

```

pharetra vel, fringilla eu, pretium eget, enim. Quisque facilisis
tincidunt risus. Mauris et elit. In hac habitasse platea dictumst.
Phasellus a dolor non ligula laoreet aliquet. Vestibulum dolor.
Aliquam in sapien. Curabitur pretium. Morbi vitae risus ut lectus
venenatis sagittis. Aliquam ut sem. In a purus vel libero porttitor
suscipit. Duis odio leo, pellentesque vitae, euismod ut, blandit sit
amet, urna. Nam suscipit leo elementum elit. Donec dui. Etiam quam.
Morbi sodales, leo et semper egestas, massa elit fermentum pede, non
scelerisque massa justo non ante. Sed suscipit consequat tortor.
Duis at risus sit amet elit faucibus facilisis. Vestibulum
lacinia. Vivamus rutrum interdum sem. Maecenas nisl risus, porta ac,
faucibus ac, euismod at, sem. Nulla tincidunt orci laoreet pede.
Morbi scelerisque erat vel nunc. Etiam a lectus vel diam congue
congue. Proin nec nibh. Nulla volutpat semper nisl.
</p>

</div>

</body>
</html>

```

FIGURE 41-12

Flowing text around objects and graphics is easy with CSS



FIGURE 41-13

The invisible elements keep the text away from the edges of the graphic and simulate flowing text.



The CSS `vspacer` id definition (defined but not used in this example) can be used to start the spacing `span` elements lower on the page. For example, if the circle started 50 or so pixels lower in the document, the following CSS and XHTML code would be used, with the `vspacer` placed before the other spacer `span` elements:

```
#vspacer {  
    width: 1px;  
    height: 15px;  
}  
  
...  
<span id="vspacer" class="spacer"></span>
```

This would result in the horizontal spacers being pushed down in the document to better align with the circle.

Tip

This trick can be used to flow text around just about anything, even several images (or elements) in a document. The only limitation is where you can place the spacer elements to direct the text. ■

Summary

This chapter presented a handful of tips and tricks you can accomplish in your documents with the aid of CSS. You learned how to create hanging indents in your text, expandable buttons that can be used with almost any size of text, pull quotes, and tabular-style menus. You can create many more unique uses for CSS using these ideas as the basis.



XHTML Element Quick Reference

This appendix provides a reference to XHTML 1.1 markup conventions and standards. As a result of its XML heritage, XHTML is much less forgiving than HTML has historically been (or, perhaps more accurately, than HTML browsers have been). You cannot omit closing tags or place an italic (*i*) element inside an anchor ([a](#)) element. Attribute values must be quoted, and minimized attributes are disallowed, which leads to odd constructs such as `<select multiple="multiple">`. The more strict conventions help ensure that your code is more standards-compliant and forward-looking.

Here are some tips to keep in mind when working with XHTML:

- XHTML documents must be well-formed (closing tags required, no overlapping tags allowed).
- Empty elements can be both opened and closed with one tag: ``.
- All elements and tags must be in lowercase.
- Attribute values must be quoted (with either single or double quotes).
- Attributes cannot be minimized — that is, all attributes must have values. For example, the `textarea` element supports a `readonly` attribute. In HTML, the attribute had to be present only in the element, such as `<textarea readonly>`. In XHTML, however, the `readonly` attribute must have a value. When a value is not applicable, the name of the attribute is generally used, such as `<textarea readonly="readonly">`.

In the element listings that follow, the location within a document in which each element may reside is indicated through one of two mechanisms. If the element has a very limited number of valid parent elements, then those are listed. Otherwise, the placement is described as either “inline” or “block.”

IN THIS APPENDIX

Element Listings

Event Attributes

Other Common Attributes

Appendix A: XHTML Element Quick Reference

In turn, unless there are a limited number of valid children for a non-empty element, the content is documented as some combination of block, inline, or text.

If an element is listed as having a block placement, it may reside directly within any other element that is listed as having block contents (and nowhere else). Most block elements will render as such, and most inline elements will render inline, but that is not always true.

Note

For a list of the core, internationalization, and standard event attributes, see the end of this appendix. ■

Element Listings

The following section provides a list of all HTML elements.

<a>

Specify either the inclusion or terminating point of a hyperlink.

Context

Placement	Inline
Content	Inline and text

Attributes

Optional
<code>accesskey="<character>"</code>
<code>charset="<character encoding>"</code>
<code>coords="<length, ... >"</code>
<code>href="<URL>"</code>
<code>hreflang="<language code>"</code>
<code>name="<anchor>"</code>
<code>onblur="<script>"</code>
<code>onfocus="<script>"</code>
<code>Rel="<linktype ... >"</code>
<code>Rev="<linktype ... >"</code>

shape="rect|circle|poly|default"

tabindex="<number>"

type="<MIME type>"

Core, Internationalization, Standard events

Usage example

```
<p><a name="lincoln-anchor">Lincoln's</a>
<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gettysburg_Address">Gettysburg
Address</a> has both been widely noted and long remembered.</p>
```

Using `<a>` as an anchor point with the `name` attribute is frequently seen with machine-generated HTML that includes a table of contents and/or an index.

<abbr>

Demarcate the enclosed text as an abbreviation.

Context

Placement	Inline
Content	Inline and text

Attributes

Optional

Core, Internationalization, Standard events

Usage example

```
<p>If you're old enough to remember using <abbr>Fla</abbr> to send
mail to Florida, you're getting up there. Of course, if you're old
enough to remember sending letters at all&hellip;</p>
```

The W3C refers to acronyms such as HTTP as abbreviations, so the distinction between `abbr` and `acronym` elements seems to be pretty fuzzy.

Appendix A: XHTML Element Quick Reference

<acronym>

Demarcate the enclosed text as an acronym.

Context

Placement	Inline
Content	Inline and text

Attributes

Optional
<i>Core, Internationalization, Standard events</i>

Usage example

```
<p>The <acronym title="World Wide Web Consortium">W3C</acronym> is  
the organization responsible for guiding <acronym title="HyperText  
Markup Language">HTML</acronym> and many related standards.</p>
```

When combined with the title attribute and CSS, this tag can be used to edify the reader. For example, if the preceding paragraph is combined with a stylesheet that indicates the browser should render acronyms as underlined or boxed, the browser will render the acronyms in a way that indicates the user can interact with them, and placing the mouse over one of them will display a tooltip (assuming a graphical Web browser).

