding-right', 'padding-bottom', and 'padding-left' of any [td](#) and [th](#) elements that have corresponding [cells](#) in the [table](#) corresponding to the [table](#) element.

The [table](#) element's [hspace](#) attribute [maps to the dimension properties](#) 'margin-left' and 'margin-right' on the [table](#) element.

The [table](#) element's [vspace](#) attribute [maps to the dimension properties](#) 'margin-top' and 'margin-bottom' on the [table](#) element.

The [table](#) element's [height](#) attribute [maps to the dimension property](#) 'height' on the [table](#) element.

The [table](#) element's [width](#) attribute [maps to the dimension property](#) 'width' on the [table](#) element.

The [col](#) element's [width](#) attribute [maps to the dimension property](#) 'width' on the [col](#) element.

The [tr](#) element's [height](#) attribute [maps to the dimension property](#) 'height' on the [tr](#) element.

The [td](#) and [th](#) elements' [height](#) attributes [map to the dimension property](#) 'height' on the element.

The [td](#) and [th](#) elements' [width](#) attributes [map to the dimension property](#) 'width' on the element.

The [caption](#) element unless specified otherwise below, and the [thead](#), [tbody](#), [tfoot](#), [tr](#), [td](#), and [th](#) elements when they have an [align](#) attribute whose value is an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for either the string "center" or the string "middle", are expected to center text within themselves, as if they had their 'text-align' property set to 'center' in a [presentational hint](#), and to [align descendants](#) to the center.

The [caption](#), [thead](#), [tbody](#), [tfoot](#), [tr](#), [td](#), and [th](#) elements, when they have an [align](#) attribute whose value is an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for the string "left", are expected to left-align text within themselves, as if they had their 'text-align' property set to 'left' in a [presentational hint](#), and to [align descendants](#) to the left.

The `caption`, `thead`, `tbody`, `tfoot`, `tr`, `td`, and `th` elements, when they have an `align` attribute whose value is an ASCII case-insensitive match for the string "right", are expected to right-align text within themselves, as if they had their 'text-align' property set to 'right' in a [presentational hint](#), and to [align descendants](#) to the right.

The `caption`, `thead`, `tbody`, `tfoot`, `tr`, `td`, and `th` elements, when they have an `align` attribute whose value is an ASCII case-insensitive match for the string "justify", are expected to full-justify text within themselves, as if they had their 'text-align' property set to 'justify' in a [presentational hint](#), and to [align descendants](#) to the left.

User agents are expected to have a rule in their user agent stylesheet that matches `th` elements that have a parent node whose computed value for the 'text-align' property is its initial value, whose declaration block consists of just a single declaration that sets the 'text-align' property to the value 'center'.

When a `table`, `thead`, `tbody`, `tfoot`, `tr`, `td`, or `th` element has a `background` attribute set to a non-empty value, the new value is expected to be [resolved](#) relative to the element, and if this is successful, the user agent is expected to treat the attribute as a [presentational hint](#) setting the element's 'background-image' property to the resulting [absolute URL](#).

When a `table`, `thead`, `tbody`, `tfoot`, `tr`, `td`, or `th` element has a `bgcolor` attribute set, the new value is expected to be parsed using the [rules for parsing a legacy color value](#), and if that does not return an error, the user agent is expected to treat the attribute as a [presentational hint](#) setting the element's 'background-color' property to the resulting color.

When a `table` element has a `bordercolor` attribute, its value is expected to be parsed using the [rules for parsing a legacy color value](#), and if that does not return an error, the user agent is expected to treat the attribute as a [presentational hint](#) setting the element's 'border-top-color', 'border-right-color', 'border-bottom-color', and 'border-right-color' properties to the resulting color.

The `table` element's `border` attribute [maps to the pixel length properties](#) 'border-top-width', 'border-right-width', 'border-bottom-width', 'border-left-width' on the element. If the attribute is present but parsing the attribute's value using the [rules for parsing non-negative integers](#) generates an error, a default value of 1px is expected to be used for that property instead.

Rules marked "**only if border is not equivalent to zero**" in the CSS block above is expected to only be applied if the `border` attribute mentioned in the selectors for the rule is not only present but, when parsed using the [rules for parsing non-negative integers](#), is also found to have a value other than zero or to generate an error.

In [quirks mode](#), a `td` element or a `th` element that has a `nowrap` attribute but also has a `width` attribute whose value, when parsed using the [rules for parsing dimension values](#), is found to be a length (not an error or a number classified as a percentage), is expected to have a [presentational hint](#) setting the element's 'white-space' property to 'normal', overriding the rule in the CSS block above that sets it to 'nowrap'.

10.3.10 Margin collapsing quirks

A node is [substantial](#) if it is a text node that is not [inter-element whitespace](#), or if it is an element node.

A node is [blank](#) if it is an element that contains no [substantial](#) nodes.

The [elements with default margins](#) are the following elements: `blockquote`, `dir`, `dl`, `h1`, `h2`, `h3`, `h4`, `h5`, `h6`, `listing`, `code>multicol`, `ol`, `p`, `plaintext`, `pre`, `ul`, `xmp`.

In [quirks mode](#), any [element with default margins](#) that is the child of a `body`, `td`, or `th` element and has no [substantial](#) previous siblings is expected to have a user-agent level style sheet rule that sets its 'margin-top' property to zero.

In [quirks mode](#), any [element with default margins](#) that is the child of a `body`, `td`, or `th` element, has no [substantial](#) previous siblings, and is [blank](#), is expected to have a user-agent level style sheet rule that sets its 'margin-bottom' property to zero also.

In [quirks mode](#), any [element with default margins](#) that is the child of a `td` or `th` element, has no [substantial](#) following siblings, and is [blank](#), is expected to have a user-agent level style sheet rule that sets its 'margin-top' property to zero.

In [quirks mode](#), any `p` element that is the child of a `td` or `th` element and has no [substantial](#) following siblings, is expected to have a user-agent level style sheet rule that sets its 'margin-bottom' property to zero.

10.3.11 Form controls

```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);  
  
input, select, option, optgroup, button, textarea, keygen {  
    text-indent: initial;  
}  
  
textarea { white-space: pre-wrap; }  
  
input[type="radio"], input[type="checkbox"], input[type="reset"], input[type="button"],  
input[type="submit"], select, button {  
    box-sizing: border-box;  
}
```

In [quirks mode](#), the following rules are also expected to apply:

```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);  
  
input:not([type=image]), textarea { box-sizing: border-box; }
```

Each kind of form control is also given a specific default binding, as described in subsequent sections, which implements the look and feel of the control.

10.3.12 The `hr` element

```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);  
  
hr { color: gray; border-style: inset; border-width: 1px; margin: 0.5em auto; }
```

The following rules are also expected to apply, as [presentational hints](#):

```

@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);

hr[align=left] { margin-left: 0; margin-right: auto; }
hr[align=right] { margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0; }
hr[align=center] { margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; }
hr[color], hr[noshade] { border-style: solid; }

```

If an `hr` element has either a `color` attribute or a `noshade` attribute, and furthermore also has a `size` attribute, and parsing that attribute's value using the [rules for parsing non-negative integers](#) doesn't generate an error, then the user agent is expected to use the parsed value divided by two as a pixel length for [presentational hints](#) for the properties 'border-top-width', 'border-right-width', 'border-bottom-width', and 'border-left-width' on the element.

Otherwise, if an `hr` element has neither a `color` attribute nor a `noshade` attribute, but does have a `size` attribute, and parsing that attribute's value using the [rules for parsing non-negative integers](#) doesn't generate an error, then: if the parsed value is one, then the user agent is expected to use the attribute as a [presentational hint](#) setting the element's 'border-bottom-width' to 0; otherwise, if the parsed value is greater than one, then the user agent is expected to use the parsed value minus two as a pixel length for [presentational hints](#) for the 'height' property on the element.

The `width` attribute on an `hr` element [maps to the dimension property](#) 'width' on the element.

When an `hr` element has a `color` attribute, its value is expected to be parsed using the [rules for parsing a legacy color value](#), and if that does not return an error, the user agent is expected to treat the attribute as a [presentational hint](#) setting the element's 'color' property to the resulting color.

10.3.13 The `fieldset` and `legend` elements

```

@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);

fieldset {
    margin-left: 2px; margin-right: 2px;
    border: groove 2px ThreedFace;
    padding: 0.35em 0.625em 0.75em;
}

legend {
    padding-left: 2px; padding-right: 2px;
}

```

The `fieldset` element is expected to establish a new block formatting context.

If the `fieldset` element has a child that matches the conditions in the list below, then the first such child is the `fieldset` element's [rendered legend](#):

- The child is a `legend` element.
- The child is not out-of-flow (e.g. not absolutely positioned or floated).
- The child is generating a box (e.g. it is not 'display:none').

A `fieldset` element's [rendered legend](#), if any, is expected to be rendered over the top border edge of the `fieldset` element as a 'block' box

(overriding any explicit 'display' value). In the absence of an explicit width, the box should shrink-wrap. If the `legend` element in question has an `align` attribute, and its value is an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for one of the strings in the first column of the following table, then the `legend` is expected to be rendered horizontally aligned over the border edge in the position given in the corresponding cell on the same row in the second column. If the attribute is absent or has a value that doesn't match any of the cases in the table, then the position is expected to be on the right if the 'direction' property on this element has a computed value of 'rtl', and on the left otherwise.

Attribute value	Alignment position
left	On the left
right	On the right
center	In the middle

10.4 Replaced elements

10.4.1 Embedded content

The `embed`, `iframe`, and `video` elements are expected to be treated as replaced elements.

A `canvas` element that [represents embedded content](#) is expected to be treated as a replaced element; the contents of such elements are the element's bitmap, if any, or else a transparent black bitmap with the same intrinsic dimensions as the element. Other `canvas` elements are expected to be treated as ordinary elements in the rendering model.

An `object` element that [represents](#) an image, plugin, or [nested browsing context](#) is expected to be treated as a replaced element. Other `object` elements are expected to be treated as ordinary elements in the rendering model.

An `applet` element that [represents](#) a `plugin` is expected to be treated as a replaced element. Other `applet` elements are expected to be treated as ordinary elements in the rendering model.

The `audio` element, when it is [exposing a user interface](#), is expected to be treated as a replaced element about one line high, as wide as is necessary to expose the user agent's user interface features. When an `audio` element is not [exposing a user interface](#), the user agent is expected to force its 'display' property to compute to 'none', irrespective of CSS rules.

Whether a `video` element is [exposing a user interface](#) is not expected to affect the size of the rendering; controls are expected to be overlaid above the page content without causing any layout changes, and are expected to disappear when the user does not need them.

When a `video` element represents a poster frame or frame of video, the poster frame or frame of video is expected to be rendered at the largest size that maintains the aspect ratio of that poster frame or frame of video without being taller or wider than the `video` element itself, and is expected to be centered in the `video` element.

Any subtitles or captions are expected to be overlayed directly on top of their `video` element, as defined by the relevant rendering rules; for [WebVTT](#), those are the [rules for updating the display of WebVTT text tracks](#). [\[WEBVTT\]](#)

When the user agent starts [exposing a user interface](#) for a `video` element, the user agent should run the [rules for updating the text track rendering](#) of each of the `text tracks` in the `video` element's [list of text tracks](#) that are [showing](#) and whose `text track kind` is one of `subtitles` or `captions` (e.g., for `text tracks` based on [WebVTT](#), the [rules for updating the display of WebVTT text tracks](#)). [\[WEBVTT\]](#)

Note: Resizing `video` and `canvas` elements does not interrupt video playback or clear the canvas.

The following CSS rules are expected to apply:

```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);  
  
iframe:not([seamless]) { border: 2px inset; }  
iframe[seamless] { display: block; }  
video { object-fit: contain; }
```

10.4.2 Images

When an `img` element or an `input` element when its `type` attribute is in the [Image Button](#) state [represents](#) an image, it is expected to be treated as a replaced element.

When an `img` element or an `input` element when its `type` attribute is in the [Image Button](#) state does not [represent](#) an image, but the element already has intrinsic dimensions (e.g. from the [dimension attributes](#) or CSS rules), and either the user agent has reason to believe that the image will become [available](#) and be rendered in due course or the [Document](#) is in [quirks mode](#), the element is expected to be treated as a replaced element whose content is the text that the element represents, if any, optionally alongside an icon indicating that the image is being obtained. For `input` elements, the text is expected to appear button-like to indicate that the element is a [button](#).

When an `img` element [represents](#) some text and the user agent does not expect this to change, the element is expected to be treated as a non-replaced phrasing element whose content is the text, optionally with an icon indicating that an image is missing, so that the user can request the image be displayed or investigate why it is not rendering. In non-graphical contexts, such an icon should be omitted.

When an `img` element [represents](#) nothing and the user agent does not expect this to change, the element is expected to not be rendered at all.

When an `img` element might be a key part of the content, but neither the image nor any kind of alternative text is available, and the user agent does not expect this to change, the element is expected to be treated as a non-replaced phrasing element whose content is an icon indicating that an image is missing.

When an `input` element whose `type` attribute is in the [Image Button](#) state does not [represent](#) an image and the user agent does not expect this to change, the element is expected to be treated as a replaced element consisting of a button whose content is the element's alternative text.

The intrinsic dimensions of the button are expected to be about one line in height and whatever width is necessary to render the text on one line.

The icons mentioned above are expected to be relatively small so as not to disrupt most text but be easily clickable. In a visual environment, for instance, icons could be 16 pixels by 16 pixels square, or 1em by 1em if the images are scalable. In an audio environment, the icon could be a short bleep. The icons are intended to indicate to the user that they can be used to get to whatever options the UA provides for images, and, where appropriate, are expected to provide access to the context menu that would have come up if the user interacted with the actual image.

All animated images with the same [absolute URL](#) and the same image data are expected to be rendered synchronized to the same timeline as a group, with the timeline starting at the time of the most recent addition to the group.

Note: In other words, the animation loop of an animated image is restarted each time another image with the same [absolute URL](#) and image data begins to animate, e.g. after being inserted into the document.

The following CSS rules are expected to apply when the [Document](#) is in [quirks mode](#):

```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);  
  
img[align=left i] { margin-right: 3px; }  
img[align=right i] { margin-left: 3px; }
```

10.4.3 Attributes for embedded content and images

The following CSS rules are expected to apply as [presentational hints](#):

```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);  
  
iframe[frameborder=0], iframe[frameborder=no i] { border: none; }  
  
applet[align=left i], embed[align=left i], iframe[align=left i],  
img[align=left i], input[type=image i][align=left i], object[align=left i] {  
    float: left;  
}  
  
applet[align=right i], embed[align=right i], iframe[align=right i],  
img[align=right i], input[type=image i][align=right i], object[align=right i] {  
    float: right;  
}  
  
applet[align=top i], embed[align=top i], iframe[align=top i],  
img[align=top i], input[type=image i][align=top i], object[align=top i] {  
    vertical-align: top;  
}  
  
applet[align=baseline i], embed[align=baseline i], iframe[align=baseline i],  
img[align=baseline i], input[type=image i][align=baseline i], object[align=baseline i] {  
    vertical-align: baseline;  
}  
  
applet[align=texttop i], embed[align=texttop i], iframe[align=texttop i],  
img[align=texttop i], input[type=image i][align=texttop i], object[align=texttop i] {  
    vertical-align: text-top;  
}  
  
applet[align=absmiddle i], embed[align=absmiddle i], iframe[align=absmiddle i],  
img[align=absmiddle i], input[type=image i][align=absmiddle i], object[align=absmiddle i],  
applet[align=abscenter i], embed[align=abscenter i], iframe[align=abscenter i],  
img[align=abscenter i], input[type=image i][align=abscenter i], object[align=abscenter i] {  
    vertical-align: middle;  
}  
  
applet[align=bottom i], embed[align=bottom i], iframe[align=bottom i],  
img[align=bottom i], input[type=image i][align=bottom i],
```

```
object[align=bottom i] {  
    vertical-align: bottom;  
}
```

When an `applet`, `embed`, `iframe`, `img`, or `object` element, or an `input` element whose `type` attribute is in the `Image Button` state, has an `align` attribute whose value is an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for the string "center" or the string "middle", the user agent is expected to act as if the element's 'vertical-align' property was set to a value that aligns the vertical middle of the element with the parent element's baseline.

The `hspace` attribute of `applet`, `embed`, `iframe`, `img`, or `object` elements, and `input` elements with a `type` attribute in the `Image Button` state, [maps to the dimension properties](#) 'margin-left' and 'margin-right' on the element.

The `vspace` attribute of `applet`, `embed`, `iframe`, `img`, or `object` elements, and `input` elements with a `type` attribute in the `Image Button` state, [maps to the dimension properties](#) 'margin-top' and 'margin-bottom' on the element.

When an `img` element, `object` element, or `input` element with a `type` attribute in the `Image Button` state has a `border` attribute whose value, when parsed using the [rules for parsing non-negative integers](#), is found to be a number greater than zero, the user agent is expected to use the parsed value for eight [presentational hints](#): four setting the parsed value as a pixel length for the element's 'border-top-width', 'border-right-width', 'border-bottom-width', and 'border-left-width' properties, and four setting the element's 'border-top-style', 'border-right-style', 'border-bottom-style', and 'border-left-style' properties to the value 'solid'.

The `width` and `height` attributes on `applet`, `embed`, `iframe`, `object` or `video` elements, and `input` elements with a `type` attribute in the `Image Button` state and that either represents an image or that the user expects will eventually represent an image, [map to the dimension properties](#) 'width' and 'height' on the element respectively.

10.4.4 Image maps

Shapes on an `image map` are expected to act, for the purpose of the CSS cascade, as elements independent of the original `area` element that happen to match the same style rules but inherit from the `img` or `object` element.

For the purposes of the rendering, only the 'cursor' property is expected to have any effect on the shape.

Thus, for example, if an `area` element has a `style` attribute that sets the 'cursor' property to 'help', then when the user designates that shape, the cursor would change to a Help cursor.

Similarly, if an `area` element had a CSS rule that set its 'cursor' property to 'inherit' (or if no rule setting the 'cursor' property matched the element at all), the shape's cursor would be inherited from the `img` or `object` element of the `image map`, not from the parent of the `area` element.

