



- [test](#)
- [webdesign](#)
- [HTML](#)

Page de test webdesign

Testing display of HTML elements

This is 2nd level heading

This is a test paragraph.

This is 3rd level heading

This is a test paragraph.

This is 4th level heading

This is a test paragraph.

This is 5th level heading

This is a test paragraph.

This is 6th level heading

This is a test paragraph.

Basic block level elements

This is a normal paragraph (p element).

To add some length to it, let us mention that this page was primarily written for testing the effect of **user style sheets**.

You can use it for various other purposes as well, like just checking how your browser displays various HTML elements by default.

It can also be useful when testing conversions from HTML format to other formats, since some elements can go wrong then.

This is another paragraph. I think it needs to be added that the set of elements tested is not exhaustive in any sense. I have selected those elements for which it can make sense to write user style sheet rules, in my opinion.

This is a div element. Authors may use such elements instead of paragraph markup for various reasons. (End of div.)



This is a block quotation containing a single paragraph. Well, not quite, since this is not *really* quoted text, but I hope you understand the point. After all, this page does not use HTML markup very normally anyway.

The following contains address information about the author, in an address element.

[Jukka Korpela](#),
jcorpela@cs.tut.fi Päivänsäteenkuja 4 A, Espoo, Finland

Lists

This is a paragraph before an **unnumbered** list (ul). Note that the spacing between a paragraph and a list before or after that is hard to tune in a user style sheet. You can't guess which paragraphs are logically related to a list, e.g. as a « list header ».

- One.
- Two.
- Three. Well, probably this list item should be longer. Note that for short items lists look better if they are compactly presented, whereas for long items, it would be better to have more vertical spacing between items.
- Four. This is the last item in this list.
Let us terminate the list now without making any more fuss about it.

The following is a menu list:

- One.
- Two.
- Three. Well, probably this list item should be longer so that it will probably wrap to the next line in rendering.

The following is a dir list:

- One.
- Two.
- Three. Well, probably this list item should be longer so that it will probably wrap to the next line in rendering.
This is a paragraph before a **numbered** list (ol). Note that the spacing between a paragraph and a list before or after that is hard to tune in a user style sheet. You can't guess which paragraphs are logically related to a list, e.g. as a « list header ».
 1. One.
 2. Two.
 3. Three. Well, probably this list item should be longer. Note that if items are short, lists look better if they are compactly presented, whereas for long items, it would be better to have more vertical spacing between items.
 4. Four. This is the last item in this list.
Let us terminate the list now without making any more fuss about it.



This is a paragraph before a **definition** list (dl).

In principle, such a list should consist of *terms* and associated definitions.

But many authors use dl elements for fancy « layout » things. Usually the effect is not *too* bad, if you design user style sheet rules for dl which are suitable for real definition lists.

recursion

see recursion

recursion, indirect

see indirect recursion

indirect recursion

see recursion, indirect

term

a word or other expression taken into specific use in

a well-defined meaning, which is often defined rather rigorously, even formally, and may differ quite a lot from an everyday meaning

Text-level markup

- CSS (an abbreviation; abbr markup used)
- radar (an acronym; acronym markup used)
- **bolded** (b markup used – just bolding with unspecified semantics)
- big thing (big markup used)
- **large size** (font size=6 markup used)
- Courier font (font face=Courier markup used)
- **red text** (font color=red markup used)
- Origin of Species (a book title; cite markup used)
- $a[i] = b[i] + c[i]$; (computer code; code markup used)
- here we have some ~~deleted~~ text (del markup used)
- an octet is an entity consisting of eight bits (dfn markup used for the term being defined)
- this is *very* simple (em markup used for emphasizing a word)
- *Homo sapiens* (should appear in italics; i markup used)
- here we have some inserted text (ins markup used)
- type yes when prompted for an answer (kbd markup used for text indicating keyboard input)
- Hello! (q markup used for quotation)
- He said: She said Hello! (a quotation inside a quotation)
- you may get the message
Core dumped

at times

(samp markup used for sample output)

- this is not that important (small markup used)
- ~~overstruck~~ (strike markup used; note: s is a nonstandard synonym for strike)
- **this is highlighted text** (strong markup used)
- In order to test how subscripts and superscripts (sub and



sup markup) work inside running text, we need some dummy text around constructs like x_1 and H_2O (where subscripts occur). So here is some fill so that you will (hopefully) see whether and how badly the subscripts and superscripts mess up vertical spacing between lines. Now superscripts: M^{le} , 1^{st} , and then some mathematical notations: e^x , $\sin^2 x$, and some nested superscripts (exponents) too: e^{x^2} and $f(x)^{g(x)^{a+b+c}}$ (where 2 and $a+b+c$ should appear as exponents of exponents).

- text in monospace font (tt markup used)
- underlined text (u markup used)
- the command cat filename displays the file specified by the filename (var markup used to indicate a word as a variable).

Some of the elements tested above are typically displayed in a monospace font, often using the *same* presentation for all of them. This tests whether that is the case on your browser:

- This is sample text inside code markup
- This is sample text inside kbd markup
- This is sample text inside samp markup
- This is sample text inside tt markup

Links

- [main page](#)
- [Unicode Standard, chapter 6](#)

This is a text paragraph that contains some inline links. Generally, inline links (as opposite to e.g. links lists) are problematic from the [usability](#) perspective, but they may have use as “incidental”, less relevant links. See the document [Links Want To Be Links](#).

Forms

This is a form containing various fields (with some initial values (defaults) set, so that you can see how input text looks like without actually typing it):

Button:

Reset button:

Single-line text input field:

Multi-line text input field (textarea):

The following two radio buttons are inside



a fieldset element with a legend:

Legend

Radio button 1

Radio button 2 (initially checked)

Check those that apply

Checkbox 1

Checkbox 2 (initially checked)

A select element with size="1"
(dropdown box):

A select element with size="3"
(listbox):

Submit button:

Tables

The following table has a caption. The first row and the first column contain table header cells (th elements) only; other cells are data cells (td elements), with align="right" attributes:

Sample table: Areas of the Nordic countries, in sq km		Country	Total area
		Denmark	
		Finland	
		Iceland	
		Norway	
		Sweden	

Character test

The following table has some sample characters with annotations. If the browser's default font does not contain all of them, they may get displayed using backup fonts. This may cause stylistic differences, but it should not prevent the characters from being displayed at all.

Cha	Expl	Not	ê	e	Lati	—	em	Win	Ā	A	Lati	Ω	capi	A	Gr	—	min	Unic	ø	dia	rela
r.	ana	es		with	n	1	das	dow		with	n	Ex	tal	oek			us	ode		met	tivel
tion				circ	char		h	s	La	macten	ron	ded-	meglett	a	er		sign	min		er	y
				umflacte				tin		(line	A	ch					us			sign	rare
				ex	r, sh			1	ch	abo	arac										in
					ould			arac		ve)	ter,										nts
					be			ter,		not											
					ok			sho		pres											
								uld		ent											
								be													



ok,
too

in
all f
onts

Hyphenation

In the following, a width setting should cause some hyphenation, depending on support to various methods of hyphenation.

CSS-based hyphenation

Until recently the great majority of naturalists believed that species were immutable productions, and had been separately created. This view has been ably maintained by many authors.

JavaScript-driven hyphenation

Until recently the great majority of naturalists believed that species were immutable productions, and had been separately created. This view has been ably maintained by many authors.

Explicit hyphenation hints (soft hyphens)

Until recently the great
majority of naturalists
believed that species were
immutable
productions,
and had been separately created.
This view has been ably maintained by many authors.

-