<address>

Demarcate the enclosed content as the address of an individual or organization.

Context

Placement	Block
Content	Inline and text

Attributes

Optional

Core, Internationalization, Standard events

Usage example

```
<p>Sincerely, John Doe.</p>
<address>
  1234 Main St.<br />
  Springfield, U.S. 101010<br />
</address>
```

<area>

Describe the physical layout of an image map.

Context

Parent

map

Attributes

Required

`alt="<text>"`

Optional

`accesskey="<character>"`
`coords="<length, ... >"`
`href="<URL>"`
`nohref="nohref"`
`onblur="<script>"`
`onfocus="<script>"`
`shape="rect|circle|poly|default"`
`tabindex="<number>"`
Core, Internationalization, Standard events

Usage example

See <map>.

Indicate that the enclosed text should be rendered in a bold typeface.

Appendix A: XHTML Element Quick Reference

Context

Placement	Inline
Content	Inline and text

Attributes

Optional
<i>Core, Internationalization, Standard events</i>

Usage example

```
<p>Do <b>not</b> press the red button!</p>
```

Whenever feasible, try describing the semantic meaning of the text instead of the rendering properties; for example, use `` instead of ``. CSS is the most flexible mechanism for specifying the appropriate rendering for semantic content.

See also `` and ``.

<base>

Define the original/desired location for the document.

Context

Parent	head
---------------	------

Attributes

Required
href=" <code><URL></code> "

Usage example

```
<head>  
  <base href="http://www.w3.org/TR/html401/index/elements.html"/>  
  <title>Index of the HTML 4 Elements</title>  
</head>
```

Used so that relative links within the document are evaluated with respect to the base location, rather than wherever they may currently reside.

<bdo>

Indicate that the enclosed text should be rendered in a specific direction (left to right or right to left) that may be different from its environment.

Context

Placement	Inline
Content	Inline and text

Attributes

Required	Optional
<code>dir="ltr rtl"</code>	<code>lang="<language code>"</code> <code>xml:lang="<language code>"</code> <i>Core, Standard events</i>

Usage example

```
<p><bdo dir="rtl">Quite a dramatic cultural difference to read  
text right to left.</bdo></p>
```

Internationalization is a complex issue; the directionality in which a language is rendered is just one of many issues to consider. Most Web content ignores the issue, assuming that most readers understand English, but it is unclear how long that assumption will hold true.

<big>

Indicate that the enclosed text should be rendered in a larger font.

Context

Placement	Inline
Content	Inline and text

Attributes

Optional
<i>Core, Internationalization, Standard events</i>

Appendix A: XHTML Element Quick Reference

Usage example

```
<p>Last week I nearly caught a <big>really big</big> fish, but it  
got away.</p>
```

CSS provides more flexible font resizing.

See also `<small>`.

<blockquote>

Enclose a long quotation.

Context

Placement	Block
Content	Block, inline, and text

Attributes

Optional
<code>cite="<URL>"</code>
<i>Core, Internationalization, Standard events</i>

Usage example

```
<blockquote cite="http://wikisource.org/wiki/Gettysburg_Address">  
Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this  
continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the  
proposition that all men are created equal.</blockquote>
```

This should not be used as a mechanism for indenting arbitrary text. Instead, use a `p` or `div` element with CSS.

See `<q>` for the inline equivalent to this tag.

<body>

All content visible on a Web page is contained within this tag.

Context

Parent	html
Content	Block, inline, and text

Attributes

Optional
<code>onload="<script>"</code>
<code>onunload="<script>"</code>
<i>Core, Internationalization, Standard events</i>

Usage example

```
<html>
  <head><title>Just another web page</title></head>
  <body><h1>Just another web page</h1>
  ...
</body>
</html>
```

Once upon a time, the body tag was optional. This is no longer true.

Force a newline between text and/or inline elements.

Context

Placement	Inline
------------------	--------

Attributes

Optional
<i>Core</i>

Appendix A: XHTML Element Quick Reference

Usage example

```
<p>Down by the salley gardens my love and I did meet;<br/>
She passed the salley gardens with little snow-white feet.<br/>
She bid me take love easy, as the leaves grow on the tree;<br/>
But I, being young and foolish, with her would not agree.</p>
```

Use this tag sparingly. It should not be used as a substitute for paragraph tags.

See also `<pre>`.

<button>

Define a button in a form. Any content will be superimposed on the button.

Context

Placement	Inline
Content	Block, inline, and text

Attributes

Optional
<code>accesskey="<character>"</code>
<code>disabled="disabled"</code>
<code>name="<button name>"</code>
<code>onblur="<script>"</code>
<code>onfocus="<script>"</code>
<code>tabindex="<number>"</code>
<code>type="button submit reset"</code>
<code>value="<application value>"</code>
<i>Core, Internationalization, Standard events</i>

Usage example

```
<form action="/cgi-bin/post" method="post">
<p>...
<button value="submit"></button>
</p></form>
```

This is similar to the `<input type='button'>` element but allows content.

<caption>

Define a caption for a table.

Context

Parent	table
Content	Inline and text

Attributes

Optional

Core, Internationalization, Standard events

Usage example

See `<table>`.

Contrary to what one might expect, captions are not rendered in an emphasized typeface. Use CSS to place appropriate emphasis on the caption, such as a larger font or a bold typeface.

<cite>

Demarcate a source citation.

Context

Placement	Inline
Content	Inline and text

Attributes

Optional

Core, Internationalization, Standard events

Usage Example

```
<p>The population of Freedonia in 1803 was larger than that of  
Malta. (<cite>Williams 1953, p. 42</cite>)</p>
```

Appendix A: XHTML Element Quick Reference

<code>

Demarcate inline code snippets.