10.5 Bindings

10.5.1 Introduction

A number of elements have their rendering defined in terms of the 'binding' property. [\[BECSS\]](#)

The CSS snippets below set the 'binding' property to a user-agent-defined value, represented below by keywords like `button`. The rules then described for these bindings are only expected to apply if the element's 'binding' property has not been overridden (e.g. by the author) to have another value.

Exactly how the bindings are implemented is not specified by this specification. User agents are encouraged to make their bindings set the 'appearance' CSS property appropriately to achieve platform-native appearances for widgets, and are expected to implement any relevant animations, etc, that are appropriate for the platform. [\[CSSUI\]](#)

10.5.2 The `button` element

```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);  
  
button { binding: button; }
```

When the `button` binding applies to a `button` element, the element is expected to render as an 'inline-block' box rendered as a button whose contents are the contents of the element.

10.5.3 The `details` element

```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);  
  
details { binding: details; }
```

When the `details` binding applies to a `details` element, the element is expected to render as a 'block' box with its 'padding-left' property set to '40px' for left-to-right elements ([LTR-specific](#)) and with its 'padding-right' property set to '40px' for right-to-left elements. The element's shadow tree is expected to take the element's first child `summary` element, if any, and place it in a first 'block' box container, and then take the element's remaining descendants, if any, and place them in a second 'block' box container.

The first container is expected to contain at least one line box, and that line box is expected to contain a disclosure widget (typically a triangle), horizontally positioned within the left padding of the `details` element. That widget is expected to allow the user to request that the details be shown or hidden.

The second container is expected to have its 'overflow' property set to 'hidden'. When the `details` element does not have an `open` attribute, this second container is expected to be removed from the rendering.

10.5.4 The `input` element as a text entry widget

```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);  
  
input { binding: input-textfield; }  
input[type=password i] { binding: input-password; }  
/* later rules override this for other values of type="" */
```

When the `input-textfield` binding applies to an `input` element whose `type` attribute is in the `Text`, `Search`, `Telephone`, `URL`, or `E-mail` state, the element is expected to render as an 'inline-block' box rendered as a text field.

When the *input-password* binding applies, to an `input` element whose `type` attribute is in the **Password** state, the element is expected to render as an 'inline-block' box rendered as a text field whose contents are obscured.

If an `input` element whose `type` attribute is in one of the above states has a `size` attribute, and parsing that attribute's value using the [rules for parsing non-negative integers](#) doesn't generate an error, then the user agent is expected to use the attribute as a [presentational hint](#) for the 'width' property on the element, with the value obtained from applying the [converting a character width to pixels](#) algorithm to the value of the attribute.

If an `input` element whose `type` attribute is in one of the above states does *not* have a `size` attribute, then the user agent is expected to act as if it had a user-agent-level style sheet rule setting the 'width' property on the element to the value obtained from applying the [converting a character width to pixels](#) algorithm to the number 20.

The **converting a character width to pixels** algorithm returns $(\text{size}-1) \times \text{avg} + \text{max}$, where `size` is the character width to convert, `avg` is the average character width of the primary font for the element for which the algorithm is being run, in pixels, and `max` is the maximum character width of that same font, also in pixels. (The element's 'letter-spacing' property does not affect the result.)

10.5.5 The `input` element as domain-specific widgets

```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);  
  
input[type=datetime] { binding: input-datetime; }  
input[type=date] { binding: input-date; }  
input[type=month] { binding: input-month; }  
input[type=week] { binding: input-week; }  
input[type=time] { binding: input-time; }  
input[type=datetime-local] { binding: input-datetime-local; }  
input[type=number] { binding: input-number; }
```

When the *input-datetime* binding applies to an `input` element whose `type` attribute is in the **Date and Time** state, the element is expected to render as an 'inline-block' box depicting a Date and Time control.

When the *input-date* binding applies to an `input` element whose `type` attribute is in the **Date** state, the element is expected to render as an 'inline-block' box depicting a Date control.

When the *input-month* binding applies to an `input` element whose `type` attribute is in the **Month** state, the element is expected to render as an 'inline-block' box depicting a Month control.

When the *input-week* binding applies to an `input` element whose `type` attribute is in the **Week** state, the element is expected to render as an 'inline-block' box depicting a Week control.

When the *input-time* binding applies to an `input` element whose `type` attribute is in the **Time** state, the element is expected to render as an 'inline-block' box depicting a Time control.

When the *input-datetime-local* binding applies to an `input` element whose `type` attribute is in the **Local Date and Time** state, the element is expected to render as an 'inline-block' box depicting a Local Date and Time control.

When the *input-number* binding applies to an `input` element whose `type` attribute is in the **Number** state, the element is expected to render as an 'inline-block' box depicting a Number control.

These controls are all expected to be about one line high, and about as wide as necessary to show the widest possible value.

10.5.6 The `input` element as a range control

```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);  
  
input[type=range] { binding: input-range; }
```

When the *input-range* binding applies to an `input` element whose `type` attribute is in the **Range** state, the element is expected to render as an 'inline-block' box depicting a slider control.

When the control is wider than it is tall (or square), the control is expected to be a horizontal slider, with the lowest value on the right if the 'direction' property on this element has a computed value of 'rtl', and on the left otherwise. When the control is taller than it is wide, it is expected to be a vertical slider, with the lowest value on the bottom.

Predefined suggested values (provided by the `list` attribute) are expected to be shown as tick marks on the slider, which the slider can snap to.

User agents are expected to use the used value of the 'direction' property on the element to determine the direction in which the slider operates. Typically, a left-to-right ('ltr') horizontal control would have the lowest value on the left and the highest value on the right, and vice versa.

10.5.7 The `input` element as a color well

```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);  
  
input[type=color] { binding: input-color; }
```

When the *input-color* binding applies to an `input` element whose `type` attribute is in the **Color** state, the element is expected to render as an 'inline-block' box depicting a color well, which, when activated, provides the user with a color picker (e.g. a color wheel or color palette) from which the color can be changed.

Predefined suggested values (provided by the `list` attribute) are expected to be shown in the color picker interface, not on the color well itself.

10.5.8 The `input` element as a checkbox and radio button widgets

```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);  
  
input[type=checkbox] { binding: input-checkbox; }  
input[type=radio] { binding: input-radio; }
```

When the *input-checkbox* binding applies to an `input` element whose `type` attribute is in the **Checkbox** state, the element is expected to render as an 'inline-block' box containing a single checkbox control, with no label.

When the `input-radio` binding applies to an `input` element whose `type` attribute is in the [Radio Button](#) state, the element is expected to render as an 'inline-block' box containing a single radio button control, with no label.

10.5.9 The `input` element as a file upload control

```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);  
  
input[type=file i] { binding: input-file; }
```

When the `input-file` binding applies to an `input` element whose `type` attribute is in the [File Upload](#) state, the element is expected to render as an 'inline-block' box containing a span of text giving the file name(s) of the [selected files](#), if any, followed by a button that, when activated, provides the user with a file picker from which the selection can be changed.

10.5.10 The `input` element as a button

```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);  
  
input[type=submit i], input[type=reset i], input[type=button i] {  
    binding: input-button;  
}
```

When the `input-button` binding applies to an `input` element whose `type` attribute is in the [Submit Button](#), [Reset Button](#), or [Button](#) state, the element is expected to render as an 'inline-block' box rendered as a button, about one line high, containing the contents of the element's `value` attribute, if any, or text derived from the element's `type` attribute in a user-agent-defined (and probably locale-specific) fashion, if not.

10.5.11 The `marquee` element

```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);  
  
marquee { binding: marquee; }
```

When the `marquee` binding applies to a `marquee` element, while the element is [turned on](#), the element is expected to render in an animated fashion according to its attributes as follows:

If the element's `behavior` attribute is in the `scroll` state

Slide the contents of the element in the direction described by the `direction` attribute as defined below, such that it begins off the start side of the `marquee`, and ends flush with the inner end side.

For example, if the `direction` attribute is `left` (the default), then the contents would start such that their left edge are off the side of the right edge of the `marquee`'s content area, and the contents would then slide up to the point where the left edge of the contents are flush with the left inner edge of the `marquee`'s content area.

Once the animation has ended, the user agent is expected to [increment the marquee current loop index](#). If the element is still [turned on](#) after this, then the user agent is expected to restart the animation.

If the element's `behavior` attribute is in the `slide` state

Slide the contents of the element in the direction described by the `direction` attribute as defined below, such that it begins off the start side of the `marquee`, and ends off the end side of the `marquee`.

For example, if the `direction` attribute is `left` (the default), then the contents would start such that their left edge are off the side of the right edge of the `marquee`'s content area, and the contents would then slide up to the point where the *right* edge of the contents are flush with the left inner edge of the `marquee`'s content area.

Once the animation has ended, the user agent is expected to [increment the marquee current loop index](#). If the element is still [turned on](#) after this, then the user agent is expected to restart the animation.

If the element's `behavior` attribute is in the `alternate` state

When the `marquee current loop index` is even (or zero), slide the contents of the element in the direction described by the `direction` attribute as defined below, such that it begins flush with the start side of the `marquee`, and ends flush with the end side of the `marquee`.

When the `marquee current loop index` is odd, slide the contents of the element in the opposite direction than that described by the `direction` attribute as defined below, such that it begins flush with the end side of the `marquee`, and ends flush with the start side of the `marquee`.

For example, if the `direction` attribute is `left` (the default), then the contents would with their right edge flush with the right inner edge of the `marquee`'s content area, and the contents would then slide up to the point where the *left* edge of the contents are flush with the left inner edge of the `marquee`'s content area.

Once the animation has ended, the user agent is expected to [increment the marquee current loop index](#). If the element is still [turned on](#) after this, then the user agent is expected to continue the animation.

The `direction` attribute has the meanings described in the following table:

<code>direction</code> attribute state	Direction of animation	Start edge	End edge	Opposite direction
<code>left</code>	← Right to left	Right	Left	→ Left to Right
<code>right</code>	→ Left to Right	Left	Right	← Right to left
<code>up</code>	↑ Up (Bottom to Top)	Bottom	Top	↓ Down (Top to Bottom)
<code>down</code>	↓ Down (Top to Bottom)	Top	Bottom	↑ Up (Bottom to Top)

In any case, the animation should proceed such that there is a delay given by the `marquee scroll interval` between each frame, and such that the content moves at most the distance given by the `marquee scroll distance` with each frame.

When a `marquee` element has a `bcolor` attribute set, the value is expected to be parsed using the [rules for parsing a legacy color value](#), and if that does not return an error, the user agent is expected to treat the attribute as a [presentational hint](#) setting the element's 'background-color' property to the resulting color.

The `width` and `height` attributes on a `marquee` element [map to the dimension properties](#) 'width' and 'height' on the element respectively.

The intrinsic height of a `marquee` element with its `direction` attribute in the `up` or `down` states is 200 CSS pixels.

The `vspace` attribute of a `marquee` element [maps to the dimension properties](#) 'margin-top' and 'margin-bottom' on the element. The `hspace` attribute of a `marquee` element [maps to the dimension properties](#) 'margin-left' and 'margin-right' on the element.

The 'overflow' property on the `marquee` element is expected to be ignored; overflow is expected to always be hidden.

10.5.12 The `meter` element

```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);  
meter { binding: meter; }
```

When the `meter` binding applies to a `meter` element, the element is expected to render as an 'inline-block' box with a 'height' of '1em' and a 'width' of '5em', a 'vertical-align' of '-0.2em', and with its contents depicting a gauge.

When the element is wider than it is tall (or square), the depiction is expected to be of a horizontal gauge, with the minimum value on the right if the 'direction' property on this element has a computed value of 'rtl', and on the left otherwise. When the element is taller than it is wide, it is expected to depict a vertical gauge, with the minimum value on the bottom.

User agents are expected to use a presentation consistent with platform conventions for gauges, if any.

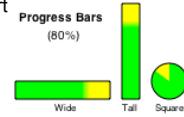
Note: Requirements for what must be depicted in the gauge are included in the definition of the `meter` element.

10.5.13 The `progress` element

```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);  
progress { binding: progress; }
```

When the `progress` binding applies to a `progress` element, the element is expected to render as an 'inline-block' box with a 'height' of '1em' and a 'width' of '10em', and a 'vertical-align' of '-0.2em'.

When the element is wider than it is tall, the element is expected to be depicted as a horizontal progress bar, with the start on the right and the end on the left if the 'direction' property on this element has a computed value of 'rtl', and with the start on the left and the end on the right otherwise. When the element is taller than it is wide, it is expected to be depicted as a vertical progress bar, with the lowest value on the bottom. When the element is square, it is expected to be depicted as a direction-independent progress widget (e.g. a circular progress ring).



User agents are expected to use a presentation consistent with platform conventions for progress bars. In particular, user agents are expected to use different presentations for determinate and indeterminate progress bars. User agents are also expected to vary the presentation based on the dimensions of the element.

For example, on some platforms for showing indeterminate progress there is an asynchronous progress indicator with square dimensions, which could be used when the element is square, and an indeterminate progress bar, which could be used when the element is wide.

Note: Requirements for how to determine if the progress bar is determinate or indeterminate, and what progress a determinate progress bar is to show, are included in the definition of the `progress` element.

10.5.14 The `select` element

```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);  
select { binding: select; }
```

When the `select` binding applies to a `select` element whose `multiple` attribute is present, the element is expected to render as a multi-select list box.

When the `select` binding applies to a `select` element whose `multiple` attribute is absent, and the element's `display size` is greater than 1, the element is expected to render as a single-select list box.

When the element renders as a list box, it is expected to render as an 'inline-block' box whose 'height' is the height necessary to contain as many rows for items as given by the element's `display size`, or four rows if the attribute is absent, and whose 'width' is the [width of the select's labels](#) plus the width of a scrollbar.

When the `select` binding applies to a `select` element whose `multiple` attribute is absent, and the element's `display size` is 1, the element is expected to render as a one-line drop down box whose width is the [width of the select's labels](#).

In either case (list box or drop-down box), the element's items are expected to be the element's [list of options](#), with the element's `optgroup` element children providing headers for groups of options where applicable.

An `optgroup` element is expected to be rendered by displaying the element's `label` attribute.

An `option` element is expected to be rendered by displaying the element's `label`, indented under its `optgroup` element if it has one.

The [width of the select's labels](#) is the wider of the width necessary to render the widest `optgroup`, and the width necessary to render the widest `option` element in the element's [list of options](#) (including its indent, if any).

If a `select` element contains a [placeholder label option](#), the user agent is expected to render that `option` in a manner that conveys that it is a label, rather than a valid option of the control. This can include preventing the [placeholder label option](#) from being explicitly selected by the user. When the [placeholder label option's selectedness](#) is true, the control is expected to be displayed in a fashion that indicates that no valid option is currently selected.

User agents are expected to render the labels in a `select` in such a manner that any alignment remains consistent whether the label is being displayed as part of the page or in a menu control.

10.5.15 The `textarea` element

```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);
```

```
textarea { binding: textarea; white-space: pre-wrap; }
```

When the `textarea` binding applies to a `textarea` element, the element is expected to render as an 'inline-block' box rendered as a multiline text field.

If the element has a `cols` attribute, and parsing that attribute's value using the [rules for parsing non-negative integers](#) doesn't generate an error, then the user agent is expected to use the attribute as a [presentational hint](#) for the 'width' property on the element, with the value being the [textarea effective width](#) (as defined below). Otherwise, the user agent is expected to act as if it had a user-agent-level style sheet rule setting the 'width' property on the element to the [textarea effective width](#).

The **textarea effective width** of a `textarea` element is $size \times avg + sbw$, where `size` is the element's [character width](#), `avg` is the average character width of the primary font of the element, in CSS pixels, and `sbw` is the width of a scroll bar, in CSS pixels. (The element's 'letter-spacing' property does not affect the result.)

If the element has a `rows` attribute, and parsing that attribute's value using the [rules for parsing non-negative integers](#) doesn't generate an error, then the user agent is expected to use the attribute as a [presentational hint](#) for the 'height' property on the element, with the value being the [textarea effective height](#) (as defined below). Otherwise, the user agent is expected to act as if it had a user-agent-level style sheet rule setting the 'height' property on the element to the [textarea effective height](#).

The **textarea effective height** of a `textarea` element is the height in CSS pixels of the number of lines specified the element's [character height](#), plus the height of a scrollbar in CSS pixels.

User agents are expected to apply the 'white-space' CSS property to `textarea` elements. For historical reasons, if the element has a `wrap` attribute whose value is an [ASCII case-insensitive](#) match for the string "`off`", then the user agent is expected to treat the attribute as a [presentational hint](#) setting the element's 'white-space' property to 'pre'.

10.5.16 The `keygen` element

```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);  
keygen { binding: keygen; }
```

When the `keygen` binding applies to a `keygen` element, the element is expected to render as an 'inline-block' box containing a user interface to configure the key pair to be generated.

10.6 Frames and framesets

User agent are expected to render `frameset` elements as a box with the height and width of the viewport, with a surface rendered according to the following layout algorithm:

1. The `cols` and `rows` variables are lists of zero or more pairs consisting of a number and a unit, the unit being one of *percentage*, *relative*, and *absolute*.

Use the [rules for parsing a list of dimensions](#) to parse the value of the element's `cols` attribute, if there is one. Let `cols` be the result, or an empty list if there is no such attribute.

Use the [rules for parsing a list of dimensions](#) to parse the value of the element's `rows` attribute, if there is one. Let `rows` be the result, or an empty list if there is no such attribute.

2. For any of the entries in `cols` or `rows` that have the number zero and the unit *relative*, change the entry's number to one.

3. If `cols` has no entries, then add a single entry consisting of the value 1 and the unit *relative* to `cols`.

If `rows` has no entries, then add a single entry consisting of the value 1 and the unit *relative* to `rows`.

4. Invoke the algorithm defined below to [convert a list of dimensions to a list of pixel values](#) using `cols` as the input list, and the width of the surface that the `frameset` is being rendered into, in CSS pixels, as the input dimension. Let `sized cols` be the resulting list.

Invoke the algorithm defined below to [convert a list of dimensions to a list of pixel values](#) using `rows` as the input list, and the height of the surface that the `frameset` is being rendered into, in CSS pixels, as the input dimension. Let `sized rows` be the resulting list.

5. Split the surface into a grid of $w \times h$ rectangles, where `w` is the number of entries in `sized cols` and `h` is the number of entries in `sized rows`.