Context

Placement	Inline
Content	Inline and text

Attributes

Optional

Core, Internationalization, Standard events

Usage Example

```
<p>In Perl, iterating over a list can easily be achieved with  
<code>foreach</code>: <code>foreach my $value (sort @keys) { ... }  
</code>.</p>
```

For longer blocks of code, use the `pre` element.

<col>

Specify attributes for a full column in a table.

Context

Parents	Colgroup table
----------------	-------------------

Attributes

Optional

`span="<number>"`

`width="<length (pixels, percentage, relative)>"`

Core, Internationalization, Standard events

Usage example

See `<table>`.

Support for this element is limited in some browsers.

`<colgroup>`

Group columns in a table for assigning attributes.

Context

Parent	table
Content	col

Attributes

Optional
<code>span="<number>"</code>
<code>width="<length (pixels, percentage, relative)>"</code>
<i>Core, Internationalization, Standard events</i>

Usage example

See `<table>`.

As with `col`, full support for this element is not widespread.

`<dd>`

Wrap the definition of a term in a definition list.

Context

Parent	dl
Content	Inline and text

Attributes

Optional
<i>Core, Internationalization, Standard events</i>

Appendix A: XHTML Element Quick Reference

Usage example

See .

Demarcate content that has been deleted from a document.

Context

Placement	Anywhere inside body or its children
Content	Inline and text. Block permissible when not functioning as an inline.

Attributes

Optional
<code>cite="<URL>"</code>
<code>datetime="<ISO Date/Time>"</code>
<i>Core, Internationalization, Standard events</i>

Usage example

```
<p>Four score and seven years ago <del>when the British held sway  
over these lands</del> our fathers brought forth, on this continent...
```

The inverse of this element is the `ins` element.

<dfn>

Indicate that a term is defined in this location.

Context

Placement	Inline
Content	Inline and text

Attributes

Optional
<i>Core, Internationalization, Standard events</i>

Usage example

```
<p><dfn>UNIX</dfn> is a widespread operating system that  
originated at Bell Labs.</p>
```

This element is useful for machine-generated indices.

<div>

Enclose a block of content for structural or style purposes.

Context

Placement	Block
Content	Block, inline, and text

Attributes

Optional
<i>Core, Internationalization, Standard events</i>

Usage example

```
<div class="blockquote">With CSS, this block of text can be  
rendered like a &lt;blockquote>.</div>
```

The inline equivalent element is `span`.

<dl>

Enclose a list of terms and definitions.

Context

Placement	Block
Content	dt dd

Attributes

Optional
<i>Core, Internationalization, Standard events</i>

Appendix A: XHTML Element Quick Reference

Usage example

```
<dl><dt>molecule</dt>
<dd><cite>Webster's Revised Unabridged Dictionary (1913)</cite>:
One of the very small invisible particles of which all matter is
supposed to consist.</dd>
</dl>
```

The `compact` attribute is not permitted in the Strict DTD. Use CSS instead.

<dt>

Wrap a term defined in a definition list.

Context

Parent	dl
Content	Inline and text

Attributes

Optional
<i>Core, Internationalization, Standard events</i>

Usage example

See <dl>.

Demarcate text that should be emphasized.

Context

Placement	Inline
Content	Inline and text

Attributes

Optional

Core, Internationalization, Standard events

Usage example

```
<p>There is <em>no</em> substitute for catsup.</p>
```

See also ``, `<i>`, and ``.

<fieldset>

Wrap a group of related labels and controls in a form.

Context

Placement	Block
Content	First child: legend. Remainder: Block, inline, and text

Attributes

Optional

Core, Internationalization, Standard events

Usage example

See `<form>`.

This element is useful for accessibility purposes. See `<label>` for another form element that would enable you to provide better accessibility for those who are using a nonvisual mechanism to “view” a form.

<form>

Define a collection of controls used to gather and submit information to a Web application.

Appendix A: XHTML Element Quick Reference

Context

Placement	Block
Content	Block (except nested form elements). Can also contain script.

Attributes

Required	Optional
<code>action="<URL>"</code>	<code>accept-charset="<character encoding ... >"</code> <code>accept="<MIME type, ... >"</code> <code>enctype="<MIME type>"</code> <code>method="get post"</code> <code>onreset="<script>"</code> <code>onsubmit="<script>"</code> <i>Core, Internationalization, Standard events</i>

Usage example

```
<form action="https://www.example.com/cgi-bin/do-something.cgi"
onsubmit="validate()">
  <fieldset><legend>Shipping address</legend>
    <label>Name: <input type="text" name="name"/></label>
    <label>Street address: <input type="text" name="street"/>
    </label>
  </fieldset>
  <p>
    <input type="submit" value="Ship it!"/>
    <input type="reset" value="Oops, start over"/>
  </p>
</form>
```

Many HTML documents use inline elements such as `<input>` directly under a `<form>` tag, so the failure to use only block elements (not counting script) inside `<form>` is a common validation error when writing XHTML Strict DTD documents.

See also `<input>`, `<button>`, `<textarea>`, `<select>`, `<label>`, and `<fieldset>`.

<h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5>, <h6>

Header tags provide some structure to a document.

Context

Placement	Block
Content	Inline and text

Attributes

Optional

Core, Internationalization, Standard events

Usage example

```
<body>
<h1>Analysis of the price of wheat in 17th century Freedonia</h1>
...
  <h2>Inflation between 1620 and 1640</h2>
...
  <h3>The great price spike of 1623</h3>
...
    <h4>Maltese shipping embargo: fact or political fiction?</h4>
...
  <h2>Price controls in the latter half of the century</h2>
```

If you are unhappy with the way different header tags are rendered, you can use CSS to correct the problem without changing the tags.

<head>

Wrap the important metadata for a document.

Context

Parent	html
Content	base, link, meta, object, script, style, title

Attributes

Optional

`profile=*<URL>*` *Internationalization*

Usage example

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Freedonia through the ages</title>
    <meta name="author" content="John Q. Publique"/>
    <meta name="keywords" content="freedonia history europe"/>
    <style type="text/css"> ... </style>
  </head>
```

Appendix A: XHTML Element Quick Reference

<hr>

Define the location for a horizontal rule in the document.

Context

Placement	Block
-----------	-------

Attributes

Optional
<i>Core, Internationalization, Standard events</i>

Usage example

```
<p>...</p>
<hr/>
<h3>Constitutional crisis of 1901: Freedonia's last stand</h3>
```

Styling horizontal rules with CSS is challenging because of inconsistencies between browsers.

<html>

This is the master element for most XHTML documents.

Context

Content	head, body
---------	------------

Attributes

Optional
<code>xmlns="<URI>"</code> <i>Internationalization</i>

Usage example

```
<html>
  <head>
    <!-- Meta-data here -->
  </head>
  <body>
```



```
<!-- Content here -->
</body>
</html>
```

<i>

Indicate that the contained text should be rendered with italics.

Context

Placement	Inline
Content	Inline and text

Attributes

Optional

Core, Internationalization, Standard events

Usage example

```
<p><i>I thought they were finished,</i> she thought to herself.</p>
```

In many instances, the semantics behind the italics can be conveyed through elements such as `cite` or `em`, rather than using `i`.

Denote the location of an image to incorporate into the document.

Context

Placement	Inline
------------------	--------

Attributes

Required	Optional
<code>alt="<text>"</code> <code>src="<URL>"</code>	<code>height="<length (pixels or percentage)>"</code> <code>ismap="ismap"</code> <code>longdesc="<URL>"</code> <code>name="<text>"</code> <code>usemap="<URL>"</code> <code>width="<length (pixels or percentage)>"</code> <i>Core, Internationalization, Standard events</i>

Appendix A: XHTML Element Quick Reference

Usage example

```

```

See also <object>.

<input>

Define a mechanism for form input.

Context

Placement	Inline
-----------	--------

Attributes

Optional
accept="<MIME type, ... >"
accesskey="<character>"
alt="<short description>"
checked="checked"
disabled="disabled"
maxlength="<number>"
name="<input name>"
onblur="<script>"
onchange="<script>"
onfocus="<script>"
onselect="<script>"
readonly="readonly"
size="<length>"
src="<URL>"
tabindex="<number>"

```
type="<input type>"
usemap="<URL>"
value="<application value>"
```

Core, Internationalization, Standard events

Usage example

See <form>.

The valid type attributes: text, password, checkbox, radio, submit, reset, file, hidden, image, button.

See also <button>, <textarea>, <select>, <label>, and <fieldset>.

<ins>

Demarcate text and/or content that has been inserted into a document.

Context

Placement	Anywhere inside body
Content	Inline and text. Block permissible when not functioning as an inline character.

Attributes

Optional
<pre>cite="<URL>" datetime="<ISO Date/Time>"</pre>
<i>Core, Internationalization, Standard events</i>

Usage example

```
<h2>Freedonia's Volcanoes</h2>
<ins><p>A new volcano erupted in 2003 along the northern coast..</p>
</ins>
```

See also .

Appendix A: XHTML Element Quick Reference

<kbd>

Indicate keyboard input.

Context

Placement	Inline
Content	Inline and text

Attributes

Optional
<i>Core, Internationalization, Standard events</i>

Usage example

```
<li>At the username prompt, type <kbd>einstein</kbd>.</li>
```

<label>

Associate explanatory text with a form input control.

Context

Placement	Inline
Content	Inline and text

Attributes

Optional
<code>accesskey="<character>"</code> <code>for="*<IDREF>"</code>
<code>onblur="<script>"</code>
<code>onfocus="<script>"</code>
<i>Core, Internationalization, Standard events</i>

Usage example

See <form>.

This element can significantly add to the user-friendliness of a form, especially for accessibility purposes.

<legend>

Provide a caption for a set of form input controls.

Context

Parent	fieldset
Content	Inline and text

Attributes

Optional
accesskey="<character>"
<i>Core, Internationalization, Standard events</i>

Usage example

See <form>.

If used, this must be the first child of a `fieldset` element, with nothing but whitespace preceding it.

Wrap a list item for an ordered or unordered list.

Context

Parent	ol ul
Content	Block, inline, and text

Attributes

Optional
<i>Core, Internationalization, Standard events</i>

Appendix A: XHTML Element Quick Reference

Usage example

See ``.

Vertical whitespace between list items will expand when including nested `p` elements. If `p` elements are necessary to separate paragraphs within a single list item, CSS can be used to shrink the vertical whitespace if desired.

`<link>`

Semantically associate related documents.

Context

Parent	head
--------	------

Attributes

Optional
<code>charset="<character encoding>"</code>
<code>href="<URL>"</code>
<code>hreflang="<language code>"</code>
<code>media="<media descriptor, ... >"</code>
<code>rel="<linktype ... >"</code>
<code>rev="<linktype ... >"</code>
<code>type="<MIME type>"</code>
<i>Core, Internationalization, Standard events</i>

Usage example

```
<head>
  <link rel="start" href="introduction.html"/>
  <link rel="prev" href="chapter-21.html"/>
  <link rel="next" href="chapter-23.html"/>
  <title>Freedonia History: Chapter 22</title>
</head>
```

See www.w3.org/TR/html401/struct/links.html for a good overview of this element's usage. The DTD does not constrain the link types that can be used.

<map>

Define an image map for navigation.

Context

Placement	Block
Content	area, script, noscript, Block

Attributes

Required	Optional
<code>id="<ID>"</code>	<code>class="<text>"</code> <code>name="<map name>"</code> <code>style="<CSS>"</code> <code>title="<text>"</code> <i>Internationalization Standard events</i>

Usage example