Size the columns so that each column in the grid is as many CSS pixels wide as the corresponding entry in the `sized cols` list.

Size the rows so that each row in the grid is as many CSS pixels high as the corresponding entry in the `sized rows` list.

6. Let `children` be the list of `frame` and `frameset` elements that are children of the `frameset` element for which the algorithm was invoked.

7. For each row of the grid of rectangles created in the previous step, from top to bottom, run these substeps:

1. For each rectangle in the row, from left to right, run these substeps:

1. If there are any elements left in `children`, take the first element in the list, and assign it to the rectangle.

If this is a `frameset` element, then recurse the entire `frameset` layout algorithm for that `frameset` element, with the rectangle as the surface.

Otherwise, it is a `frame` element; create a [nested browsing context](#) sized to fit the rectangle.

2. If there are any elements left in `children`, remove the first element from `children`.

8. If the `frameset` element [has a border](#), draw an outer set of borders around the rectangles, using the element's [frame border color](#).

For each rectangle, if there is an element assigned to that rectangle, and that element [has a border](#), draw an inner set of borders around that rectangle, using the element's [frame border color](#).

For each (visible) border that does not abut a rectangle that is assigned a `frame` element with a `noresize` attribute (including rectangles in further nested `frameset` elements), the user agent is expected to allow the user to move the border, resizing the rectangles within, keeping the proportions of any nested `frameset` grids.

A `frameset` or `frame` element [has a border](#) if the following algorithm returns true:

A [frame](#) or [frameelement](#) has a border if the following algorithm returns true.

1. If the element has a `frameborder` attribute whose value is not the empty string and whose first character is either a "1" (U+0031) character, a "y" (U+0079) character, or a "Y" (U+0059) character, then return true.
2. Otherwise, if the element has a `frameborder` attribute, return false.
3. Otherwise, if the element has a parent element that is a [frameset](#) element, then return true if *that element has a border*, and false if it does not.
4. Otherwise, return true.

The **frame border color** of a [frameset](#) or [frame](#) element is the color obtained from the following algorithm:

1. If the element has a `bordercolor` attribute, and applying the [rules for parsing a legacy color value](#) to that attribute's value does not result in an error, then return the color so obtained.
2. Otherwise, if the element has a parent element that is a [frameset](#) element, then the **frame border color** of that element.
3. Otherwise, return gray.

The algorithm to **convert a list of dimensions to a list of pixel values** consists of the following steps:

1. Let `input list` be the list of numbers and units passed to the algorithm.
Let `output list` be a list of numbers the same length as `input list`, all zero.
Entries in `output list` correspond to the entries in `input list` that have the same position.
2. Let `input dimension` be the size passed to the algorithm.
3. Let `count percentage` be the number of entries in `input list` whose unit is `percentage`.
Let `total percentage` be the sum of all the numbers in `input list` whose unit is `percentage`.
Let `count relative` be the number of entries in `input list` whose unit is `relative`.
Let `total relative` be the sum of all the numbers in `input list` whose unit is `relative`.
Let `count absolute` be the number of entries in `input list` whose unit is `absolute`.
Let `total absolute` be the sum of all the numbers in `input list` whose unit is `absolute`.
Let `remaining space` be the value of `input dimension`.
4. If `total absolute` is greater than `remaining space`, then for each entry in `input list` whose unit is `absolute`, set the corresponding value in `output list` to the number of the entry in `input list` multiplied by `remaining space` and divided by `total absolute`. Then, set `remaining space` to zero.
Otherwise, for each entry in `input list` whose unit is `absolute`, set the corresponding value in `output list` to the number of the entry in `input list`. Then, decrement `remaining space` by `total absolute`.
5. If `total percentage` multiplied by the `input dimension` and divided by 100 is greater than `remaining space`, then for each entry in `input list` whose unit is `percentage`, set the corresponding value in `output list` to the number of the entry in `input list` multiplied by `remaining space` and divided by `total percentage`. Then, set `remaining space` to zero.
Otherwise, for each entry in `input list` whose unit is `percentage`, set the corresponding value in `output list` to the number of the entry in `input list` multiplied by the `input dimension` and divided by 100. Then, decrement `remaining space` by `total percentage` multiplied by the `input dimension` and divided by 100.
6. For each entry in `input list` whose unit is `relative`, set the corresponding value in `output list` to the number of the entry in `input list` multiplied by `remaining space` and divided by `total relative`.
7. Return `output list`.

User agents working with integer values for frame widths (as opposed to user agents that can lay frames out with subpixel accuracy) are expected to distribute the remainder first to the last entry whose unit is `relative`, then equally (not proportionally) to each entry whose unit is `percentage`, then equally (not proportionally) to each entry whose unit is `absolute`, and finally, failing all else, to the last entry.

10.7 Interactive media

10.7.1 Links, forms, and navigation

User agents are expected to allow the user to control aspects of [hyperlink](#) activation and [form submission](#), such as which [browsing context](#) is to be used for the subsequent [navigation](#).

User agents are expected to allow users to discover the destination of [hyperlinks](#) and of [forms](#) before triggering their [navigation](#).

User agents may allow users to [navigate browsing contexts](#) to the resources indicated by the `cite` attributes on [a](#), [blockquote](#), [ins](#), and [del](#) elements.

User agents may surface [hyperlinks](#) created by [link](#) elements in their user interface.

Note: While [link](#) elements that create [hyperlinks](#) will match the ':link' or ':visited' pseudo-classes, will react to clicks if visible, and so forth, this does not extend to any browser interface constructs that expose those same links. Activating a link through the browser's interface, rather than in the page itself, does not trigger [click](#) events and the like.

10.7.2 The `title` attribute

User agents are expected to expose the [advisory information](#) of elements upon user request, and to make the user aware of the presence of such information.

On interactive graphical systems where the user can use a pointing device, this could take the form of a tooltip. When the user is unable to use a pointing device, then the user agent is expected to make the content available in some other fashion, e.g. by making the element focusable and

always displaying the [advisory information](#) of the currently focused element, or by showing the [advisory information](#) of the elements under the user's finger on a touch device as the user pans around the screen.

"LF" (U+000A) characters are expected to cause line breaks in the tooltip; "tab" (U+0009) characters are expected to render as a non-zero horizontal shift that lines up the next glyph with the next tab stop, with tab stops occurring at points that are multiples of 8 times the width of a U+0020 SPACE character.

Code Example:

For example, a visual user agent could make elements with a `title` attribute focusable, and could make any focused element with a `title` attribute show its tooltip under the element while the element has focus. This would allow a user to tab around the document to find all the advisory text.

Code Example:

As another example, a screen reader could provide an audio cue when reading an element with a tooltip, with an associated key to read the last tooltip for which a cue was played.

10.7.3 Editing hosts

The current text editing caret (i.e. the [active range](#), if it is empty and in an [editing host](#)), if any, is expected to act like an inline replaced element with the vertical dimensions of the caret and with zero width for the purposes of the CSS rendering model.

Note: This means that even an empty block can have the caret inside it, and that when the caret is in such an element, it prevents margins from collapsing through the element.

10.7.4 Text rendered in native user interfaces

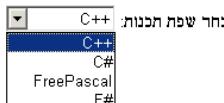
User agents are expected to honor the Unicode semantics of text that is exposed in user interfaces, for example supporting the bidirectional algorithm in text shown in dialogs, title bars, pop-up menus, and tooltips. Text from the contents of elements is expected to be rendered in a manner that honors [the directionality](#) of the element from which the text was obtained. Text from attributes is expected to be rendered in a manner that honours the [directionality of the attribute](#).

Code Example:

Consider the following markup, which has Hebrew text asking for a programming language, the languages being text for which a left-to-right direction is important given the punctuation in some of their names:

```
<p dir="rtl" lang="he">
<label>
  בחר שפה תכנית:
<select>
  <option dir="ltr">C++</option>
  <option dir="ltr">C#</option>
  <option dir="ltr">FreePascal</option>
  <option dir="ltr">F#</option>
</select>
</label>
</p>
```

If the `select` element was rendered as a drop down box, a correct rendering would ensure that the punctuation was the same both in the drop down, and in the box showing the current selection.



Code Example:

The directionality of attributes depends on the attribute and on the element's `dir` attribute, as the following example demonstrates. Consider this markup:

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th abbr="(N" dir=ltr>A
    <th abbr="(N" dir=rtl>A
    <th abbr="(N" dir=auto>A
  </table>
```

If the `abbr` attributes are rendered, e.g. in a tooltip or other user interface, the first will have a left parenthesis (because the direction is 'ltr'), the second will have a right parenthesis (because the direction is 'rtl'), and the third will have a right parenthesis (because the direction is determined *from the attribute value* to be 'rtl').

However, if instead the attribute was not a [directionality-capable attribute](#), the results would be different:

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th data-abbr="(N" dir=ltr>A
    <th data-abbr="(N" dir=rtl>A
    <th data-abbr="(N" dir=auto>A
  </table>
```

In this case, if the user agent were to expose the `data-abbr` attribute in the user interface (e.g. in a debugging environment), the last case would be rendered with a *left* parenthesis, because the direction would be determined from the element's contents.

A string provided by a script (e.g. the argument to `window.alert()`) is expected to be treated as an independent set of one or more bidirectional algorithm paragraphs when displayed, as defined by the bidirectional algorithm, including, for instance, supporting the paragraph-breaking behaviour of "LF" (U+000A) characters. For the purposes of determining the paragraph level of such text in the bidirectional algorithm, this specification does *not* provide a higher-level override of rules P2 and P3. [\[BDI\]](#)

When necessary, authors can enforce a particular direction for a given paragraph by starting it with the Unicode U+200E LEFT-TO-RIGHT MARK or U+200F RIGHT-TO-LEFT MARK characters.

Code Example:

Thus, the following script:

```
alert('＼u05DC＼u05DE＼u05D3 HTML \u05D4＼u05D9＼u05D5＼u05DD!')
```

...would always result in a message reading "!טוט HTML למד" (not "למד טוט HTML!"), regardless of the language of the user agent interface or the direction of the page or any of its elements.

Code Example:

For a more complex example, consider the following script:

```
/* Warning: this script does not handle right-to-left scripts correctly */
var s;
if (s = prompt('What is your name?')) {
    alert(s + '! Ok, Fred, ' + s + ', and Wilma will get the car.');
}
```

When the user enters "Kitty", the user agent would alert "Kitty! Ok, Fred, Kitty, and Wilma will get the car.". However, if the user enters "Fred !", then the bidirectional algorithm will determine that the direction of the paragraph is right-to-left, and so the output will be the following unintended mess: ".and Wilma will get the car ,Fred !Fred !"

To force an alert that starts with user-provided text (or other text of unknown directionality) to render left-to-right, the string can be prefixed with a U+200E LEFT-TO-RIGHT MARK character:

```
var s;
if (s = prompt('What is your name?')) {
    alert('＼u200E' + s + '! Ok, Fred, ' + s + ', and Wilma will get the car.');
}
```

10.8 Print media

User agents are expected to allow the user to request the opportunity to **obtain a physical form** (or a representation of a physical form) of a [Document](#). For example, selecting the option to print a page or convert it to PDF format. [\[PDF\]](#)

When the user actually [obtains a physical form](#) (or a representation of a physical form) of a [Document](#), the user agent is expected to create a new rendering of the [Document](#) for the print media.

10.9 Unstyled XML documents

HTML user agents may, in certain circumstances, find themselves rendering non-HTML documents that use vocabularies for which they lack any built-in knowledge. This section provides for a way for user agents to handle such documents in a somewhat useful manner.

While a [Document](#) is an [unstyled document](#), the user agent is expected to render [an unstyled document view](#).

A [Document](#) is an **unstyled document** while it matches the following conditions:

- The [Document](#) has no author style sheets (whether referenced by HTTP headers, processing instructions, elements like [link](#), inline elements like [style](#), or any other mechanism).
- None of the elements in the [Document](#) have any [presentational hints](#).
- None of the elements in the [Document](#) have any [CSS styling attributes](#).
- None of the elements in the [Document](#) are in any of the following namespaces: [HTML namespace](#), [SVG namespace](#), [MathML namespace](#)
- The [Document](#) has no [focusable](#) elements (e.g. from XLink).
- The [Document](#) has no [hyperlinks](#) (e.g. from XLink).
- There exists no [script](#) whose [document](#) is this [Document](#).
- None of the elements in the [Document](#) have any registered event listeners.

An **unstyled document view** is one where the DOM is not rendered according to CSS (which would, since there are no applicable styles in this context, just result in a wall of text), but is instead rendered in a manner that is useful for a developer. This could consist of just showing the [Document](#) object's source, maybe with syntax highlighting, or it could consist of displaying just the DOM tree, or simply a message saying that the page is not a styled document.

Note: If a [Document](#) stops being an [unstyled document](#), then the conditions above stop applying, and thus a user agent following these requirements will switch to using the regular CSS rendering.

11 Obsolete features

11.1 Obsolete but conforming features

Features listed in this section will trigger warnings in conformance checkers.

Authors should not specify a `border` attribute on an `img` element. If the attribute is present, its value must be the string "`0`". CSS should be used instead.

Authors should not specify a `language` attribute on a `script` element. If the attribute is present, its value must be an `ASCII case-insensitive` match for the string "`JavaScript`" and either the `type` attribute must be omitted or its value must be an `ASCII case-insensitive` match for the string "`text/javascript`". The attribute should be entirely omitted instead (with the value "`JavaScript`", it has no effect), or replaced with use of the `type` attribute.

Authors should not specify the `name` attribute on `a` elements. If the attribute is present, its value must not be the empty string and must neither be equal to the value of any of the `ID`s in the element's `home subtree` other than the element's own `ID`, if any, nor be equal to the value of any of the other `name` attributes on `a` elements in the element's `home subtree`. If this attribute is present and the element has an `ID`, then the attribute's value must be equal to the element's `ID`. In earlier versions of the language, this attribute was intended as a way to specify possible targets for fragment identifiers in `URLs`. The `id` attribute should be used instead.

Authors should not, but may despite requirements to the contrary elsewhere in this specification, specify the `maxlength` and `size` attributes on `input` elements whose `type` attributes are in the `Number` state. One valid reason for using these attributes regardless is to help legacy user agents that do not support `input` elements with `type="number"` to still render the text field with a useful width.

Note: In [the HTML syntax](#), specifying a `DOCTYPE` that is an [obsolete permitted DOCTYPE](#) will also trigger a warning.

11.1.1 Warnings for obsolete but conforming features

To ease the transition from HTML4 Transitional documents to the language defined in *this* specification, and to discourage certain features that are only allowed in very few circumstances, conformance checkers are required to warn the user when the following features are used in a document. These are generally old obsolete features that have no effect, and are allowed only to distinguish between likely mistakes (regular conformance errors) and mere vestigial markup or unusual and discouraged practices (these warnings).

The following features must be categorized as described above:

- The presence of an [obsolete permitted DOCTYPE](#) in an [HTML document](#).
- The presence of a `border` attribute on an `img` element if its value is the string "`0`".
- The presence of a `language` attribute on a `script` element if its value is an `ASCII case-insensitive` match for the string "`JavaScript`" and if there is no `type` attribute or there is and its value is an `ASCII case-insensitive` match for the string "`text/javascript`".
- The presence of a `name` attribute on an `a` element, if its value is not the empty string.
- The presence of a `maxlength` attribute on an `input` element whose `type` attribute is in the `Number` state.
- The presence of a `size` attribute on an `input` element whose `type` attribute is in the `Number` state.

Conformance checkers must distinguish between pages that have no conformance errors and have none of these obsolete features, and pages that have no conformance errors but do have some of these obsolete features.

For example, a validator could report some pages as "Valid HTML" and others as "Valid HTML with warnings".

11.2 Non-conforming features

Elements in the following list are entirely obsolete, and must not be used by authors:

applet
Use `embed` or `object` instead.

acronym
Use `abbr` instead.

bgsound
Use `audio` instead.

dir
Use `ul` instead.

frame
frameset

~~elements~~

~~noframes~~

Either use [iframe](#) and CSS instead, or use server-side includes to generate complete pages with the various invariant parts merged in.

~~hgroup~~

To mark up subheadings, consider putting the subheading into a [p](#) element after the [h1-h6](#) element containing the main heading, or putting the subheading directly within the [h1-h6](#) element containing the main heading, but separated from the main heading by punctuation and/or within, for example, a [span class="subheading"](#) element with differentiated styling.

Headings and subheadings, alternative titles, or taglines can be grouped using the [header](#) or [div](#) elements.

~~isindex~~

Use an explicit [form](#) and [text field](#) combination instead.

~~listing~~

Use [pre](#) and [code](#) instead.

~~nextid~~

Use GUIDs instead.

~~noembed~~

Use [object](#) instead of [embed](#) when fallback is necessary.

~~plaintext~~

Use the "text/plain" [MIME type](#) instead.

~~rb~~

Providing the ruby base directly inside the [ruby](#) element is sufficient; the [rb](#) element is unnecessary. Omit it altogether.

~~strike~~

Use [del](#) instead if the element is marking an edit, otherwise use [s](#) instead.

~~xmp~~

Use [pre](#) and [code](#) instead, and escape "<" and "&" characters as "<" and "&" respectively.

~~basefont~~

~~big~~

~~blink~~

~~center~~

~~font~~

~~marquee~~

~~multicol~~

~~nobr~~

~~spacer~~

~~tt~~

Use appropriate elements or CSS instead.

Where the [tt](#) element would have been used for marking up keyboard input, consider the [kbd](#) element; for variables, consider the [var](#) element; for computer code, consider the [code](#) element; and for computer output, consider the [samp](#) element.

Similarly, if the [big](#) element is being used to denote a heading, consider using the [h1](#) element; if it is being used for marking up important passages, consider the [strong](#) element; and if it is being used for highlighting text for reference purposes, consider the [mark](#) element.

See also the [text-level semantics usage summary](#) for more suggestions with examples.

The following attributes are obsolete (though the elements are still part of the language), and must not be used by authors:

~~charset on a elements~~

~~charset on link elements~~

Use an HTTP Content-Type header on the linked resource instead.

~~coords on a elements~~

~~shape on a elements~~

Use [area](#) instead of [a](#) for image maps.

~~methods on a elements~~

~~methods on link elements~~

Use the HTTP OPTIONS feature instead.

~~name on a elements (except as noted in the previous section)~~

~~name on embed elements~~

~~name on img elements~~

~~name on option elements~~

Use the [id](#) attribute instead.

~~rev on a elements~~

~~rev on link elements~~

Use the [rel](#) attribute instead, with an opposite term. (For example, instead of `rev="made"`, use `rel="author"`.)

~~urn on a elements~~

~~urn on link elements~~

Specify the preferred persistent identifier using the [href](#) attribute instead.

~~accept on form elements~~

Use the [accept](#) attribute directly on the [input](#) elements instead.

~~nohref on area elements~~

Omitting the [href](#) attribute is sufficient; the [nohref](#) attribute is unnecessary. Omit it altogether.

~~profile on head elements~~

When used for declaring which [meta](#) terms are used in the document, unnecessary; omit it altogether, and [register the names](#).

When used for triggering specific user agent behaviors: use a [link](#) element instead.

~~version on html elements~~

Unnecessary. Omit it altogether.

ismap on **input** elements

Unnecessary. Omit it altogether. All **input** elements with a **type** attribute in the **Image Button** state are processed as server-side image maps.

usemap on **input** elements

Use **img** instead of **input** for image maps.

lowsrc on **img** elements

Use a progressive JPEG image (given in the **src** attribute), instead of using two separate images.

target on **link** elements

Unnecessary. Omit it altogether.

scheme on **meta** elements

Use only one scheme per field, or make the scheme declaration part of the value.

archive on **object** elements

classid on **object** elements

code on **object** elements

codebase on **object** elements

codetype on **object** elements

Use the **data** and **type** attributes to invoke **plugins**. To set parameters with these names in particular, the **param** element can be used.

declare on **object** elements

Repeat the **object** element completely each time the resource is to be reused.

standby on **object** elements

Optimize the linked resource so that it loads quickly or, at least, incrementally.

type on **param** elements

valuetype on **param** elements

Use the **name** and **value** attributes without declaring value types.

language on **script** elements (except as noted in the previous section)

Use the **type** attribute instead.

event on **script** elements

for on **script** elements

Use DOM Events mechanisms to register event listeners. [\[DOM\]](#)

datapagesize on **table** elements

Unnecessary. Omit it altogether.

summary on **table** elements

Use one of the [techniques for describing tables](#) given in the **table** section instead.

axis on **td** and **th** elements

Use the **scope** attribute on the relevant **th**.

scope on **td** elements

Use **th** elements for heading cells.

datasrc on **a, applet, button, div, frame, iframe, img, input, label, legend, marquee, object, option, select, span, table, and textarea** elements

datafld on **a, applet, button, div, fieldset, frame, iframe, img, input, label, legend, marquee, object, param, select, span, and textarea** elements

dataformatas on **button, div, input, label, legend, marquee, object, option, select, span, and table** elements

Use script and a mechanism such as `XMLHttpRequest` to populate the page dynamically. [\[XHR\]](#)

alink on **body** elements

bgcolor on **body** elements

link on **body** elements

marginbottom on **body** elements

marginheight on **body** elements

marginleft on **body** elements

marginright on **body** elements

margintop on **body** elements

marginwidth on **body** elements

text on **body** elements

vlink on **body** elements

clear on **br** elements

align on **caption** elements

align on **col** elements

char on **col** elements

charoff on **col** elements

valign on **col** elements

width on **col** elements

align on **div** elements

compact on **div** elements

align on **embed** elements

hspace on **embed** elements

vspace on **embed** elements

align on **hr** elements

color on **hr** elements

noshade on **hr** elements

size on **hr** elements

width on **hr** elements

align on **h1—h6** elements

align on **iframe** elements

allowtransparency on **iframe** elements

```

frameborder on iframe elements
hspace on iframe elements
marginheight on iframe elements
marginwidth on iframe elements
scrolling on iframe elements
vspace on iframe elements
align on input elements
hspace on input elements
vspace on input elements
align on img elements
border on img elements (except as noted in the previous section)
hspace on img elements
vspace on img elements
align on legend elements
type on li elements
align on object elements
border on object elements
hspace on object elements
vspace on object elements
compact on ol elements
align on p elements
width on pre elements
align on table elements
bgcolor on table elements
cellpadding on table elements
cellspacing on table elements
frame on table elements
rules on table elements
width on table elements
align on tbody, thead, and tfoot elements
char on tbody, thead, and tfoot elements
charoff on tbody, thead, and tfoot elements
valign on tbody, thead, and tfoot elements
align on td and th elements
bgcolor on td and th elements
char on td and th elements
charoff on td and th elements
height on td and th elements
nowrap on td and th elements
valign on td and th elements
width on td and th elements
align on tr elements
bgcolor on tr elements
char on tr elements
charoff on tr elements
valign on tr elements
compact on ul elements
type on ul elements
background on body, table, thead, tbody, tfoot, tr, td, and th elements
Use CSS instead.

```

The border attribute on the table element can be used to provide basic fallback styling for the purpose of making tables legible in browsing environments where CSS support is limited or absent, such as text-based browsers, WYSIWYG editors, and in situations where CSS support is disabled or the style sheet is lost. Only the empty string and the value "1" may be used as border values for this purpose. Other values are considered obsolete. To regulate the thickness of such borders, authors should instead use CSS.

11.3 Requirements for implementations

11.3.1 The applet element

The applet element is a Java-specific variant of the embed element. The applet element is now obsoleted so that all extension frameworks (Java, .NET, Flash, etc) are handled in a consistent manner.

When the element matches any of the following conditions, it represents its contents:

- The element is still in the stack of open elements of an HTML parser or XML parser.
- The element is not in a Document.
- The element's document is not fully active.
- The element's document's active sandboxing flag set has its sandboxed plugins browsing context flag set.
- The element has an ancestor media element.
- The element has an ancestor object element that is *not* showing its fallback content.
- No Java Language runtime plugin is available.
- A Java runtime plugin is available but it is disabled.

Otherwise, the user agent should instantiate a Java Language runtime plugin, and should pass the names and values of all the attributes on the element, in the order they were added to the element, with the attributes added by the parser being ordered in source order, and then a parameter named "PARAM" whose value is null, and then all the names and values of parameters given by param elements that are children of the applet element, in tree order, to the plugin used. If the plugin supports a scriptable interface, the HTMLAppletElement object representing the element should expose that interface. The applet element represents the plugin.

Note: The applet element is unaffected by the CSS 'display' property. The Java Language runtime is instantiated even if the element is hidden with a 'display:none' CSS style.

The applet element must implement the HTMLAppletElement interface.

IDL	<pre> interface HTMLAppletElement : HTMLElement { attribute DOMString align; attribute DOMString alt; attribute DOMString archive;</pre>
-----	--

```

        attribute DOMString code;
        attribute DOMString codeBase;
        attribute DOMString height;
        attribute unsigned long hspace;
        attribute DOMString name;
        attribute DOMString object; // the underscore is not part of the identifier
        attribute unsigned long vspace;
        attribute DOMString width;
    };

```

The `align`, `alt`, `archive`, `code`, `height`, `hspace`, `name`, `object`, `vspace`, and `width` IDL attributes must [reflect](#) the respective content attributes of the same name. For the purposes of reflection, the `applet` element's `object` content attribute is defined as containing a [URL](#).

The `codeBase` IDL attribute must [reflect](#) the `codebase` content attribute, which for the purposes of reflection is defined as containing a [URL](#).

11.3.2 The `marquee` element

The `marquee` element is a presentational element that animates content. CSS transitions and animations are a more appropriate mechanism. [\[CSSANIMATIONS\]](#) [\[CSSTRANSITIONS\]](#)

The [task source](#) for tasks mentioned in this section is the [DOM manipulation task source](#).

The `marquee` element must implement the [HTMLMarqueeElement](#) interface.

IDL	<pre> interface HTMLMarqueeElement : HTMLElement { attribute DOMString behavior; attribute DOMString backgroundColor; attribute DOMString direction; attribute DOMString height; attribute unsigned long hspace; attribute long loop; attribute unsigned long scrollAmount; attribute unsigned long scrollDelay; attribute boolean trueSpeed; attribute unsigned long vspace; attribute DOMString width; attribute EventHandler onbounce; attribute EventHandler onfinish; attribute EventHandler onstart; void start(); void stop(); }; </pre>
-----	---

A `marquee` element can be [turned on](#) or [turned off](#). When it is created, it is [turned on](#).

When the `start()` method is called, the `marquee` element must be [turned on](#).

When the `stop()` method is called, the `marquee` element must be [turned off](#).

When a `marquee` element is created, the user agent must [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named `start` at the element.

The `behavior` content attribute on `marquee` elements is an [enumerated attribute](#) with the following keywords (all non-conforming):

Keyword	State
scroll	scroll
slide	slide
alternate	alternate

The *missing value default* is the `scroll` state.

The `direction` content attribute on `marquee` elements is an [enumerated attribute](#) with the following keywords (all non-conforming):

Keyword	State
left	left
right	right
up	up
down	down

The *missing value default* is the `left` state.

The `trueSpeed` content attribute on `marquee` elements is a [boolean attribute](#).

A `marquee` element has a **marquee scroll interval**, which is obtained as follows:

- If the element has a `scrollDelay` attribute, and parsing its value using the [rules for parsing non-negative integers](#) does not return an error, then let `delay` be the parsed value. Otherwise, let `delay` be 85.
- If the element does not have a `trueSpeed` attribute, and the `delay` value is less than 60, then let `delay` be 60 instead.
- The [marquee scroll interval](#) is `delay`, interpreted in milliseconds.

A `marquee` element has a **marquee scroll distance**, which, if the element has a `scrollAmount` attribute, and parsing its value using the [rules for parsing non-negative integers](#) does not return an error, is the parsed value interpreted in CSS pixels, and otherwise is 6 CSS pixels.

A `marquee` element has a **marquee loop count**, which, if the element has a `loop` attribute, and parsing its value using the [rules for parsing integers](#) does not return an error or a number less than 1, is the parsed value, and otherwise is -1.

The `loop` IDL attribute, on getting, must return the element's [marquee loop count](#); and on setting, if the new value is different than the element's [marquee loop count](#) and either greater than zero or equal to -1, must set the element's [content attribute](#) (adding it if necessary) to the `loop` attribute's value.

`marquee loop count` and either greater than zero or equal to -1, must set the element's `loop` content attribute (adding it if necessary) to the `value` integer that represents the new value. (Other values are ignored.)

A `marquee` element also has a **marquee current loop index**, which is zero when the element is created.

The rendering layer will occasionally **increment the marquee current loop index**, which must cause the following steps to be run:

1. If the `marquee loop count` is -1, then abort these steps.
2. Increment the `marquee current loop index` by one.
3. If the `marquee current loop index` is now equal to or greater than the element's `marquee loop count`, **turn off** the `marquee` element and **queue a task to fire a simple event** named `finish` at the `marquee` element.
Otherwise, if the `behavior` attribute is in the `alternate` state, then **queue a task to fire a simple event** named `bounce` at the `marquee` element.
Otherwise, **queue a task to fire a simple event** named `start` at the `marquee` element.

The following are the **event handlers** (and their corresponding **event handler event types**) that must be supported, as content and IDL attributes, by `marquee` elements:

Event handler	Event handler event type
<code>onbounce</code>	<code>bounce</code>
<code>onfinish</code>	<code>finish</code>
<code>onstart</code>	<code>start</code>

The `behavior`, `direction`, `height`, `hspace`, `vspace`, and `width` IDL attributes must **reflect** the respective content attributes of the same name.

The `bgcolor` IDL attribute must **reflect** the `bgcolor` content attribute.

The `scrollAmount` IDL attribute must **reflect** the `scrollamount` content attribute. The default value is 6.

The `scrollDelay` IDL attribute must **reflect** the `scrolldelay` content attribute. The default value is 85.

The `trueSpeed` IDL attribute must **reflect** the `truespeed` content attribute.

11.3.3 Frames

The `frameset` element acts as **the body element** in documents that use frames.

The `frameset` element must implement the `HTMLFrameSetElement` interface.

```
IDL interface HTMLFrameSetElement : HTMLElement {  
    attribute DOMString cols;  
    attribute DOMString rows;  
};  
HTMLFrameSetElement implements WindowEventHandlers;
```

The `cols` and `rows` IDL attributes of the `frameset` element must **reflect** the respective content attributes of the same name.

The `frameset` element must support the following **event handler content attributes** exposing the **event handlers** of the `window` object:

- `onafterprint`
- `onbeforeprint`
- `onbeforeunload`
- `onhashchange`
- `onmessage`
- `onoffline`
- `ononline`
- `onpagehide`
- `onpageshow`
- `onpopstate`
- `onresize`
- `onstorage`
- `onunload`

The DOM interface also exposes **event handler IDL attributes** that mirror those on the `window` element.

The `onblur`, `onerror`, `onfocus`, `onload`, and `onscroll` **event handlers** of the `window` object, exposed on the `frameset` element, replace the generic **event handlers** with the same names normally supported by **HTML elements**.

The `frame` element defines a **nested browsing context** similar to the `iframe` element, but rendered within a `frameset` element.

A `frame` element is said to be an **active frame element** when it is **in a Document** and its parent element, if any, is a `frameset` element.

When a `frame` element is created as an **active frame element**, or becomes an **active frame element** after not having been one, the user agent must create a **nested browsing context**, and then **process the frame attributes** for the first time.

When a `frame` element stops being an **active frame element**, the user agent must **discard** the **nested browsing context**.

Whenever a `frame` element with a **nested browsing context** has its `src` attribute set, changed, or removed, the user agent must **process the frame attributes**.

When the user agent is to **process the frame attributes**, it must run the first appropriate steps from the following list:

- If the element has no `src` attribute specified, and the user agent is processing the `frame`'s attributes for the first time
Queue a task to fire a simple event named `load` at the `frame` element.
- Otherwise

1. If the value of the `src` attribute is the empty string, let `url` be the string "`about:blank`".

Otherwise, **resolve** the value of the `src` attribute, relative to the `frame` element.

→ If the result of `resolve(url)` is a `Document`, then process the `Document`'s attributes.

If that is not successful, then let `url` be the string "`about:blank`". Otherwise, let `url` be the resulting [absolute URL](#).

2. Navigate the element's child browsing context to `url`.

Any [navigation](#) required of the user agent in the [process the frame attributes](#) algorithm must be completed as an [explicit self-navigation override](#) and with the `frame` element's document's [browsing context](#) as the [source browsing context](#).

Furthermore, if the [active document](#) of the element's [child browsing context](#) before such a [navigation](#) was not [completely loaded](#) at the time of the new [navigation](#), then the [navigation](#) must be completed with [replacement enabled](#).

Similarly, if the [child browsing context](#)'s [session history](#) contained only one [Document](#) when the [process the frame attributes](#) algorithm was invoked, and that was the [about:blank Document](#) created when the [child browsing context](#) was created, then any [navigation](#) required of the user agent in that algorithm must be completed with [replacement enabled](#).

When the browsing context is created, if a `name` attribute is present, the [browsing context name](#) must be set to the value of this attribute; otherwise, the [browsing context name](#) must be set to the empty string.

Whenever the `name` attribute is set, the nested [browsing context](#)'s `name` must be changed to the new value. If the attribute is removed, the [browsing context name](#) must be set to the empty string.

When content loads in a `frame`, after any `load` events are fired within the content itself, the user agent must [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named `load` at the `frame` element. When content fails to load (e.g. due to a network error), then the user agent must [queue a task](#) to [fire a simple event](#) named `error` at the element instead.

The [task source](#) for the [tasks](#) above is the [DOM manipulation task source](#).

When there is an [active parser](#) in the `frame`, and when anything in the `frame` is [delaying the load event](#) of the `frame`'s [browsing context](#)'s [active document](#), the `frame` must [delay the load event](#) of its document.

The `frame` element must implement the [HTMLFrameElement](#) interface.

```
IDL interface HTMLFrameElement : HTMLElement {
    attribute DOMString name;
    attribute DOMString scrolling;
    attribute DOMString src;
    attribute DOMString frameBorder;
    attribute DOMString longDesc;
    attribute boolean noResize;
    readonly attribute Document? contentDocument;
    readonly attribute WindowProxy? contentWindow;

    [TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString marginHeight;
    [TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString marginWidth;
};
```

The `name`, `scrolling`, and `src` IDL attributes of the `frame` element must [reflect](#) the respective content attributes of the same name. For the purposes of reflection, the `frame` element's `src` content attribute is defined as containing a [URL](#).

The `frameBorder` IDL attribute of the `frame` element must [reflect](#) the element's `frameborder` content attribute.

The `longDesc` IDL attribute of the `frame` element must [reflect](#) the element's `longdesc` content attribute, which for the purposes of reflection is defined as containing a [URL](#).

The `noResize` IDL attribute of the `frame` element must [reflect](#) the element's `noresize` content attribute.

The `contentDocument` IDL attribute of the `frame` element must return the [Document](#) object of the [active document](#) of the `frame` element's [nested browsing context](#).

The `contentWindow` IDL attribute must return the [WindowProxy](#) object of the `frame` element's [nested browsing context](#).

The `marginHeight` IDL attribute of the `frame` element must [reflect](#) the element's `marginheight` content attribute.

The `marginWidth` IDL attribute of the `frame` element must [reflect](#) the element's `marginwidth` content attribute.

11.3.4 Other elements, attributes and APIs

User agents must treat [acronym](#) elements in a manner equivalent to [abbr](#) elements in terms of semantics and for purposes of rendering.

```
IDL partial interface HTMLAnchorElement {
    attribute DOMString coords;
    attribute DOMString charset;
    attribute DOMString name;
    attribute DOMString rev;
    attribute DOMString shape;
};
```

The `coords`, `charset`, `name`, `rev`, and `shape` IDL attributes of the `a` element must [reflect](#) the respective content attributes of the same name.

```
IDL partial interface HTMLAreaElement {
    attribute boolean noHref;
};
```

The `noHref` IDL attribute of the `area` element must [reflect](#) the element's `nohref` content attribute.

```
IDL partial interface HTMLBodyElement {
    [TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString text;
    [TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString link;
    [TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString vLink;
    [TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString aLink;
    [TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString bgColor;
    attribute DOMString background;
};
```

The `text` IDL attribute of the `body` element must [reflect](#) the element's `text` content attribute.

The `link` IDL attribute of the `body` element must [reflect](#) the element's `link` content attribute.