```
<h3>Freedonia Regions</h3>
<div>
  
  <map id="map-links" name="map-links">
    <area alt="Northern provinces" shape="rectangle"
      coords="0,0,100,50"
      href="/regions/north.html"/>
    <area alt="Eastern provinces" shape="rectangle"
      coords="50,50,100,100"
      href="/regions/east.html"/>
  </map>
</div>
```

To maximize compatibility across browsers, specify both the `id` and `name` attributes.

<meta>

Describe metadata for the document.

Context

Parent	head
---------------	------

Appendix A: XHTML Element Quick Reference

Attributes

Required	Optional
content="<TEXT>"	http-equiv="<HTTP header>" id="<ID>" name="<metadata key>" scheme="<metadata scheme identifier>" <i>Internationalization</i>

Usage example

See <head>.

The XHTML DTD does not constrain the values for the name attribute and there are many possible uses, including supplementary HTTP information and search engine hints regarding the document's content.

<noscript>

Offer alternative content for browsers that do not understand (or do not have enabled) the scripting language in use for the document.

Context

Placement	Block
Content	Block, inline, and text

Attributes

Optional
<i>Core, Internationalization, Standard events</i>

Usage example

See <script>.

Contrary to the example provided in the <script> section, <noscript> elements should not be used to nag the user about script support. They should be used only to convey information when the missing functionality is important.

<object>

Embed external content into the document.

Context

Placement	Inline
Content	First children (if used): param. Block, inline, and text

Attributes

Optional
archive="<URL, ... >"
classid="<URL>"
codebase="<URL>"
codetype="<MIME type>"
data="<URL>"
declare="declare"
height="<length (pixels or percentage)>"
name="<object name>"
standby="<text>"
tabindex="<number>"
type="<MIME type>"
usemap="<URL>"
width="<length (pixels or percentage)>"
<i>Core, Internationalization, Standard events</i>

Usage example

```
<object classid="clsid:8AD9C840-044E-11D1-B3E9-00805F499D93"
        height="400" width="600">
  <param name="code" value="Lifter"/>
  <param name="archive" value="Lifter.jar"/>
</object>
```

Appendix A: XHTML Element Quick Reference

This element can be used to incorporate applications, images, and even other (X)HTML documents.

Define an ordered list — that is, one that uses numbers or characters as sequence indicators.

Context

Placement	Block
Content	li

Attributes

Optional
<i>Core, Internationalization, Standard events</i>

Usage example

```
<ol style="list-style-type: lower-roman">  
  <li>Register to vote</li>  
  <li>Research candidates</li>  
  <li>Vote on election day</li>  
  <li>Complain about election results</li>  
  <li>Rinse, repeat</li>  
</ol>
```

There is no equivalent to the `caption` element in a table available for lists, but you can associate a header directly with the list by placing both inside a dedicated `div` element.

See also .

<optgroup>

Group form selection options into a hierarchical structure.

Context

Parent	select
Content	option

Attributes

Required	Optional
<code>label="<text>"</code>	<code>disabled="disabled"</code> <i>Core, Internationalization, Standard events</i>

Usage example

See `<select>`.

`<option>`

Define a form value to be selected from a list.

Context

Parents	<code>select</code> , <code>optgroup</code>
Content	Text

Attributes

Optional
<code>disabled="disabled"</code>
<code>label="<text>"</code>
<code>selected="selected"</code>
<code>value="<text sent to application>"</code>
<i>Core, Internationalization, Standard events</i>

Usage example

See `<select>`.

`<p>`

Demarcate the enclosed contents as a semantic paragraph.

Appendix A: XHTML Element Quick Reference

Context

Placement	Block
Content	Inline and text

Attributes

Optional
<i>Core, Internationalization, Standard events</i>

Usage example

```
<p>It was a dark and stormy night.</p>
<p><i>No, that's a lousy way to start a book</i>, she thought to
herself, forcefully erasing the first sentence.</p>
```

If a block is desired but the contents are not a paragraph, then consider `div` elements instead, or `pre` elements for preformatted text.

<param>

Define values to be passed to a software object loaded into the document.

Context

Parent	object
---------------	--------

Attributes

Optional
<code>id="<ID>"</code>
<code>name="<parameter name>"</code>
<code>type="<MIME type>"</code>
<code>value="<parameter value>"</code>
<code>valuetype="data ref object"</code>
<i>Core, Internationalization, Standard events</i>

Usage example

See <object>.

<pre>

Specify that the contents of this block should preserve the whitespace as written, instead of compressing multiple spaces into one and breaking lines as dictated by the width of the container.

Context

Placement	Block
Content	Inline and text. Disallowed: <code>img</code> , <code>object</code> , <code>big</code> , <code>small</code>

Attributes

Optional
<i>Core, Internationalization, Standard events</i>

Usage example

```
<pre style="font-family: serif">
Down by the salley gardens my love and I did meet;
She passed the salley gardens with little snow-white feet.
She bid me take love easy, as the leaves grow on the tree;
But I, being young and foolish, with her would not agree.</pre>
```

If preformatted text is desired but a monospaced font is not, CSS can be used to correct the presentation, as in the preceding example.

<q>

Demarcate text that should be quoted appropriately for the language encoding.

Context

Placement	Inline
Content	Inline and text

Appendix A: XHTML Element Quick Reference

Attributes

Optional

`cite="<URL>"`

Core, Internationalization, Standard events

Usage example

```
<p>She said <q>Bite me,</q>, and Vlad took her literally.</p>
```

Internet Explorer is the only major browser that does not place quotes around the text as required by HTML 4.01 and XHTML 1.1.

<samp>

Indicate that the contents reflect sample output, such as from software.

Context

Placement	Inline
Content	Inline and text

Attributes

Optional

Core, Internationalization, Standard events

Usage example

```
<p>While working in the MacOS X Terminal, if you see <samp>command  
not found</samp>, that means that you mistyped the command name.</p>
```

See also <kbd> and <tt>.

<script>

Define a script to be used within the document.

Context

Placement	Inline or inside <head>
Content	Text

Attributes

Required	Optional
type="<MIME type>"	charset="<character encoding>" defer="defer" id="<ID>" src="<URL>"

Usage example

```
<body onload="place_cursor(document.getElementById('searchbar'))">
  <script type="text/javascript">
    function place_cursor(o) {
      o.focus();
    }
  </script>
  <noscript>
    <p>This page best viewed with JavaScript enabled.</p>
  </noscript>
  <div>
    <form action="/actions/do-search">
      <input type="text" id="searchbar"/>
    </form>
  </div>
```

The script can be written into the document or defined outside the document and linked in via the `src` attribute.

<select>

Wrap a list of options in a form, creating a drop-down list.

Context

Placement	Inline
Content	optgroup, option

Appendix A: XHTML Element Quick Reference

Attributes

Optional

disabled="disabled"
multiple="multiple" name="<select name>"
onblur="<script>"
onchange="<script>"
onfocus="<script>"
size="<number>"
tabindex="<number>"

Core, Internationalization, Standard events

Usage example