The `alink` IDL attribute of the `body` element must [reflect](#) the element's `alink` content attribute.

The `vlink` IDL attribute of the `body` element must [reflect](#) the element's `vlink` content attribute.

The `bcolor` IDL attribute of the `body` element must [reflect](#) the element's `bcolor` content attribute.

The `background` IDL attribute of the `body` element must [reflect](#) the element's `background` content attribute. (The `background` content is *not* defined to contain a [URL](#), despite rules regarding its handling in the rendering section above.)

IDL

```
partial interface HTMLBRElement {
    attribute DOMString clear;
};
```

The `clear` IDL attribute of the `br` element must [reflect](#) the content attribute of the same name.

IDL

```
partial interface HTMLTableCaptionElement {
    attribute DOMString align;
};
```

The `align` IDL attribute of the `caption` element must [reflect](#) the content attribute of the same name.

IDL

```
partial interface HTMLTableColElement {
    attribute DOMString align;
    attribute DOMString ch;
    attribute DOMString choff;
    attribute DOMString valign;
    attribute DOMString width;
};
```

The `align` and `width` IDL attributes of the `col` element must [reflect](#) the respective content attributes of the same name.

The `ch` IDL attribute of the `col` element must [reflect](#) the element's `char` content attribute.

The `choff` IDL attribute of the `col` element must [reflect](#) the element's `charoff` content attribute.

The `valign` IDL attribute of the `col` element must [reflect](#) the element's `valign` content attribute.

User agents must treat `dir` elements in a manner equivalent to `ul` elements in terms of semantics and for purposes of rendering.

The `dir` element must implement the `HTMLDirectoryElement` interface.

IDL

```
interface HTMLDirectoryElement : HTMLElement {
    attribute boolean compact;
};
```

The `compact` IDL attribute of the `dir` element must [reflect](#) the content attribute of the same name.

IDL

```
partial interface HTMLDivElement {
    attribute DOMString align;
};
```

The `align` IDL attribute of the `div` element must [reflect](#) the content attribute of the same name.

IDL

```
partial interface HTMLListElement {
    attribute boolean compact;
};
```

The `compact` IDL attribute of the `dl` element must [reflect](#) the content attribute of the same name.

IDL

```
partial interface HTMLEmbedElement {
    attribute DOMString align;
    attribute DOMString name;
};
```

The `name` and `align` IDL attributes of the `embed` element must [reflect](#) the respective content attributes of the same name.

The `font` element must implement the `HTMLFontElement` interface.

IDL

```
interface HTMLFontElement : HTMLElement {
    [TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString color;
    attribute DOMString face;
    attribute DOMString size;
};
```

The `color`, `face`, and `size` IDL attributes of the `font` element must [reflect](#) the respective content attributes of the same name.

IDL

```
partial interface HTMLHeadingElement {
    attribute DOMString align;
};
```

The `align` IDL attribute of the `h1–h6` elements must [reflect](#) the content attribute of the same name.

Note: The `profile` IDL attribute on `head` elements (with the `HTMLHeadElement` interface) is intentionally omitted. Unless so required by

[another applicable specification](#), implementations would therefore not support this attribute. (It is mentioned here as it was defined in a previous version of the DOM specifications.)

IDL

```
partial interface HTMLHRElement {
    attribute DOMString align;
    attribute DOMString color;
    attribute boolean noShade;
    attribute DOMString size;
    attribute DOMString width;
};
```

The `align`, `color`, `size`, and `width` IDL attributes of the `hr` element must [reflect](#) the respective content attributes of the same name.

The `noshade` IDL attribute of the `hr` element must [reflect](#) the element's `noshade` content attribute.

IDL

```
partial interface HTMLHtmlElement {
    attribute DOMString version;
};
```

The `version` IDL attribute of the `html` element must [reflect](#) the content attribute of the same name.

IDL

```
partial interface HTMLIFrameElement {
    attribute DOMString align;
    attribute DOMString scrolling;
    attribute DOMString frameBorder;
    attribute DOMString longDesc;

    [TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString marginHeight;
    [TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString marginWidth;
};
```

The `align` and `scrolling` IDL attributes of the `iframe` element must [reflect](#) the respective content attributes of the same name.

The `frameBorder` IDL attribute of the `iframe` element must [reflect](#) the element's `frameborder` content attribute.

The `longdesc` IDL attribute of the `iframe` element must [reflect](#) the element's `longdesc` content attribute, which for the purposes of reflection is defined as containing a [URL](#).

The `marginHeight` IDL attribute of the `iframe` element must [reflect](#) the element's `marginheight` content attribute.

The `marginWidth` IDL attribute of the `iframe` element must [reflect](#) the element's `marginwidth` content attribute.

IDL

```
partial interface HTMLImageElement {
    attribute DOMString name;
    attribute DOMString lowsrc;
    attribute DOMString align;
    attribute unsigned long hspace;
    attribute unsigned long vspace;
    attribute DOMString longDesc;

    [TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString border;
};
```

The `name`, `align`, `border`, `hspace`, and `vspace` IDL attributes of the `img` element must [reflect](#) the respective content attributes of the same name.

The `longdesc` IDL attribute of the `img` element must [reflect](#) the element's `longdesc` content attribute, which for the purposes of reflection is defined as containing a [URL](#).

The `lowsrc` IDL attribute of the `img` element must [reflect](#) the element's `lowsrc` content attribute, which for the purposes of reflection is defined as containing a [URL](#).

IDL

```
partial interface HTMLInputElement {
    attribute DOMString align;
    attribute DOMString useMap;
};
```

The `align` IDL attribute of the `input` element must [reflect](#) the content attribute of the same name.

The `useMap` IDL attribute of the `input` element must [reflect](#) the element's `usemap` content attribute.

IDL

```
partial interface HTMLLegendElement {
    attribute DOMString align;
};
```

The `align` IDL attribute of the `legend` element must [reflect](#) the content attribute of the same name.

IDL

```
partial interface HTMLLIElement {
    attribute DOMString type;
};
```

The `type` IDL attribute of the `li` element must [reflect](#) the content attribute of the same name.

IDL

```
partial interface HTMLLinkElement {
    attribute DOMString charset;
    attribute DOMString rev;
    attribute DOMString target;
};
```

The `charset`, `rev`, and `target` IDL attributes of the `link` element must [reflect](#) the respective content attributes of the same name.

User agents must treat [listing](#) elements in a manner equivalent to [pre](#) elements in terms of semantics and for purposes of rendering.

IDL

```
partial interface HTMLMetaElement {
    attribute DOMString scheme;
};
```

User agents may treat the [scheme](#) content attribute on the [meta](#) element as an extension of the element's [name](#) content attribute when processing a [meta](#) element with a [name](#) attribute whose value is one that the user agent recognizes as supporting the [scheme](#) attribute.

User agents are encouraged to ignore the [scheme](#) attribute and instead process the value given to the metadata name as if it had been specified for each expected value of the [scheme](#) attribute.

Code Example:

For example, if the user agent acts on [meta](#) elements with [name](#) attributes having the value "eGMS.subject.keyword", and knows that the [scheme](#) attribute is used with this metadata name, then it could take the [scheme](#) attribute into account, acting as if it was an extension of the [name](#) attribute. Thus the following two [meta](#) elements could be treated as two elements giving values for two different metadata names, one consisting of a combination of "eGMS.subject.keyword" and "LGCL", and the other consisting of a combination of "eGMS.subject.keyword" and "ORLY":

```
<!-- this markup is invalid -->
<meta name="eGMS.subject.keyword" scheme="LGCL" content="Abandoned vehicles">
<meta name="eGMS.subject.keyword" scheme="ORLY" content="Mah car: kthxbye">
```

The suggested processing of this markup, however, would be equivalent to the following:

```
<meta name="eGMS.subject.keyword" content="Abandoned vehicles">
<meta name="eGMS.subject.keyword" content="Mah car: kthxbye">
```

The [scheme](#) IDL attribute of the [meta](#) element must [reflect](#) the content attribute of the same name.

IDL

```
partial interface HTMLObjectElement {
    attribute DOMString align;
    attribute DOMString archive;
    attribute DOMString code;
    attribute boolean declare;
    attribute unsigned long hspace;
    attribute DOMString standby;
    attribute unsigned long vspace;
    attribute DOMString codeBase;
    attribute DOMString codeType;

    [TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString border;
};
```

The [align](#), [archive](#), [border](#), [code](#), [declare](#), [hspace](#), [standby](#), and [vspace](#) IDL attributes of the [object](#) element must [reflect](#) the respective content attributes of the same name.

The [codeBase](#) IDL attribute of the [object](#) element must [reflect](#) the element's [codebase](#) content attribute, which for the purposes of reflection is defined as containing a [URL](#).

The [codeType](#) IDL attribute of the [object](#) element must [reflect](#) the element's [codetype](#) content attribute.

IDL

```
partial interface HTMLOLListElement {
    attribute boolean compact;
};
```

The [compact](#) IDL attribute of the [ol](#) element must [reflect](#) the content attribute of the same name.

IDL

```
partial interface HTMLParagraphElement {
    attribute DOMString align;
};
```

The [align](#) IDL attribute of the [p](#) element must [reflect](#) the content attribute of the same name.

IDL

```
partial interface HTMLParamElement {
    attribute DOMString type;
    attribute DOMString valueType;
};
```

The [type](#) IDL attribute of the [param](#) element must [reflect](#) the content attribute of the same name.

The [valueType](#) IDL attribute of the [param](#) element must [reflect](#) the element's [valuetype](#) content attribute.

User agents must treat [plaintext](#) elements in a manner equivalent to [pre](#) elements in terms of semantics and for purposes of rendering. (The parser has special behavior for this element, though.)

IDL

```
partial interface HTMLPreElement {
    attribute long width;
};
```

The [width](#) IDL attribute of the [pre](#) element must [reflect](#) the content attribute of the same name.

IDL

```
partial interface HTMLScriptElement {
    attribute DOMString event;
    attribute DOMString htmlFor;
};
```

The `event` and `htmlFor` IDL attributes of the `script` element must return the empty string on getting, and do nothing on setting.

```
IDL partial interface HTMLTableElement {
    attribute DOMString align;
    attribute DOMString frame;
    attribute DOMString rules;
    attribute DOMString summary;
    attribute DOMString width;

    [TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString bgColor;
    [TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString cellPadding;
    [TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString cellSpacing;
};
```

The `align`, `frame`, `summary`, `rules`, and `width`, IDL attributes of the `table` element must [reflect](#) the respective content attributes of the same name.

The `bgcolor` IDL attribute of the `table` element must [reflect](#) the element's `bacolor` content attribute.

The `cellpadding` IDL attribute of the `table` element must [reflect](#) the element's `cellpadding` content attribute.

The `cellspacing` IDL attribute of the `table` element must [reflect](#) the element's `cellspacing` content attribute.

```
IDL partial interface HTMLTableSectionElement {
    attribute DOMString align;
    attribute DOMString ch;
    attribute DOMString chOff;
    attribute DOMString vAlign;
};
```

The `align` IDL attribute of the `tbody`, `thead`, and `tfoot` elements must [reflect](#) the content attribute of the same name.

The `ch` IDL attribute of the `tbody`, `thead`, and `tfoot` elements must [reflect](#) the elements' `char` content attributes.

The `chOff` IDL attribute of the `tbody`, `thead`, and `tfoot` elements must [reflect](#) the elements' `charoff` content attributes.

The `vAlign` IDL attribute of the `tbody`, `thead`, and `tfoot` element must [reflect](#) the elements' `valign` content attributes.

```
IDL partial interface HTMLTableCellElement {
    attribute DOMString align;
    attribute DOMString axis;
    attribute DOMString height;
    attribute DOMString width;

    attribute DOMString ch;
    attribute DOMString chOff;
    attribute boolean nowrap;
    attribute DOMString vAlign;

    [TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString bgColor;
};
```

The `align`, `axis`, `height`, and `width` IDL attributes of the `td` and `th` elements must [reflect](#) the respective content attributes of the same name.

The `ch` IDL attribute of the `td` and `th` elements must [reflect](#) the elements' `char` content attributes.

The `chOff` IDL attribute of the `td` and `th` elements must [reflect](#) the elements' `charoff` content attributes.

The `nowrap` IDL attribute of the `td` and `th` elements must [reflect](#) the elements' `nowrap` content attributes.

The `vAlign` IDL attribute of the `td` and `th` element must [reflect](#) the elements' `valign` content attributes.

The `bgcolor` IDL attribute of the `td` and `th` elements must [reflect](#) the elements' `bacolor` content attributes.

```
IDL partial interface HTMLTableDataCellElement {
    attribute DOMString abbr;
};
```

The `abbr` IDL attribute of the `td` element must [reflect](#) the respective content attributes of the same name.

```
IDL partial interface HTMLTableRowElement {
    attribute DOMString align;
    attribute DOMString ch;
    attribute DOMString chOff;
    attribute DOMString vAlign;

    [TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString bgColor;
};
```

The `align` IDL attribute of the `tr` element must [reflect](#) the content attribute of the same name.

The `ch` IDL attribute of the `tr` element must [reflect](#) the element's `char` content attribute.

The `chOff` IDL attribute of the `tr` element must [reflect](#) the element's `charoff` content attribute.

The `vAlign` IDL attribute of the `tr` element must [reflect](#) the element's `valign` content attribute.

The `bgcolor` IDL attribute of the `tr` element must [reflect](#) the element's `bacolor` content attribute.

```
IDL partial interface HTMLULListElement {
    attribute boolean compact;
    attribute DOMString type;
};
```

The `compact` and `type` IDL attributes of the `ul` element must [reflect](#) the respective content attributes of the same name.

User agents must treat `xmp` elements in a manner equivalent to `pre` elements in terms of semantics and for purposes of rendering. (The parser has special behavior for this element though.)

The `blink`, `bgsound`, `isindex`, `multicol`, `nextid`, `rb`, and `spacer` elements must use the [HTMLUnknownElement](#) interface.

IDL

```
partial interface Document {
  [TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString fgColor;
  [TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString linkColor;
  [TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString vlinkColor;
  [TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString alinkColor;
  [TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString bgColor;

  readonly attribute HTMLCollection anchors;
  readonly attribute HTMLCollection applets;

  void clear();

  readonly attribute HTMLAllCollection all;
};
```

The attributes of the `Document` object listed in the first column of the following table must [reflect](#) the content attribute on [the body element](#) with the name given in the corresponding cell in the second column on the same row, if [the body element](#) is a `body` element (as opposed to a `frameset` element). When there is no [body element](#) or if it is a `frameset` element, the attributes must instead return the empty string on getting and do nothing on setting.

IDL attribute	Content attribute
<code>fgColor</code>	<code>text</code>
<code>linkColor</code>	<code>link</code>
<code>vlinkColor</code>	<code>vlink</code>
<code>alinkColor</code>	<code>alink</code>
<code>bgColor</code>	<code>bgcolor</code>

The `anchors` attribute must return an [HTMLCollection](#) rooted at the `Document` node, whose filter matches only `a` elements with `name` attributes.

The `applets` attribute must return an [HTMLCollection](#) rooted at the `Document` node, whose filter matches only `applet` elements.

The `clear()` method must do nothing.

The `all` attribute must return an [HTMLAllCollection](#) rooted at the `Document` node, whose filter matches all elements.

The object returned for `all` has several unusual behaviors:

- The user agent must act as if the `ToBoolean()` operator in JavaScript converts the object returned for `all` to the false value.
- The user agent must act as if, for the purposes of the `==` and `!=` operators in JavaScript, the object returned for `all` compares as equal to the `undefined` and `null` values. (Comparisons using the `==` operator, and comparisons to other values such as strings or objects, are unaffected.)
- The user agent must act such that the `typeof` operator in JavaScript returns the string `undefined` when applied to the object returned for `all`.

Note: These requirements are a [wilful violation](#) of the JavaScript specification current at the time of writing (ECMAScript edition 5). The JavaScript specification requires that the `ToBoolean()` operator convert all objects to the true value, and does not have provisions for objects acting as if they were `undefined` for the purposes of certain operators. This violation is motivated by a desire for compatibility with two classes of legacy content: one that uses the presence of `document.all` as a way to detect legacy user agents, and one that only supports those legacy user agents and uses the `document.all` object without testing for its presence first.

[[ECMA262](#)]

The `group` element does not have [strong native semantics](#) or [default implicit ARIA semantics](#). User agents must not implement accessibility layer semantics for the `group` element that obfuscates or modifies the semantics of its children.

12 IANA considerations

12.1 text/html

This registration is for community review and will be submitted to the IESG for review, approval, and registration with IANA.

Type name:

text

Subtype name:

html

Required parameters:

No required parameters

Optional parameters:

`charset`

The `charset` parameter may be provided to definitively specify the [document's character encoding](#), overriding any [character encoding declarations](#) in the document. The parameter's value must be the [name](#) of the [character encoding](#) used to serialize the file. [\[ENCODING\]](#)

Encoding considerations:

8bit (see the section on [character encoding declarations](#))

Security considerations:

Entire novels have been written about the security considerations that apply to HTML documents. Many are listed in this document, to which the reader is referred for more details. Some general concerns bear mentioning here, however:

HTML is a scripted language, and has a large number of APIs (some of which are described in this document). Script can expose the user to potential risks of information leakage, credential leakage, cross-site scripting attacks, cross-site request forgeries, and a host of other problems. While the designs in this specification are intended to be safe if implemented correctly, a full implementation is a massive undertaking and, as with any software, user agents are likely to have security bugs.

Even without scripting, there are specific features in HTML which, for historical reasons, are required for broad compatibility with legacy content but that expose the user to unfortunate security problems. In particular, the `img` element can be used in conjunction with some other features as a way to effect a port scan from the user's location on the Internet. This can expose local network topologies that the attacker would otherwise not be able to determine.

HTML relies on a compartmentalization scheme sometimes known as the *same-origin policy*. An [origin](#) in most cases consists of all the

pages served from the same host, on the same port, using the same protocol.

It is critical, therefore, to ensure that any untrusted content that forms part of a site be hosted on a different [origin](#) than any sensitive content on that site. Untrusted content can easily spoof any other page on the same origin, read data from that origin, cause scripts in that origin to execute, submit forms to and from that origin even if they are protected from cross-site request forgery attacks by unique tokens, and make use of any third-party resources exposed to or rights granted to that origin.