```
<select name="operating systems">
  <optgroup label="UNIX">
    <option label="HP-UX" value="HPUX">HP-UX</option>
    <option label="Solaris" value="Solaris">Solaris</option>
    <option label="MacOS X" value="Darwin" selected="selected">
      MacOS X
    </option>
    <option label="Linux" value="Linux">Linux</option>
  </optgroup>
  <optgroup label="Macintosh">
    <option label="MacOS Classic (through v9)" value="MacOS">
      MacOS Classic (through v9)
    </option>
    <option label="MacOS X" value="Darwin">MacOS X</option>
  </optgroup>
  <optgroup label="Other">
    <option label="Windows" value="Windows">Windows</option>
    <option label="Amiga" value="Amiga">Amiga</option>
    <option label="Mainframe" value="mainframe">Mainframe</option>
  </optgroup>
</select>
```

In the absence of a `value` attribute, the contents of the `<option>` tag will be passed to the Web application. It is better to use `value` so that the appearance of the option can be changed without breaking the application.

<small>

Request that the enclosed contents be rendered with a smaller font.

Context

Placement	Inline
Content	Inline and text

Attributes

Optional

Core, Internationalization, Standard events

Usage example

```
<p>The oxonium ion is represented as  
[H<small><sub>3</sub></small>O<small><sup>+</sup></small>].</p>
```

See also `<big>`.

``

Demarcate inline text for assigning attributes.

Context

Placement	Inline
Content	Inline and text

Attributes

Optional

Core, Internationalization, Standard events

Usage example

```
<p>You can use CSS <span style="font-variant: small-caps">to achieve  
all sorts of interesting effects</span>.</p>
```

See also `<div>` for information on assigning attributes to a block.

``

Demarcate text that should be rendered with strong emphasis.

Appendix A: XHTML Element Quick Reference

Context

Placement	Inline
Content	Inline and text

Attributes

Optional
<i>Core, Internationalization, Standard events</i>

Usage example

```
<p>*There is <strong>no one</strong> better qualified to be dog  
catcher than me,* he reiterated.</p>
```

See also `` and ``.

<style>

Define style rules for the document.

Context

Parent	head
Content	Text

Attributes

Required	Optional
<code>type="<MIME type>"</code>	<code>id="<ID>"</code> <code>media="<media descriptor, ... >"</code> <code>title="<text>"</code> <i>Internationalization</i>

Usage example

```
<head>  
  <style type="text/css">  
    .booktitle { font-style: italic; }  
  </style>  
</head>
```

```
<body>
  <p>The first book I read in college was
  <span class="booktitle">Pride and Prejudice</span>.</p>
```

Linking an external stylesheet to the document is often preferable to achieve greater consistency across a site and limit the amount of spurious bandwidth usage. To do so, use `<link>`.

<sub>

Indicate text that should be rendered as a subscript.

Context

Placement	Inline
Content	Inline and text

Attributes

Optional
<i>Core, Internationalization, Standard events</i>

Usage example

See `<small>`.

<sup>

Indicate text that should be rendered as a superscript.

Context

Placement	Inline
Content	Inline and text

Attributes

Optional
<i>Core, Internationalization, Standard events</i>

Usage example

See `<small>`.

Appendix A: XHTML Element Quick Reference

<table>

Define content to be presented in a tabular format.

Context

Placement	Block
Content	caption, col, colgroup, thead, tfoot, tbody, tr

Attributes

Optional
<code>border="<pixel length>"</code> <code>cellpadding="<length (pixels or percentage)>"</code> <code>cellspacing="<length (pixels or percentage)>"</code> <code>frame="void above below hsides lhs rhs vsides box border"</code> <code>rules="none groups rows cols all"</code> <code>summary="<text>"</code> <code>width="<length (pixels or percentage)>"</code> <i>Core, Internationalization, Standard events</i>

Usage example

```
<table>
  <caption>Freedonia National Debt: 1400-1800</caption>
  <col width="30%">
  <colgroup style="text-align: right">
    <col width="30%">
    <col width="30%">
  </colgroup>
  <thead>
    <tr><th>Decade</th><th>Debt (in Freds)</th><th>Percentage of GDP</th></tr>
  </thead>
  <tfoot>
    <tr><th>Decade</th><th>Debt (in Freds)</th><th>Percentage of GDP</th></tr>
  </tfoot>
  <tbody>
    <tr><th>1400-1410</th><td>3000</td><td>7%</td></tr>
    <tr><th>1410-1420</th><td>5000</td><td>8%</td></tr>
    ...
    <tr><th>1780-1790</th><td>425,000,000</td><td>10%</td></tr>
```

```
<tr><th>1790-1800</th><td>500,000,000</td><td>10%</td></tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

CSS provides for very granular control over table borders, both internal and external.

<tbody>

Define the main body of a table.

Context

Parent	table
Content	tr

Attributes

Optional
<code>align="left center right justify char"</code>
<code>char="<character>"</code>
<code>charoff="<length (pixels or percentage)>"</code>
<code>valign="top middle bottom baseline"</code>
<i>Core, Internationalization, Standard events</i>

Usage example

See <table>.

<td>

Demarcate a data cell in a table.

Context

Parent	tr
Content	Block, inline, and text

Appendix A: XHTML Element Quick Reference

Attributes

Optional
<code>abbr="<text>"</code>
<code>align="left center right justify char"</code>
<code>axis="<category, ...>"</code>
<code>char="<character>"</code>
<code>charoff="<length (pixels or percentage)>"</code>
<code>colspan="<number>"</code>
<code>headers="<IDREFS>"</code>
<code>rowspan="<number>"</code>
<code>scope="row col rowgroup colgroup"</code>
<code>valign="top middle bottom baseline"</code>
<i>Core, Internationalization, Standard events</i>

Usage example

See `<table>`.