Interoperability considerations:

Rules for processing both conforming and non-conforming content are defined in this specification.

Published specification:

This document is the relevant specification. Labeling a resource with the [text/html](#) type asserts that the resource is an [HTML document](#) using [the HTML syntax](#).

Applications that use this media type:

Web browsers, tools for processing Web content, HTML authoring tools, search engines, validators.

Additional information:

Magic number(s):

No sequence of bytes can uniquely identify an HTML document. More information on detecting HTML documents is available in the MIME Sniffing specification. [\[MIMESNIFF\]](#)

File extension(s):

"html" and "htm" are commonly, but certainly not exclusively, used as the extension for HTML documents.

Macintosh file type code(s):

TEXT

Person & email address to contact for further information:

Ian Hickson <ian@hixie.ch>

Intended usage:

Common

Restrictions on usage:

No restrictions apply.

Author:

Ian Hickson <ian@hixie.ch>

Change controller:

W3C

Fragment identifiers used with [text/html](#) resources either refer to [the indicated part of the document](#) or provide state information for in-page scripts.

12.2 multipart/x-mixed-replace

This registration is for community review and will be submitted to the IESG for review, approval, and registration with IANA.

Type name:

multipart

Subtype name:

x-mixed-replace

Required parameters:

- boundary (defined in RFC2046) [\[RFC2046\]](#)

Optional parameters:

No optional parameters.

Encoding considerations:

binary

Security considerations:

Subresources of a [multipart/x-mixed-replace](#) resource can be of any type, including types with non-trivial security implications such as [text/html](#).

Interoperability considerations:

None.

Published specification:

This specification describes processing rules for Web browsers. Conformance requirements for generating resources with this type are the same as for multipart/mixed. [\[RFC2046\]](#)

Applications that use this media type:

This type is intended to be used in resources generated by Web servers, for consumption by Web browsers.

Additional information:

Magic number(s):

No sequence of bytes can uniquely identify a [multipart/x-mixed-replace](#) resource.

File extension(s):

No specific file extensions are recommended for this type.

Macintosh file type code(s):

No specific Macintosh file type codes are recommended for this type.

Person & email address to contact for further information:

Ian Hickson <ian@hixie.ch>

Intended usage:

Common

Restrictions on usage:

No restrictions apply.

Author:

Ian Hickson <ian@hixie.ch>

Change controller:

W3C

Fragment identifiers used with [multipart/x-mixed-replace](#) resources apply to each body part as defined by the type used by that body part.

12.3 application/xhtml+xml

This registration is for community review and will be submitted to the IESG for review, approval, and registration with IANA

Type name:

application

Subtype name:

xhtml+xml

Required parameters:

Same as for application/xml [RFC3023]

Optional parameters:

Same as for application/xml [RFC3023]

Encoding considerations:

Same as for application/xml [RFC3023]

Security considerations:

Same as for application/xml [RFC3023]

Interoperability considerations:

Same as for application/xml [RFC3023]

Published specification:

Labeling a resource with the [application/xhtml+xml](#) type asserts that the resource is an XML document that likely has a root element from the [HTML namespace](#). Thus, the relevant specifications are the XML specification, the Namespaces in XML specification, and this specification. [XML] [XMLNS]

Applications that use this media type:

Same as for application/xml [RFC3023]

Additional information:

Magic number(s):

Same as for application/xml [RFC3023]

File extension(s):

"xhtml" and "xht" are sometimes used as extensions for XML resources that have a root element from the [HTML namespace](#).

Macintosh file type code(s):

TEXT

Person & email address to contact for further information:

Ian Hickson <ian@hixie.ch>

Intended usage:

Common

Restrictions on usage:

No restrictions apply.

Author:

Ian Hickson <ian@hixie.ch>

Change controller:

W3C

Fragment identifiers used with [application/xhtml+xml](#) resources have the same semantics as with any [XML MIME type](#). [RFC3023]

12.4 application/x-www-form-urlencoded

This registration is for community review and will be submitted to the IESG for review, approval, and registration with IANA.

Type name:

application

Subtype name:

x-www-form-urlencoded

Required parameters:

No parameters

Optional parameters:

No parameters

Encoding considerations:

7bit (US-ASCII encoding of octets that themselves can be encoding text using any [ASCII-compatible character encoding](#))

Security considerations:

In isolation, an [application/x-www-form-urlencoded](#) payload poses no security risks. However, as this type is usually used as part of a form submission, all the risks that apply to HTML forms need to be considered in the context of this type.

Interoperability considerations:

Rules for generating and processing [application/x-www-form-urlencoded](#) payloads are defined in this specification.

Published specification:

This document is the relevant specification. Algorithms for [encoding](#) and [decoding](#) are defined.

Applications that use this media type:

Web browsers and servers.

Additional information:

Magic number(s):

There is no reliable mechanism for recognising [application/x-www-form-urlencoded](#) payloads.

File extension(s):

Not applicable.

Macintosh file type code(s):

Not applicable.

Person & email address to contact for further information:

Ian Hickson <ian@hixie.ch>

Intended usage:

Common

Restrictions on usage:

This type is only intended to be used to describe HTML form submission payloads.

Author:

Ian Hickson <ian@hixie.ch>

Change controller:

W3C

Fragment identifiers have no meaning with the [application/x-www-form-urlencoded](#) type.

12.5 `text/cache-manifest`

This registration is for community review and will be submitted to the IESG for review, approval, and registration with IANA.

Type name:

text

Subtype name:

cache-manifest

Required parameters:

No parameters

Optional parameters:

`charset`

The `charset` parameter may be provided. The parameter's value must be "`utf-8`". This parameter serves no purpose; it is only allowed for compatibility with legacy servers.

Encoding considerations:

8bit (always UTF-8)

Security considerations:

Cache manifests themselves pose no immediate risk unless sensitive information is included within the manifest. Implementations, however, are required to follow specific rules when populating a cache based on a cache manifest, to ensure that certain origin-based restrictions are honored. Failure to correctly implement these rules can result in information leakage, cross-site scripting attacks, and the like.

Interoperability considerations:

Rules for processing both conforming and non-conforming content are defined in this specification.

Published specification:

This document is the relevant specification.

Applications that use this media type:

Web browsers.

Additional information:

Magic number(s):

Cache manifests begin with the string "`CACHE MANIFEST`", followed by either a U+0020 SPACE character, a "tab" (U+0009) character, a "LF" (U+000A) character, or a "CR" (U+000D) character.

File extension(s):

"`appcache`"

Macintosh file type code(s):

No specific Macintosh file type codes are recommended for this type.

Person & email address to contact for further information:

Ian Hickson <ian@hixie.ch>

Intended usage:

Common

Restrictions on usage:

No restrictions apply.

Author:

Ian Hickson <ian@hixie.ch>

Change controller:

W3C

Fragment identifiers have no meaning with `text/cache-manifest` resources.

12.6 `web+` scheme prefix

This section describes a convention for use with the IANA URI scheme registry. It does not itself register a specific scheme. [\[RFC4395\]](#)

URI scheme name:

Schemes starting with the four characters "`web+`" followed by one or more letters in the range `a-z`.

Status:

permanent

URI scheme syntax:

Scheme-specific.

URI scheme semantics:

Scheme-specific.

Encoding considerations:

All "`web+`" schemes should use UTF-8 encodings where relevant.

Applications/protocols that use this URI scheme name:

Scheme-specific.

Interoperability considerations:

The scheme is expected to be used in the context of Web applications.

Security considerations:

Any Web page is able to register a handler for all "`web+`" schemes. As such, these schemes must not be used for features intended to be core platform features (e.g. network transfer protocols like HTTP or FTP). Similarly, such schemes must not store confidential information in their URLs, such as usernames, passwords, personal information, or confidential project names.

Contact:

Ian Hickson <ian@hixie.ch>

Author/Change controller:

Ian Hickson <ian@hixie.ch>

References:

Custom scheme and content handlers, HTML Living Standard: <http://www.whatwg.org/specs/web-apps/current-work/#custom-handlers>

Index

The following sections only cover conforming elements and features.

Elements

This section is non-normative.

Element	Description	Categories	Parents†	List of elements		Interface
				Children	Attributes	
<a>	Hyperlink	flow: phrasing* ; interactive	phrasing	transparent*	globals ; href ; target ; download ; rel ; hreflang ; type	HTMLAnchorElement
<abbr></abbr>	Abbreviation	flow: phrasing	phrasing	phrasing	globals	HTMLElement
address	Contact information for a page or article element	flow	flow	flow*	globals	HTMLElement
area	Hyperlink or dead area on an image map	flow: phrasing	phrasing*	empty	globals ; alt ; coords ; shape ; href ; target ; download ; rel ; hreflang ; type	HTMLAreaElement
article	Self-contained syndicatable or reusable composition	flow: sectioning	flow	flow	globals	HTMLElement
aside	Sidebar for tangentially related content	flow: sectioning	flow	flow	globals	HTMLElement
audio	Audio player	flow: phrasing; embedded; interactive	phrasing	source* ; transparent*	globals ; src ; crossorigin ; preload ; autoplay ; mediagroup ; loop ; muted ; controls	HTMLAudioElement
b	Keywords	flow: phrasing	phrasing	phrasing	globals	HTMLElement
base	Base URL and default target browsing context for hyperlinks and forms	metadata	head	empty	globals ; href ; target	HTMLBaseElement
bdi	Text directionality isolation	flow: phrasing	phrasing	phrasing	globals	HTMLElement
bdo	Text directionality formatting	flow: phrasing	phrasing	phrasing	globals	HTMLElement
blockquote	A section quoted from another source	flow: sectioning root	flow	flow	globals ; cite	HTMLQuoteElement
body	Document body	sectioning root	html	flow	globals ; onafterprint ; onbeforeprint ; onbeforeunload ; onhashchange ; onmessage ; onoffline ; ononline ; onpagehide ; onpageshow ; onpopstate ; onresize ; onstorage ; onunload	HTMLBodyElement
br	Line break, e.g. in poem or postal address	flow: phrasing	phrasing	empty	globals	HTMLBRElement
button	Button control	flow: phrasing; interactive; listed; labelable; submittable; reassociateable; form-associated	phrasing	phrasing*	globals ; autofocus ; disabled ; form ; formaction ; formenctype ; formmethod ; formnovalidate ; formtarget ; name ; type ; value	HTMLButtonElement
canvas	Scriptable bitmap canvas	flow: phrasing; embedded	phrasing	transparent	globals ; width ; height	HTMLCanvasElement

<u>caption</u>	Table caption	none	<u>table</u>	<u>flow*</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLTableCaptionElement</u>
<u>cite</u>	Title of a work	<u>flow; phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>code</u>	Computer code	<u>flow; phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>col</u>	Table column	none	<u>colgroup</u>	empty	<u>globals; span</u>	<u>HTMLTableColElement</u>
<u>colgroup</u>	Group of columns in a table	none	<u>table</u>	<u>col*, script-supporting elements*</u>	<u>globals; span</u>	<u>HTMLTableColElement</u>
<u>data</u>	Machine-readable equivalent	<u>flow; phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>globals; value</u>	<u>HTMLDataElement</u>
<u>datalist</u>	Container for options for <u>combo box control</u>	<u>flow; phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing; option</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLDataListElement</u>
<u>dd</u>	Content for corresponding <u>dt element(s)</u>	none	<u>dl</u>	<u>flow</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>del</u>	A removal from the document	<u>flow; phrasing*</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>transparent</u>	<u>globals; cite; datetime</u>	<u>HTMLModElement</u>
<u>details</u>	Disclosure control for hiding details	<u>flow; sectioning root; interactive</u>	<u>flow</u>	<u>summary*, flow</u>	<u>globals; open</u>	<u>HTMLDetailsElement</u>
<u>dfn</u>	Defining instance	<u>flow; phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing*</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>dialog</u>	Dialog box or window	<u>flow; sectioning root</u>	<u>flow</u>	<u>flow</u>	<u>globals; open</u>	<u>HTMLDialogElement</u>
<u>div</u>	Generic flow container	<u>flow</u>	<u>flow</u>	<u>flow</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLDivElement</u>
<u>dl</u>	Association list consisting of zero or more name-value groups	<u>flow</u>	<u>flow</u>	<u>dt*, dd*, script-supporting elements</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLListElement</u>
<u>dt</u>	Legend for corresponding <u>dd element(s)</u>	none	<u>dl</u>	<u>flow*</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>em</u>	Stress emphasis	<u>flow; phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>embed</u>	Plugin	<u>flow; phrasing; embedded; interactive</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	empty	<u>globals; src; type; width; height; any*</u>	<u>HTMLEmbedElement</u>
<u>fieldset</u>	Group of form controls	<u>flow; sectioning root; listed; reassociateable; form-associated</u>	<u>flow</u>	<u>legend*, flow</u>	<u>globals; disabled; form; name</u>	<u>HTMLFieldSetElement</u>
<u>figcaption</u>	Caption for <u>figure</u>	none	<u>figure</u>	<u>flow</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>figure</u>	Figure with optional caption	<u>flow; sectioning root</u>	<u>flow</u>	<u>figcaption*; flow</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>footer</u>	Footer for a page or section	<u>flow</u>	<u>flow</u>	<u>flow*</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>form</u>	User-submittable form	<u>flow</u>	<u>flow</u>	<u>flow*</u>	<u>globals; accept-charset; action; autocomplete; enctype; method; name; novalidate; target</u>	<u>HTMLFormElement</u>
<u>h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6</u>	Section heading	<u>flow; heading</u>	<u>flow</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLHeadingElement</u>
<u>head</u>	Container for document metadata	none	<u>html</u>	<u>metadata content*</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLHeadElement</u>
<u>header</u>	Introductory or navigational aids for a page or section	<u>flow</u>	<u>flow</u>	<u>flow*</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>hr</u>	Thematic break	<u>flow</u>	<u>flow</u>	empty	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLHRElement</u>
<u>html</u>	Root element	none	none*	<u>head*, body*</u>	<u>globals; manifest</u>	<u>HTMLHtmlElement</u>
<u>i</u>	Alternate voice	<u>flow; phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>iframe</u>	Nested browsing context	<u>flow; phrasing; embedded; interactive</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	text*	<u>globals; src; srcdoc; name; sandbox; seamless; width; height</u>	<u>HTMLIFrameElement</u>
<u>img</u>	Image	<u>flow; phrasing; embedded; interactive*; form-associated</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	empty	<u>globals; alt; src; crossorigin; usemap; ismap; width; height</u>	<u>HTMLImageElement</u>

<u>input</u>	Form control	<u>flow; phrasing; interactive*; listed; labelable; submittable; resettable; reassociateable; form-associated</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	empty	<u>globals; accept; alt; autocomplete; autofocus; checked; dirname; disabled; form; formaction; formenctype; formmethod; formnovalidate; formtarget; height; list; max; maxlength; min; multiple; name; pattern; placeholder; readonly; required; size; src; step; type; value; width</u>	<u>HTMLInputElement</u>
<u>ins</u>	An addition to the document	<u>flow; phrasing*</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>transparent</u>	<u>globals; cite; datetime</u>	<u>HTMLModElement</u>
<u>kbd</u>	User input	<u>flow; phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>keygen</u>	Cryptographic key-pair generator form control	<u>flow; phrasing; interactive; listed; labelable; submittable; resettable; reassociateable; form-associated</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	empty	<u>globals; autofocus; challenge; disabled; form; keytype; name</u>	<u>HTMLKeygenElement</u>
<u>label</u>	Caption for a form control	<u>flow; phrasing; interactive; reassociateable; form-associated</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing*</u>	<u>globals; form; for</u>	<u>HTMLLabelElement</u>
<u>legend</u>	Caption for <u>fieldset</u>	none	<u>fieldset</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLLegendElement</u>
<u>li</u>	List item	none	<u>ol; ul</u>	<u>flow</u>	<u>globals; value*</u>	<u>HTMLListElement</u>
<u>link</u>	Link metadata	<u>metadata; flow*; phrasing*</u>	<u>head; noscript*; phrasing*</u>	empty	<u>globals; href; crossorigin; rel; media; hreflang; type; sizes</u>	<u>HTMLLinkElement</u>
<u>main</u>	Main content of a document	<u>flow</u>	<u>flow</u>	<u>flow*</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>map</u>	Image map	<u>flow; phrasing*</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>transparent; area*</u>	<u>globals; name</u>	<u>HTMLMapElement</u>
<u>mark</u>	Highlight	<u>flow; phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>meta</u>	Text metadata	<u>metadata; flow*; phrasing*</u>	<u>head; noscript*, phrasing*</u>	empty	<u>globals; name; http-equiv; content; charset</u>	<u>HTMLMetaElement</u>
<u>meter</u>	Gauge	<u>flow; phrasing; labelable</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing*</u>	<u>globals; value; min; max; low; high; optimum</u>	<u>HTMLMeterElement</u>
<u>nav</u>	Section with navigational links	<u>flow; sectioning</u>	<u>flow</u>	<u>flow</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>noscript</u>	Fallback content for script	<u>metadata; flow; phrasing</u>	<u>head*, phrasing*</u>	varies*	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>object</u>	Image, <u>nested</u> browsing context, or plugin	<u>flow; phrasing; embedded; interactive*; listed; submittable; reassociateable; form-associated</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>param*; transparent</u>	<u>globals; data; type; typemustmatch; name; usemar; form; width; height</u>	<u>HTMLObjectElement</u>
<u>ol</u>	Ordered list	<u>flow</u>	<u>flow</u>	<u>li; script-supporting elements</u>	<u>globals; reversed; start; type</u>	<u>HTMLListElement</u>
<u>optgroup</u>	Group of options in a list box	none	<u>select;</u>	<u>option; script-supporting elements</u>	<u>globals; disabled; label</u>	<u>HTMLOptGroupElement</u>
<u>option</u>	Option in a list box or combo box control	none	<u>select; datalist; optgroup</u>	<u>text*</u>	<u>globals; disabled; label; selected; value</u>	<u>HTMLOptionElement</u>
<u>output</u>	Calculated output value	<u>flow; phrasing; listed; labelable; resettable; reassociateable; form-associated</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>globals; for; form; name</u>	<u>HTMLOutputElement</u>
<u>p</u>	Paragraph	<u>flow</u>	<u>flow</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLParagraphElement</u>
<u>param</u>	Parameter for <u>object</u>	none	<u>object</u>	empty	<u>globals; name; value</u>	<u>HTMLParamElement</u>
<u>pre</u>	Block of preformatted text	<u>flow</u>	<u>flow</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLPreElement</u>
<u>progress</u>	Progress bar	<u>flow; phrasing; labelable</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing*</u>	<u>globals; value; max</u>	<u>HTMLProgressElement</u>
<u>q</u>	Quotation	<u>flow; phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>globals; cite</u>	<u>HTMLQuoteElement</u>
<u>rp</u>	Parenthesis for ruby annotation text	none	<u>ruby</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>rt</u>	Ruby annotation text	none	<u>ruby</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>ruby</u>	Ruby annotation(s)	<u>flow; phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing; rt; rp*</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>