`<textarea>`

Define a block for text input in a form.

Context

Placement	Inline
Content	Text

Attributes

Required	Optional
<code>cols="<number>"</code>	<code>accesskey="<character>"</code>
<code>rows="<number>"</code>	<code>disabled="disabled"</code>
	<code>name="<textarea name>"</code>
	<code>onblur="<script>"</code>
	<code>onchange="<script>"</code>

```
onfocus="<script>"
onselect="<script>"
readonly="readonly"
tabindex="<number>"
Core, Internationalization, Standard events
```

Usage example

```
<textarea name="address" cols="50" rows="5">Please replace this
text with your billing address.</textarea>
```

For a single line of text input, use `<input type="text">` instead.

<tfoot>

Define the footer for a table.

Context

Parent	table
Content	tr

Attributes

Optional

```
align="left|center|right|justify|char"
char="<character>"
charoff="<length (pixels or percentage)>"
valign="top|middle|bottom|baseline"
Core, Internationalization, Standard events
```

Usage example

See `<table>`.

Defining footers and headers separately from the body for a table enables the browser to render them on each page for a long table.

<th>

Demarcate a data cell in a table that serves as a heading.

Appendix A: XHTML Element Quick Reference

Context

Parent	tr
Content	Block, inline, and text

Attributes

Optional
abbr="<text>"
align="left center right justify char"
axis="<category, ... >"
char="<character>"
charoff="<length (pixels or percentage)>"
colspan="<number>"
headers="<IDREFS>"
rowspan="<number>"
scope="row col rowgroup colgroup"
valign="top middle bottom baseline"
<i>Core, Internationalization, Standard events</i>

Usage example

See <table>.

<thead>

Define the header for a table.

Context

Parent	table
Content	tr

Attributes

Optional

<code>align="left center right justify char"</code> <code>char="<character>"</code> <code>charoff="<length (pixels or percentage)>"</code> <code>valign="top middle bottom baseline"</code> <i>Core, Internationalization, Standard events</i>
--

Usage example

See `<table>`.

`<title>`

Define the title for a document.

Context

Parent	head
Content	Text

Attributes

Optional

<i>Internationalization</i>

Usage example

```
<head>  
  <title>Flora and Fauna of Freedonia</title>  
</head>
```

A meaningful title is very useful when browsing search engine results.

`<tr>`

Define a row of data in a table.

Appendix A: XHTML Element Quick Reference

Context

Parents	table, thead, tfoot
Content	th, td

Attributes

Optional
<code>align="left center right justify char"</code> <code>char="<character>"</code> <code>charoff="<length (pixels or percentage)>"</code> <code>valign="top middle bottom baseline"</code> <i>Core, Internationalization, Standard events</i>

Usage example

See <table>.

<tt>

Demarcate text that should be rendered in a monospace typeface.

Context

Placement	Inline
Content	Inline and text

Attributes

Optional
<i>Core, Internationalization, Standard events</i>

Usage example

```
<p>If you want to IM me, my username is <tt>frd42</tt>.</p>
```

Consider, instead, a semantic element such as `samp`, `var`, or `kbd` when appropriate.

Define an unordered list.

Context

Placement	Block
Content	11

Attributes

Optional

Core, Internationalization, Standard events

Usage example

```
<div>
  <h3>Grocery list</h3>
  <ul style="list-style-type: square">
    <li>Milk</li>
    <li>Paper towels</li>
    <li>Salt</li>
  </ul>
</div>
```

<var>

Demarcate text as a variable name.

Context

Placement	Inline
Content	Inline and text

Attributes

Optional

Core, Internationalization, Standard events

Usage example

```
<p>Changing the environment variable <var>HOME</var> can have unexpected consequences.</p>
```

See also <kbd>, <samp>, and <tt>.

Event Attributes

This section lists those attributes relevant to providing script hooks for responding to events such as page loading and mouse movements.

Standard events

The standard event attributes are listed in the table that follows.

Attribute	Triggered By
onclick	Pointer button was clicked.
ondblclick	Pointer button was double-clicked.
onmousedown	Pointer button was pressed down.
onmouseup	Pointer button was released.
onmouseover	Pointer was moved into element.
onmousemove	Pointer was moved within element.
onmouseout	Pointer was moved away from element.
onkeypress	Key was pressed and released.
onkeydown	Key was pressed.
onkeyup	Key was released.

Other Events

The following table lists less common event attributes.

Attribute	Triggered By
onload	Document has been loaded.
onunload	Document has been removed.
onblur	Element lost focus.
onfocus	Element gained focus.
onreset	Form was reset.
onsubmit	Form was submitted.
onchange	Form element value changed.
onselect	Text in a form field has been selected.

Other Common Attributes

This section lists other attributes that are supported by most elements.

Core attributes

Attribute	Description
<code>id</code>	ID value unique to this document
<code>class</code>	Space-separated list of classes useful for selecting this element for style and other purposes
<code>style</code>	Local style information
<code>title</code>	Advisory title, typically rendered by a graphical browser when the pointer is over the element

Internationalization attributes

Attribute	Description
<code>lang</code>	Language code for this element's contents
<code>dir</code>	Direction (<code>ltr</code> or <code>rtl</code>) for the text

Common color codes

For a complete overview of color codes, see Chapter 12, "Colors and Images."

HTML

Special Characters

Quick Reference

IN THIS APPENDIX

Essential Entities	Arrow Entities
En and Em Entities	Accented Character Entities
Copyright, Trademark, and Registered Entities	Greek Symbol Entities
Currency Entities	Mathematical Symbol Entities
Quote Mark and Apostrophe Entities	Miscellaneous Entities

This appendix lists the various *entities* — codes for inserting special characters in your documents — available in HTML. The listings are broken down by category of entity, and each table lists the character description, the decimal code, and the mnemonic code for each entity.

Cross-Ref

More information on character encodings and special characters can be found in Chapter 14. ■

Table B-1 lists the most common entities.

TABLE B-1

Essential Entities

Decimal Entity	Mnemonic Entity	Character
"	"	Double quote mark
&	&	Ampersand
<	<	Less than symbol
>	>	Greater than symbol
 	 	Nonbreaking space

Appendix B: HTML Special Characters Quick Reference

Table B-2 lists the entities for en and em elements.

TABLE B-2

En and Em Entities

Decimal Entity	Mnemonic Entity	Character
 	 	En space
 	 	Em space
–	–	En dash
—	—	Em dash

Table B-3 lists the entities pertinent to protection of intellectual property.

TABLE B-3

Copyright, Trademark, and Registered Entities

Decimal Entity	Mnemonic Entity	Character
©	©	Copyright symbol
®	®	Registered trademark symbol
™	™	Trademark symbol

Table B-4 lists many of the most common currency symbols.

TABLE B-4

Currency Entities

Decimal Entity	Mnemonic Entity	Character
¢	¢	Cent symbol
£	£	English pound
¤	¤	General currency
¥	¥	Japanese yen
€	€	European euro

Appendix B: HTML Special Characters Quick Reference

Table B-5 lists the entities for real quotes.

TABLE B-5

Quote Mark and Apostrophe Entities

Decimal Entity	Mnemonic Entity	Character
‘	‘	Left/Opening single-quote
’	’	Right/Closing single-quote and apostrophe
“	“	Left/Opening double-quote
”	”	Right/Closing double-quote

Table B-6 lists the entities for a variety of arrow symbols.

TABLE B-6

Arrow Entities

Decimal Entity	Mnemonic Entity	Character
←	←	Left arrow
↑	↑	Up arrow
→	→	Right arrow
↓	↓	Down arrow
↔	↔	Left right arrow
↵	↵	Down arrow with corner leftwards
⇐	⇐	Left double arrow
⇑	⇑	Up double arrow
⇒	⇒	Right double arrow
⇓	⇓	Down double arrow
⇔	⇔	Left right double arrow

Appendix B: HTML Special Characters Quick Reference

Table B-7 lists the accented character entities.

TABLE B-7

Accented Character Entities

Decimal Entity	Mnemonic Entity	Character
À	À	Latin capital letter A with grave
Á	Á	Latin capital letter A with acute
Â	Â	Latin capital letter A with circumflex
Ã	Ã	Latin capital letter A with tilde
Ä	Ä	Latin capital letter A with diaeresis
Å	Å	Latin capital letter A with ring above
Æ	Æ	Latin capital letter AE
Ç	Ç	Latin capital letter C with cedilla
È	È	Latin capital letter E with grave
É	É	Latin capital letter E with acute
Ê	Ê	Latin capital letter E with circumflex
Ë	Ë	Latin capital letter E with diaeresis
Ì	Ì	Latin capital letter I with grave
Í	Í	Latin capital letter I with acute
Î	Î	Latin capital letter I with circumflex
Ï	Ï	Latin capital letter I with diaeresis
Ð	Ð	Latin capital letter ETH
Ñ	Ñ	Latin capital letter N with tilde
Ò	Ò	Latin capital letter O with grave
Ó	Ó	Latin capital letter O with acute
Ô	Ô	Latin capital letter O with circumflex
Õ	Õ	Latin capital letter O with tilde
Ö	Ö	Latin capital letter O with diaeresis
Ø	Ø	Latin capital letter O with stroke
Ù	Ù	Latin capital letter U with grave
Ú	Ú	Latin capital letter U with acute
Û	Û	Latin capital letter U with circumflex

Appendix B: HTML Special Characters Quick Reference

Decimal Entity	Mnemonic Entity	Character
Ü	Ü	Latin capital letter U with diaeresis
Ý	Ý	Latin capital letter Y with acute
Þ	Þ	Latin capital letter THORN
ß	ß	Latin small letter sharp s = ess-zed
à	à	Latin small letter a with grave
á	á	Latin small letter a with acute
â	â	Latin small letter a with circumflex
ã	ã	Latin small letter a with tilde
ä	ä	Latin small letter a with diaeresis
å	å	Latin small letter a with ring above
æ	æ	Latin small letter ae
ç	ç	Latin small letter c with cedilla
è	è	Latin small letter e with grave
é	é	Latin small letter e with acute
ê	ê	Latin small letter e with circumflex
ë	ë	Latin small letter e with diaeresis
ì	ì	Latin small letter i with grave
í	í	Latin small letter i with acute
î	î	Latin small letter i with circumflex
ï	ï	Latin small letter i with diaeresis
ð	ð	Latin small letter eth
ñ	ñ	Latin small letter n with tilde
ò	ò	Latin small letter o with grave
ó	ó	Latin small letter o with acute
ô	ô	Latin small letter o with circumflex
õ	õ	Latin small letter o with tilde
ö	ö	Latin small letter o with diaeresis
ø	ø	Latin small letter o with stroke
ù	ù	Latin small letter u with grave
ú	ú	Latin small letter u with acute

continued

Appendix B: HTML Special Characters Quick Reference

TABLE B-7 (continued)

Decimal Entity	Mnemonic Entity	Character
û	û	Latin small letter u with circumflex
ü	ü	Latin small letter u with diaeresis
ý	ý	Latin small letter y with acute
þ	þ	Latin small letter thorn
ÿ	ÿ	Latin small letter y with diaeresis

Table B-8 lists various Greek symbol entities.

TABLE B-8

Greek Symbol Entities

Decimal Entity	Mnemonic Entity	Character
Α	Α	Greek capital letter alpha
Β	Β	Greek capital letter beta
Γ	Γ	Greek capital letter gamma
Δ	Δ	Greek capital letter delta
Ε	Ε	Greek capital letter epsilon
Ζ	Ζ	Greek capital letter zeta
Η	Η	Greek capital letter eta
Θ	Θ	Greek capital letter theta
Ι	Ι	Greek capital letter iota
Κ	Κ	Greek capital letter kappa
Λ	Λ	Greek capital letter lambda
Μ	Μ	Greek capital letter mu
Ν	Ν	Greek capital letter nu
Ξ	Ξ	Greek capital letter xi
Ο	Ο	Greek capital letter omicron
Π	Π	Greek capital letter pi
Ρ	Ρ	Greek capital letter rho
Σ	Σ	Greek capital letter sigma