<u>s</u>	Inaccurate text	<u>flow; phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>samp</u>	Computer output	<u>flow; phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>script</u>	Embedded script	<u>metadata; flow; phrasing; script-supporting</u>	<u>head; phrasing; script-supporting</u>	script, data, or script documentation*	<u>globals; src; type; charset; asvnc; defer; crossorigin</u>	<u>HTMLScriptElement</u>
<u>section</u>	Generic document or application section	<u>flow; sectioning</u>	<u>flow</u>	<u>flow</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>select</u>	List box control	<u>flow; phrasing; interactive; listed; labelable; submittable; resettable; reassociateable; form-associated</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>option, optgroup</u>	<u>globals; autofocus; disabled; form; multiple; name; required; size</u>	<u>HTMLSelectElement</u>
<u>small</u>	Side comment	<u>flow; phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>source</u>	Media source for <u>video</u> or <u>audio</u>	none	<u>video; audio</u>	empty	<u>globals; src; type; media</u>	<u>HTMLSourceElement</u>
<u>span</u>	Generic phrasing container	<u>flow; phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLSpanElement</u>
<u>strong</u>	Importance	<u>flow; phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>style</u>	Embedded styling information	<u>metadata; flow</u>	<u>head; noscript*; flow*</u>	varies*	<u>globals; media; type; scoped</u>	<u>HTMLStyleElement</u>
<u>sub</u>	Subscript	<u>flow; phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>summary</u>	Caption for <u>details</u>	none	<u>details</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>sup</u>	Superscript	<u>flow; phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>table</u>	Table	<u>flow</u>	<u>flow</u>	<u>caption*, colgroup*, thead*, tbody*, tfoot*, tr*, script-supporting elements</u>	<u>globals; border</u>	<u>HTMLTableElement</u>
<u>tbody</u>	Group of rows in a table	none	<u>table</u>	<u>tr; script-supporting elements</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLTableSectionElement</u>
<u>td</u>	Table cell	<u>sectioning root</u>	<u>tr</u>	<u>flow</u>	<u>globals; colspan; rowspan; headers</u>	<u>HTMLTableDataCellElement</u>
<u>textarea</u>	Multiline text field	<u>flow; phrasing; interactive; listed; labelable; submittable; resettable; reassociateable; form-associated</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>text</u>	<u>globals; autofocus; cols; dirname; disabled; form; maxlength; name; placeholder; readonly; required; rows; wrap</u>	<u>HTMLTextAreaElement</u>
<u>tfoot</u>	Group of footer rows in a table	none	<u>table</u>	<u>tr; script-supporting elements</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLTableSectionElement</u>
<u>th</u>	Table header cell	none	<u>tr</u>	<u>flow*</u>	<u>globals; colspan; rowspan; headers; scope; abbr</u>	<u>HTMLTableHeaderCellElement</u>
<u>thead</u>	Group of heading rows in a table	none	<u>table</u>	<u>tr; script-supporting elements</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLTableSectionElement</u>
<u>time</u>	Machine-readable equivalent of date- or time-related data	<u>flow; phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>globals; datetime</u>	<u>HTMLTimeElement</u>
<u>title</u>	Document title	<u>metadata</u>	<u>head</u>	<u>text*</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLTitleElement</u>
<u>tr</u>	Table row	none	<u>table; thead; tbody; tfoot</u>	<u>th*; td; script-supporting elements</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLTableRowElement</u>
<u>track</u>	Timed text track	none	<u>audio; video</u>	empty	<u>globals; default; kind; label; src; srclang</u>	<u>HTMLTrackElement</u>
<u>u</u>	Keywords	<u>flow; phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>ul</u>	List	<u>flow</u>	<u>flow</u>	<u>li; script-supporting elements</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLULListElement</u>
<u>var</u>	Variable	<u>flow; phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>globals</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>video</u>	Video player	<u>flow; phrasing; embedded; interactive</u>	<u>phrasing</u>	<u>source*; transparent*</u>	<u>globals; src; crossorigin; poster; preload; autoplay; mediagroup; loop; muted; controls; width; height</u>	<u>HTMLVideoElement</u>

<code>wbr</code>	Line breaking opportunity	flow ; phrasing	phrasing	empty	globals	HTMLElement
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An asterisk (*) in a cell indicates that the actual rules are more complicated than indicated in the table above.

† Categories in the "Parents" column refer to parents that list the given categories in their content model, not to elements that themselves are in those categories. For example, the `a` element's "Parents" column says "phrasing", so any element whose content model contains the "phrasing" category could be a parent of an `a` element. Since the "flow" category includes all the "phrasing" elements, that means the `th` element could be a parent to an `a` element.

Element content categories

This section is non-normative.

Category	Elements	List of element content categories	Elements with exceptions
Metadata content	<code>base; link; meta; noscript; script; style; title</code>		
Flow content	<code>a; abbr; address; article; aside; audio; b; bdi; bdo; blockquote; br; button; canvas; cite; code; data; datalist; del; details; dfn; dialog; div; dl; em; embed; fieldset; figure; footer; form; h1; h2; h3; h4; h5; h6; header; hr; i; iframe; img; input; ins; kbd; keygen; label; main; map; mark; math; meter; nav; noscript; object; output; p; pre; progress; q; ruby; s; samp; script; section; select; small; span; strong; sub; sup; svg; table; textarea; time; u; ul; var; video; wbr; Text</code>		<code>area</code> (if it is a descendant of a <code>map</code> element); <code>style</code> (if the <code>scoped</code> attribute is present)
Sectioning content	<code>article; aside; nav; section</code>		
Heading content	<code>h1; h2; h3; h4; h5; h6;</code>		
Phrasing content	<code>a; abbr; audio; b; bdi; bdo; br; button; canvas; cite; code; data; datalist; del; dfn; em; embed; i; iframe; img; input; ins; kbd; keygen; label; map; mark; math; meter; noscript; object; output; progress; q; ruby; s; samp; script; select; small; span; strong; sub; sup; svg; textarea; time; u; var; video; wbr; Text</code>		<code>area</code> (if it is a descendant of a <code>map</code> element);
Embedded content	<code>audio canvas embed iframe img math object svg video</code>		
Interactive content	<code>a; button; details; embed; iframe; keygen; label; select; textarea; img</code>		<code>audio</code> (if the <code>controls</code> attribute is present); <code>img</code> (if the <code>usemap</code> attribute is present); <code>input</code> (if the <code>type</code> attribute is <i>not</i> in the <code>Hidden</code> state); <code>object</code> (if the <code>usemap</code> attribute is present); <code>video</code> (if the <code>controls</code> attribute is present)
Sectioning roots	<code>blockquote; body; details; dialog; fieldset; figure; td</code>		
Form-associated elements	<code>button; fieldset; input; keygen; label; object; output; select; textarea; img</code>		
Listed elements	<code>button; fieldset; input; keygen; object; output; select; textarea</code>		
Submittable elements	<code>button; input; keygen; object; select; textarea</code>		
Resettable elements	<code>input; keygen; output; select; textarea</code>		
Labelable elements	<code>button; input; keygen; meter; output; progress; select; textarea</code>		
Reassociateable elements	<code>button; fieldset; input; keygen; label; object; output; select; textarea</code>		
Palpable content	<code>a; abbr; address; article; aside; b; bdi; bdo; blockquote; button; canvas; cite; code; data; details; dfn; div; em; embed; fieldset; figure; footer; form; h1; h2; h3; h4; h5; h6; header; i; iframe; img; ins; kbd; keygen; label; main; map; mark; math; meter; nav; object; output; p; pre; progress; q; ruby; s; samp; section; select; small; span; strong; sub; sup; svg; table; textarea; time; u; var; video</code>		<code>audio</code> (if the <code>controls</code> attribute is present); <code>dl</code> (if the element's children include at least one name-value group); <code>input</code> (if the <code>type</code> attribute is <i>not</i> in the <code>Hidden</code> state); <code>ol</code> (if the element's children include at least one <code>li</code> element); <code>ul</code> (if the element's children include at least one <code>li</code> element); <code>Text</code> that is not <code>inter-element whitespace</code>
Script-supporting elements	<code>script;</code>		

Attributes

This section is non-normative.

Attribute	Element(s)	List of attributes (excluding event handler content attributes)	Value
<code>abbr</code>	<code>th</code>	Alternative label to use for the header cell when referencing the cell in other contexts	<code>Text</code> *
<code>accept</code>	<code>input</code>	Hint for expected file type in <code>file upload controls</code>	Set of comma-separated tokens* consisting of valid MIME types with no parameters or audio/*, video/*, or image/*
<code>accept-charset</code>	<code>form</code>	Character encodings to use for form submission	Ordered set of unique space-separated tokens, ASCII case-insensitive, consisting of names of ASCII-compatible character encodings*

* A list of tokens separated by commas, where each token is either a single character or a sequence of characters enclosed in quotes.

<code>accesskey</code>	HTML elements	Keyboard shortcut to activate or focus element	Ordered set of unique space-separated tokens, case-sensitive , consisting of one Unicode code point in length
<code>action</code>	Form	URL to use for form submission	Valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces
<code>alt</code>	area ; img ; input	Replacement text for use when images are not available	Text *
<code>async</code>	script	Execute script asynchronously	Boolean attribute
<code>autocomplete</code>	form	Default setting for autofill feature for controls in the form	"on"; "off"
<code>autocomplete</code>	input ; select ; textarea	Hint for form autofill feature	Autofill field name and related tokens *
<code>autofocus</code>	button ; input ; keygen ; select ; textarea	Automatically focus the form control when the page is loaded	Boolean attribute
<code>autoplay</code>	audio ; video	Hint that the media resource can be started automatically when the page is loaded	Boolean attribute
<code>border</code>	table	Explicit indication that the table element is not being used for layout purposes	The empty string, or "1"
<code>challenge</code>	keygen	String to package with the generated and signed public key	Text
<code>charset</code>	meta	Character encoding declaration	Encoding name *
<code>charset</code>	script	Character encoding of the external script resource	Encoding name *
<code>checked</code>	input	Whether the control is checked	Boolean attribute
<code>cite</code>	blockquote ; del ; ins ; q	Link to the source of the quotation or more information about the edit	Valid URL potentially surrounded by spaces
<code>class</code>	HTML elements	Classes to which the element belongs	Set of space-separated tokens
<code>cols</code>	textarea	Maximum number of characters per line	Valid non-negative integer greater than zero
<code>colspan</code>	td ; th	Number of columns that the cell is to span	Valid non-negative integer greater than zero
<code>content</code>	meta	Value of the element	Text *
<code>contenteditable</code>	HTML elements	Whether the element is editable	"true"; "false"
<code>controls</code>	audio ; video	Show user agent controls	Boolean attribute
<code>coords</code>	area	Coordinates for the shape to be created in an image map	Valid list of integers *
<code>crossorigin</code>	audio ; img ; link ; script ; video	How the element handles crossorigin requests	"anonymous"; "use-credentials"
<code>data</code>	object	Address of the resource	Valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces
<code>datetime</code>	del ; ins	Date and (optionally) time of the change	Valid date string with optional time
<code>datetime</code>	time	Machine-readable value	Valid month string , valid date string , valid yearless date string , valid time string , valid local date and time string , valid time-zone offset string , valid global date and time string , valid week string , valid non-negative integer , or valid duration string
<code>default</code>	track	Enable the track if no other text track is more suitable	Boolean attribute
<code>defer</code>	script	Defer script execution	Boolean attribute
<code>dir</code>	HTML elements	The text directionality of the element	"ltr"; "rtl"; "auto"
<code>dirname</code>	input ; textarea	Name of form field to use for sending the element's directionality in form submission	Text *
<code>disabled</code>	button ; fieldset ; input ; keygen ; optgroup ; option ; select ; textarea	Whether the form control is disabled	Boolean attribute
<code>download</code>	a ; area	Whether to download the resource instead of navigating to it, and its file name if so	Text
<code>draggable</code>	HTML elements	Whether the element is draggable	"true"; "false"
<code>dropzone</code>	HTML elements	Accepted item types for drag-and-drop	Unordered set of unique space-separated tokens, ASCII case-insensitive , consisting of accepted types and drag feedback*
<code>enctype</code>	form	Form data set encoding type to use for form submission	"application/x-www-form-urlencoded"; "multipart/form-data"; "text/plain"
<code>for</code>	label	Associate the label with form control	ID *
<code>for</code>	output	Specifies controls from which the output was calculated	Unordered set of unique space-separated tokens, case-sensitive , consisting of IDs*
<code>form</code>	button ; fieldset ; input ; keygen ; label ; object ; output ; select ; textarea	Associates the control with a form element	ID *
<code>formaction</code>	button ; input	URL to use for form submission	Valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces

<code>formenctype</code>	<code>button; input</code>	Form data set encoding type to use for form submission	<code>"application/x-www-form-urlencoded"; "multipart/form-data"; "text/plain"</code>
<code>formmethod</code>	<code>button; input</code>	HTTP method to use for form submission	<code>"GET"; "POST"</code>
<code>formnovalidate</code>	<code>button; input</code>	Bypass form control validation for form submission	Boolean attribute
<code>formtarget</code>	<code>button; input</code>	Browsing context for form submission	Valid browsing context name or keyword
<code>headers</code>	<code>td; th</code>	The header cells for this cell	Unordered set of unique space-separated tokens, case-sensitive , consisting of IDs*
<code>height</code>	<code>canvas; embed; iframe; img; input; object; video</code>	Vertical dimension	Valid non-negative integer
<code>hidden</code>	HTML elements	Whether the element is relevant	Boolean attribute
<code>high</code>	<code>meter</code>	Low limit of high range	Valid floating-point number*
<code>href</code>	<code>a; area</code>	Address of the hyperlink	Valid URL potentially surrounded by spaces
<code>href</code>	<code>link</code>	Address of the hyperlink	Valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces
<code>href</code>	<code>base</code>	Document base URL	Valid URL potentially surrounded by spaces
<code>hreflang</code>	<code>a; area; link</code>	Language of the linked resource	Valid BCP 47 language tag
<code>http-equiv</code>	<code>meta</code>	Pragma directive	Text*
<code>id</code>	HTML elements	The element's ID	Text*
<code>ismap</code>	<code>img</code>	Whether the image is a server-side image map	Boolean attribute
<code>keytype</code>	<code>keygen</code>	The type of cryptographic key to generate	Text*
<code>kind</code>	<code>track</code>	The type of text track	<code>"subtitles"; "captions"; "descriptions"; "chapters"; "metadata"</code>
<code>label</code>	<code>optgroup; option; track</code>	User-visible label	Text
<code>lang</code>	HTML elements	Language of the element	Valid BCP 47 language tag or the empty string
<code>list</code>	<code>input</code>	List of autocomplete options	ID*
<code>loop</code>	<code>audio; video</code>	Whether to loop the media resource	Boolean attribute
<code>low</code>	<code>meter</code>	High limit of low range	Valid floating-point number*
<code>manifest</code>	<code>html</code>	Application cache manifest	Valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces
<code>max</code>	<code>input</code>	Maximum value	Varies*
<code>max</code>	<code>meter; progress</code>	Upper bound of range	Valid floating-point number*
<code>maxlength</code>	<code>input; textarea</code>	Maximum length of value	Valid non-negative integer
<code>media</code>	<code>link; source; style</code>	Applicable media	Valid media query
<code>mediagroup</code>	<code>audio; video</code>	Groups media elements together with an implicit MediaController	Text
<code>method</code>	<code>form</code>	HTTP method to use for form submission	<code>"GET"; "POST";</code>
<code>min</code>	<code>input</code>	Minimum value	Varies*
<code>min</code>	<code>meter</code>	Lower bound of range	Valid floating-point number*
<code>multiple</code>	<code>input; select</code>	Whether to allow multiple values	Boolean attribute
<code>muted</code>	<code>audio; video</code>	Whether to mute the media resource by default	Boolean attribute
<code>name</code>	<code>button; fieldset; input; keygen; output; select; textarea</code>	Name of form control to use for form submission and in the <code>form.elements</code> API	Text*
<code>name</code>	<code>form</code>	Name of form to use in the <code>document.forms</code> API	Text*
<code>name</code>	<code>iframe; object</code>	Name of nested browsing context	Valid browsing context name or keyword
<code>name</code>	<code>map</code>	Name of image map to reference from the <code>usemap</code> attribute	Text*
<code>name</code>	<code>meta</code>	Metadata name	Text*
<code>name</code>	<code>param</code>	Name of parameter	Text
<code>novalidate</code>	<code>form</code>	Bypass form control validation for form submission	Boolean attribute
<code>open</code>	<code>details</code>	Whether the details are visible	Boolean attribute
<code>open</code>	<code>dialog</code>	Whether the dialog box is showing	Boolean attribute
<code>optimum</code>	<code>meter</code>	Optimum value in gauge	Valid floating-point number*
<code>pattern</code>	<code>input</code>	Pattern to be matched by the form control's value	Regular expression matching the JavaScript <code>Pattern</code> production
<code>placeholder</code>	<code>input; textarea</code>	User-visible label to be placed within the form control	Text*
<code>poster</code>	<code>video</code>	Poster frame to show prior to video playback	Valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces

<code>preload</code>	audio ; video	Hints how much buffering the media resource will likely need	<code>"none"; "metadata"; "auto"</code>
<code>readonly</code>	input ; textarea	Whether to allow the value to be edited by the user	Boolean attribute
<code>rel</code>	a ; area ; link	Relationship between the document containing the hyperlink and the destination resource	Set of space-separated tokens*
<code>required</code>	input ; select ; textarea	Whether the control is required for form submission	Boolean attribute
<code>reversed</code>	ol	Number the list backwards	Boolean attribute
<code>rows</code>	textarea	Number of lines to show	Valid non-negative integer greater than zero
<code>rowspan</code>	td ; th	Number of rows that the cell is to span	Valid non-negative integer
<code>sandbox</code>	iframe	Security rules for nested content	Unordered set of unique space-separated tokens, ASCII case-insensitive , consisting of <code>"allow-forms"</code> , <code>"allow-pointer-lock"</code> , <code>"allow-popups"</code> , <code>"allow-same-origin"</code> , <code>"allow-scripts"</code> and <code>"allow-top-navigation"</code>
<code>spellcheck</code>	HTML elements	Whether the element is to have its spelling and grammar checked	<code>"true"; "false"</code>
<code>scope</code>	th	Specifies which cells the header cell applies to	<code>"row"; "col"; "rowgroup"; "colgroup"</code>
<code>scoped</code>	style	Whether the styles apply to the entire document or just the parent subtree	Boolean attribute
<code>seamless</code>	iframe	Whether to apply the document's styles to the nested content	Boolean attribute
<code>selected</code>	option	Whether the option is selected by default	Boolean attribute
<code>shape</code>	area	The kind of shape to be created in an image map	<code>"circle"; "default"; "poly"; "rect"</code>
<code>size</code>	input ; select	Size of the control	Valid non-negative integer greater than zero
<code>sizes</code>	link	Sizes of the icons (for <code>rel="icon"</code>)	Unordered set of unique space-separated tokens, ASCII case-insensitive , consisting of sizes*
<code>span</code>	col ; colgroup	Number of columns spanned by the element	Valid non-negative integer greater than zero
<code>src</code>	audio ; embed ; iframe ; img ; input ; script ; source ; track ; video	Address of the resource	Valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces
<code>srcdoc</code>	iframe	A document to render in the iframe	The source of an iframe srcdoc document*
<code>srclang</code>	track	Language of the text track	Valid BCP 47 language tag
<code>start</code>	ol	Ordinal value of the first item	Valid integer
<code>step</code>	input	Granularity to be matched by the form control's value	Valid floating-point number greater than zero, or <code>"any"</code>
<code>style</code>	HTML elements	Presentational and formatting instructions	CSS declarations*
<code>tabindex</code>	HTML elements	Whether the element is focusable, and the relative order of the element for the purposes of sequential focus navigation	Valid integer
<code>target</code>	a ; area	Browsing context for hyperlink navigation	Valid browsing context name or keyword
<code>target</code>	base	Default browsing context for hyperlink navigation and form submission	Valid browsing context name or keyword
<code>target</code>	form	Browsing context for form submission	Valid browsing context name or keyword
<code>title</code>	HTML elements	Advisory information for the element	Text
<code>title</code>	abbr ; dfn	Full term or expansion of abbreviation	Text
<code>title</code>	link	Title of the link	Text
<code>title</code>	link ; style	Alternative style sheet set name	Text
<code>translate</code>	HTML elements	Whether the element is to be translated when the page is localized	<code>"yes"; "no"</code>
<code>type</code>	a ; area ; link	Hint for the type of the referenced resource	Valid MIME type
<code>type</code>	button	Type of button	<code>"submit"; "reset"; "button"</code>
<code>type</code>	embed ; object ; script ; source ; style	Type of embedded resource	Valid MIME type
<code>type</code>	input	Type of form control	input type keyword
<code>type</code>	ol	Kind of list marker	<code>"1"; "a"; "A"; "i"; "I"</code>

<code>typemustmatch</code>	object	Whether the <code>type</code> attribute and the Content-Type value need to match for the resource to be used	Boolean attribute
<code>usemap</code>	img; object	Name of image map to use	Valid hash-name reference*
<code>value</code>	button; option	Value to be used for form submission	Text
<code>value</code>	data	Machine-readable value	Text*
<code>value</code>	input	Value of the form control	Varies*
<code>value</code>	li	Ordinal value of the list item	Valid integer
<code>value</code>	meter; progress	Current value of the element	Valid floating-point number
<code>value</code>	param	Value of parameter	Text
<code>width</code>	canvas; embed; iframe; img; input; object; video	Horizontal dimension	Valid non-negative integer
<code>wrap</code>	textarea	How the value of the form control is to be wrapped for form submission	" soft "; " hard "

An asterisk (*) in a cell indicates that the actual rules are more complicated than indicated in the table above.

List of event handler content attributes

Attribute	Element(s)	Description	Value
<code>onabort</code>	HTML elements	<code>abort</code> event handler	Event handler content attribute
<code>onafterprint</code>	body	<code>afterprint</code> event handler for Window object	Event handler content attribute
<code>onbeforeprint</code>	body	<code>beforeprint</code> event handler for Window object	Event handler content attribute
<code>onbeforeunload</code>	body	<code>beforeunload</code> event handler for Window object	Event handler content attribute
<code>onblur</code>	HTML elements	<code>blur</code> event handler	Event handler content attribute
<code>oncancel</code>	HTML elements	<code>cancel</code> event handler	Event handler content attribute
<code>oncanplay</code>	HTML elements	<code>canplay</code> event handler	Event handler content attribute
<code>oncanplaythrough</code>	HTML elements	<code>canplaythrough</code> event handler	Event handler content attribute
<code>onchange</code>	HTML elements	<code>change</code> event handler	Event handler content attribute
<code>onclick</code>	HTML elements	<code>click</code> event handler	Event handler content attribute
<code>onclose</code>	HTML elements	<code>close</code> event handler	Event handler content attribute
<code>oncuechange</code>	HTML elements	<code>cuechange</code> event handler	Event handler content attribute
<code>ondblclick</code>	HTML elements	<code>dblclick</code> event handler	Event handler content attribute
<code>ondrag</code>	HTML elements	<code>drag</code> event handler	Event handler content attribute
<code>ondragend</code>	HTML elements	<code>dragend</code> event handler	Event handler content attribute
<code>ondragenter</code>	HTML elements	<code>dragenter</code> event handler	Event handler content attribute
<code>ondragexit</code>	HTML elements	<code>dragexit</code> event handler	Event handler content attribute
<code>ondragleave</code>	HTML elements	<code>dragleave</code> event handler	Event handler content attribute
<code>ondragover</code>	HTML elements	<code>dragover</code> event handler	Event handler content attribute
<code>ondragstart</code>	HTML elements	<code>dragstart</code> event handler	Event handler content attribute
<code>ondrop</code>	HTML elements	<code>drop</code> event handler	Event handler content attribute
<code>ondurationchange</code>	HTML elements	<code>durationchange</code> event handler	Event handler content attribute
<code>onemptied</code>	HTML elements	<code>emptied</code> event handler	Event handler content attribute
<code>onended</code>	HTML elements	<code>ended</code> event handler	Event handler content attribute
<code>onerror</code>	HTML elements	<code>error</code> event handler	Event handler content attribute
<code>onfocus</code>	HTML elements	<code>focus</code> event handler	Event handler content attribute
<code>onhashchange</code>	body	<code>hashchange</code> event handler for Window object	Event handler content attribute
<code>oninput</code>	HTML elements	<code>input</code> event handler	Event handler content attribute
<code>oninvalid</code>	HTML elements	<code>invalid</code> event handler	Event handler content attribute
<code>onkeydown</code>	HTML elements	<code>keydown</code> event handler	Event handler content attribute
<code>onkeypress</code>	HTML elements	<code>keypress</code> event handler	Event handler content attribute
<code>onkeyup</code>	HTML elements	<code>keyup</code> event handler	Event handler content attribute
<code>onload</code>	HTML elements	<code>load</code> event handler	Event handler content attribute
<code>onloadeddata</code>	HTML elements	<code>loadeddata</code> event handler	Event handler content attribute
<code>onloadedmetadata</code>	HTML elements	<code>loadedmetadata</code> event handler	Event handler content attribute
<code>onloadstart</code>	HTML elements	<code>loadstart</code> event handler	Event handler content attribute
<code>onmessage</code>	body	<code>message</code> event handler for Window object	Event handler content attribute
<code>onmousedown</code>	HTML elements	<code>mousedown</code> event handler	Event handler content attribute
<code>onmouseenter</code>	HTML elements	<code>mouseenter</code> event handler	Event handler content attribute
<code>onmouseleave</code>	HTML elements	<code>mouseleave</code> event handler	Event handler content attribute
<code>onmousemove</code>	HTML elements	<code>mousemove</code> event handler	Event handler content attribute
<code>onmouseout</code>	HTML elements	<code>mouseout</code> event handler	Event handler content attribute
<code>onmouseover</code>	HTML elements	<code>mouseover</code> event handler	Event handler content attribute
<code>onmouseup</code>	HTML elements	<code>mouseup</code> event handler	Event handler content attribute
<code>onmousewheel</code>	HTML elements	<code>mousewheel</code> event handler	Event handler content attribute

onoffline	body	offline event handler for Window object	Event handler content attribute
ononline	body	online event handler for Window object	Event handler content attribute
onpagehide	body	pagehide event handler for Window object	Event handler content attribute
onpageshow	body	pageshow event handler for Window object	Event handler content attribute
onpause	HTML elements	pause event handler	Event handler content attribute
onplay	HTML elements	play event handler	Event handler content attribute
onplaying	HTML elements	playing event handler	Event handler content attribute
onpopstate	body	popstate event handler for Window object	Event handler content attribute
onprogress	HTML elements	progress event handler	Event handler content attribute
onratechange	HTML elements	ratechange event handler	Event handler content attribute
onreset	HTML elements	reset event handler	Event handler content attribute
onresize	body	resize event handler for window object	Event handler content attribute
onscroll	HTML elements	scroll event handler	Event handler content attribute
onseeked	HTML elements	seeked event handler	Event handler content attribute
onseeking	HTML elements	seeking event handler	Event handler content attribute
onselect	HTML elements	select event handler	Event handler content attribute
onshow	HTML elements	show event handler	Event handler content attribute
onstalled	HTML elements	stalled event handler	Event handler content attribute
onstorage	body	storage event handler for Window object	Event handler content attribute
onsubmit	HTML elements	submit event handler	Event handler content attribute
onusPEND	HTML elements	suspend event handler	Event handler content attribute
ontimeupdate	HTML elements	timeupdate event handler	Event handler content attribute
onunload	body	unload event handler for window object	Event handler content attribute
onvolumechange	HTML elements	volumechange event handler	Event handler content attribute
onwaiting	HTML elements	waiting event handler	Event handler content attribute

Element Interfaces

This section is non-normative.

List of interfaces for elements

Element(s)	Interface(s)
a	HTMLAnchorElement : HTMLElement
abbr	HTMLElement
address	HTMLElement
area	HTMLAreaElement : HTMLElement
article	HTMLElement
aside	HTMLElement
audio	HTMLAudioElement : HTMLMediaElement : HTMLElement
b	HTMLElement
base	HTMLBaseElement : HTMLElement
bdi	HTMLElement
bdo	HTMLElement
blockquote	HTMLQuoteElement : HTMLElement
body	HTMLBodyElement : HTMLElement
br	HTMLBRElement : HTMLElement
button	HTMLButtonElement : HTMLElement
canvas	HTMLCanvasElement : HTMLElement
caption	HTMLTableCaptionElement : HTMLElement
cite	HTMLElement
code	HTMLElement
col	HTMLTableColElement : HTMLElement
colgroup	HTMLTableColElement : HTMLElement
data	HTMLDataElement : HTMLElement
datalist	HTMLDataListElement : HTMLElement
dd	HTMLElement
del	HTMLModElement : HTMLElement
details	HTMLDetailsElement : HTMLElement
dfn	HTMLElement
dialog	HTMLDialogElement : HTMLElement
div	HTMLDivElement : HTMLElement
dl	HTMLDListElement : HTMLElement
dt	HTMLElement
em	HTMLElement
embed	HTMLEmbeddedElement : HTMLElement
fieldset	HTMLFieldSetElement : HTMLElement
form	HTMLFormElement : HTMLElement
h1	HTMLH1Element : HTMLElement
h2	HTMLH2Element : HTMLElement
h3	HTMLH3Element : HTMLElement
h4	HTMLH4Element : HTMLElement
h5	HTMLH5Element : HTMLElement
h6	HTMLH6Element : HTMLElement
i	HTMLElement
img	HTMLImageElement : HTMLElement
input	HTMLInputElement : HTMLElement
label	HTMLLabelElement : HTMLElement
main	HTMLMainElement : HTMLElement
map	HTMLMapElement : HTMLElement
math	HTMLMathElement : HTMLElement
menu	HTMLMenuElement : HTMLElement
menuitem	HTMLMenuItemElement : HTMLElement
ol	HTMLListElement : HTMLElement
p	HTMLParagraphElement : HTMLElement
pre	HTMLPreElement : HTMLElement
script	HTMLScriptElement : HTMLElement
small	HTMLSmallElement : HTMLElement
span	HTMLElement
strong	HTMLStrongElement : HTMLElement
u	HTMLUElement : HTMLElement
ul	HTMLListElement : HTMLElement

<u>caption</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>figure</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>footer</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>form</u>	<u>HTMLFormElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>h1</u>	<u>HTMLHeadingElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>h2</u>	<u>HTMLHeadingElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>h3</u>	<u>HTMLHeadingElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>h4</u>	<u>HTMLHeadingElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>h5</u>	<u>HTMLHeadingElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>h6</u>	<u>HTMLHeadingElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>head</u>	<u>HTMLHeadElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>header</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>hr</u>	<u>HTMLHRElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>html</u>	<u>HTMLHtmlElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>i</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>iframe</u>	<u>HTMLIFrameElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>img</u>	<u>HTMLImageElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>input</u>	<u>HTMLInputElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>ins</u>	<u>HTMLModElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>kbd</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>keygen</u>	<u>HTMLKeygenElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>label</u>	<u>HTMLLabelElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>legend</u>	<u>HTMLLegendElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>li</u>	<u>HTMLListElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>link</u>	<u>HTMLLinkElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>main</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>map</u>	<u>HTMLMapElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>mark</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>meta</u>	<u>HTMLMetaElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>meter</u>	<u>HTMLMeterElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>nav</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>noscript</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>object</u>	<u>HTMLObjectElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>ol</u>	<u>HTMLListElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>optgroup</u>	<u>HTMLOptGroupElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>option</u>	<u>HTMLOptionElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>output</u>	<u>HTMLOutputElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>p</u>	<u>HTMLParagraphElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>param</u>	<u>HTMLParamElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>pre</u>	<u>HTMLPreElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>progress</u>	<u>HTMLProgressElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>q</u>	<u>HTMLQuoteElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>rp</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>rt</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>ruby</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>s</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>samp</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>script</u>	<u>HTMLScriptElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>section</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>select</u>	<u>HTMLSelectElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>small</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>source</u>	<u>HTMLSourceElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>span</u>	<u>HTMLSpanElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>strong</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>style</u>	<u>HTMLStyleElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>sub</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>summary</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>sup</u>	<u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>table</u>	<u>HTMLTableElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>tbody</u>	<u>HTMLTableSectionElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>td</u>	<u>HTMLTableDataCellElement</u> : <u>HTMLTableCellElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>textarea</u>	<u>HTMLTextAreaElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>tfoot</u>	<u>HTMLTableSectionElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>th</u>	<u>HTMLTableHeaderCellElement</u> : <u>HTMLTableCellElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>thead</u>	<u>HTMLTableSectionElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>time</u>	<u>HTMLTimeElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>
<u>title</u>	<u>HTMLTitleElement</u> : <u>HTMLElement</u>

<code>tr</code>	HTMLTableRowElement : HTMLElement
<code>track</code>	HTMLTrackElement : HTMLElement
<code>u</code>	HTMLElement
<code>ul</code>	HTMLULListElement : HTMLElement
<code>var</code>	HTMLElement
<code>video</code>	HTMLVideoElement : HTMLMediaElement : HTMLElement
<code>wbr</code>	HTMLElement

All Interfaces

This section is non-normative.

Events

This section is non-normative.

Event	Interface	List of events	Description
<code>abort</code>	Event	Fired at the Window when the download was aborted by the user	
<code>afterprint</code>	Event	Fired at the Window after printing	
<code>beforeprint</code>	Event	Fired at the Window before printing	
<code>beforeunload</code>	beforeUnloadEvent	Fired at the Window when the page is about to be unloaded, in case the page would like to show a warning prompt	
<code>blur</code>	Event	Fired at nodes losing focus	
<code>change</code>	Event	Fired at controls when the user commits a value change	
<code>click</code>	Event	Fired at an element before its activation behavior is run	
<code>DOMContentLoaded</code>	Event	Fired at the Document once the parser has finished	
<code>error</code>	Event	Fired at elements when network and script errors occur	
<code>focus</code>	Event	Fired at nodes gaining focus	
<code>hashchange</code>	HashChangeEvent	Fired at the Window when the fragment identifier part of the document's address changes	
<code>input</code>	Event	Fired at controls when the user changes the value	
<code>invalid</code>	Event	Fired at controls during form validation if they do not satisfy their constraints	
<code>load</code>	Event	Fired at the Window when the document has finished loading; fired at an element containing a resource (e.g. img , embed) when its resource has finished loading	
<code>message</code>	MessageEvent	Fired at an object when the object receives a message	
<code>offline</code>	Event	Fired at the Window when the network connections fails	
<code>online</code>	Event	Fired at the Window when the network connections returns	
<code>pagehide</code>	PageTransitionEvent	Fired at the Window when the page's entry in the session history stops being the current entry	
<code>pageshow</code>	PageTransitionEvent	Fired at the Window when the page's entry in the session history becomes the current entry	
<code>popstate</code>	PopStateEvent	Fired at the Window when the user navigates the session history	
<code>readystatechange</code>	Event	Fired at the Document when it finishes parsing and again when all its subresources have finished loading	
<code>reset</code>	Event	Fired at a form element when it is reset	
<code>submit</code>	Event	Fired at a form element when it is submitted	
<code>unload</code>	Event	Fired at the Window object when the page is going away	

Note: See also [media element events](#), [application cache events](#), and [drag-and-drop events](#).

References

All references are normative unless marked "Non-normative".

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